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THE EXETER COLLEGE MAGAZINE ISSUE 10 AUTUMN 2007
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THE REAL HISTORY BOY

50 YEARS ON, ALAN BENNETT LOOKS BACK ON LIFE AT EXETER

THE CHAPEL RESTORED

COLLEGE'S CENTREPIECE IN ALL ITS GLORY

WOMEN ON TOP

HOW REETA CHAKRABARTI DEFIED THE NEWSROOM'S MACHISMO

THE REALITIES OF CLIMATE CHANGE

THE RECTOR OUTLINES ENVIRONMENTAL CHALLENGES AHEAD

THE SHIFTING SANDS OF GLOBAL POLITICS

RICHARD SHIRREFF ON OPERATIONS IN IRAQ

STANSFIELD TURNER ON MILITARY INTELLIGENCE

PEDRO PABLO KUCZYNSKI ON GOVERNMENT IN PERU

COLLEGE CUISINE

THE SECRETS OF EXETER'S AWARD-WINNING CHEF

FUNDRAISING: YOU DO THE MATHS

WHY YOUR DONATIONS MATTER

PLUS TRAVEL SCHOLARS, OXFORD BOXING ON THE BIG SCREEN, RESEARCH SNAPSHOTS, ART SUCCESS STORIES

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Editorial

I do hope you enjoy this edition of Exon with its fresh updated look and wealth of College and University news. We also have lots of news from you, our Old Members. It has been a real pleasure seeing Exon come together this year under the watchful eyes of our keenest critics – our Old Members-to-be – India Bourke (2005, History and English) and Martin Grosvenor (2006, English), our two student interns who have gathered articles and images with an unmatched zeal.

Having focused on 'innovation' in 2006, this year we have looked more closely at the concepts of globalisation, divisions, polarisation and boundaries. In particular we have insights from some of our most renowned Old Members. Their unique experiences offer a rare view of our world and its changing leadership and dynamics.

We are also delighted to include an article from Alan Bennett, who graduated from Exeter 50 years ago this summer. He gives the long view; whilst at the other end of the spectrum is our new film star, Captain Justin Bronder, who graduated only a year ago. I hope that you will agree that the overall effect is a vivid collage of the ordinary and extraordinary lives of the Exeter family.

I do hope that this, our best Exon yet, will serve as a wonderful reminder of all that Exeter was and all that it is today. It is also a timely challenge for what Exeter has the opportunity to become in the years ahead, particularly as we prepare to celebrate our 700th Anniversary in 2014. In the meantime: Floreat Exon.
Katrina Hancock
Director of Development
development@exeter.ox.ac.uk

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ph: 020 7267 4774

Publisher: Jonathan Simmons

Production Manager: Dan McNamara

Editorial Assistant: Katherine Barker

Designer: Matt Fitzgerald

Sub Editor: Allan Maxwell

Exeter College Editorial Team:

Frances Cairncross, Katrina Hancock,
Christopher Kirwan

Interns: India Bourke, Martin Grosvenor

Work Experience: Laura Broadbent





Rector's Letter

BY FRANCES CAIRNCROSS

Welcome to the latest edition of Exon. From its pages, you will see something of the vibrant intellectual and social life of this College. You will hear from students, Fellows and alumni. For College life does not end when you leave. We try to make sure that you continue to feel part of the College and – if you wish – to play a part in its future.

We have had a year full of excitement. The most visible change has taken place in the Chapel. For weeks, the building was cluttered with seven storeys of scaffolding. Workers high above the nave scrubbed the ceiling with toothbrushes, washing-up brushes and warm water. A century and a half of grime has gone to expose an interior of great loveliness. Even the acoustics seem better.

Now, more scaffolding is surrounding the exterior. George Gilbert Scott seems to have used stone that has crumbled rather easily, and the windows have become loose. It will take much of the coming year to put the exterior in good shape, just in time for the 150th anniversary of the Chapel's consecration in 2009.

More building lies ahead, we hope. The College has hired architects to help us to build more student housing behind Exeter House on the Iffley Road, and also to look at the possibility for building in the Back Quad. These projects are part of the growing portfolio of ideas that we are assembling to celebrate our 700th anniversary in 2014.

We are also working to build our portfolio of financial aid. We are keen to ensure that undergraduates do not suffer unnecessary

hardship while they are here – indeed, when I make school visits, I always point out that one argument for going to Oxford is more generous financial aid. And we are now developing a group of scholarships for our graduates too. In particular, Mr Krishna Pathak and his wife Kokil have created four generous scholarships a year for graduate students from India.

Generous support from Sir Ronald Cohen has helped us to underpin the Fellowship in two ways. He made a lead gift that allowed us to create a Fellowship in Modern History, to which we have appointed Dr Christina de Bellaigue; and he has also offered a generous donation towards the cost of an economics Fellowship, which we hope those who studied PPE in the past will match.

A growing number of our students come back for graduation ceremonies - and some even come back twice! We now have a

chance to practise presenting to a general audience.

We have had some departures this year. Professor Kathryn Graddy, our Fellow in Economics, is leaving for a post in the United States. Dr Peter Johnson, our Fellow in Management and also our Finance and Estates Bursar, is away on two years' leave of absence. We have therefore appointed our first full-time Bursar, William Jensen, who comes to us from Gerrard.

Most rewarding for me have been two signs that the College is doing well at the moment. First, no fewer than ten of this year's graduating students are hoping to come back to Exeter next year as graduate students and a further eight graduates are staying on to do a higher graduate degree. This is a larger share than anyone can remember, and is a tremendous vote of confidence in the College. Many of our students from Williams College in

We try to make sure that you continue to feel part of the College and – if you wish – to play a part in its future.

special ceremony in College, after the main event in the Sheldonian Theatre, so that parents and friends have the opportunity to applaud their individual student and snap a picture or two as I hand over the hard-won scroll. When large numbers graduate, we generally hold it in the Chapel, but with smaller numbers, we sometimes gather over a glass of champagne in my garden.

For the students, the year has been full of activity – not all of it academic. One of the high points of the graduates' year was a moustache-growing competition, judged by our two moustachioed Lodge Porters, Tom and Jim. A growing number of events in College bring together the undergraduate and graduate communities. For instance, we now hold four 'Subject Family Dinners' during the year, one each for the humanities, the social sciences, the natural sciences and life sciences. Each event begins with a seminar, at which graduate students give papers to an audience ranging from first-year undergraduates to Fellows. Then, all gather for a dinner in Hall, at which the speaker is a distinguished figure in the field from elsewhere in the University or academic life. The idea is to give undergraduates some exposure to graduate life, and graduates a

Massachusetts have said that they too hope to return as graduates, and we are delighted by that prospect.

Secondly, more than half our final-year students have made a donation to support a student hardship fund. This again is a wonderful vote of confidence in the College, but also a way of recognising the chain of philanthropy that makes Exeter so special. Each generation supports the next one – and has done for nearly 700 years.

Our work on developing support from Old Members, Parents and Friends has been boosted by our new Development Director. Katrina Hancock has two great advantages – she has worked for some time in the Development Office before her appointment, and she is a fairly recent Exeter graduate (in Earth Sciences). She has had a good first year, making contact with many Old Members in Britain and abroad and building a good team of helpers.

I do hope that, in the year ahead, you will have a chance to visit the College and see what we are doing. Do drop in and see me if you come. I just hope that we will have taken down the scaffolding by then – and that lumps of stone will no longer be falling from the Chapel's walls!

Chapel Restored to 19th Century Glory

Hilary Term saw the interior of the Chapel filled with scaffolding to complete much-needed restoration work.

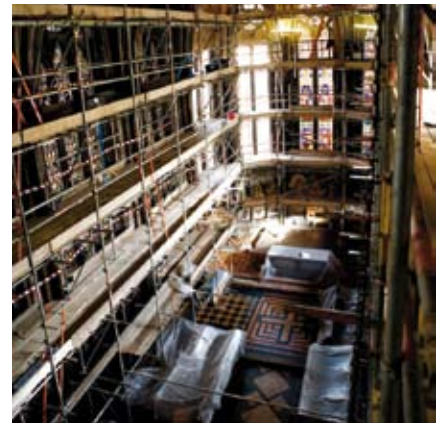
BY VICTORIA GILDAY (2005, GERMAN AND LINGUISTICS)

The overwhelming beauty of Exeter Chapel has always struck visitors. Yet few had any idea what lay below the dark colour of the stonework, until a team from Nimbus Restoration erected seven storeys of scaffolding and began removing a century and a half's build-up of dirt. Chapel services continued in spite of the disruption and the Chaplain even managed a sermon or two on the subject.

The end result is astonishing. The walls are now restored to their yellow sandstone

colour, the ceiling reveals stonework of gold stripes, and the marble has been polished. Not only this, but the organ has been retuned, a hearing loop installed, the stained-glass windows cleaned and pieces of masonry repaired. Jesus's thumb, missing for years from a statue, was found in the recesses of a Fellow's study and reattached. The Chapel seems larger and lighter. It's worth a visit to see the difference for yourself.

To find out more about the Chapel's transformation, turn to page 20. ♣



A work in progress: the chapel under repair.

The Turl Street Arts Festival 2007

In the fifth week of Hilary Term the three Turl Street Colleges hosted their most adventurous cocktail of arts events to date.

BY EMMA BALLANTINE-DYKES, MUSIC ARTS AND DRAMA REP. 2006-07 (2005, ENGLISH)

Many Exonians were involved with the festival's musical, an all-out adaptation of Frank Loesser's 'How To Succeed In Business Without Really Trying', which took place in Lincoln College's dining hall. In the true spirit of collaboration, Exeter opened its Hall doors to hungry Lincolnites for the duration of the run. Meanwhile in Exeter, history was made with the launch of the Zarzuela Society by David Pope, an Exeter graduate student who hosted the Spanish Ambassador

in the Rector's Lodgings to mark the occasion.

A jazz programme ran throughout the week. Exeter's flourishing interest in jazz blossomed further with a workshop by seasoned jazz trumpeter Denny Illet and concert by the Ken Colyer New Orleans Jazz Band, which saw students from the three Turl Street Colleges playing and singing alongside the musicians (and dancing among the tables in Hall).

With a Valentine's Cabaret Ball,

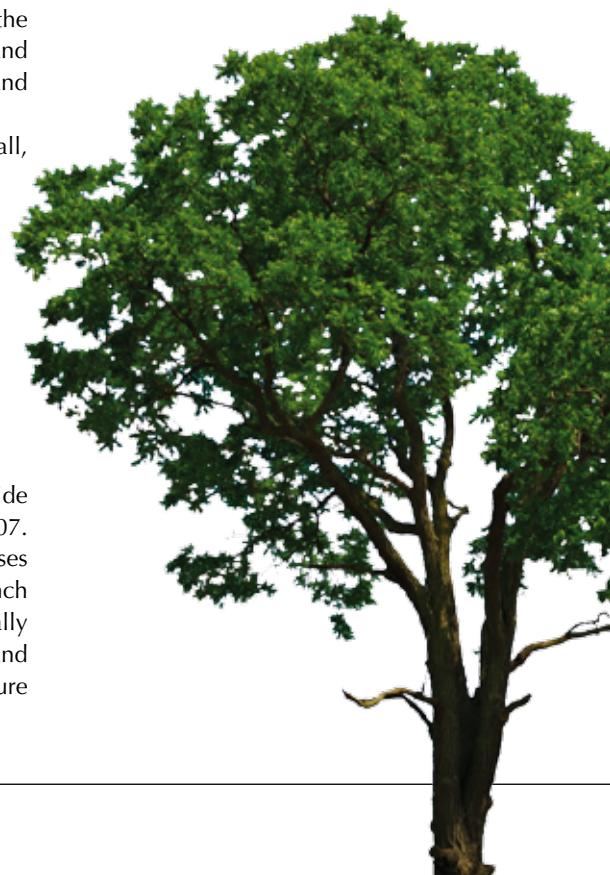
exhibitions, recitals, dance, jazz parades, a 'poetry slam' and ingenious 'invisible theatre', there was barely an interest that wasn't catered for. With such an exciting and eclectic year to build on, TSAF 2008 looks set to be a highlight of Exeter's arts calendar. ♣

Launch of World-Wide Tree Planting Campaign

BY INDIA BOURKE (2005, HISTORY AND ENGLISH)

The February weather was miserable, but those gathered in College were happy. Against the magnificent backdrop of the Radcliffe Camera and the sound of the Ken Colyer New Orleans Jazz Band, Wangari Maathai, Nobel laureate and founder of Kenya's Green Belt Movement, planted a walnut tree in the Fellows' Garden. This

marked the British launch of a worldwide campaign to plant a billion trees in 2007. A seminar on 'Keeping Our Promises to the Earth' also saw the British launch of the Earth Charter, an internationally agreed document on environment and human rights; and of an annual lecture series on environmental law. ♣





Choir Life – 2007 A Challenging Year

“Will sing under any circumstances”: this was the maxim adopted by the choir this year, as they learnt to sing around scaffolding and workmen, always with good humour.

BY KATHERINE BARKER (2003, LITERAE HUMANIORES)

We are delighted that our new Chaplain, Dr Helen Orchard, has brought with her an enthusiasm for music. Credit should be given for her hard work and for admirably entertaining the choir on numerous occasions. The first service of Michaelmas brought the year to a rousing start with Parry’s ‘I Was Glad’ at the service of installation; not only were the words suited to the occasion, but the performance of music by an Exeter alumnus provided a fitting link to the past. The Christmas concert at Helen and Douglas House, the hospice at which former Chaplain Mark Birch is now based, was equally memorable and moving.

As scaffolding took over the Chapel in Hilary term, we adapted to the reduced acoustic, and the back row learnt to clamber over metal poles to reach their seats. Several concerts still managed to go ahead. The Crucifixus concert in Hilary, named for Antonio Lotti’s setting of the creed mass, also featured Stainer’s motet ‘God So Loved the World’ and Allegri’s ‘Miserere Mei’.

During the Long Vacation, the choir sang at Truro Cathedral and visited Menheniot in Cornwall. It is always good to have Old Members in the congregations and audiences at such events. If you would like to hear the

choir but are unable to reach Oxford, the 2006 CD ‘Salve Regina’ is available from Exeter College. It features a range of music from Lassus’ ‘Tristis Est’ to ‘Why, O Lord, Do You Stand Far Off?’ by Exeter’s own Jonathan Bridcut (2003, History). ♣



The choir in good voice in the newly-restored chapel.

Prof Siamon Gordon elected Fellow of the Royal Society

BY INDIA BOURKE (2005, HISTORY AND ENGLISH)

Earlier this year Professor Siamon Gordon, Emeritus Fellow at Exeter, was elected Fellow of the Royal Society. His work as GlaxoWellcome Professor of Cellular Pathology at the William Dunn School has fixed his status as a leading world scientist. In addition, his book for children in sub-Saharan Africa about the causes, effects and prevention methods of HIV-Aids has been widely distributed free of charge.

The College is delighted that such work has received this eminent distinction and that Professor Gordon, who has been at Exeter since 1976, encourages other young South African scientists to follow in his footsteps at Exeter. ♣



Professor Siamon Gordon.



Fine Art Student Prize-Winner

Emma Cousins, a third-year Fine Art student at Exeter, was awarded joint second prize for Figurative Art at the Boundary Gallery in London. ‘Man on the Beach’ is one of the many projects she has been working on.

A Day in the Life of an Award-winning Chef

In December 2006 Mark Willoughby, Head Chef at Exeter, received an ACE (Award for Catering Excellence). What does it take to keep Exonians full and filled?

BY ANDREW FREEDMAN (2004, LITERAE HUMANIORES)



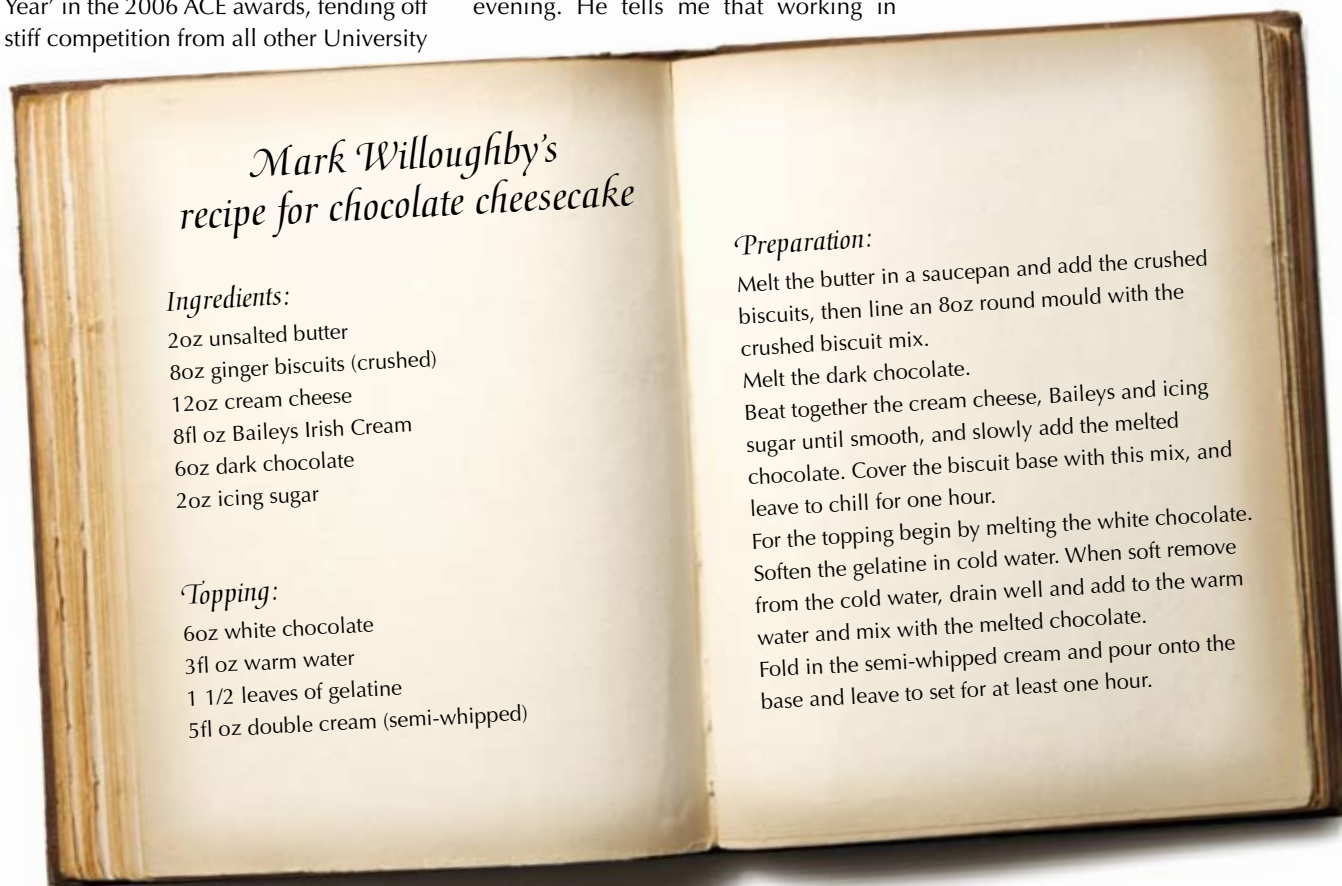
Mark Willoughby: the T-shirt says it all.

Photo by Laura Broadbent.

The most tantalising piece of gossip I can elicit from Mark Willoughby is that the Rector only eats fresh fruit for dessert. Not for her a dabble into the calorific abyss of the Head Chef's delicious chocolate cheesecake (see recipe below). It is this sort of gastronomic delight which won Mark the coveted title of 'Chef of the Year' in the 2006 ACE awards, fending off stiff competition from all other University

Trinity College, Mark luckily stumbled upon Exeter on a temporary stint as a relief chef and has been here for five years. From apprentice to award-winner, fame and glory do not change Mark: he still works 14 hours a day for five days a week, starting at seven in the morning and ending at nine in the evening. He tells me that working in

schools operate at College for six weeks in the long vacation; conferences occur intermittently; and he also provides all the catering for about six weddings each year. Asked whether he had any parental inspiration when aspiring to be a chef, Mark confides that his mother makes all the cakes for the weddings



Mark Willoughby's recipe for chocolate cheesecake

Ingredients:

2oz unsalted butter
8oz ginger biscuits (crushed)
12oz cream cheese
8fl oz Baileys Irish Cream
6oz dark chocolate
2oz icing sugar

Topping:

6oz white chocolate
3fl oz warm water
1 1/2 leaves of gelatine
5fl oz double cream (semi-whipped)

Preparation:

Melt the butter in a saucepan and add the crushed biscuits, then line an 8oz round mould with the crushed biscuit mix.
Melt the dark chocolate.
Beat together the cream cheese, Baileys and icing sugar until smooth, and slowly add the melted chocolate. Cover the biscuit base with this mix, and leave to chill for one hour.
For the topping begin by melting the white chocolate. Soften the gelatine in cold water. When soft remove from the cold water, drain well and add to the warm water and mix with the melted chocolate.
Fold in the semi-whipped cream and pour onto the base and leave to set for at least one hour.

College chefs. He is, you might say, the Gordon Ramsey of Exeter (albeit minus the blond hair and, thankfully for us, absurdly priced food). Salivating slightly, I try to find out what constitutes a typical day at College.

Mark was trained to work as a chef in hotels and gradually gravitated towards Oxford. Beginning across the road at

the state-of-the-art kitchens, opened in 2004 by the London restaurateur Anton Mosimann, is a wonderful bonus for any chef. The environment at College is relaxed and students can, on occasion, be surprisingly affable.

In addition to satisfying the appetites of Members of College, Mark attends to the growing demands of visitors: summer

held in College.

For Mark, Exeter is a delightful place in which to work: the environment is relaxed, the people are diverse and creating different types of food is immensely rewarding. He does add one caveat though: if the Fellows had their way, he'd find himself working on Christmas Day too... ♣



Exeter College Wine Cellar

What is the best job in College? One of our Philosophy Fellows has the answer.

BY DR BEN MORISON (MICHAEL COHEN FELLOW AND TUTOR IN PHILOSOPHY, AND WINE STEWARD)

The position of Wine Steward at any Oxford College is surely one of the most envied. The popular conception is that the Stewards spend their time at tastings run by the finest merchants (Berry Brothers, Corney and Barrow, etc.), and then stagger back to their respective Colleges to raid the cellars (to which they all have keys, of course).

The truth – I assure you – is less glamorous. Tastings are difficult affairs to manage. They take place mostly at lunchtime and so have to be fitted between morning and afternoon teaching. As a result, every Steward has to operate a strict policy of spitting. It's a better way of tasting – and teaching afterwards would be impossible otherwise. (Even as

it stands, tasting and spitting 20 wines involves absorbing in total at least a glass...) And while I admit to possessing a key to Exeter's main cellar under the SCR (containing about 7,000 bottles), I don't have a key to the so-called 'small' cellar (containing the remaining 4,000) – whose location I shall not divulge.

Our cellar is particularly strong on claret and port, for which I have my predecessors to thank. I started as Wine Steward in 2002 and so I inherited the claret we are drinking now (1995, 1998). I'm not even sure anyone knows anymore who bought the 1955 port, of which we have just four bottles left (to be drunk on a special occasion – our 700th birthday in 2014 comes to mind). I hope that my

choices of 2005 claret are enjoyed by my successors in 20 years' time (and by me, for that matter).

Let me lay one final myth to rest. Who pays for our wine? As every Fellow will ruefully tell you at the end of every month: we do. We run the cellar as a self-perpetuating wine club – the wine at High Table is paid for by us, with a surcharge for cellaring, serving, etc. Every now and again, the JCR attempts to pass a motion such as 'This JCR believes that the Fellows should forego their Madeira and use the College's money to endow hardship grants for undergraduates'. They – and indeed we, for different reasons – are always rather disappointed by the truth. ♣



Steward's delight: Exeter's impressive collection of wine.



Emily Pull braves a shower during her internship in Mumbai.

My Indian Summer: Internship at a Research Centre in Mumbai

Exeter has a number of unique internship schemes. Here, one student describes her experiences at the Nicholas Piramal Research Centre in Mumbai.

BY KATIE KINGWELL (2003, PHYSIOLOGICAL SCIENCES)

Having caught our breath after the whirlwind of Finals, Emily Pull (2003, Physiological Sciences) and I found ourselves jetting off to Mumbai. We had been lucky enough to be placed on the maiden voyage of the College's internship at the research centre of Nicholas Piramal, India's fourth largest pharmaceutical company. The internship was set up through Dr Swati Piramal, who owns the company with her husband.

The research centre itself is very modern and does not feel at all soulless. I was struck by how genuinely happy and pleased to help us the employees were. We rotated each week around four different departments – patents, research and development, herbals, and business development. This provided us with a general picture of the research centre and a refreshing mixture of office and lab work.

My assignment required standard

A-level chemistry but afforded me the opportunity to use the latest technologies, such as HPLC (High Performance Liquid Chromatography) – the *dernier cri* in automated sample analysis. Head of the department was Maneesh Nerurkar – Indian-born but (and I don't think he'll consider this libellous) an Englishman at heart.

HERBAL REMEDIES

Without doubt the herbals department stole the show. Maybe it was the lovely people, or the novelty of extracting the active ingredient from vast quantities of foliage; maybe it was the petroleum ether. A field trip to the national park in north Mumbai was a high point; I saw collected plants documented according to formal binomial nomenclature and clinical indication (e.g. *Wrightia tinctoria* with anti-inflammatory activity), then hurled into a giant bin-liner.

EXPLORING MUMBAI

It is impossible to convey the hive of activity that is Mumbai. There is very real poverty in the city's slums, made more noticeable where juxtaposed with Mumbai's moneyed elite. Emily and I appreciated the chance to get to know some 'regular' Indians, rather than just seeing these social extremes.

With our generous stipend we were able to explore Mumbai, zipping about in 'bumblebee' taxis which seemed to defy all laws of reason and physics. We ventured on trips to Lonavala hill-station, to an area replete with ancient Buddhist caves and Hindu and Jain temples, and also for a short break to Goa. Returning to Mumbai, we felt something akin to homecoming, and realised how much our time in the city had impacted on us.

We are both immensely grateful to the Rector for arranging this experience of a lifetime. ♥



Man's Flight Through Life: Perspectives of a US Air Force Chemist at Oxford

This year's Alberta Bart Holaday Scholar recounts his experiences since landing in Oxford.

BY MICHAEL COLE, ALBERTA BART HOLADAY SCHOLAR (2006, BIOCHEMISTRY)

"Man's flight through life is sustained by the power of his knowledge." These words of Austin 'Dusty' Miller, engraved on the statue of an eagle protecting her fledglings outside the United States Air Force Academy (USAFA) in Colorado Springs, remind cadets that humanity can sustain its flight only by understanding ourselves and our environment. We must be willing to guide future generations in their flight.

ONGOING JOURNEY

After graduating in May 2006, my flight took me to Exeter College thanks to Bart Holaday (1965, PPE), a 1965 graduate of USAFA and Exeter alumnus who established the Alberta Bart Holaday Scholarship in 2003. Now one of the most distinguished scholarships offered by the Academy, it benefits aspiring Air Force leaders and Exonians alike.

My ability to provide perspective at Oxford begins when I say I'm an Air Force Chemist – not a pilot! One can imagine the dialogue:

Inquisitive person: So you fly planes?

Me: No, but I have jumped out of a few.

Inquisitive person: Why a chemist? And why does the Air Force have chemists?

Me: I wanted to do something more than fly planes. I've always wanted to perform medical research, and researching as a chemist is one step towards that goal. Chemists play a crucial role in overseeing and performing basic, applied and advanced research. The topics of research range from medicine or propulsion, to detection of biological and chemical agents.

Inquisitive person: Why the Air Force?

Me: By researching for the Air Force, I can fulfill two aims – to try to understand the mysteries of nature, and provide service to the nation. (For better explanation please look to the works of Hobbes and Locke.)

RESEARCH AT OXFORD

I am studying biochemistry under Professor Paul Wentworth Jr, a primary investigator at the Scripps Research Institute in La Jolla, California. One of my two projects deals with the role cholesterol oxidation metabolites have in the development of heart disease; the second deals with the mechanism and application of Native Chemical Ligation, a chemical technique for joining two unprotected peptide fragments. My laboratory allows me to do high-impact research, and to network with future scientists from all over the globe.

VARIED EXPERIENCES

The University allows for so much more than research! Rowing for the 2nd VIII gave me an insight into undergraduate life. Despite the cancellation of Christ Church and Torpids, training paid off in Summer Eights with three bumps and almost a fourth. Whether listening to the Royal Philharmonic, sailing in Cornwall or drinking at the Oxford and Cambridge Club, I have never before crammed so many diverse opportunities into such a small time period.

Oxford, a bastion of academic research and learning since its foundation, would be nothing without its bright and interesting people. It is they who have defined my experience thus far, and who will continue to shape my 'flight through life'. ♡

This statue stands outside the US Air Force Academy in Colorado Springs.





Hannah Matthews takes to the saddle in the Rockies, Colorado.

American Dream

Our 2006 North American Travel Scholar describes a summer spent travelling across Canada and the United States, meeting up with a number of Exonians along the way.

BY HANNAH MATTHEWS (2003, LITERAE HUMANIORES)

On my arrival in Boston, American flags were draped everywhere for the 4th of July. A few days later, American flags were replaced by Italian ones and I eagerly joined the 6,000-strong contingent of Azzurri supporters for the nerve-racking World Cup Final. From here, the Fung Wah Bus Company delivered me at breakneck speed to New York's Chinatown for a mere ten dollars. Its only instructions, sticky-taped to the back of the driver's seat, were simple and to the point: "On this bus, no mobile phones. Just keep quiet." I thought it best to comply. A highlight of the Big Apple was touring the United Nations building with an Exonian. Ten days' sight-seeing in this diverse and relentlessly vibrant city only served to expand my curiosity.

My next destination was Colorado. I went horse-riding in the foothills of the Rockies; fishing; shooting; and to a rodeo, complete with (decidedly docile!) sheep broncos for kids. The quintessential red rock of this state forms bizarre craggy outcrops near Colorado Springs, with the silhouette of Pike's Peak towering just beyond. Further up the Rockies, I spent a week mountain-climbing, camping and

rafting with friends.

The Classicist in me was enchanted by LA's reconstructed Roman Villa, part of the Getty museum, which towers above Malibu with spectacular views over the Pacific. On the West Coast, I also spent time in ferny Oregon and Seattle, before taking a ferry to British Columbia.

CONTRAST IN CANADA

As soon as I crossed the border into Canada, I was struck by the reduced car sizes and how English it felt. On Salt Spring, an island between Victoria and Vancouver, time slipped past on the beach and in earnest debates over delicious food. I was thrilled when the pilot of the De Havilland Beaver float-plane let me fly part of the way to Vancouver.

It was early evening when I flew into Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, my nose glued to the glass of the window, ambitiously hoping to see the Aurora Borealis and fulfill a childhood dream sparked by a fellow Exonian... And while the Northern Lights did not grace the sky with their presence, I was nonetheless struck by the beauty of this Province.

The annual Exonian Reunion Dinner in Toronto was a wonderful way to end the trip. It was a pleasure to feel that the Exonian spirit is very much alive beyond Turl Street. ♥

I wish to extend a huge thank you to all the Old Members who took the time to meet me last summer. Thank you to:

Boston: Joe Schork, Ned Sahin.

Maine: Bob Savadove.

New York: Bennet Cohen, Ben Himowitz, Dennis Geronimus, David Flowerdew, Caleb Watts, Jo Jesty, John Lawrence.

Washington, D.C.: Bo Jones, Joseph Wickremasinghe.

Colorado: Lee Mickus, Dick Celeste, **L.A.:** Richard Sparks.

Oregon: John Launchbury.

British Columbia: David Wood.

Saskatchewan: Henry Kloppenburg, Bob Sider.

Toronto: Chisanga Puta-Chekwe, Rex Williams, Clint Ross, Robert Sider, Michael Werner.



Heading East

Our East Asia Travel Scholar reports on his experience of travelling to India, Australia and China over six weeks during the 2006 long vacation, made possible by the generosity of Old Members.

BY OCTAVE OPPETIT (2004, ENGINEERING AND COMPUTING SCIENCE)

From the Taj Mahal to the Great Wall of China, via Sydney Opera House: never again will I have the opportunity to enjoy such a wealth of scenery, culture and experiences as I did in summer 2006. I was lucky enough to visit India, Australia, Singapore, Hong Kong and mainland China thanks to the generosity of Old Members.

Touching down in Delhi in mid-August, I was greeted by the staggering heat and moisture characteristic of the Indian monsoon season. The contrasts of the capital provided me with an astonishing introduction to the array of cultures and history this country harbours. In the predominantly Muslim Old Delhi, I watched the seemingly endless stream of motorised rickshaws thread their way through the narrow stalls of the Chandni Chowk market. By contrast, New Delhi, with its wide roads, cultural landmarks and luxurious vegetation, is testament to the unprecedented prosperity and economic development now enjoyed by India. The increasingly affluent middle classes are whisked around on an Underground system that Londoners can only dream of.

The train ride to Agra was unforgettable, not just because I shared a third class compartment with a goat and his eight year-old owner. The poverty in rural areas is gut-wrenching, and upon arriving at my destination, I was struck by the incomparable proportions and magnificence of the Taj Mahal.

Australia was next, and it was unsettling to encounter the developed world once again. Early September is the end of the Australian winter, yet surfers



China's iconic Great Wall. Photo by Octave Oppetit.

rode the rolling waves at Bondi Beach, barbecues sizzled across the tranquil suburbs, and the majestic Sydney Harbour was filled with ferries taking workers home from the Central Business District. Welcome to the Australian way of life! Canberra gave me a great insight into Australia's history with its Parliament House and many government buildings. I also had an amazing time in Melbourne, the self-styled 'capital of culture'.

Singapore gave me a fascinating insight into the geopolitical and economic situation of the city-island-state. Comprised of a mainly Chinese population, it is ill-at-ease with its imposing Muslim neighbours Malaysia and Indonesia. I encountered landmarks from colonial rule, such as the sumptuous Raffles Hotel. Orchard Road is characteristic of the capitalism the country has successfully embraced and are neighboured by the Housing Development Board buildings, erected by an authoritarian government to regulate the housing of most Singaporeans.

The majestic views of the harbour from The Peak on Hong Kong Island will stay with me forever, as will the surreal nightlife of Wan Chai and the incredibly dense urban jungle of Kowloon and the Ladies' Market.

My final stop, Beijing, was simply the icing on the cake. Wide roads and the severe architecture from the Mao years flank the awe-inspiring Forbidden City and legendary Tian'anmen Square. My visit to Mao Zedong's mausoleum, among hordes of worshipful locals, was particularly memorable. A gorgeous, clear and sunny day on the Great Wall of China was a terrific end to a very memorable summer of travelling. 🇨🇳

A huge thank you to:

Delhi: Gayatri Bedi, Mahima Puri and Sumant Dhamija.

Australia: Murray Tobias and his family. Jamie Pullen, Geoff Lovell, Simon Lewis, Andrew Ridley (Sydney). Justin Audcent and Chris Chantler (Melbourne).

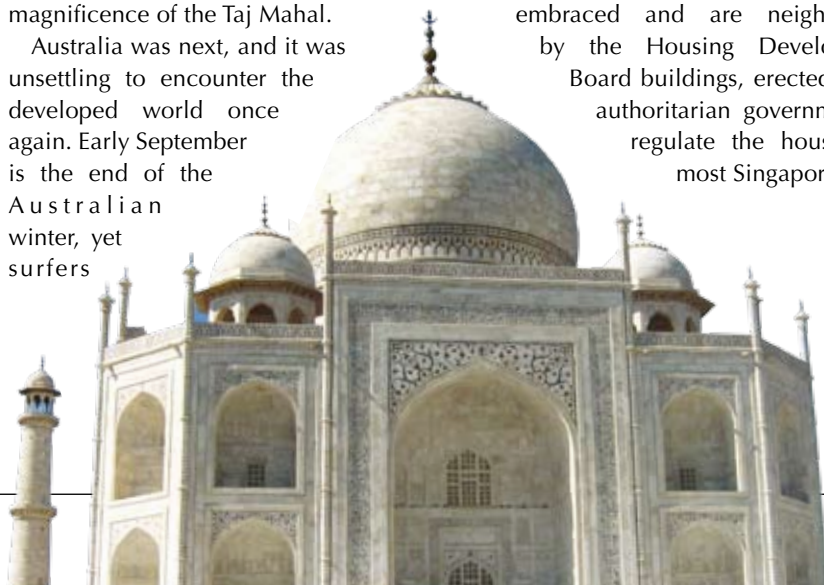
Singapore: Mike Coleman.

Hong-Kong: Alan Lammin.

China: Professor Xiazhong Zhang from Tsinghua University and Professor Mingquan Liu of Beijing University.

And the many others who welcomed me along the way.

The Taj Mahal, Agra, India. Photo by Octave Oppetit.



Modern Teaching of Modern History: Profile of Dr Christina de Bellaigue

A first-year historian gives an insight into the teaching and research of Dr Christina de Bellaigue who, in 2006, became the first holder of the Michael Cohen Fellowship in Modern History, which was created through the generosity of Old Members.

BY CLAIRE FISHER (2006, HISTORY)

Dr de Bellaigue teaches modern European history to Exeter undergraduates in their first, second and third years. Teaching me for the British History paper, and for a paper on Tocqueville's 'L'Ancien Regime et la Révolution', she encouraged me to think about conceptual links between social, intellectual and political history. The atmosphere in tutorials is intellectually rigorous and she demands that students clarify their arguments and consider topics from different angles.

Many of those taught make particular mention of her eclectic approach, and the way she encourages undergraduates to use film, images and oral accounts as sources, challenging preconceptions about the nature of historical study. This was archly caricatured in the Finalists' sketches of their History tutors at Schools' Dinner when she was impersonated as "a modernist who does gender analysis of Grange Hill". What this also reveals is the warmth and amity that defines Exeter College's community of historians – that healthy mixture of laughter and learning.

Dr de Bellaigue's research interests lie primarily in the cultural history of nineteenth century Britain and France

with particular emphasis upon the role and construction of gender. Her monograph 'Educating women: Schooling and Identity in England and France, 1800-1867' (OUP, 2007) was published in August. In it, she explores the role of the schoolmistress and female education on both sides of the Channel, debunking Brontë-esque stereotypes of impoverished aristocratic governesses. Instead, she reveals successful entrepreneurial middle-class women who were integral to the developing teaching profession and the expansion of secondary education. In this, she emphasises the neglected subject of the interaction between gender and mobility patterns, and suggests that we need to think more carefully about women's work, social position, class and status.

Her current research focuses on ideas and experiences of feminine adolescence. She is examining the construction of these ideas in nineteenth-century Britain and France, comparing contemporary medical and religious writing on puberty, menstruation and youth with the recorded personal experiences of young women and uncovering the differences between French and English ideas of adolescence. ♡



History in action: Dr de Bellaigue in period corset and crinoline hoops. Victoria & Albert Museum, London.

1977

Matriculands

The most generous graduates ever!

Find out why on page 22



And the Ancient Walls Crumbled: Research Into Why Stone Buildings Decay

New research by one of our current D.Phil students explains the relationship between harmful salts and building stone.

BY SATISH PANDEY (2004, ARCHAEOLOGICAL SCIENCE)

Throughout the world the gradual decay and degradation of historic buildings presents a major challenge: one that we face in the preservation of Exeter College Chapel. It is the interaction between building materials and their surrounding environment that controls the type and extent of damage. Out of the many factors that cause historic buildings to deteriorate, salt crystallisation is one of the most dangerous. For instance, the only surviving monument of the seven wonders of the ancient world, the Pyramid of Giza, is highly endangered by this phenomenon.

DECAY MECHANISM

Rising damp from the ground carries salt solution into the stonework. The water then evaporates. The rate of this cycle of deposition and evaporation determines the extent of damage caused to the stone. If evaporation is slow, rising damp can replenish the water loss and the salt crystallisation can take place, harmlessly, at the surface. However, maximum damage occurs when the transport of the salt water to the surface through

pores in the stone falls behind the rate of evaporation. This causes the evaporation front to recede beneath the surface and salt crystallisation to take place within the stone, leading to stress and cracking.

You might expect that once a pore is completely filled with salt crystals there would be no room for further crystal growth that could exert pressure on the pores. Unfortunately, this does not happen: a new theory put forward by Professor George Scherer (of Princeton University) argues that a thin film of supersaturated solution exists between the salt crystal and the wall of the pore. This leads to further crystal growth and continuing pressure on the pores.

The extent of the damage caused by the crystallising salts depends on whether the crystallisation takes place at the surface or within the stone. The salts migrate to different levels depending on their characteristics such as solubility, surface tension, viscosity etc; properties of the stone and environmental conditions. The presence of two or more salts in solution changes their physical-chemical properties, and thus, their transport

behaviour. The varying mineralogical features of different stones also affect salt transport. Arid climatic conditions lead to rapid evaporation and limit the transport of salts to the surface. Since the composition of salts in ground water varies from place to place, it is extremely difficult to predict their crystallisation behaviour in building stones. Further, the contamination of ground water from various man-made sources such as agricultural chemicals and industrial waste makes the problem more complicated.

RESEARCH TO THE RESCUE

My research involves a laboratory simulation of salt transport, distribution and crystallisation in field conditions, based on the most common type of salts found in historic buildings. I am examining how the presence of different salts in ground water influences the transportation and the location of crystallisation. I hope that this research will forge a better understanding of this complex process, and so will enable us to think of a strategy for rescuing historic buildings before it is too late. ♡



Satish surveys typical damage and decay. Note that the salt damage affects the stone at the higher level, where the salt concentration is higher.

News in Brief

Schools Liaison

In July 2006 Rachel McDonald took up the post of Exeter's Schools and Colleges Liaison Officer. Since then she has undertaken small 'tours' of schools in Devon, Wales and the West of Scotland in order to de-mystify the Oxbridge application process. At an event held at Ilfracombe, Devon, she worked with students for many of whom the idea of applying to Oxford or Cambridge was an alien and intimidating one. Feedback from this day and others like it has been extremely positive, with many students feeling that they are now more likely to apply.

Subject Family Dinners

INDIA BOURKE

(2005, HISTORY AND ENGLISH)

Four times a year, a different group of Exeter College students and Fellows spend an evening together exploring common ideas in their subject disciplines. The introduction of these annual Subject Family Dinners has been a great success. They bring together everyone from first-year undergraduates, through DPhil graduates to Fellows in each of the 'family' divisions of Humanities, Social Sciences, Life Sciences and Natural Sciences, for an evening of academic discussion. A pre-dinner programme of short seminars given by MCR students on their diverse themes of research gives undergraduates a taste for where their subjects can lead after Finals.

Seated with College port and chocolates, discussion after dinner in Hall allows for the exchange between MCR and JCR members to continue at a more informal level. Topics of conversation cover a huge range. On one side of the table a graduate may expand on their latest theory about the psychology of eighteenth century news. On another side, opinions on the latest "Borat" film may test out graduate research on the "axis of liberalism" between Russia and Kazakhstan.

The evenings are brought to inspiring

conclusions with a speech and floor debate from a field-expert. This year the responsibility fell to a series of eminent academics and professionals including Patrick McGuinness, Fellow in Modern Languages at St Anne's; Julian Savulescu, Professor of Practical Ethics; Dr Dougal Goodman, Director of the Foundation for Science and Technology; and Professor Colin Blakemore, Chief Executive of the Medical Research Council. The discussion led by Julian Savulescu on the subject of embryonic stem cell research and cloning was particularly stimulating. His mixed audience of Historians, Politicians, Economists and Lawyers were in a position to question, from a variety of social and political perspectives, his science-orientated argument on the benefits of genetic manipulation. The development of such cross-disciplinary thinking ensures that Oxford students continue to reach for the edges of contemporary critical debate.



A damp Oxford on a May morning.

Ascension Day

MICHAEL COOMBES (2005, PPE)

A wet May morning saw the Exeter choir and College followers ascend the Lodge tower for the annual Ascension Day service. A huge number made the trip up staircase one, including the women's Second VIII, returning from their 6.00am outing on the river. With the congregation squeezed tightly onto the ramparts, the new Chaplain performed her duties admirably. The choir sang an anthem, and the rain miraculously held off for a while. A few stayed to admire the views and capture unusual photographs of Oxford, but eventually the rain drove many down the tower to their champagne breakfast. Long may this tradition live. 🍷

Sporting Achievements in 2006-2007

BY ALEX LAFFAN (2004, HISTORY)

Rowing

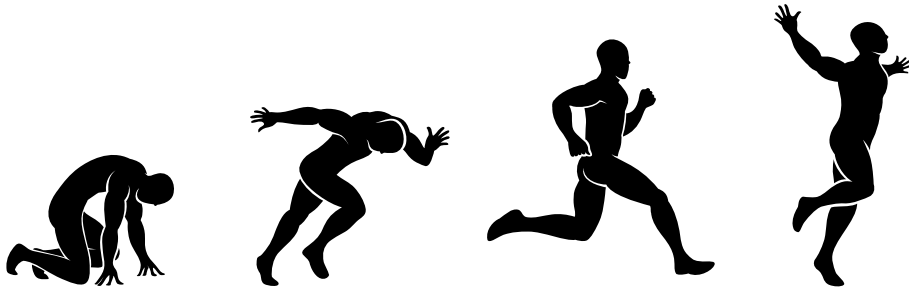
The College rowing calendar was deprived of one of its two headline events this year as high water levels forced the total cancellation of Torpids for the third time in eight years. The disappointment capped off a winter of unremitting rain which had seen training on the river become a rarity and which had also brought a premature end to Christ Church Regatta back in November.

Summer Eights went ahead as planned, however, and the women's First VIII built on their remarkable success over the last two years with a bump on the final day, having rowed over on the first three. They finished the week seventh in Division Two. A Second VIII and graduate boat were also entered.

The Men's First VIII started eighth in Division One and unfortunately continued the College's slow slide down the order, finishing one place down in ninth. It was a valiant effort, however, capped off with a tremendous performance on the Saturday as Exeter held off a Hertford crew who had bumped on the previous two days. The Second VIII fared better, achieving three bumps and narrowly missing out on a fourth on Saturday.

Rugby

It was a classic season of two halves for the College rugby side, or more precisely, a year of two seasons. In the Michaelmas Term season, Exeter struggled woefully in Division Two, losing every match and suffering inevitable relegation. However, things took a turn for the better in the second season of the winter, with an improved set of performances culminating in promotion back to Division Two and a



A brief review of the College's various sporting teams and their mixed fortunes.

semi-final appearance in the Cuppers Plate competition.

In Exeter's brief spell in Division Three, the side won all but one of its matches, with the other being a draw. The highlight was a victory against Oriel, in which Exeter came from 21-0 behind to win 28-26 with fresher James Johnson going over for a try in the dying minutes to seal the win. In the Cuppers Plate, Exeter were beaten by eventual winners Pembroke, again mounting a strong comeback in the second half, but this time they fell short.



An up-and-down season for Exeter's rugby team.

Quentin Macfarlane, who broke into the Oxford Under 21 squad, excelled at scrum-half throughout the season. Other individual achievements were enjoyed by Exeter captain Charlie Morris and James Robinson, who both played in the Rugby League Varsity victory over Cambridge.

Football

Exeter's struggle to climb out of Division Two of the JCR league came to fruition in March, having been thwarted on the last day of the season a year ago. This time it was Exeter's turn to enjoy last-gasp success as a 6-0 win over St John's, a day after beating division winners Hertford 4-0, was enough to climb above Balliol on goal difference and win promotion. It was no less than the team deserved after surging back from mid-table obscurity to

win nine of their last ten league matches. Key to the turnaround was the continued presence of goalkeeper Chris Devine in the second half of the season. Exeter also progressed to the quarter-finals of Cuppers with a 7-0 win over champions Teddy Hall, before going out to eventual winners Brasenose. Meanwhile, Luke Barrs was part of the Oxford squad that lost to Cambridge on penalties.

The women's football season started promisingly. The Cuppers team put in a strong performance in finishing second in their group behind Oriel. The two women's five-a-side teams also did very well. Team A reached the semi-finals, which took a lot of hard work, and Team B still managed to finish mid-table. In the league they made a solid effort and have high hopes to remain in the second division next year!

The MCR season started brightly but faded. Hilary Term defeats at Corpus and Keble put paid to hopes of a league title. The side did reach the semi-finals of Cuppers but were beaten by a decent Lincoln side. The MCR player of the year, veteran striker Jon George, scored an impressive 37 goals in total for JCR and MCR sides.

Cricket

Exeter's cricketers enjoyed a prosperous term this year. Led from the front by captain Nick Lister, who averaged 11.83 with the ball and 25 with the bat, Exeter finished fourth in the table. Victories came over Queen's, St Anne's and Keble, with only a one-wicket defeat to New College preventing a higher finish. The most memorable performance came from Luke Barrs, who took 4-41 and scored a match-winning 92 against St Anne's.

Special mention must also go to Ben Fox, who scored an unbeaten 107 against

Keble in his final match of an Exeter career stretching back a decade.



Cricket: impressive performances.

Meanwhile, fresher Spencer Crawley played several games for the Blues and looks a strong prospect for the future.

Bar Sports

The Exeter darts team went on a tremendous 15-month unbeaten run between February 2006 and May 2007, capturing the 2006 Cuppers title, 2006 Beerleg title and 2007 League title. The team were unbeaten under captain James Robinson, although with seven of the 1st VIII leaving Oxford, next season could prove tough.

The field was levelled for the pool teams this year with a national change of rules implemented right across the University. Each match throughout the Michaelmas league season was very close, but ultimately saw St. John's finish on 56 points to Exeter's 54. During Hilary and Trinity, individual successes saw Rhys Jenkins in the quarter-finals of the singles Cup competition and Mike Floyd and Alex La Via in the quarter-finals of the doubles.

Russell Gammon represented the Varsity team against Cambridge and Alex La Via competed in her fifth women's Varsity match, as well as having other successes on the national stage with OUWPC. ♣

Sir Roger Bannister Sports Facility

In 1948, when a 19-year-old Roger Bannister (1946, Physiological Sciences) was elected President of Oxford University's Athletic Club, he made it an aim to replace the uneven 1880s track. Since then it has been modernised on several occasions. He returned in May 2007 for the next phase.

BY INDIA BOURKE (2005, HISTORY AND ENGLISH)

On 6th May 1954, Sir Roger Bannister, one of Exeter's most distinguished Old Members, was the first man to run a mile in under four minutes. Now, this great sporting achievement has been memorialised through the opening of a refurbished University running track at the Iffley Road sports complex. The track is on the site of Bannister's triumph and has been named in his honour. Lord Coe (Chairman of the Organising Committee of the Olympic Games), Dr John Hood (Oxford's Vice-Chancellor) and Sir Roger himself all attended the opening of this newly certified UK Athletics facility. The renovations make the track eligible for new world record attempts. 🏆



Dr John Hood, Lord Coe and Sir Roger Bannister.



In the presence of greatness: Lord Coe and Sir Roger Bannister watch members of the current Oxford University Athletic Club in action.



Museums for the 21st Century

The Ashmolean is currently undergoing a £49 million redevelopment, and the Pitt Rivers Museum has spent upwards of £3.7 million on an extension to the galleries on South Parks Road. So what changes lie in store for future visitors?

BY KATY BARRETT (2004, HISTORY)

English museum artefacts have historically been as constrained by the buildings they inhabit as they are enhanced by elegant surroundings. Buildings can place limits on the display and conservation of collections, and on visitor and study facilities. Such constraints are now being tackled with a major programme of renovation of Oxford's two most popular museums, the Ashmolean and the Pitt Rivers.

At the Ashmolean, the late-19th century buildings at the rear are being demolished to make room for a new six-storey building designed by Rick Mather which will double display space and house the remarkable collections. Three of the floors will offer a radical new way of displaying the collections, called 'Crossing Cultures – Crossing Time'. A new Crossing Cultures gallery will create a narrative around key artefacts, while the Crossing Time gallery's chronological display will link ideas and skills and attempt to show East-West interaction across time. A new labelling approach with interactive devices, better environment controls, and new education and study centres will make the collection more accessible.

The Pitt Rivers extension similarly builds on the existing Victorian galleries and displays. It reunites the museum's photographic and artefact collections. The extension houses a new conservation laboratory, management facilities, exhibition space, a lecture theatre, and seminar rooms. Facilities are also available for visiting



Cranes have become a fixture of late at the Ashmolean.

researchers to study their heritage. The ground floor remains in all its former glory.

The Pitt Rivers extension and upper galleries officially open in autumn 2007. The Ashmolean redevelopment is scheduled for completion in 2009, with a proportion of galleries remaining open throughout. As both museums capture their traditional charm while transcending architectural constraints, they bring both collections firmly to the notice of a twenty-first century audience. ♥



Sectional perspective of the Ashmolean looking east.

Rick Mather Architects



Exeter has an important part to play in the wider University.

Governance Update

The continuing debate over University finances and government.

BY FRANCES CAIRNCROSS (RECTOR)

The issue of University governance caused much anguish last year. Proposals for reform, put forward by the Vice Chancellor, John Hood, were voted down in Congregation, having already been revised several times. But many in the University objected particularly to the proposal that a majority of those on the governing Council should eventually be 'outsiders' – non-academics – even if they were alumni of the University. There was also unease at the proposal to split Council, creating one body to handle academic affairs and another to deal with financial strategy.

The issue of governance is unlikely to reappear on the University's agenda soon, and certainly not in the root-and-branch form that these reforms originally took. The emphasis is likely to be on more modest and pragmatic changes. Some of these will have important effects: as the University moves to more flexible decisions on pay, Colleges are having to decide whether to follow suit and pay Fellows who have similar qualifications different amounts of money. Other reforms have streamlined the structure of college committees.

In general, the University is in better shape than it has been for some time. The University still relies on the profits of Oxford University Press for an important part of its income, but Dr Hood has brought about a considerable improvement in its finances. The University has established a new investment committee, and appointed its first Chief Investment Officer, Sandra Robertson, formerly co-head of portfolio management at the Wellcome

Trust. This marks a serious attempt to emulate top American universities and improve the returns on University funds. A new fund-raising strategy has been developed, to try to align the efforts of colleges and the University, and a major campaign is being launched, under the chairmanship of Dame Vivien Duffield. And Dr Heather Bell, a partner at McKinsey, has been appointed Oxford University's first Director of International Strategy.

For colleges, a major change is likely to take place in the way that the University distributes funds from the Higher Education Funding Council for England. Those funds have been shared largely on the basis of the number of undergraduates at a college. One consequence has been a sizeable cross-subsidy from academic research to teaching, and that has helped to underpin Oxford's expensive but near-unique tutorial system. Now, under the terms of a complicated formula, that cross-subsidy will gradually be phased out. One result is that research activities will in future bring some income to the College – so that academic posts funded entirely by the College will become an investment, earning a steady stream of income. But another consequence will be to increase the need for philanthropic support specifically for the tutorial system, if the colleges are to continue to afford to sustain it. Once the true cost of the tutorial system becomes more apparent, there is likely to be a growing demand to increase fees for those students who could afford to pay the true cost of their education. ♣



The OUSU Disaffiliation Debate

A row has broken out over College affiliation with the Oxford University Students' Union.

BY SIMON HEAWOOD, JCR PRESIDENT 2007-08 (2005, LITERAE HUMANIORES)

In Trinity Term 2007, University student politics were rocked when Magdalen and Trinity College JCRs disaffiliated from OUSU, Oxford's central student union. This has sparked university-wide debate about the value of this body, and particularly its impact on the average student's life.

While any money spent on welfare services and representation is, in my opinion, not wasted, there is increasing feeling among students that OUSU is not providing either of these benefits: Magdalen disaffiliated because their JCR felt their views were not being heard, while Trinity opted out over a row about the late release of important documents.

It is, in some ways, encouraging that these students see their needs as only requiring the

attention of their JCR committees. However, it is simply not feasible on a college level to campaign on issues that affect our students as members of the wider University. The OUSU Student Advice Service offers valuable expertise and support to JCR welfare officers.

Interestingly, there has been a sense of growing support for OUSU following these blows. In many ways, it seems that these two colleges have made the necessary point for us – it would serve no purpose to jump on a broken bandwagon when everyone, including the OUSU President himself, agrees that the union is far from perfect. Surely, when one is dissatisfied with something, the best way to effect change is not to disenfranchise oneself, but rather to get more involved. ♣



Meet Oxford's first Director of International Strategy

Dr Heather Bell, formerly a partner at McKinsey, gives Exon a few insights into the role.

BY INDIA BOURKE (2005, HISTORY AND ENGLISH)



Dr Heather Bell

WHAT IS UNIQUE ABOUT WORKING IN OXFORD UNIVERSITY?

Oxford is both a British and an international university. About a third of our students overall (12% of undergraduates, 62% of postgraduates) are citizens of countries other than the UK; as are 26% of our professors, readers, and lecturers. Everyone knows Oxford has educated 25 British prime ministers; people may not know that we have educated over 30 prime ministers and presidents of foreign countries!

WHAT ARE THE MAIN CHALLENGES OF YOUR NEW JOB?

Its breadth. The role stretches across the international dimensions of research, education, students and academic staff. I need to think about how Oxford is involved with the world's major countries. Take China: it is our second largest source of international students after the US; Oxford is now the leading centre for the study of China in Europe, and the university is opening an office in Hong Kong later this year.

So one challenge is in figuring out where to spend my time. Another is making sure we attract the best students, wherever they are from, and making it possible for them to fund their studies.

HOW HAS YOUR EXPERIENCE IN EDUCATION AND BUSINESS HELPED YOU TO MEET THESE CHALLENGES?

My academic background has given me a good knowledge of Oxford (I did my DPhil and research fellowship here) and of our competitor institutions (I was an undergraduate at Harvard), an appreciation of what it's like to try to be a great teacher and a great researcher, and a passion for universities: I think they are the most important institutions in the world. From the business world, I've learned the importance of prioritisation, of making decisions based on facts, of consulting people who know more than you do on any given topic, and of being sensitive to the way different organisations work. ♣

Exeter Chapel – A Gifted Treasure

The campaign to restore Exeter's famous Chapel to its 19th century splendour is a story of continuing loyalty and benefaction, stretching from 1856 to 2007.

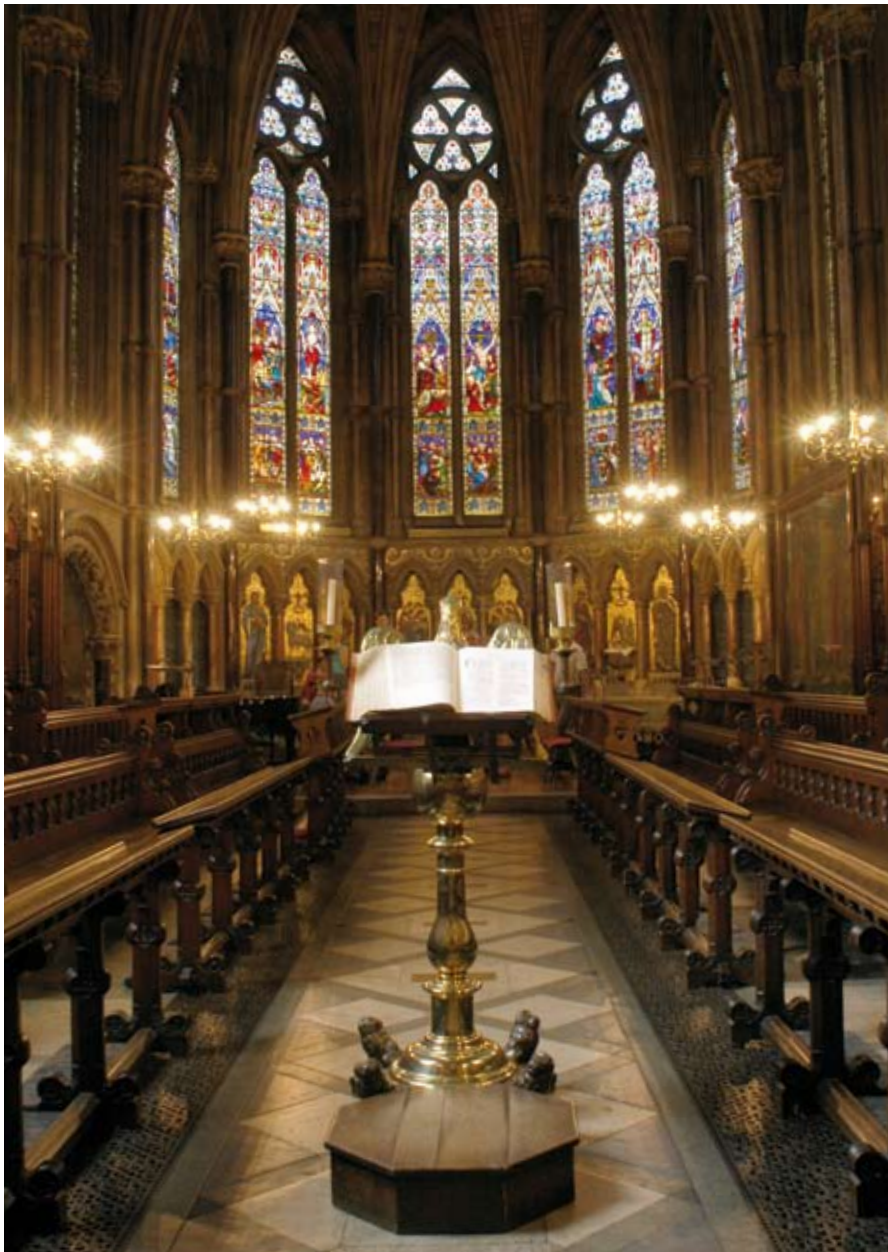
BY DR HELEN ORCHARD (CHAPLAIN)

Generous benefaction has been an important part of the history of Exeter College Chapel. A document in the College archives reveals that, between the beginning of the building project in 1856 and a renewed appeal for funds in 1858, 250 donations had been made by friends and Old Members, 74% of which were clergy. Nevertheless, there was still a significant shortfall and

it was the College community itself which met much of the remaining cost. The Rector and almost all of the Fellows voluntarily gave the equivalent of a year's income towards the project and it was the undergraduates who paid for the beautiful stone screen separating the ante-chapel from the main body of the building. Such a large, personal commitment seems extraordinary in this

day and age, but perhaps it's not as rare as we might think.

The internal cleaning and restoration of the Chapel, which took place in Hilary Term 2007, was made possible by generous gifts from several Old Members. Stephen Green (1966, PPE) made possible the cleaning of the stonework, which has transformed the entire space. Interestingly, although most people assume that such a



A gleaming Chapel.



Before and after: the difference is staggering.



The painstaking work under way.



dramatic result was achieved by use of chemicals or sandblasting, the stone was actually cleaned simply with water and washing-up brushes. Next time you enter the Chapel, look at the ceiling and ponder the fact that most of it was cleaned with brushes measuring 4cm squared!

At the same time, four stained-glass windows were removed and restored. This important work was supported by John Hughes (1950, PPP) and Rafael Gil-Tienda (1971, PPE). The panes were re-leaded where they had become weak or had started to let in water. The result is impressive and the rose window in particular looks completely transformed.

As well as being cleaner and brighter, the Chapel is now more comfortable

to kneel in! A gift from the late Arthur Peacocke (1942, Chemistry) enabled the assorted collection of old and rather worn kneelers to be replaced. In addition, the Morris and Burne-Jones tapestry of The Adoration of the Magi has been cleaned for the first time, again using traditional techniques. The tapestry was scrubbed, hoovered and ironed by an oriental-carpet craftsman. The colours are now much more vibrant and non-reflective glass is to be installed in its case to enable people to see its glory more clearly.

To celebrate the completion of this major phase of restoration work, a special service was held in Trinity Term. Exeter's fine choir sang Walton's 'Te Deum', a joy to listen to in the acoustic that the choir

had missed while the scaffolding was in place. The service was well attended by current and former members of the College, eager to see the Chapel in all its glory.

Work continues: this summer work begins on the external stonework of the Chapel, some of which is literally falling off. This work will take a year and will involve the cutting out and re-carving of stone in a number of areas, including the repair of gargoyles, cornices and statues. We hope the building will look its best by the time of the 150th anniversary of the consecration of the Chapel in 2009.

The College is especially grateful to all the donors who have helped to fund this huge endeavour. ♥

Staying In Touch – Telethon 2007

BY ARIANNE ROMNEY (2006, SOCIAL ANTHROPOLOGY)

Calling a stranger can be scary – but calling an Old Member can be enjoyable. In January, 12 current Exeter College undergraduates and graduate students embarked on the sixth Annual Telephone Campaign. The chance to chat with other members of College, past and present, was an unexpectedly fun experience.

The Director of Development, Katrina Hancock, and a few other Exeter representatives briefed us on the history and goals of the College. This gave us all a whole new perspective on Exeter. It was also a great chance for graduates and undergraduates working on the telethon to exchange their experiences of College life.

We then had the opportunity to continue that exchange with Old Members. From our temporary headquarters set up in the Rector's dining room, we called Exonians across the world. Our goal was to raise financial support from Old Members for hardship bursaries and tutorial support.

At the same time, we were also trying to keep open the connections with alumni and strengthen the far-flung community of Exonians.

It was truly fascinating to hear about the Exeter of the past, what students have gone on to do since graduating from the College, and ways in which Old Members are willing to support the College. Many alumni who were unable to make a gift at the moment were happy to offer careers advice to current students, give a talk in College about their work, or contribute stories and news to our publications. Those who were able to provide financial support did so generously.

As we move towards the 700th anniversary, and as I move towards graduation, it is both reassuring and hopeful to note that so many Old Members still recall their time spent here so very fondly. Even after they have passed through the Turl Street gate as students for the last time, they remain, happily, Exonians. ♥



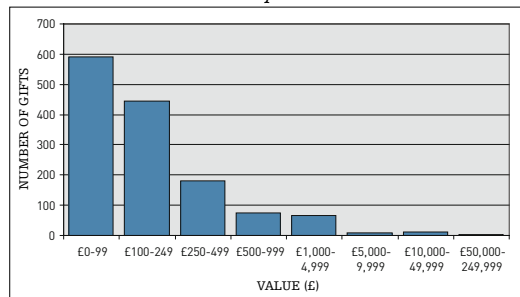
The Maths of Fundraising

BY KATRINA HANCOCK (DIRECTOR OF DEVELOPMENT)

WHAT DOES OUR PHILANTHROPIC INCOME LOOK LIKE?

In 2006, the College received £1,030,937 in benefactions that ranged from a standing order of £1.63 a month to a one-off gift of £200,000 towards the building of new student accommodation. Of all the gifts received in the year, the average value of an annual gross gift made was £267 (excluding major gifts over £10,000) whilst the most common was £128 (ie. £100 plus £28 gift aid).

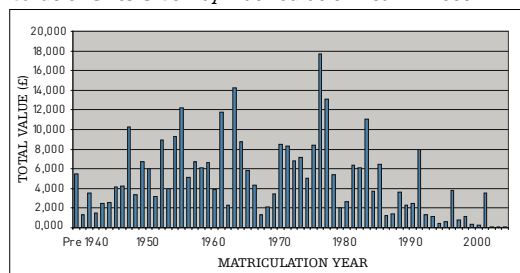
Number of Gifts Received by Value



WHERE DO GIFTS COME FROM?

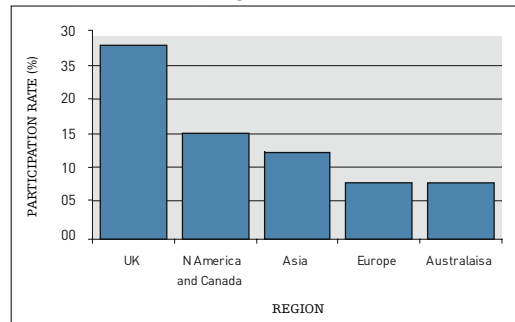
Over the last few years, more and more Old Members have considered making a gift at a younger age as many realise that even the most modest gift is greatly valued; you do not need to wait until you've made your millions before you give to Exeter. The most generous age group, by total amount given in 2006 (excluding major gifts over £10k), is the 1977 Matriculation year group, whilst the most committed by participation is the 1953 group.

Value of Gifts Given by Matriculation Year in 2006



The College receives gifts from Old Members who live all over the world. As might be expected, the majority of donations received are from Old Members in the UK: 70% of our Old Members are resident in the UK. Of these, 25% made a gift last year, which is a higher giving rate than any other region. Despite this, Old Members resident in North America and Canada are the more generous donors per capita and, last year, made an average gift of £361.

Participation Rate by Region for Gifts in 2006

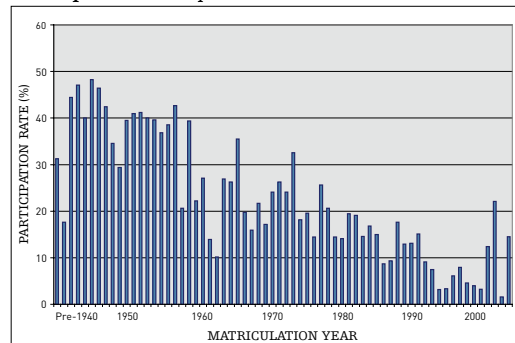


WHO ARE OUR DONORS?

Just under 90% of our income comes from 10% of our donors. This is not entirely surprising as there are fewer Old Members able to make a major benefaction than those able and willing to give at a more modest level. Whilst most charities expect a similar breakdown (usually quoted as the 80:20 rule) no charity or institution can rely solely on the generosity of its major benefactors. In fact, most of those capable of making a significant gift to Exeter are inclined to make that gift because they are challenged by the large number of other Old Members making a gift at a level which is affordable, and generous to them.

Of all our Old Members, 23% (of those for whom we have a current address) made a gift to Exeter last year. In reality, this breaks down to anywhere from 2% to 41% for any one year group, with those who matriculated in the 1940s and 1950s being the most committed per capita. Over the last three years, the College has been delighted to see a change in the number of recent leavers giving back to Exeter; this year 32% of Leavers (undergraduates and graduates) made a gift of £5 or more. These gifts were made, not just because it was an affordable amount, but primarily because these students have grasped the importance of showing their support regardless of how much they are (not) earning.

Participation Rate by Matriculation Year



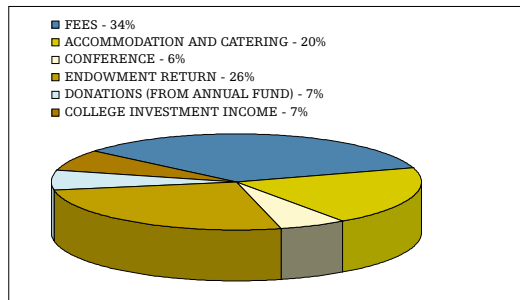


Participation is a vital measure of affinity. In particular it shows how well an institution's supporters agree with what that institution is trying to achieve, and is vital in attracting gifts, both from more wealthy Old Members and also external funding bodies such as Trusts and Foundations.

WHY DO WE NEED IT?

The College's annual income comes from monies from the endowment and investment returns, fees, accommodation, conferences and philanthropy.

Sources of Income

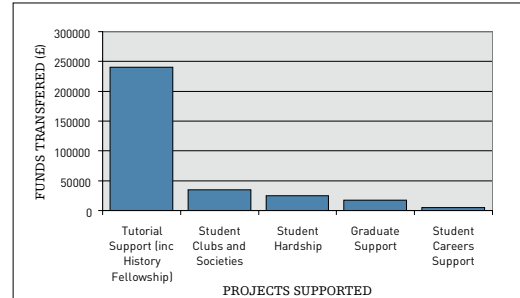


As government funding for Higher Education decreases, the College must continue to find additional funds to underwrite the tutorial system and continue to address the ongoing issue of student hardship.

Last year, £322,000 from the Annual Fund was

used to underpin core student activity including hardship and academic grants as well as funding for the tutorial system. These funds, disbursed by the Development Board, provide essential additional income to the College without which it would simply be unable to offer this support. 🏰

Disbursement of Funds



THANK YOU

Last year, 1,083 Old Members, parents and friends gave a total £1,030,937. This includes gifts to fund seven named hardship bursaries, over 20 Exonian Bursaries, 120 other bursaries and scholarships, one History Fellowship, a renovated Chapel, restored windows, library shelving, a new tutorial room, two travel scholars, several thousand tutorials and 533 supported and happy students. Thank you.

A Huge Thank You

A current student explains why Exonian Bursaries for financial hardship are so important.

BY MARTIN GROSVENOR (2006, ENGLISH)

Filling in my first form for the Student Loans Company (SLC) wasn't that much of an issue amidst all the excitement and trepidation of coming up to Oxford. What I didn't realise was that the simplicity of the process is one of its weaknesses.

Although the SLC is the major source of funding for all students, it doesn't adequately take into account individual circumstances. Loan figures are assessed by household income, which for some is not a good indicator of the financial support needed. My father's very recent remarriage put our household income at a level just over the threshold for fee remission and a large loan, meaning that he was expected to provide a significant level of support which was simply not possible. Furthermore, Oxford Opportunity Bursaries are tied to the SLC assessment, so I did not qualify for the substantial financial aid that they can offer.

Any degree is an expensive undertaking, especially given the cost of books for a term's reading list. Although Oxford's library facilities are excellent, it is impractical to rely solely on

them. Money earned the summer before coming up was converted into a heap of Victorian novels. After paying my first battels, I was left with only £30 of my loan, and the majority of my savings had already been spent on course materials and essentials. The prospect of living continuously in my overdraft was daunting and made me feel guilty about everything I spent. By the end of that first term, with no overdraft left, I knew that I would have to work through the vacation just to pay it off, and then use my loan to pay my battels – and still find myself with another term of living in my overdraft. I could see this cycle continuing.

At the end of Michaelmas, I was lucky enough to receive a £500 Exonian Bursary. This covered the cost of the books and made a dent in my overdraft, providing me with an escape from the anxiety I felt. I still have to be sensible about money, but the cycle of debt is no longer something from which I feel I cannot escape. For this I am very grateful to the Old Members who contribute to the Annual Fund and make the Exonian Bursaries possible. 🏰



Martin Grosvenor.

Bursting the 'Oxford Bubble': ExVac 2007

Exeter students continue to enliven the Easter holidays of underprivileged children from around Oxford. Here, ExVac's President for 2007-08 writes about her experiences of working with this College charity.

RACHEL NAYLOR (2006, JURISPRUDENCE)

The 'Oxford bubble' is an attractive prospect for a student; time can easily be consumed by black-tie dinners, cocktail parties and extravagant balls. ExVac however, is a great opportunity to appreciate that the University and the city centre constitute only a small part of Oxfordshire, geographically and socially. Far from the myopic world of essay crises and lectures, ExVac provides a unique chance for the lives of students and children of the city to coincide.

At Easter, 16 Exonians gave up a week of their vacation to take 32 underprivileged

6-14 year-old children on a holiday based in Eton Dorney, Windsor. The children are chosen for a variety of reasons: some are young carers, some are neglected, some have been abused. What was clear was that they all needed a holiday. However, could 16 undergraduates really make a difference? And would we cope?

In the term leading up to ExVac the volunteers were trained to identify signs of physical, sexual and emotional abuse, and taught the legal procedure for reporting anything the children might disclose. This in itself was a daunting insight into the lives of some of the children in our care.

Yet from day one, children and leaders alike threw themselves whole-heartedly into the week. Clearly ExVac was going to be hard work, but a lot of fun too. A week's activities included trips to London Zoo and the Science Museum, bowling and swimming. Each morning at breakfast the vociferous excitement of the children was overwhelming. For many, it was the first time they had done these things, and it was wonderful to witness them experiencing activities which have become mundane to us. Their enthusiasm was infectious. All the leaders invested phenomenal effort in the children and activities, and seemed to regress to their

own childhood! The energy which had been expended was clear each night. Whilst the children needed persuading to go to bed, aided by stories of the Cold War and geology field trips, the leaders needed no such incentive to sleep!

As the week progressed, I discovered that it was less about attempting to alter or reform the children, as just allowing them to enjoy being children in a safe environment. For many it was a unique and precious opportunity to have undivided adult attention, whether having someone to play chess with, to draw with, or just to talk to. It was easy to forget how young the children were, as they had all been through experiences which had made them mature too quickly. It was great to see them arguing over dessert at dinner, scared of the rides at Chessington, and simply playing for hours on a slide and two swings.

ExVac is one of the central achievements of Exeter JCR; a charity founded, funded and sustained by Exeter students, its merits being regarded as something all Exonians should be proud of. The incredible achievement of ExVac is that it allows children to be children, and allows Exonians the joy of witnessing that first-hand. ♡



On the roundabout at Chessington.



Fun and games in the park.



Blending in with the elephants at London Zoo.



Major Benefactions

As the tradition of benefaction continues, so Exeter continues to flourish. Here we highlight some of the ways in which the College has been helped over the last year.

BY KATRINA HANCOCK (DIRECTOR OF DEVELOPMENT)

This year, Exeter College raised over £2m from more than 1,000 Old Members, parents and friends of Exeter. This tremendous show of support is a vivid reminder to us all that this College was built on philanthropy and that, even today, we are still dependent on the generosity of those who have gone before in order to secure the future for those to come. We are truly grateful to all those who have supported us this year and to those who have pledged to continue to do so over the coming years. No gift is ever 'too small' – every gift really does make a difference.

Gifts made each year to the Old Members' Fund are disbursed annually to support the College's key projects. These include most of the student and tutorial support the College offers in the form of Exonian Bursaries for student hardship; the tutorial system; and a wide range of extra-curricular activities.

Major benefactions, and most legacies, are often earmarked for larger capital or endowment projects that will strengthen the College in the years to come. Over the last year, Exeter has been very fortunate to be the recipient of several major benefactions including additional gifts to fund the Fellowship in Modern History following Dr Maddicott's retirement.

K Pathak Clarendon Scholarship and Kokil Pathak Scholarships

Mr Krishna Pathak is a Friend of Exeter who recently made a very generous gift to bring top Indian students to Exeter. The College is keen to develop its portfolio of graduate scholarships in order to attract and support the best students from around the world. Mr Pathak's gift has funded four scholarships for Indian graduate students coming to Oxford who wish to undertake studies in a field that will enhance India's economic development. Exeter is looking forward to welcoming Shyam Kumar Masakapalli (DPhil – Plant Sciences), Akshay Bareja (DPhil – Anatomy and Genetics), Saikat Nandi (DPhil - Clinical Laboratory Sciences) and Chetan Gupta

(BCL) in October 2007. Furthermore, Mr Pathak has made it possible for the College to send Professor Helen Watanabe (Official Fellow in German) and Dr Alexandre Akoulitchev (Senior Research Fellow in Biochemistry) to India in September in order to advertise these scholarships and strengthen the College's links with India and with Asia.

The Harvard Room

Being a central Oxford College, Exeter has always been a little short on space – we can't really expand unless we compulsorily purchase Jesus College. As this is sadly not a current option, the College was extremely grateful when John Quelch (1969, Modern History) kindly agreed to fund the creation of the Harvard Room, in Palmer's Tower, above the Rector's Lodgings. The Harvard Room was opened in Michaelmas Term 2006 and provides much-needed space in which Fellows can meet, graduates can teach and where guest speakers can meet and discuss topics with current students.

Chapel Restoration

In recent years, the Chapel has given us growing cause for concern. It required serious renovation work including the cleaning of the interior stonework, the restoration of four of the windows and maintenance to the exterior masonry.

Thanks to a generous gift from Stephen Green (1966, PPE), we have been able to install seven storeys of scaffolding and hire the expertise of a well-regarded cleaning team who scrubbed the stonework from ceiling to floor with the non-high tech implements of washing up brushes and warm water. When they finished, the Chapel glowed as the wonderful creams and golds of Gilbert Scott's original creation were revealed. Other Old Members, including John Hughes (1950, PPP), Rafael Gil-Tienda (1971, PPE) and Arthur Peacocke (1942, Chemistry) also made generous gifts to fund the restoration of two of the windows and installation of new kneelers respectively. ♣



Mr Krishna Pathak, whose generosity has funded the Pathak Scholarships.



The Harvard Room is a much-needed resource for teaching and meetings.



Katrina Hancock (Director of Development), Jay Green (wife of donor Stephen Green) and Eric Bennett (Home Bursar) take a trip up the scaffolding to see the Chapel restoration work.

Between Mr Duck and the 'Day of Judgement': Alan Bennett on being the real 'History Boy'

In Michaelmas Term, Exeter students were treated to an evening's discussion with one of the College's most celebrated alumni. A major contributor to the 'JCR Suggestion Book' and the 'Smokers' of his era, here he describes his encounter with Finals.

BY ALAN BENNETT (1954, MODERN HISTORY)

Never a one for anniversaries, birthdays included, I was not entirely pleased when the Rector drew my attention to the fact that July 2007 would make it 50 years since I took my degree. Though it seems every minute of that to me, I can't say I feel much different now to the anxious and far-from-confident young man looking for his desk in the South Schools that May morning in 1957.

Any uncertainty as to whether one was in the right place was likely to have been settled by Mr Duck, the official in charge of the Examination Schools, who was fussy and quite camp and more hen than duck, scooting up and down the stairs and shoing everyone into their right rooms.

It was Mr Duck's job too to make sure you were

"Oxford Finals Schools and the Day of Judgement are two examinations, not one"

dressed properly. It wasn't the weather for sub-fusc: a suit, white shirt and starched collar with white tie was the last outfit you wanted to be dressed in, and the women in their Cranmerian bonnets and black stockings can't have felt much better. What survives of all this flummery today I'm not sure. The only concession to common sense then was that, once at our desks, we were allowed to take our coats off.

I read history but of the papers I wrote (I do not say answered) I have retained no memory, only of my handwriting getting wilder and wilder as the time slipped away. I don't remember being invigilated which I suppose we were, whereas at the scholarship examination in Exeter Hall three years previously, I had been greatly impressed that no one had even bothered. There was nothing in the way of jokes and no one for instance of the order of the ineffable Oscar Browning, the 19th-century dean of King's College Cambridge who stopping by a (probably aristocratic) pupil said proudly, "Do you like the paper? I set it."

Beginning, I think, on a Thursday, the examination ended the following Wednesday when, as I remember, there was none of that dutiful celebration on the steps of the Schools reminiscent of the end of a Grand Prix and which cameras of any kind tend to encourage. I slunk back to College more exhausted than I'd ever been in my life (or been since) and wholly at a loss to say whether I had done well or badly. But at least I had done, and the next three or four days I spent the afternoons at Oxford's various cinemas, "winding down" as it would be called nowadays.

The following week was the Schools Dinner and first time I had been into the Senior Common Room since the scholarship interview three years before. I didn't care for wine much then and am not much better at it now so I don't think I got drunk or even particularly merry. Memorable was the pudding, the chef's speciality at that time, a bombe glacé, i.e. ice cream encased in meringue and served flambé, a dish which seemed to me then Lucullan in its luxury and culinary élan.

There remained the viva, to which in those days every candidate was summoned if only for a two-minute interview. Mine lasted half an hour and I had no notion whether I was on the border of a First or a Second. What I did know was that it went badly. The Chairman of the examiners was J Steven Watson of Christ Church, a genial presence with a mellifluous voice and kindly smile. He was obviously anxious to help me better my results but my initially confident replies kept dribbling off into silence so I was not much help. I have a feeling Christopher Hill was there too but he said nothing and I came away thinking that whatever fence it was I hadn't managed to take it.

Back at home in Leeds my father was ill and had had to sell his butcher's shop and we were living at my grandmother's back-to-back house in the slums off Tong Road. It was a low point.

My vacation job was at Tetley's Brewery where I worked in the cellars, rolling barrels. My shift began at six o'clock when we were entitled to a free pint, not a privilege I took advantage of. The delivery lorries would draw up outside the

grating with their engines running and the exhaust fumes filtering into the cellar where we worked ... conditions that would be unthinkable today and which were pretty marginal even then.

One hot Monday morning I was told my parents were at the gate and I thought someone must have died. But the lists had gone up at the Examination Schools that Saturday morning and a friend of mine in Exeter, Tim Cocks, had sent me a card (which I still have).

"First?" said my mother, "Does that mean you've come top?", not unduly surprised as this was what I'd always done from elementary school onwards.

"No," I apparently said. "But this is really something" and then went back to pushing the barrels.

Still I'd been right in thinking I'd done poorly in the viva, but luckily one of the other candidates had done well and since his results were now approximately the same as mine, this carried me through. It was a narrow squeak but not unbeneficial as after a few false starts I ended up doing research and being supervised by K B McFarlane at Magdalen. He had been an undergraduate at Exeter and must be one of the most distinguished historians the College has ever produced; he had scraped a First in much the same way and I think this prejudiced him in my favour. Though I didn't end up as an historian, I'll always think of him as a great man and he remains for me a paragon of what doing history means and a measure of true academic excellence.

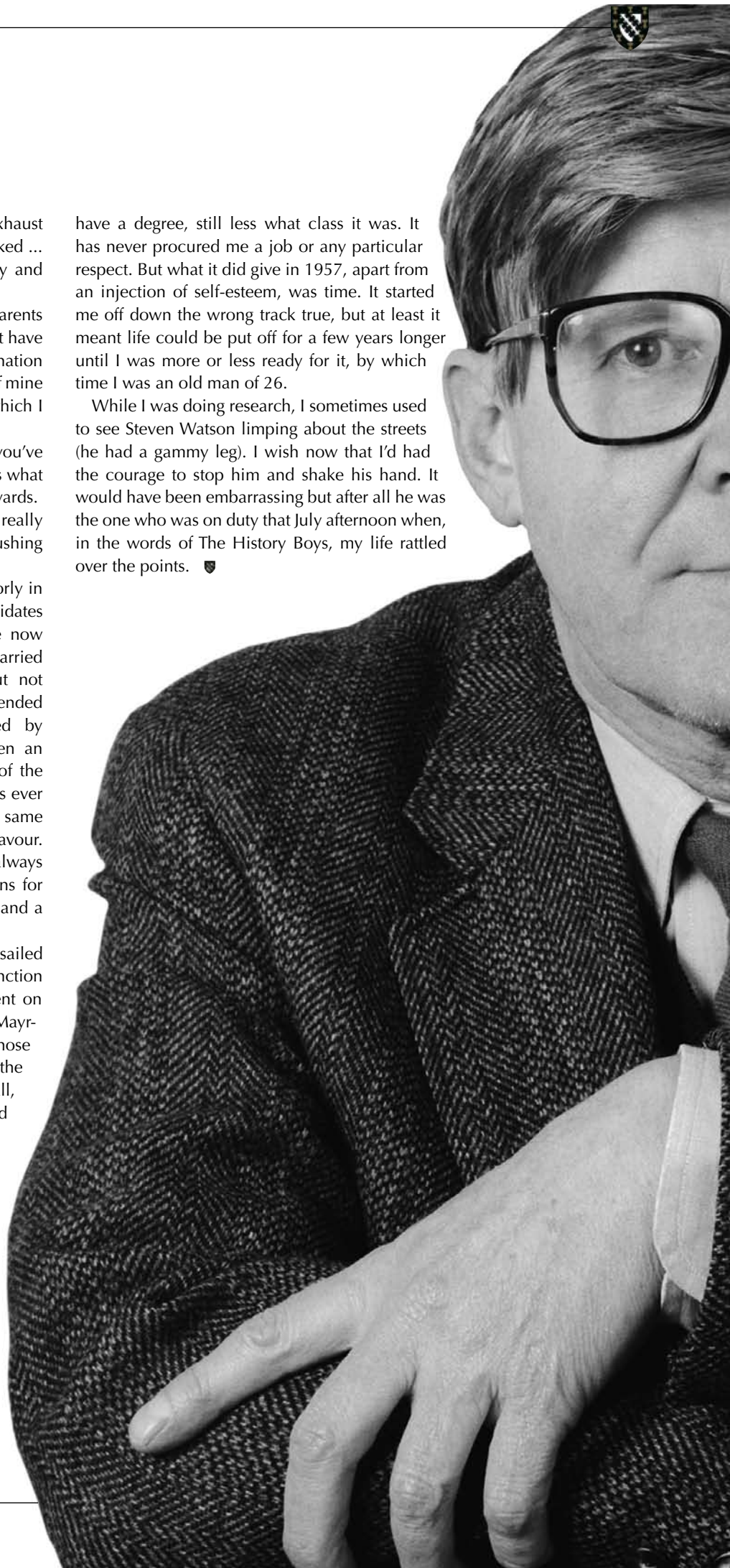
Others in the First class that year who sailed through the examination with more distinction than I did included Maurice Keen who went on to become Senior Tutor of Balliol; H.M.R.E. Mayr-Harting, another professional historian but whose initials somehow suggested he was a ship of the line; and possibly the most outstanding of all, Tom Bingham, now the senior Law Lord and (though I don't always share his views) a great bastion of liberty.

"Oxford Final Schools and the Day of Judgment are two examinations, not one," said Walter Raleigh (the Merton Professor), a lesson I learned in the next few years of wholly barren research when it was borne in on me that, good degree or no, I was not cut out for academic work and indeed that my result had been a bit of a fraud, a conviction which I eventually got round to writing about nearly 50 years later in *The History Boys*.

No one has ever asked me whether I

have a degree, still less what class it was. It has never procured me a job or any particular respect. But what it did give in 1957, apart from an injection of self-esteem, was time. It started me off down the wrong track true, but at least it meant life could be put off for a few years longer until I was more or less ready for it, by which time I was an old man of 26.

While I was doing research, I sometimes used to see Steven Watson limping about the streets (he had a gammy leg). I wish now that I'd had the courage to stop him and shake his hand. It would have been embarrassing but after all he was the one who was on duty that July afternoon when, in the words of *The History Boys*, my life rattled over the points. ♣



A Second Bout of Dark Blue Blood

The star of the critically acclaimed recent film 'Blue Blood', directed by Steven Riley, recalls his dual memories of the Oxford-Cambridge Varsity Boxing Matches. After first appearing as a competitive dark blue, he returns two years later to remember his own experiences of the ring.

BY JUSTIN BRONDER (2003, ASTROPHYSICS - ALBERTA BART HOLADAY SCHOLAR)

I had not fully realised what it meant to be a varsity boxer at Oxford University, or what I had accomplished, until after my time in the spotlight had passed. That moment was just after the 99th Oxford-Cambridge Varsity boxing match, held in 2006 in Oxford's Town Hall, at which I was acting as MC. After awarding the Truelove cup to my friends in dark blue, I watched the ensuing celebration from an outsider's perspective and realised how special my time on one of the United Kingdom's oldest boxing clubs had been.

SMILING THROUGH THE PAIN

Two years earlier, I had been the one climbing into the ring. Our team that year was inexperienced, and in most bouts an unproven Oxford blue was pitted against a seasoned Cambridge boxer. In the light-welterweight contest, my opponent, Ming, was a regular on the amateur circuit and had won his previous two varsity bouts so convincingly that the referee had stopped both fights early to avoid injury or knockout. On cue, I was beaten savagely in the first round. Adrenaline and training prevented me feeling much pain, but as my head rocked to and fro after one particularly well-executed left hook I thought of the bad impression I was making on the judges and crowd. After those two agonising minutes, I staggered back to my corner for consolation from our head coach, Des. Des, however, was offering something other than consolation. After telling me to "Shut up", he begged me to show something more than the punching-bag imitation of round one. His profanity-laced requests struck a chord and with



Justin Bronder in action in the ring.

calm determination, I strode out to meet the next two rounds. Despite Ming's speed and experience I stalked him around the ring, blocking blows that had battered me before. With renewed speed, I caught Ming solid on the nose with a handful of invigorated hits. Even after taking a few jolting returns from Ming, I was enjoying the competition enough that my girlfriend could see me smiling through my bloody nose and mouthpiece.

THE JOY OF BOXING

The joy I felt is something that most spectators cannot understand, but it really expresses the essence of amateur boxing. Despite the violent appearance, matches are not about bowing to some barbaric desire. Rather, they are about the strategy and lust for life that each competitor executes in the most physical way possible. All Oxonians strive for similar moments in different ways. These moments are fleeting, but their memory endures through the bonds of friendship forged.

GLOBAL PERSPECTIVE

For the first time, I fully understood these bonds as I awarded the trophy. I imagine few other amateur boxing clubs have committees representing four different continents, or have to deal with a diverse stable of academics. My world perspective was forever altered by the daily challenges, frequent failures, and memorable successes that we underwent as a team. In my match, I was unable to overcome the deficit of that first round. But as the referee raised Ming's hand in victory, we smiled and shared an exhausted embrace. 🏆



Justin Bronder in training, from the film "Blue Blood".



A Cut Into Another World

The film adaptation of the first part of Philip Pullman's award-winning trilogy 'His Dark Materials' is coming out in cinemas this December. In an interview with Exon, Philip Pullman (1965, English) gave his insights into the parallel worlds of fiction, fact and film.

BY INDIA BOURKE (2005, HISTORY AND ENGLISH)

Those passing through Radcliffe Square at 2.00am in June would have seen a large crane, from which huge helium-filled capsules cast artificial moonlight across the film set below. In 'The Golden Compass', an adaptation of the first part of Philip Pullman's 'His Dark Materials' trilogy, the imagined world features Jordan College, modelled on the author's own Exeter. The arrival of cinematic chaos in Oxford inspired the question, where does reality end and fantasy begin?

When asked how 'His Dark Materials' deals with this relationship, Philip Pullman acknowledges it to be at "the crux of the whole book." He points to a scene in which Lyra's way in the World of the Dead is barred by harpies who will only let her pass in return for a story. When she begins to make something up, they fly at her screaming "liar". Only when she recounts her own memories of growing up in Jordan College do the harpies listen and let her pass. Pullman explains: "Lyra discovers that she can tell the truth and it is more effective. The whole book is a fantasy that rejects fantasy."

Films rarely correspond to the readers' own versions of a story, and Pullman insists that the difference between the relative powers of writer, reader and viewer is politically charged. "Writing", he says, "is intensely autocratic... I have absolute power of life and death over every character, every sentence, every comma. But reading is the total opposite."

What emerges as the meaning of the book, he adds, is the private dialogue between reader and text. Because in a film the pictures are supplied, there is less democratic room to deal with the material.

His analogy with democracy celebrates literature for its accessibility, on a practical and conceptual level. Pullman explains how writing for a children's audience demands that the writer rethinks the basic principles of storytelling. He muses: "When you write for children, you have to without the great temptation of self-consciousness." Pullman recounts a scene from an Umberto Eco essay in which a post-modernist intellectual wants to tell his girlfriend that he loves her. He can't say "I love you" because this appears in a Barbara Cartland novel. Pullman outlines his solution: "'As Barbara Cartland would say,' he says, 'I love you', thus handing her the sugar of his affection with the tongs of irony." Such self-consciousness, according to Pullman, is useless to a younger audience because children just want to know what happens next.

It is unlikely the film will sustain the layers of interpretation of the book, but it will be interesting to see which ones it highlights. The more the tensions between play and responsibility remain, the more 'truthful' the film will be to the readers' experiences, and to life in Oxford. ☺



Night operations in Basra.



Commander Richard Shirreff.



Reflections on Operations in SE Iraq: July 2006-January 2007

The Commander of British and Multinational forces in South East Iraq provides a first-hand account of the situation in Basra and the decisions faced by those working to secure peace.

BY RICHARD SHIRREFF (1974, MODERN HISTORY)

On taking http://www1.istockphoto.com/file_thumbview_approve/3423717/2/istockphoto_3423717_green_graph_paper.jpg over as the British and Multinational Commander in South East Iraq in 2006, my immediate concern was clear: I was to work with the Iraqi authorities to establish the conditions for an end to Coalition engagement in Iraq. This required an adequately stable security environment, internal governance and the rule of law.

This was easier said than done. The situation I found when I conducted my main reconnaissance in May was bad and getting worse. The days when British soldiers patrolled in berets and without body armour were a distant memory. Security was poor, any movement had to be carefully planned as an operation in its own right and by Warrior-armoured vehicle or, if in a 'Snatch' Landrover, with intimate support from a Warrior. The result was that the civil reconstruction effort had effectively stalled. This, in turn, led to an increasing loss of support from the people of SE Iraq, particularly in Basra, Iraq's second city and its economic centre of gravity.

Furthermore, disengagement by local politicians had ended all police training and mentoring by Coalition forces, and led to a cycle of insecurity. Democracy, Iraqi style, saw the creation of death squads whose aim was to eliminate political opposition. The police (and indeed many of the

Iraqis placed in positions of power by Prime Minister Maliki) were increasingly intimidated by, or complicit with, the militant Shia militia.

So the situation was deteriorating and satisfactory conditions for a UK withdrawal looking increasingly unattainable. My assessment was that a decisive operation would be needed to seize the initiative if strategic failure in SE Iraq was to be avoided. With the UK increasingly committed in Afghanistan and a resource-driven defence review under way, the prospects for the reinforcement necessary for such an operation did not look good. Clearly Slim's motto for the 14th Army in Burma would have to apply: "God helps those who help themselves."

DECISIVE OPERATION

As in any complex counter-insurgency or 'war among the people', the solutions are not exclusively military. The key is the mind of the people, particularly the poor and dispossessed, among whom support for the Shia militia was strong. Modelled on Hezbollah, the Jaish Al Mahdi is a powerful social movement and seen as protectors of the people. Our task was to get the mainstream into the political tent, thereby isolating the militant. Popular consent needed to be regained through economic regeneration and the establishment of adequate law and order. Meanwhile, the irreconcilable militant militia and



death squads would be attacked through precisely targeted intelligence-led operations.

A decisive operation in Basra required relative stability in the other three provinces of the area. Muthana had moved to Provincial Iraqi Control in July and the Australian Battlegroup under my command had the task well under control. Similarly, the Italian brigade in Dhi Qar had taken that province to the point of Provincial Iraqi Control through a uniquely Italian approach to counter-insurgency and stability operations from which we could learn much. Maysaan, our most northerly province, had long been a thorn in the side of the British with heavy fighting breaking out in the main city of Al Amara almost every time we entered it. I took the view that nothing we could do would ever reconcile this tribal and deeply xenophobic community to our presence. So we should close the base we held there and focus on mobile interdiction operations on the desert border with Iraq to deter the movement of weapons and material into Iraq. This would also release combat power to where I most needed it, in Basra.

OPERATION SINBAD

This set the conditions for Operation SINBAD, the first decisive divisional operation to take place in Iraq since the invasion in 2003. We focused on the City of Basra district by district, surging in with overwhelming force to reassure and to lock down security. Each surge or pulse took place in different districts on a weekly basis to create the conditions in which we could put Training Teams into police stations to train, refurbish and reduce the control held by the militant militia.

Concurrently we kick-started a range of economic reconstruction projects by military engineers (British and Iraqi) and Iraqi contractors. These put money into the economy and gave employment to thousands, the key to weaning the disposed young Arab male from the clutches of the militia. Projects ranged from cosmetic, such as refurbishing schools or clearing sewage ditches, to longer-term activity such as installing electricity distribution and water mains throughout Basra. Our flagship project was planting more than 70,000 date palms in order to regenerate the date palm groves for which Basra is famous and which are a source of pride to many Baswaris. Indeed, one robust Iraqi brigadier, father of a tribe of children, claimed to me that with dates, the Iraqis have no need of Viagra!

Meanwhile, our intelligence-led operations to detain and capture the irreconcilable militants continued apace, as did enemy attacks against us. You can get a feel for the scale of the fighting when



British soldiers no longer patrol without body armour and other protection.

I tell you that 19th Light Brigade, which took over in SE Iraq in November, fired upwards of 230,000 rounds of ammunition during their seven-month tour and Challenger 2 tanks, Warrior-armoured infantry vehicles and light artillery guns were in action too. The grim 'body count' of enemy killed of around 350 tells its own story. Sadly, the costs to our people are high too with 46 killed in action, and nearly 350 wounded from the two British brigades under my command during my time there.

LOOKING FORWARD

I would like to be able to report resounding success, but the reality is that in such conflict there can be no clear-cut victory. Certainly, the reconstruction effort of SINBAD did much to regain consent and to reassure the vast majority of Iraqis who desire only peace that Coalition forces, while seen as an occupation force, are part of the solution rather than part of the problem. We created employment for over 23,000 people and many of the projects will create lasting long-term economic benefits. At the political level, the Operation gave the UK the opportunity to announce the start of the withdrawal of troops from Basra. Yet at the same time we saw a significant increase in attacks on us (small arms, rocket-propelled grenade, road-side mortar and rocket fire on our bases) which I put down to direction, training and supply from Iran.

If there is one message to take away from my time in Basra, it is that soldiering is a human business and the exercise of command is dependent on leadership. The one constant which made service so rewarding was the quality of our people of all ranks. Whatever the justification of our engagement there, our young soldiers are performing superbly. It is a privilege to command them and I shall be forever grateful for their selflessness, good humour, courage and modesty. I do not believe we are engaged in a 'long war' on 'terror', but I do believe that the challenge we face for the next generation is a long confrontation, at times spilling over into conflict, with extremist jihadists. Success rests on



A One-Year Challenge: Transition in Peru

Reflections from the former Prime Minister (and twice finance minister) of Peru as he describes what he learned on the job.

BY PEDRO PABLO KUCZYNSKI (1956, PPE)

In my first spell as Economy and Finance Minister of Peru (from July 2001 to July 2002), we got the economy moving with 5-6% annual growth after several years of stagnation towards the end of the autocratic Fujimori administration, and combined the revival with very low inflation (in the 1-2% range) and the beginnings of the recovery of employment. After an interval to fix a birth defect in my aortic valve, I returned in 2004 to the squash court and a couple more years at the finance ministry. This was the time that Peru really began to take off, impelled by economic (but not political) stability and by a few modest reforms (public pensions, tax administration, partial privatisation of major infrastructure) that we had put in, and later by the unbelievable commodity boom that has been launched from China.

I was coasting along happily (despite 14-hour days and endless visits to parliament, often motivated by the “accusations” endemic to

orderly transition to the next government and on consolidating the improving economy. The difficulty was that the looming electoral campaign did not bode well for Peru. A Chavez-financed candidate, Ollanta Humala, a retired but youthful army commander, appealed to the inevitable frustration of the poverty that has bedevilled Peru since the military government impoverished rural areas in the 1970s: Humala harked back to those same 1970s, professing his admiration for the late dictator General Velasco, wearing his nationalism on his sleeve (particularly against Chile which had captured a big piece of Peru and Bolivia in 1879), promising to renationalise basic utilities and Chilean-owned enterprises, and vowing to execute (‘fusilar’) Toledo and me as the first act of his administration. Some of the platform resonated in the press that had propagated the myth that most of the economic growth was concentrated at the top. In reality the lower socio-economic levels were benefiting the most in proportional terms, but of course, in a time of rapid economic growth after lean years, expectations can rise much faster than reality, especially when employment growth is concentrated in a few cities and agriculture-for-export areas.

AN ECONOMIC MILESTONE

Once Humala officially announced his candidacy, the government had to be impartial in the election: a difficult position. The abuses at the end of the Fujimori era meant we were legally restrained from any publicity, even to say how much better the economy was doing than a few years earlier. The only way to steady the ship was to project an image of calm and tranquillity and continued progress. We were able to rein in the last small remnants of the Shining Path guerrilla movement, financed by the drug trade, and to push along a modest rural welfare programme (‘Juntos’) and major public works in the southern Andes, the poorest area of Peru. I concluded a free-trade agreement with the United States: an important political and economic milestone. (The US Trade Negotiator, Ambassador Susan Schwab, had to leave for Asia the next day and was only able to see us at 3.15am. My ministers rebelled – their ‘dignity’ was at stake. Dignity or no dignity, we

Always remember who and what you are representing

political life in most of Latin America), when one more crisis in the Toledo administration forced the then prime minister to quit. I reluctantly agreed to replace him, on the theory that it was better to have ‘two’ finance ministers (I appointed my extremely able successor) against the other 12 cabinet officers, rather than one against 13 – as when I was finance minister.

LIFE AS PRIME MINISTER

Prime Minister (officially President of the Council of Ministers) sounds very grand but in reality it is an appointed post as in China, France, the Phillipines, Russia, Korea and other very fine countries. Albeit, the ‘premier’ has to have clout in parliament, has to be approved along with his (or her) cabinet by the parliament, and often participates in parliamentary debates.

President Toledo wanted me to be his successor in the April 2006 presidential elections but, as I had promised the parliament in August 2005, I stayed as prime minister and focused on an



The colonial buildings of downtown Lima, Peru.

finished an all-nighter in time for a closing brunch in the morning.)

Nonetheless, Humala did reasonably well in the first round of the polls with 33%, followed by former President García with 24% and perennial conservative candidate Lourdes Flores just a hair behind. So the second round election was between the devil we knew (Alan García, who had led an unsuccessful government 20 years earlier) and Humala (the devil we didn't know). In the end García won by 53% to 47%, a more or less acceptable margin but the challenge remains of doing something meaningful for those who felt they had to vote for nationalistic radicalism. So far García has done well with continued record growth, record revenues (leading to a budget surplus last year), the lowest inflation in the western hemisphere (with Canada), a progressive modernisation of the economy and improvements in education, housing and infrastructure.

LESSONS LEARNED


Here are my four main lessons learned from a year as prime minister and nearly three years as

minister of finance:

Focus on the key issues, the nitty-gritty at home. No fancy international meetings and no Technicolor folderol abroad. Very few international events are worth the trip, especially if you think of what you could have been doing back at the store.

Always remember who and what you are representing: Peru is a large country (more than five times the area of Britain), with a medium-sized population (28m), and a small economy (\$100 billion, although double what it was in 2000). There is no room for the grandstanding that some leaders of the 'Third World' sometimes exhibit.

Pick your battles carefully and be prepared to take an unpopular stand on the issues that matter. Do not pay too much attention to polls: you will end up like a cork bobbing around in the waves.

Surround yourself with competent and strong-headed collaborators. In my time as prime minister, all my immediate advisers were professional women who all knew the workings of public administration. The only man was the head of office administration: the ladies pretty quickly got rid of him! 



Pedro Pablo Kuczynski.



Shades of Grey: The Nature of Military Intelligence

Admiral Turner has served as commander of US and NATO forces, President of the US Naval War College and Director of Central Intelligence under the Carter Administration. He now works as Senior Research Fellow at the University of Maryland. He reflects on how his work in international policy-making has been founded on the rigorous questioning of an Oxford tutorial.

BY STANSFIELD TURNER (1947, PPE - RHODES SCHOLAR)

George Tenet, recently America's Chief of Intelligence, has been quoted as saying that it was a "slam dunk" that Iraq possessed weapons of mass destruction. For those readers unfamiliar with the finer points of basketball, a slam dunk occurs when a player jumps in the air and pops the ball through the basket with one or both of his hands. Whether Mr Tenet actually used the phrase or not, there is little in the world of intelligence that the certainty of "slam dunk" implies.

Making intelligence assessments generally requires delicate decisions on how much certainty to express. Mr Tenet could have said, "It is highly probable that..." instead of, "It is a slam dunk."

I found the Oxford tutorial system was invaluable training in intellectual exploration

That would have given him some cover, some room for equivocation. In doing that, though, he would have been doing his president a disservice. A president's decisions could well be influenced by his sense of confidence in the intelligence he is receiving. In this instance Mr Tenet apparently had high confidence and owed it to his president to convey that to him. That is just what he did.

In such situations, however, intelligence officials also owe it to their superiors to convey how much of their confidence is based on hard data and how much on personal interpretation of limited data. Are they basing their judgement on solid or hazy or even conflicting evidence? In addition, while heads of state are certainly likely to value the instincts of the Chief of Intelligence, their instincts come from a broader base. They, after all, talk with other heads of state, not the intelligence chief.

It now appears that the invasion of Iraq by the United States was premised on the belief that Iraq was moving more rapidly along a path toward a capability to construct nuclear weapons than it actually was. Whether the president would have

opted to invade Iraq had he known the true state of affairs we can only surmise. Chiefs of Intelligence, though, have to recognise that they may bear considerable responsibility for pointing their head of state in one direction or another.

A Chief of Intelligence who is also an academic might feel quite comfortable with an evaluation that acknowledges that there could well be other interpretations. But a person from the business world or the military, where thinking is oriented more toward taking action, might prefer a single answer. It is the latter who is more likely to trespass in the direction of mixing the provision of objective intelligence with giving advice on policy.

A CONFLICT OF GOALS

The principal value of good intelligence is that it informs good policy. There is a conflict, however, between informing the process and being part of it. The danger is that those who produce intelligence may either advertently or inadvertently twist the intelligence to fit their own policy preferences. Yet for intelligence officers to step back from the conclusions to which they think some piece of intelligence should lead is not easy. As a non-professional intelligence person who was used to making decisions, I found this particularly hard. In fact, my previous military career inculcated an ability to make decisions quickly and authoritatively. The difference between victory and defeat in battle can be how decisively a commander acts. In one of my sea commands in the navy, I once cashiered an officer because he consistently hesitated a few seconds after I gave him an order to manoeuvre the ship in a particular way. Lives might have depended on the promptness of his response.

In intelligence work, there is always a conflict between two goals: that of attempting to be as helpful as possible by expressing intelligence estimates in clear-cut, definitive terms; and that of acknowledging the degree of uncertainty that almost always exists. Chiefs of Intelligence need to balance conflicting inclinations; on the one hand to be intellectually exploratory, on the other to be



prepared to take decisive actions. In my career, I found that the foundation of the Oxford tutorial system was invaluable training in intellectual exploration. After all, my tutors never found my essays so persuasive that they could not be challenged. In my first years back in the navy after Oxford, I was disturbed by the lack of intellectual challenge. It seemed that everything had to be done either the right way or the wrong way. As I progressed up the ranks that did not continue to be the case. The higher echelons of decision-making in the military have just as much uncertainty as in the worlds of business or academia. One of the challenges the navy has is to transition officers

from saying "Aye, aye, sir" when at sea to "Have you thought about this aspect, sir?" when ashore.

DEGREES OF CONFIDENCE

A challenge any Chief of Intelligence faces is how to convey appropriate degrees of confidence. It is easy to set caveats to any problematic evaluation. It is better to say, "There is 80% confidence in this estimate." That forces the intelligence officer to face squarely the quality and reliability of his information, and thus to give his superior a feel for how much reliance to place on it. If the intelligence is indeed a slam dunk, then say so, and ensure that intelligence is neither undervalued nor misused. ♣



Illustration by Matt Fitzgerald

A Life Behind the Screen

Will the modern workplace ever earn the title 'A Woman's World'? How reasonable is it to expect to combine a family and a high flying career? What lessons can be learnt from the BBC newsroom?

BY REETA CHAKRABARTI (1984, ENGLISH)

Broadcast news is hardly alone in being male-dominated, but it is one of those professions that revels in a sense of its own machismo. Like the boardroom, it is full of its own importance. Features and entertainment are for wimps. News is the big boy of broadcasting, requiring intelligence, accuracy, and above all speed. Attributes as female as they are male of course, but somehow, in a newsroom, they come packaged with muscle.

What does a woman do in this environment? Laugh? Run? Well, increasing numbers of us stick it out and rather enjoy it. The number of women in BBC newsrooms and elsewhere has leapt dramatically in the past 15-20 years, as the corporation decided it needed to increase greatly the proportion of women it had in top jobs. At Westminster, where

I work as a political correspondent, in the early 90s the BBC had just one female political correspondent. Now it has five. Among producers there's even greater parity, given that it's easier to work part-time or flexi-time in these jobs. So, numbers-wise, newsrooms are now broadly more like real-life.

GENDER DIVIDE

Culturally things are harder to crack. Even my male colleagues wouldn't deny the daily bouts of willy-waving that go on, as they seek to display their superior knowledge or try to get one over on a rival. I claim no greater moral sense for

women, but somehow they don't

do this. Westminster is a more male beat than most, not simply because there are so many more male MPs. The system of politics is innately adversarial – point-scoring for the sake of it and yah boogie in the Commons is generally less instinctively female behaviour.

But being female can be an advantage, on-screen and off. Polls suggest that women viewers are often put off politics, and are more interested in public service consumer areas like health and education. Having a woman reporting politics can make it seem less forbidding. Women also form their own networks – with other female journalists, with MPs, with lobbyists. And those with children tend to be queens of efficiency, used as they are to managing work and home.

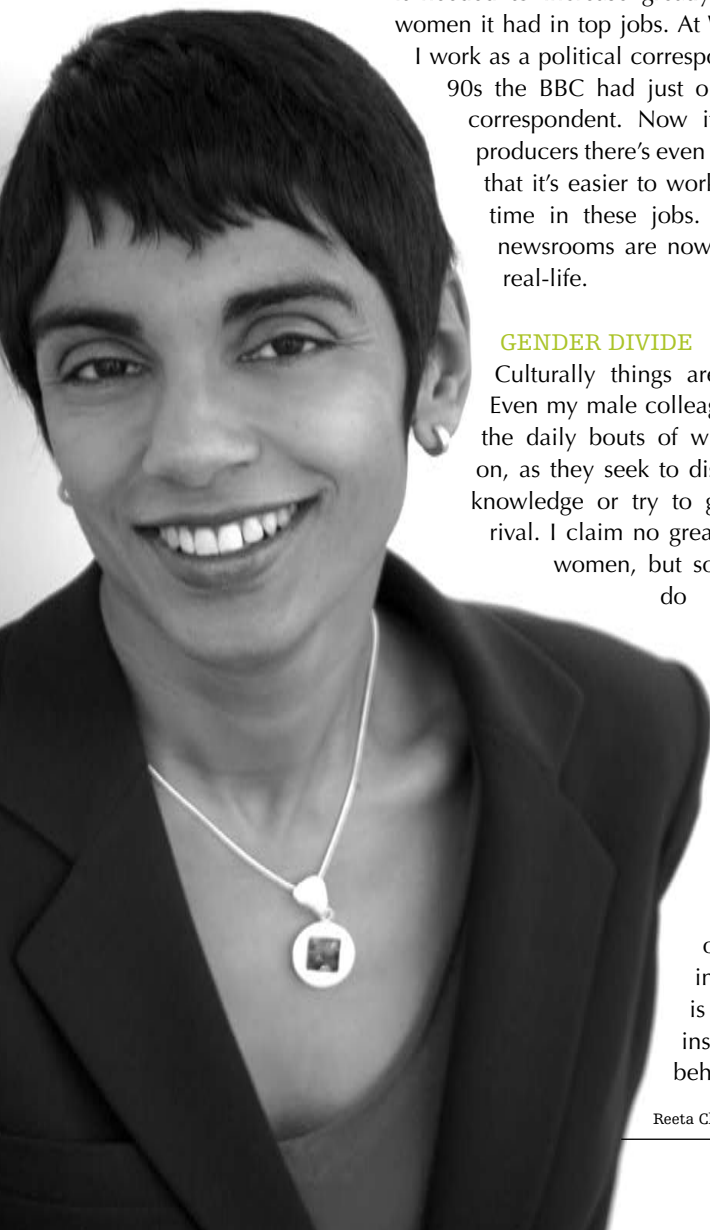
FAMILY LIFE

It may not be obvious how you combine the above with having a family. It's hard to deny that journalism is not inherently family-friendly, and broadcasting particularly so given the advent of rolling news. The trick is probably to find a niche and stick to it. I am currently the correspondent for Breakfast TV. I get up at an unearthly hour of the morning, but the payoff is that I'm always at home in the evening – tired, grumpy, but at least there. Many of my male colleagues play a bigger role in their children's lives than their fathers did, so in a sense having children is not the divide between men and women that it used to be – although I think the separation from their children when small will always be more problematic for women.

There are also certain areas that are difficult to crack if you have a family, most obviously a job abroad. There are barely any women within the BBC or elsewhere who combine a foreign posting with children. The difficulties are clear. If you are, say, Paris correspondent, you could be away in Marseilles for two weeks covering whatever it might be. Fine if you have a partner at home with the children. Unlikely if you are female.

GO FOR IT

Everyone knows what their own levels of endurance and stamina are – you just have to be realistic about what you as an individual can manage. But I would advise anyone – male or female – who wanted a career in broadcast journalism to pursue it with enthusiasm. It's a fantastic job, varied and exciting. You have a ringside seat at national events and meet a huge range of people. I would advise any woman who wanted the career and a family to get a sturdy diary, a patient partner, a reliable and flexible nanny – and then to go for it. 🛡️



Reeta Chakrabarti



Making Good The Good Book

How should we approach 'The Word' in contemporary religion? Exeter's new Chaplain plans, in the coming academic year, to run a number of sessions for students at Exeter on applying the Bible to social and moral questions.

BY DR HELEN ORCHARD (CHAPLAIN)

It is not always a comfortable experience being associated with the Christian church, with rumours of rows and schism in the Anglican Church. Many people have turned away from the Church, but who can blame them when one considers some of the messages being transmitted?

In May of this year, the Principal of Wycliffe Hall, Oxford, made a speech at a conference held by Reform, the conservative Evangelical pressure group. In it he declared that 95% of people in Britain are "facing Hell". His views stem from a fervent belief in "the supreme authority of Scripture for all matters of life and faith."

GOOD NEWS

Scripture: the sacred texts which are purported to be Good News. Good News? But how can the message that 95% of us are facing a fiery fate be considered 'good news'? Our discussions about women bishops and homosexuality are governed by the approach that different factions take to the authority and interpretation of Scripture.

Conservative evangelicals claim liberals do not respect the authority of the Bible. Liberals counter-claim that evangelicals do not understand the nature of revelation and have made an idol of the Bible. Fundamentalists can easily be caricatured as those who refuse to let children read Harry Potter because the Bible forbids witchcraft. It is therefore important we consider carefully how to read and interpret this powerful book. Both for those who accord the Bible any kind of authority in our lives and for interested observers, it is worth understanding something about these texts which have been the cause of oppression and liberation, and which have influenced many spheres of life.

Most people who read the Bible have never studied it academically and in a straightforward manner, they ask: "What is God trying to say to me in this passage?" Unfortunately when reading often selective chunks of text, it is easy to ignore the context in which the text was written, leading to literal interpretations. The Bible is not one book but a library of 66 texts produced over many centuries, whose subjects range from theological treatise to building instructions and love letters. Different methods of interpretation must be employed across this immensely rich and varied resource. When and why it was written and for

whom must be understood, otherwise we run the risk of completely misconstruing its contents.

THE LIVING WORD

While the Bible is absolutely essential for Christian life, it does not purport to be literally true in all places. To claim there are no mistakes or contradictions is to fail to respect the integrity of the text. This is not to claim that the Bible is not inspired by God and does not contain deep truths



of God's love for us. Unfortunately, it is easier to read off biblical injunctions than it is to struggle with the nuances of a text, yet it is clear from the Gospels that Jesus himself condemned scriptural literalism. When there was conflict between the literal demands of Scripture and the demands of justice and love, Jesus chose the latter, touching all manner of people who were considered unclean by the law, and whom, according to Scripture, God hated. A slavish insistence on literal interpretation can easily turn religious people into oppressors, as demonstrated by the religious leaders of his day.

Although the Bible is a primary way in which God has revealed Himself, the truth about God cannot be encompassed in a book. The Muslim faith argues that revelation is centred on a text, but the Christian faith sees its focus as a person. The fullest revelation of God is found in the living Word, Jesus Christ, making our task of discernment more difficult. We cannot use the Bible as a kind of Highway Code but have to work to understand its real message. This makes it a compelling, challenging and life-giving set of texts. ♣

People, Science and Society: the Challenge of Climate Change

The Rector gave the Presidential address in September 2006 to the British Association for the Advancement of Science. This extract from her speech emphasises the need for policies that will help us adapt to, not just mitigate, the costs of climate change.

BY FRANCES CAIRNCROSS (RECTOR)

I confess to having been sceptical about climate change for a long period. But in this past year, I have read enough to make me think that something important and irreversible may indeed be happening. Carbon-dioxide levels in the atmosphere are now higher than at any time in at least the past 650,000 years. And rising: the world's total output is accelerating with the rapid industrialisation of countries such as China, India and Brazil.

POTENTIAL DANGERS

The issues raised by climate change are difficult in at least five different ways.

First, there is the possibility of some profoundly destructive event. The scale of this risk is the key to what measures we should take. For, if warming occurs at a steady pace, we can adjust. It may obliterate a country or two. But that is different from the risk that climate change may spin far beyond human control. The risks clearly rise as temperatures do. They thus place an obligation on governments to err on the side of taking strong action.

Next, irreversibility. The gases given off by

The government could and should put in place an adaption strategy right away

human activities do not decay rapidly, but linger in the atmosphere for long periods of time. So, even if the rate of growth of emissions of carbon dioxide, the main greenhouse gas, were to flatten out tomorrow, the concentration of the gas in the atmosphere would continue to drive temperatures upwards. There is no quick fix.

A third point is time scale. The prospect of climate change tests to the limits the extent to which people today will give up quality of life for the benefit of future generations. But, because global poverty is likely to diminish with economic growth, being fair to future generations is partly

about whether to put the needs of today's poor ahead of tomorrow's less poor.

These three aspects – risk of catastrophe, irreversibility and time scale – make it difficult to talk in conventional economic terms of costs and benefits. Yet we need some sense of what we should pay to avoid the possibility of a very big catastrophe that will occur – if at all – after our children are dead and gone. This is not a priority that should override everything else – including keeping today's generation alive. We need to be sure that it is wiser to spend money on curbing emissions than on saving lives in other ways.

ALTERNATIVE ENERGIES

Undoubtedly, the insurance premium will be steep. For, fourth, there is no way to tackle climate change without substantially reducing our demands on our main source of energy, fossil fuel. Of course, there are alternatives. We can increase energy from renewables such as wind and solar power, but that will be only a fraction of the total. We need more nuclear power. But it is much slower to build a nuclear plant than a coal-fired one, and the fast-growing countries of Asia can't afford to wait. Besides, nuclear power carries risks of its own. Coal will dominate energy production for the foreseeable future. The technology of carbon capture and storage has hardly begun to be used commercially, and may always be an add-on cost.

And then there is transport. Removing a tonne of carbon from a stationary fuel source costs one-tenth as much as removing it from a mobile one. What about biofuels? Fine, but growing them has other environmental consequences for land and water use.

Energy conservation, rigorously applied, could reduce the prospective rise in emissions more sharply than any other known technology. But the lags are long: many of the technologies we use today were invented a century ago.

The bottom line here is that, with present technologies, no combination of existing energy sources can conceivably bring about the reductions in energy use that we need. The careful analysis of



the International Energy Agency concludes that, even if we applied to their utmost limits all the emission-reducing technologies we already have, emissions would still continue to rise.

THE GLOBAL PERSPECTIVE

Finally, this is an international problem. But it will affect different countries in different ways. Ironically, those parts of the planet that may become uninhabitable are mostly poor; those parts that gain or suffer less are relatively rich. Climate change will be harsh for India and sub-Saharan Africa. But a sunny Siberia might delight Russia, as might a warm Canadian winter. Both countries – a further irony – are already large producers of fossil fuels. Other countries will choose to be carbon havens, doing nothing, and benefiting from the measures taken by the virtuous.

So striking a global deal will be difficult. It is not a question of persuading America to sign up to Kyoto – it won't – or even of extending that largely ineffectual agreement. It will take extraordinary diplomacy and ingenious mixtures of threats and rewards to persuade the main protagonists to reach agreement.

Faced with an issue of such immensity, what can social scientists do? There are two main tasks: they need to work out, first, what actions make most sense; and secondly, how to encourage them to happen.

ADAPTABLE POLICIES

Of the actions that make sense, one of the most important is adaptation to climate change. We need policies that prepare for a hotter, drier world. That may involve developing new crops, constructing flood defences, setting different building regulations, or banning building close to sea level.

Adaptation has had far less attention than mitigation, and that is a mistake. It can be pursued at a national level and so will involve far less complex international negotiation. Of course, there are important areas where no adaptation is possible – we cannot relocate the Amazon or insulate coral reefs – and so we need mitigation too. But the government could and should put in place an adaptation strategy right away.

As for mitigation, we need to remove perverse incentives – coal subsidies, badly designed farm support and poorly defined logging permits are three examples. But broadly speaking, the technologies that will reduce our output of greenhouse gases are more expensive than those



Frances Cairncross addressing the BA: "Adaptation has had far less attention than mitigation."

that they will replace. Of course, their cost will fall as they are more widely used. But the cost of dirty technologies may well fall too. So governments need to intervene in the market to support climate-friendly technologies.

For this, they have two main tools. They can regulate or they can influence prices. Economists don't much like regulations such as standard-setting, because they may have perverse results. The explosion in demand for gas-guzzling trucks and SUVs in the United States followed tough regulations on the fuel economy of the car fleet – light trucks didn't count as cars. If instead the government had simply raised petrol taxes to European levels, Americans would long ago have switched to more fuel-efficient vehicles.

Influencing prices may mean higher taxes on fossil fuels or on carbon emissions, or it may come about through setting a ceiling on overall carbon emissions and then distributing permits to emit which can be bought and sold. The infant market in trading carbon-emissions permits has given traders a roller-coaster ride, but it has at least turned the attention of big banks and bright bankers on to the need to build a system that is durable, credible and efficient.

In one sense, the problem is a limited one. It would be enough to win an agreement between America, India, China and two or three more nations to take action and to impose tough trade sanctions on countries that did not. The costs of taking action are large but not unmanageable. The costs of failure may be immense. ♣

Editor

This year I can report news from 20 of you, including some who responded in September or October of last year. Why not emulate them with a quick letter now (one of the things Rector Barr taught me was: don't handle a piece of paper twice).

You will think that the entries on these pages are sparse, and I think so too. But you have also to remember that respondents who used the insert in Exon 2006 were invited – as you are all again invited this year – to report marriages, births, honours, appointments, and publications; these do not appear in News from Old Members but are sent instead to the editor of the Exeter College Association Register. Funnily enough that's me too, from this year, and you can be sure that ("subject to the Editor's discretion", as the form says) they will be published in the 2007 Register, as will all such reports to the College. If I may say so in my Register role, they are very welcome by whatever route.

Don't write to me, but send your contributions to Exon: News from Old Members, The Development Office, Exeter College, Oxford OX1 3DP, UK development@exeter.ox.ac.uk.

If you want to address the Register direct, write to: The Editor of the Register, Exeter College, Oxford OX1 3DP, UK.

Please note that if you use the insert enclosed, we publish only what you report as News from Old Members, not (unless you request it) any other professional or contact information you give to the College.

Christopher Kirwan
Emeritus Fellow in Philosophy

News from Old Members

1946

John R. T. Pollard is, besides much else, "a genuine Exonian, born in Exeter", and Exon brought back memories. "When I was a child, I was fascinated by two things; Nature and the Sky. So I should have become a zoologist or an astro-physicist. Neither, however, was everywhere on offer so I fell back on the Classics inspired by 'The Adventures of Ulysses'. St Andrews with H.J. Rose, former Fellow of Exeter, and Bangor followed. In retirement, nevertheless, I still do my best to keep up with Science, and the fair Emily's article plus Philip Pullman on Stephen Hawking have given me much pleasure.

"Rugby and Cricket? In my day most blues were Colonials, and Exeter boasted the Transvaal full-back Sid Newman. The College XV, for which I played, was duly promoted to the first division and travelled down to Exeter to draw with the City side. In cricket we were beaten by Emmanuel at Cambridge, and in the meantime I travelled the world. In the end I rode a horse in all five continents and published twelve books – half travel, half classical – and, at their request, chapters for C. Day Lewis the Poet Laureate, and Michael Grant the Regius Professor of Greek at Cambridge. The articles on Greek Religion and Mythology in the Encyclopædia Britannica were also mine. My wife and I celebrated our Silver Wedding anniversary by joining a party on the Everest trail."

1948

B.L.D. Phillips is also a correspondent to the forthcoming 2007 Register, in which he will describe his Exeter past. To Exon he speaks of more recent years: "Not to be outdone by my contemporary colleague Keith Ferris writing in the Autumn 2005 issue of Exon, I would report my full time commitment to the speciality of occupational health as a medical adviser to the London Fire Brigade before I retired aged 75 at the end of 2005. I regard myself, therefore, as exemplifying justification for the age discrimination legislation imminently statutory, and dismantling, at last, iniquitous chronological barriers."

Arnold Reuben, still himself flourishing I hope and believe, reminds readers that

his son Richard was at Exeter in the late 1970s, reading Law under Stephen Cretney.

1950

Charles S. Churcher was awarded honorary life membership of the Society of Vertebrate Paleontology at its annual conference at Ottawa in October 2006, for contributions to the field and the Society.

1951

David Poole turns to News from Old Members among "the first things I look for when [Exon] arrives." Writing in October 2006 he reports: "In July my wife Anke and I made our latest visit to her old home in Germany to see her mother, who is 91, and other family members. It is in a pleasant village not far from the port city of Hamburg. We also met old friends, including one that Anke has known since they were both aged eight. I look upon the village as my second home. It is where we became engaged in 1963 and married in 1964. While we are there we catch up with all the news and gossip. I read the local paper from cover to cover. It is the same one in which we announced our engagement 43 years ago. We were accompanied this year by one of our daughters and her husband."

1952

Jan Weryho, who reports publications for the Register, uses a cat photo to say "I support the Toronto Humane Society".

1956

Andrew Tracey retired from Directorship of International Library of African Music, Rhodes University, at the end of 2005. Now editing for publication 36 years' worth of arrangements for steelbands. "If any Old Members have a steelband, they might like to use them." andrew@kalimba.co.za.

1960

David Pattison reports that "since my retirement in 2005 from my University Readership in Spanish and Tutorial Fellowship at Magdalen College, I have taken on a number of semi-honorary positions: I am President of the Société Rencensvals (British Branch), and also of the Old Symondians Society; I am also a



member of the Council of the Betjeman Society; and am in the process of reforming an Oxford Branch of that Society." david.pattison@magd.ox.ac.uk.

1970

Brian Bramson is preparing papers for publication in relativity and quantum gravity; here's his note showing something of how they, and many before them, came about. "I held a Junior Research Fellowship at Merton from 1975 to 1978; then joined the Royal Signals and Radar Establishment, Malvern. I retired from QinetiQ Malvern in March 2006 after a career applying mathematical methods to various fields: airborne collision avoidance (Newtonian kinematics and Boolean logic); software analysis and verification (graph theory and regular algebras); route planning (Euclidean quantum mechanics). I was awarded the DTE Technology Transfer Award in 1988 and the MORS Medal for Excellence in 1997." Congratulations on a career of valuable service, Dr Bramson. brianbramson@btinternet.com.

Richard Sparks reports that he "had five world premières in a remarkable 2006. In January, a new translation of 'Il Seraglio' at the National Symphony in Washington, conductor Leonard Slatkin, in the week of Mozart's 250th birthday. In March, the libretto for Lee Holdridge's opera 'The Prospector', Los Angeles Opera. In October, 'Concierto Para Mendez', a celebration of the life of legendary trumpet master Rafael Mendez, on his 100th birthday, for the Los Angeles Opera (composer Holdridge). Mendez was Pancho Villa's personal trumpeter at ten years-old during the Mexican Revolution, and later the greatest trumpet player (according to a landslide vote among all the other candidates) of the 20th century."

Also in October, he directed 'Don Giovanni' for El Dorado Opera in L.A., not only in Italian but also the world première of a new translation into Spanish by Rafael Lamas. For this production he travelled to Seville, where 'Don Giovanni' is set, with his photo-artist wife Jenny, who created multi-layered projections that brought Seville itself to Los Angeles. In November, the "highlight of the year": a new libretto, adapted from

his own translation from the German, for Humperdinck's opera 'Hansel and Gretel' (Los Angeles Opera). "2006," he adds, "also saw the publication of 'Getting Lucky: The Education of a Mad Poker Player'", the sequel to 2005's 'Diary of a Mad Poker Player', his not entirely successful attempt to become poker world champion. There are grisly details on www.madpokerplayer.com.

1972

David Feldman reports that he has been elected a Fellow of the British Academy, and a vice-president of the Constitutional Court of Bosnia and Hercegovina. In 2006 he was chairman of the Faculty of Law at the University of Cambridge. E-mail djf41@cam.ac.uk.

1983

Congratulations to **Alison Kelly**, who was awarded a PhD in English Literature by the University of Reading in 2006.

1986

Carol Robertson (née Gay) and her husband Ian celebrated the safe delivery of Daniel John, brother for James, on 15 October 2006; that news will go into the 2007 Register. carolrobertson68@yahoo.co.uk.

1993

Kate Astley (née Sowler) has news of her marriage in 2005 and the birth of her son Edward Robert in 2006. The details will appear, as she asks, in the 2007 Register. She doesn't say whether I may publish her e-mail address: so I don't.

1994

Anthony Bale reports that he received a Koret Jewish Studies Publications Program Award for his monograph 'The Jew in the Medieval Book: English antisemitism 1350-1500'. a.bale@bbk.ac.uk.

1995

William White, Richard Hall, Michael Wisnienski, Bassem al-Sady and Melissa Lee, four of whom shared a house, have finally all met up again after a ten-year wait. The place was Beirut, the occasion Bassem's wedding by the Mediterranean. "Plans are already afoot for 2016!" 🍷

1963

Frank Vibert (PPE) has recently published a critically acclaimed comprehensive study of the 'fourth arm' of the political sphere. As director of the European Policy Forum, Frank Vibert is a leading expert on systems of government. His latest book, 'The Rise of the Unelected: Democracy and the New Separation of Powers' (Cambridge University Press) is an in-depth study of the rise and development of 'quangos' – quasi-autonomous non-governmental organisations – bodies as diverse as the BBC, the Medical Research Council and the Curriculum Authority. He draws upon his own experiences as an academic and a regulator of what he describes as the "confusion on all sides about how unelected bodies at the national and international level fit within modern democratic practice."



1960

Michael Jacobs, above (Theology), a respected psychoanalyst, looks forward to his forthcoming book in March 2008 (Karmac Books) exploring the relationship between psychoanalysis, literature and Shakespeare's work. Drawing upon a vast literature in psychoanalytic journals either upon Shakespeare's characters themselves, or alluding to those characters in the course of other topics, Michael's book discusses eight of Shakespeare's plays, and the relationships between the main characters with them. The eight chapters contain references to psychoanalytic interpretations from Freud onwards.



Exeter to St-Etienne – Experiences as a Sculptor

An Old Member turned sculptor reports on his recently exhibited works in France and Greece and his ongoing preoccupation with representing the impossible.

BY RICHARD WHITLOCK-BLUNDELL (1970, HISTORY & MODERN LANGUAGES)

When I was at Exeter there was not much in the way of sculpture going on, although there was lots of restoration of old buildings. I did some work for Michael Black when he was doing the Sheldonian heads, and remember being a bit shocked at the pneumatic drill he used for the roughing out, and for the detail too. I had a rather romantic view of sculpture at the time and worked a lot in wood and stone, but later realised that all materials are beautiful if you find the right way to use them. There was an abstract sculpture in the back quad under my window in Palmer's Tower. It looks a bit ornamental now, but in a world seemingly set on patching up the past it held out the promise of something new.

LATEST WORKS

This year I have made two works, one in France and one in Greece, where I live. The first I made out of styrofoam, the second out of that shiny plastic film you use to wrap up flowers. Many sculptors have used styrofoam as a step towards bronze, but I chose it for its semi-real quality, something between solid and gas. 'Colonne Oblique' was a ten-metre column I put up in the Law Courts of Saint-Etienne in France. The lightness of the material allowed me to tilt the whole thing almost to the point of falling over. There were fears this seemingly precarious column would be attacked but it survived for three months without a scratch.



Double Cube, Bazaar Hamam, Thessaloniki, 2007.



Colonne Oblique, Palais de Justice, St-Etienne, 2006.

'Double Cube' is an installation in a Turkish baths for the first Biennale of Contemporary Art in Thessaloniki. It is a mirror-like floor with ripples in the centre – visitors go in by a door high up in the wall and look down to see light welling up from underground, the reflection of the domed ceiling above. So far there have been 3,500 visitors. In Greece, even more than at Oxford, there is a strong preoccupation with the past – I wanted to include the glory of the past in this work but at the same time to turn the gaze back up towards the future.

AN ONGOING CHALLENGE

I made another styrofoam work at the Schusev State Museum of Architecture in Moscow in 2000. I made cutouts of my studio tools and arranged them like a new floor while styrofoam bubbles floated up into the storey above. Both these last works have arisen from an old preoccupation with the impossibility of representing a liquid surface in motion in a solid material. It is a challenge I will continue to pursue for the foreseeable future. 🏆



A TALE OF TWO CITIES

The Sainsbury Scholarship in Painting and Culture gives one student a chance to study in Rome. This year the scholar is an Exonian.

JOHN WALTER (1998, FINE ART)

Nine months into a two-year long scholarship at the British School in Rome, I have been working on an extensive series of large-scale paintings on canvas. The paintings typically mix imagery culled from art history, the internet and an ever-growing personal library of images.

In May, a solo show exhibiting works from my time in Rome so far, opened at Galleria Marabini in Bologna. This has not only been one of the most important experiences during my time at the BSR, but is also the biggest show of my career to date. Thanks to the Sainsbury Scholarship, I am able to work full-time and continue making leaps and bounds at conceptual and technical levels. ♡



Paintings, clockwise from top right: Ermine; Carvaggio Peanut; Here Comes Lorraine Again; Merge Visible: Watch.

Dubai: Fastest, Highest, Strongest

The ever-expanding city in the Middle East is a world phenomenon and is fast becoming the new city that never sleeps.

BY ANTHONY HARRIS (1960, LITERAE HUMANIORES)

"It looks like Las Vegas" said the Rector on a recent visit to Dubai. The resemblances are obvious: easy outdoor living, an arid environment and glossy buildings stretching up into a sharp blue sky. Expatriates from around 150 countries prosper here, if they work hard and play by the rules. I am one of them, privileged to live in this small ambitious city-state, with a chance to compare it with all the other places in which I have lived in my 42 years in the Middle East.

BIG IDEAS

Dubai is a "can-do" society that loves superlatives. It is building the world's tallest tower, the world's largest shopping mall, and some of the world's largest offshore structures. It has a long record of extravagant projects: the huge dry dock; the Jebel Ali Port, the largest in the Middle East; and the Burj Al Arab, the first seven-star hotel in the world.

The reason for this dash for growth is that the Ruling Shaikhs of the Maktoum family are creating a new kind of economy which does not rely on oil production. Services overtook oil as a contributor to Dubai's GDP in 2002; by 2010 oil will have shrunk to less than 5% of the total. Dubai is growing at over 10% per year, based on rapid development of the tourism, property and financial sectors.

The Maktoums are working hard to insulate the country from regional tensions. Their record of benign autocracy works because it is combined with clear delegation and short lines of command. Shaikh Mohammed bin Rashid Al Maktoum is a famously hands-on leader, often driving himself to the site of a new project.

THE FIVE PILLARS

Dubai is different from other rapidly developing small economies and is supported by what I call the five pillars:

- Its geographical position. Dubai is surrounded by large economies which are mistrustful of investing in western policies: Pakistan, Iran and India, whose middle-class will by the end of the decade number roughly the total size of the EU.
 - The price of oil. It is roughly twice what it was two years ago so now total funds available for investment in the region are staggering.
 - The ambition of the Ruling Family. Shaikh Mohammed says that he has so far achieved about 10% of what he has in mind.
 - A reasonably open economy, keen to attract inward investment. Among Dubai's neighbours, there is no real competition.
 - The support of Abu Dhabi, the richest of the seven Emirates. As the main oil producer in the lower Gulf, Abu Dhabi earns around \$120m per day for a native population of around 400,000.
- Despite these positives, it is true that Dubai's prosperity and the spectacular buildings have been built by cheap Asian labour. Many do not get paid on time but the authorities are genuinely trying to ensure that employers treat their workers better.

VARIED OPPORTUNITIES

I could not have foreseen the events which have led me to Dubai. Upon leaving the Diplomatic Service as HM Ambassador in Abu Dhabi in 1998, I was briefly a director of corporate finance in a merchant bank in the City before returning to Dubai and the private sector. There is an extraordinary range of opportunities here; I advise an international financial PR company on their regional operations; I broadcast, and am writing a book on Oriental carpets; and I work with a US publisher developing education software programmes in Gulf schools. Dubai continues to attract talent from all over the world. All the big players like IBM, Siemens and Oracle are established in Dubai's Internet City. Large international hospitals are building facilities in its Healthcare City.

This inward rush means inflation and rising rents and the manic speed of construction brings pollution of the air and sea. Yet Dubai continues to be the place that lifts my heart most, beyond all other cities, whenever I land at the airport. ♣



The Williams Connection

Since 1985, over 500 undergraduates from Williams College in Massachusetts have taken advantage of the Williams-at-Exeter programme. Here, one WEPO alumnus reflects on his year spent with Exonians, both in the Bodleian and the boathouse, and on the importance of keeping the alumni connection alive.

BY LEE MICKUS (1988, WILLIAMS)

One day this winter on our way out the door, my daughter asked, “When it’s cold outside, why do you always wear that scarf with the pink and black stripes?” She’s four years old and obsessed with all things pink.

“It’s not pink, it’s magenta,” I corrected her, “and the colours show my College.”

“My College.” Those words have multiple meaning for me. I spent three years in Williamstown, but for one year of my college career, 1988-89, I was a student at Exeter. The sense of the Exeter community has stayed with me.

Entering that community came in small steps, but the steps came – through morning practice with my rowing crew, afternoon chats in the JCR, and rowdy evenings at the bar. I laugh when I remember my Eights Week boat – we were terribly serious (“we will win blades!”), and seriously terrible (got bumped four times).

Leaving Exeter’s community, so intimidating to enter, was not easy, but on some emotional level, I never did depart. I have been grateful for recent opportunities to re-connect. When the Rector and the Williams College President threw a reception to celebrate the Williams-Exeter programme’s



The Peresky Center, Williams College.

continued vitality in 2006, there was no chance I would miss it – even it meant a three-hour flight from my home in Denver to Washington.

Williams is my college, but so is Exeter. Both have a powerful draw on me, so I am thankful that they overlap. I like to think that with each group passing through the Williams-Exeter programme, the institutional connection deepens so the two become more intertwined. I hope the bonds are stronger than ever in 15 years and that my daughter can enter into this overlapping community. By the time she gets there, I’ll make sure she understands the difference between pink and magenta. ♣

If you are in touch with any other WEPO alumni, do pass on our contact details or email us with theirs!

In the meantime look out for reunion events in the coming years, especially in 2010, when we will be celebrating the 25th anniversary of the programme.

Love in a Time of Drainpipes

BY COLIN HUNTER (1944, MODERN HISTORY)

Sixty years ago, the gap university provided between the monastic life of boarding school and going off to war seemed, for many, a perfect opportunity for romantic pursuits; despite rules requiring all female guests to be off the premises by dinner, and residents to be back in College by 11pm.

Yet love laughs at locksmiths, and an occasional late-night tryst could be enjoyed by those ardent and fit enough to scale the wall alongside the window of the then Sub-Rector, Neville Coghill. One night, I was sitting astride the wall when the window opened. The following brief conversation ensued:

“Good morning, Mr Hunter. What are you doing on top of that wall?”

“Birdsnesting, Sir.”

“There is a Robin’s nest at the bottom of the garden. Good night!”

Having been jilted by my ‘serious girlfriend’ from St Anne’s, I later got engaged to Glenys Preece, a graduate of St Hugh’s. Oxford seemed an appropriate place to get married. However, the College Chapel was not licensed for weddings, so we had to obtain an impressive and, at £100, expensive document bearing the personal seal of the Archbishop of Canterbury. I have so many happy memories of Exeter, but our wedding in Chapel surpassed them all. I hope many more Exonians will consider marrying in College. ♣



Colin and his wife Glenys cutting their wedding cake.

Memories in the Making

MCR 'MOUSTACHERY'

By Daragh McDowell (2005, Russian and East European Studies).

Never since the bushy beards of the Victorians has facial hair been so popular. But these beards of figures in current popular culture are nothing more than the result of a failure to shave. They are not true facial hair, any more than weeds are a crop. Real facial hair is embodied in that most perfect of upper-lip accessories – the moustache.

Recognising this fact, the Exeter MCR, under the benevolent guide of Spike Curtis and his awesome handlebars, embarked on a celebration of this expression of virility – 'The Dash for the 'Stache, '07'. It hoped that the obvious merriment that ensued will help ensure that this will soon become an annual tradition and that future Exonians will come to know, and respect, the power of the 'stache. ♡



Just one of the fine moustaches sported this year.

THE TRAGEDY OF ALBERT

By Matthew Green (2001, Modern History), whose last film won Oxford University Film Cuppers in 2005.

Together with Exonian Duncan Brown, I have written, produced and directed 'The Tragedy of Albert', an outrageously epic surrealist feature-film. A darkly comic case-study in despair and delusion, it chronicles one man's descent into insanity after his entire family is wiped out in a Christmas-tree related disaster.

We were able to use high-quality digital cameras and professional adult actors instead of students. The film pools a wealth of Exonian talent including that of former organ scholar Timothy Burke (2000, Music), who put together a 15-piece orchestra to record his macabre score, and the sometime actor Michael Cornford (2002, PPE). Find out more at www.unrealcityproductions.co.uk. ♡



A surreal scene from 'The Tragedy of Albert'.

DING, DONG!

Jennifer Lane (2004, Clinical Medicine) gives an insight into her unusual hobby.

To most students, May Morning brings all-night revelling, Morris dancers and the chance to watch natural selection take its course on Magdalen Bridge. To Oxford bell-ringers, it brings a 5.00am start, where full concentration is expected.

Bell-ringing plays an important role in University life. Whether it is a gaudy, graduation ceremony or royal birthday, the sound of bells are often heard among the dreaming spires.

The Oxford University Society of Change Ringers (est. 1872) holds weekly practices and Sunday service ringing, and there is also a huge social side to bell-ringing. Campanology has given me a unique opportunity to see some of the most beautiful buildings in Britain from an unusual perspective. ♡



The Society of Change Ringers in full flow.

1967 Matriculands (right)

Back row (left to right) No.1, No.2 Nicholas Kadar, No.3 ?, No.4 Henry Kloppenburg, No.5 Tim Harper, No.6 Christopher Booth?, No.7 SC Leung

5th row No.1 Michael Langley, No.2 Peter Emery, No.3 Roger Elliott, No.4 Christopher Booth?, No.5 Stuart Bellamy, No.6 Tim Brown, No.7 Raymond Draper, No.8 Kevin Paisley, No.9 Alan Lee (a.k.a Clive), No.10 MP Griffiths, No.11 Philip Radcliffe, No.12 ?, No.13 Roger Pearson, No.14 Robin Taylor

4th row No.1 Christopher Shorley, No.2 Stephen J Suzman, No.3 Anthony McBride, No.4 ?, No.5 Mike Crabbe, No.6 ?, No.7

?, No.8 ?, No.9 Gareth Jones, No.10 John Davy, No.11 ?, No.12 Helmut Klumm, No.13 Michael Mc Clure ?, No.14 Charles Palliser

3rd row No.1 Franklin A. Johnston, No.2 Noel Robinson, No.3 Richard Schofield, No.4 Mike King, No.5 Giles Duncan, No.6 John Hall, No.7 Gregory Hill, No.8 John Gray, No.9 Iain Webb-Wilson, No.10 Michael Richardson, No.11 ?, No.12 David Norgrove, No.13 Charles Oram, No.14 Nicolas Lethbridge, No.15 ?, No.16 ?

2nd row No.1 Dave Parsons, No.2 Francis Hayes, No.3 James Allam, No.4 Christopher Booth?, No.5 Anthony Tebby,

No.6 Jeremy Pratt, No.7 Graham Curtis, No.8 Henry Brown, No.9 ?, No.10 Philip Lowe, No.11 Sean Lyle, No.12 Christopher Hawker, No.13 MJ Lloyd, No.14 Malcom Fain, No.15 Hugh Bevan, No.16 Rodney Jenkins, No.17 Michael Krantz

Front row No.1 Clive Cousins, No.2 John Carroll, No.3 Brian Hillyard, No.4 Thomas A. Clover, No.5 Alan Bean, No.6 Henry Kyabukasa, No.7 Trevor Mills, No.8 Richard Landon, No.9 Michael Schultz, No.10 Gordon Read, No.11 Colin Parker, No.12 Ian Parker, No.13 Keith ?, No.14 R Greer, No.15 Keith Bickerstaffe, No.16 ?, No.17 Peter Bell



1952 Matriculands

This photo was sent in by Vernon Kitch and printed in the 2006 copy of Exon. After much detective work and a lot of thanks to Desmond M Buike, John and Hilary Gann and Vernon Kitch we have managed to put these names to faces. (Compiled by Laura Broadbent.)

Back row (left to right) No.1 A Willey, No.3 FWP Bentley, No.5 CM Bloore, No.8 CB Cowey, No.11 NP Allan

4th row No.1 John Holland Smith, No.2 John FD Pearce, No.3 John Gann, No.4 Desmond M Buike, No.7 HC Franklin, No.8 RJ Day

3rd row No.1 AG Davies, No.2 PJ Southgate, No.4 DF Sharpe, No.5 W Colin Lake, No.6 David Sanders, No.8 WE Pankhurst,

2nd row No.1 WH Ernest, No.7 JW Weryho, No.9 R Lord?, No.12 RWB Dickson, No.14 B.L.St.C Regan

Front row No.1 PD Arnott?, No.4 APG Jones, No.8 Magnus Black, No.9 DA Wright, No.10 ML Morgan, No.11 GF Horton



Rugby 1957

Thanks to all the people who helped find the names of the faces in the Rugby 1957 photo, published in Exon 2006. Thanks to Brian Rowen, Professor Robert Bilger, Michael Lightfoot, John Meakin, Colin Harrison and Ian Philip.

Back row (left to right) Alexander Easson, Geoffrey Quest, Michael Collins, Colin Harrison, Michael Seakins, Dai Davies, Jeffery Wear, ? Burton, ? Brown

3rd row John Telford, Frank ?, Christopher Heald, Peter Stafford, John Proctor, Tom Lloyd, Ken Waller, Robert Bilger, Eric Locker, Doug Martin, Philip le Brocq

2nd row Paul Miller (crouching), John Meakin, Pat Smith, Rodger Horrel, Alan Seager (captain), Tom Prichard, Simon Cornish-Bowden or Seymour-Hosley?, Richard Penn, Martin Harley (crouching)

Front row ?, Neville Sheard, Peter (Richard?) Johnson, Sam Salway or Rodger Foreshaw ?



1958 Busters

This photo was kindly sent in by Ian Philip (1956). If you can name – or are one of – the sportsmen seen opposite, do get in contact with Exon for inclusion in a future issue by emailing: development@exeter.ox.ac.uk 

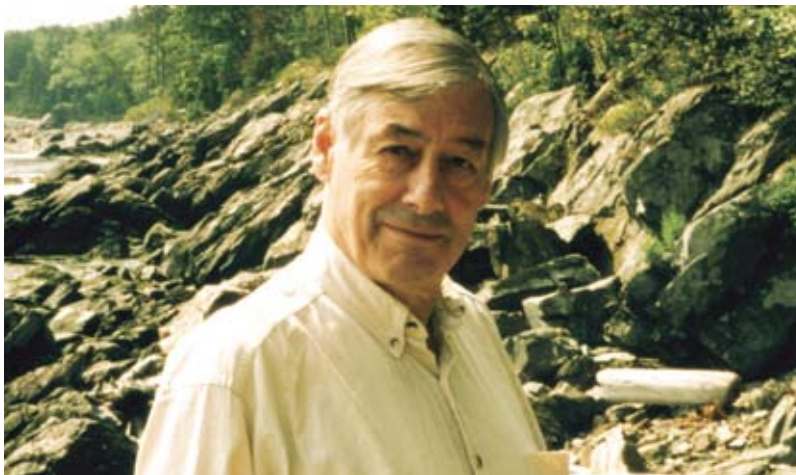


Jonathan Wordsworth (1932-2006)

A former pupil, now a distinguished journalist on *The Independent*, recalls Jonathan Wordsworth who died in June last year.

BY JOHN WALSH (1972, ENGLISH)

Jonathan Wordsworth was the least donnish of Oxford dons, and the most charismatic of tutors. He wore his considerable learning as easily as he wore his favourite brown corduroy trousers. Concealed behind his languidly insouciant manner was an encyclopaedic familiarity with the Romantic period. A world-class scholar on the poetry of his great-great-great-uncle, he knew intimately the hinterland of Lake Poets scholarship. He could draw on obscure items of Dorothy Wordsworth's journals, or from baffling depths of Coleridge's Notebooks, to illuminate a textual crux in 'The Prelude'.



Jonathan Wordsworth

NOTABLE RELATIVES

His relationship with his famous ancestor was ambivalent. Nobody with Jonathan's capacity for bullshit-detection could ignore the fact that William Wordsworth wrote a lot of workaday, plodding verse. Jonathan's criticism doesn't fail to acknowledge such moments; but he worked tirelessly throughout his career to encourage readers to see the poet's work afresh, especially neglected masterpieces such as 'The Ruined Cottage' and 'The Pedlar'.

He was rather proud of his physical resemblance to his forbear. Like William, he was a large, imposing man with a pronounced nose. A portrait of William, his noble brow pensively resting against a finger, hung on the wall of Jonathan's study; he would occasionally fall into a similar finger-to-brow gesture, to tease his visitors. Like William, he was passionate about nature, a keen fisherman and bird-watcher. He was rumped and

dishevelled, his long lank black hair always falling over one eye, and affected the drawl of a country squire. At shared Friday-noon classes in Practical Criticism, he would gallantly offer sherry to visiting undergraduates from St Hugh's, still (in 1973) a women-only college. He made their choice of sherry seem like a test of character. "Would you care for the dry?" he'd ask, holding up one bottle, "or the [squeamish shudder] slightly less dry?" Nobody ever chose the [shudder] less dry.

CHARISMATIC TUTOR

He was impatient with bluster and pretence. Students who supplemented their arguments with too much gesticulation would find Wordsworth's eyes fixed beadily on their waving hands. Those who strove to promote a pet theory about Shakespearean tragedy or the symbolism of the mighty fountain in Kubla Khan became familiar with the look of amused incredulity that would steal over their tutor's face. His genial mockery of pretension wasn't confined to students. I remember an Australian supply teacher who, in the course of a seminar on T.S. Eliot's 'Gerontion', confidently explained to the students that the line 'And the Jew squats on the windowsill' was an excremental image. "For God's sake, Rod," said Wordsworth, "even assuming such a thing were possible, why is the man having a shit on a windowsill?"

This obstreperous streak did not endear him to everyone. Some academic rivals disliked his pooh-poohing manner, his lofty dismissal of writers they held dear, his maddening air of superiority. But he was generous with praise. Students who ventured a genuinely insightful response would be rewarded by his drawl of "Yairs, I think that's right..." – despite the fundamental assumption, in English Literary circles, that there are no rights and wrongs, only assertion and argument.

He was a tutor who always seemed to be an ally, and often seemed close to becoming a friend. Consequently, many of his students tended to idolise him. At Exeter College there was always Jonathan-gossip: how he'd confronted this don or that, his rumoured affair with this lady don from St Anne's College or St Hilda's, his teasing confessions about homosexuality in his family tree, his damage limitation on finding that one of his students was having a breakdown during Finals. He was a heroic sight, striding down Turl Street



with his four children, or reversing his battered van around the back quad.

ACADEMIC LIFE

It was only gradually that we appreciated his high status as a scholar and, especially, as editor. Most standard literary texts are based on the latest edition published in the poet's lifetime. Jonathan sought to prove that the best Wordsworth texts tend to be the earlier ones, the versions closest to the poet's first intentions, before their effects were flattened or diluted by revision. His radical approach was much contested, but his principles were broadly accepted in the Cornell Wordsworth series, the most exhaustive edition of the poet ever published.

Though he shared with students his enthusiasm for diverse literary works from all corners of the canon – especially Sterne's 'Tristram Shandy' and Hogg's 'Confessions of a Justified Sinner' – he wrote most feelingly about Wordsworth, especially in his

finest critical works, 'The Borders of Vision' and 'The Music of Humanity'. The former traced the first 35 years of the poet's life, and the evolution of 'The Prelude' as a response to revolutionary fervour and millenarian preaching. The former was a close study of 'The Ruined Cottage' and contained a typically Jonathan-ish dictum: "In the last resort, literary criticism is personal: one has to fall back on 'This moves me; this doesn't.'" Such subjective critical discourse was anathema to many English departments, where the new orthodoxy of structuralism was about to take hold. Now, years later, one can read both books and marvel at their combination of scholarship, philosophy and knowledge; perhaps the family blood-tie gave him a responsiveness to William that no other reader could achieve. Jonathan Wordsworth, for all his puckish, whimsical detachment, was a great tutor because he taught us how to identify our feelings about literature, and how to investigate the secret machinery of the words that make it happen. ♥

The JCR Suggestion Book

BY JOHN SPEIRS (1956, LITERAE HUMANIORES) & MARTIN GROSVENOR (2006, ENGLISH)

Sir

It's very interesting to find – writing I may say, because I've nothing better to do, aimlessly, without attempting a "compact and worthwhile creation" – it's very interesting as I was saying, to find that you regard the letters in this book as the raw material of art – which transmuted onto the walls of the cellar, or the pages of the Stapledon magazine, would ipso facto become Art. I've been urging this idea on Morley for a long time now, telling him he ought to find better vehicles for his talent than this book...

Yours etc,

Alan Bennett

With uncanny prescience, Alan Bennett (1954, Modern History) in this extract from the 'JCR Suggestion Book' foresees its future. John Speirs (1956, Lit. Hum.), has worked tirelessly, aided by the drawings of John Leighfield (1958, Lit. Hum.), for a number of years to sift through a decade's worth of the archives and edit them for publication. There is an intriguing evolution in the content of the 20 books completed between 1952 and 1960. Normally just a mode of complaint for disgruntled undergraduates, they unexpectedly became a valuable showcase of diverse and witty observation. This golden age of the books is enriched

by the wry remarks and varied illustrations of a number of Old Members including Brian Brindley (1951, Modern History), Alan Bennett (1954, Modern History), Derek Whitelock (1954, Modern History) and John Morley (1955, Modern History). It ranges across a broad spectrum of topics from the outmoded toilet facilities to the chef's cat. For those who studied here at that time, they will bring back memories; and, for those who did not, they offer a unique glimpse into the trials and tribulations of Exeter College JCR in the 1950s. Look out for the forthcoming publication from Mr Speirs et al in the autumn. ♥

Old Members' Association

THE DEVELOPMENT OFFICE

Exeter's Development Office provides an active link between Exeter College and all its Old Members, Parents and Friends. We secure this link by hosting regular events, by producing several publications each year and by maintaining the alumni website. The Development Office also coordinates the College's fundraising efforts and we are very grateful for all the support the College receives. In addition, the Careers Office was established within the Development Office to forge links between Old Members and current students.

We are always keen to hear from our Old Members by phone, email or post. We are here to help with any enquiry or request you may have from returning to Exeter for a visit to getting in touch with another Old Member. Our publications and e-news also aim to continue to share ideas between Exonians, so please do let us know your latest stories. We want to stay in touch with all our Old Members, Parents and Friends and you are always welcome back. Floreat Exon!

BENEFITS

All Old Members, Parents and Friends receive our annual publications (Exon, Donors' Report and the Register) and invitations to our many events – see the events list for more details. There is an option to sign up to receive a termly electronic newsletter 'Exeter Matters'

and it is also possible to make use of the College's conference facilities should you, or your business, be interested.

In addition, Old Members are entitled to the following benefits:

HIGH TABLE DINING RIGHTS

Old Members who have their MAs and those who have read for a higher degree (i.e. any graduate or undergraduate masters degree*), are entitled to dine on High Table:

- Once a year at the College's expense (but paying for wine and dessert)
- At two other times that year in different terms at their own expense

For further information or to sign in for dinner, please download a booking form from the website: www.exetercollege.net or contact the Development Office on 01865 279619.

**Those who have read for a 'master's level' undergraduate degree such as MChem etc are only eligible 21 terms after matriculation (i.e. at the time when anyone who had done a normal BA would get their MA).*

ACCOMMODATION

Old Members benefit from a discount rate of £40 per night on Bed & Breakfast in College. Normally, bookings can be taken only out of Full Term, and availability will depend on other residential bookings. Old Members are also eligible for discounts at the Old Bank Hotel, the Old Parsonage

Hotel and the Tower House Hotel in Oxford. Just tell them that you are an Old Member of the College when you make your booking.

CAREERS SUPPORT AND NETWORKING

We try to offer continuing support to Old Members after they have left and are happy to set up careers advice meetings, particularly for recent leavers who might benefit from some words of wisdom from a more experienced Exonian. If you would like to offer careers advice to current students or recent leavers, or think you might need to receive some, do please get in touch with us.

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

What do I do to graduate? Those who wish to take their degree, either in person or in absentia, should contact the College Office (01865 279648) for a list of Degree Days and to register. Degree Days take the form of a ceremony in the Sheldonian Theatre followed by an address from the Rector, presentation of degree certificates and a buffet lunch in College. Candidates are allowed up to three guest tickets for their family and friends to witness the ceremony.

How do I get my MA? Those in possession of a BA or BFA may apply for the degree of MA in or after the 21st term after matriculation. Those who read for a 'master's level' undergraduate degree



Formal Dinner in Hall.



Students, parents and friends celebrate graduation.

do not get an MA but gain MA status after the same length of time. To sign up to receive your MA, please contact the College Office (01865 279648) for a list of Degree Days and to register.

I want to sign up for High Table – who do I contact? Download a booking form from the website: www.exetercollege.net or contact the Development Office on 01865 279619.

I want to bring some friends for a

dinner in Hall – can I? Yes – please contact the Development Office for more details and to arrange a date.

I am interested in making a donation to College. What should I do? Please use the donation form enclosed with the magazine or download one from the website: www.exetercollege.net and return it to the Development Office. We are dependent on the support of all our Old Members, Parents and Friends and

are hugely grateful for the support that we receive.

I read something about a specific event that I'm interested in, but I've not received an invitation – who should I contact? Contact the Alumni Officer (01865 279619; development@exeter.ox.ac.uk) We often target event invitations at specific interest groups and it is possible that if you haven't been invited, it is because our records for you are incomplete.

I am interested in getting married in the Chapel/College – whom do I contact? Contact the Conference and Events Manager, Philip Munday (01865 279653) in the first instance to see what dates are free and then the Chaplain, Helen Orchard (01865 279610).

How do I update my contact details? Contact the Alumni Officer (01865 279619; development@exeter.ox.ac.uk) or log on to www.exetercollege.net to request your password to the secure area of the website where you can update your details yourself. 🏰

Contact Details
The Development Office
Exeter College
Oxford OX1 3DP
Tel.: +44 (0)1865 279619
E-mail: development@exeter.ox.ac.uk

Exon Competition 2007

For an all-expenses-paid dinner for two on High Table, send your answers to the following questions to: development@exeter.ox.ac.uk by 31st October 2007.

- What did Exeter's choir sing to celebrate the end of the restoration work?
- When was Oxford University Society of Change Ringers established?
- In what week of Hilary Term did TSAF take place?
- For how many months did Exeter's darts team go unbeaten?
- How many students were involved in the sixth Annual Telephone Campaign?
- What does 'slam dunk' mean?
- What does the Rector only eat for dessert?
- How many children went on ExVac 2007?
- What animal was Mr Duck compared to?

Carpe Septem Momenta

Some unapologetic reminiscences of College life in the 1960s.

BY DR CHRIS SIMPSON (1959, CHEMISTRY)

CHEMISTRY, SHERRY AND CROP ROTATION

Chemistry Tutorials with Dr Richard Barrow were novel, to say the least. He would sometimes ask a question to which neither aspiring chemist had an answer. On one occasion Richard posed a question to my tute partner and myself, to which he required an answer to the effect that a rotating optical interrupter could be a good idea. However neither of us had the faintest glimmering of such an idea. After what seemed like ten minutes of silence, Richard extracted his tobacco tin, unscrewed the lid, and carefully spiked it through the centre with the device he used for clearing a "No. 1 stoppage" of his pipe. He then flicked the lid so that it turned.

"Woll?" he said. There was a 20-second pause.

"Is that a clue?" I said.

"Woll... Yes." He said.

There was another ten-minute silence, while my partner looked blankly out of the window, and I thought of, and discarded, all manner of things

I thought of, and discarded, all manner of things that turned, including the French Revolution

that turned, including the French Revolution. I finally felt I had to cut the Gordian Knot...

"Crop Rotation is the only thing I can think of, Sir."

"Woll, No." He laughed, and then gave us the answer.

BALLS AND BALLOONS

In the planning for a Spring Ball, probably in 1962, someone wanted to 'float' a huge meteorological balloon over the middle of the Main Quad. We discarded hydrogen as too dangerous, helium as too expensive, and decided to use air and accept the fact that the balloon needed to be suspended rather than 'float'. We decided that the four great chimney stacks would form suitable suspension points. The Physics Don took a bit of persuading that the stacks would take it, but finally acquiesced to my triangles of forces. It was spotlighted and was a successful centrepiece.

For the 650th Commem Ball in 1964, we built

on this success. I constructed an internally-lit three sided box (prism). Each face was about four feet high and three feet wide and had the College coat of arms illuminated on a white background. Beneath this box and slowly rotating, was a much shallower three-sided box which had alternately flashing red and green lights inside. In those days before PCs, this was all electro-mechanical, the twinkling being produced by brass wires from a brush scraping across a roughened metallic surface as the bottom box rotated. As this all weighed about 30lb, the Physics Don was even more concerned! However it was duly suspended above the quad and performed as intended all night.

My friends say it explains a lot that I was precipitated into the world during a bombing raid on London. This was three weeks earlier than predicted, and as a direct result of a bomb exploding the previous night. At that terrifying time my Mother vowed that 'they' were not going to get her new baby, and he was going to grow up and go to Oxford. A strange vow in the circumstances, as no one from my family had done so in living memory. A Scholarship in 1958 made this possible. My gratitude to the College is obvious.

So what better companions to have at that 650th Commem Ball than my parents and 'my girlfriend of longest standing'? We dined in my old room on Staircase 7, served by my long-suffering scout, Alice Newton, who was delighted to be asked.

SOME MORE SNIPPETS

- The bizarre sporting accident when someone actually broke his leg playing shove ha'penny in the JCR – his chair collapsed!

- Alan Bennett at JCR 'Smokers' as a Priest: "Life is like a sardine tin – you spend your time looking for the key."

- Davidson Kelly (the younger) playing the bagpipes on the roof above Staircase 5 where no one could easily get at him.

- The noise caused when Berryman and Chadwick of the 'God Squad' dropped tin trays from the top of Staircase 7 each night, to announce their successful return from the pub to their rooms.

- Returning from Finals to stage manage 'A New Way to Pay Old Debts' and realising that everyone on stage was a friend of mine! College is 'Family'. I love every stone of the place – Floreat Exon. 🏰



Oxford University Society

The Oxford University Society (OUS) is the official University alumni organisation and is open to anyone who has matriculated as a member of the University or who has been engaged in academic work at Oxford. Membership is automatic, you don't have to register. However, if you don't receive Oxford Today, or haven't heard from the Society in a while, it could be that they don't have your current contact details. Email enquiries@ousoc.ox.ac.uk or phone 01865 288088 to check.

UNIVERSITY ALUMNI OFFICE

The OUS is supported by the central University Alumni Office, based at Wellington Square. The Alumni Office is responsible for:

- Supporting and expanding the work of the OUS's volunteer-run branch network, which has a presence in over 200 places worldwide;
- Organising a varied events programme, including the annual Oxford Alumni Weekend and the biennial North American Reunion;
- Providing oxon.org – the University's email forwarding service for alumni;
- Promoting and developing the Oxford Alumni Card scheme; Organising a varied travel program, giving Oxonians discounted holiday opportunities. See www.alumni.ox.ac.uk for more details.

ALUMNI ONLINE

The University alumni website will be re-launched this October to offer alumni a wider range of University, subject-specific and alumni news, a comprehensive events calendar and a branch network directory. Go to www.alumni.ox.ac.uk to see what's new. The Alumni Office will also be introducing an online networking portal for alumni from January 2008, to include a find-a-friend directory, online community groups, social networking tools and an easy way to update your contact details with the University. Check the alumni website for more details.

The North American Reunion 2008 will be held at the Waldorf Astoria, New York, on Friday 4th and Saturday 5th April. For more information see www.alumni.ox.ac.uk/events or visit www.oxfordna.org.

Oxford Alumni Weekend 2008

Please hold the date: the Oxford Alumni Weekend 2008 will be held from Friday 19th to Sunday 21st September. The 2008 Weekend will offer a broad programme with a range of activities, events, tours, talks, concerts and lectures. Go to www.alumniweekend.ox.ac.uk for highlights of the 2007 event and for more details of the 2008 Weekend.



Find your way back to College for the Alumni Weekend.

Honorary Fellows

This year, the College elected Mark Houghton-Berry as a new Honorary Fellow.

The Honorary Fellows are:

- Mr Martin Amis
- Sir Ronald Arculus
- Professor David Armstrong
- Dr John Ashworth
- Sir Roger Bannister
- Mr Greig Barr
- Mr Alan Bennett
- Mr Bennett Boskey
- Dr Alfred Brendel
- Dr Sydney Brenner
- Professor Marilyn Butler
- The Right Honourable Lord Justice Richard Buxton
- Sir Ronald Cohen
- Professor Sir Ivor Crewe
- The Very Reverend John Drury
- Sir James Gowans
- The Honourable Mr Justice Kenneth Hayne
- Mr Mark Houghton-Berry
- Mr Harry James
- Sir Sydney Kentridge
- Mr John Kufuor
- The Right Honourable Lord Justice John Laws
- Sir Michael Levey
- Professor Anthony Low
- Mr Richard Mahoney
- Sir Colin Maiden
- The Reverend James McConica
- Mr Stephen Merrett
- Professor Joseph Nye
- Mr Philip Pullman
- Professor John Quelch
- Mr Gordon Robertson
- Sir David Serpell
- HM The Queen Of Spain
- Sir Kenneth Stowe
- Admiral Stansfield Turner
- Professor David Underdown

Sadly, Dr Arthur Peacocke and Sir Ian Kawharu died in the past year. The College is immensely grateful for their long loyalty to Exeter.



Year In Pictures

'GOLDEN COMPASS' FILMING (TOP)

The Radcliffe Camera is illuminated during the filming of Philip Pullman's novel.

MEN'S 1ST VIII (LEFT)

Cox to Bow: Cherry Briggs, Jesse Elzinga, Chris Beaumont, Dirk-Jan Omtzigt, Ed Moores, Paul Beard, Andy Williamson, DJ Betts, Esben Urbak.

2007 SKI TRIP (BELOW LEFT)

Exonians enjoy the traditional 'naked ski' in Val Thorens at the end of Hilary Term.

GRADUATION (BELOW MIDDLE)

Members of College gather to celebrate graduation with a glass of bubbly.

BATMAN AND ROBIN (BELOW RIGHT)

DJ Betts and Andy Williamson making the effort for the annual JCR 'Fun' Photograph.





LET IT SNOW (TOP LEFT)

A February snowman constructed in the Fellows' Garden by early-rising rowers.

MOULIN ROUGE (TOP RIGHT)

Stilt walkers form part of the entertainment for the 2007 'Moulin Rouge' Ball.

TRASHING (RIGHT)

Students wait for their friends upon finishing Finals with buckets of water and balloons.

COLLEGE TREASURES (BELOW RIGHT)

Students viewing College silver and manuscripts in Trinity Term. From left: Ed Moores, Frances Cairncross (Rector), Helen Orchard (Chaplain), ?, Eric Bennett (Bursar), Simon Heawood, Kevin Dickens, Eachan Johnson.

WOMEN'S 1ST VIII (BELOW LEFT)

Cox to Bow: Matt Smith, Emily Ball, Rebecca Taylor, Jenny Brown, Natalya Kennedy, Katja Bett, Cat Williams, Carolina Lindahl, Jess Elliot. Taken at Wallingford Regatta, May 2007.





EVENT DATES FOR YOUR DIARY 2007 - 2008

FRIDAY 14TH SEPTEMBER
Turl Street Dinner (and Oxford
University Weekend)

SATURDAY 15TH SEPTEMBER
Association Dinner (and Oxford
University Weekend)

MONDAY 24TH SEPTEMBER
Zurich Dinner

SUNDAY 30TH SEPTEMBER
Freshers' Parents' Tea

SATURDAY 20TH OCTOBER
Graduation Ceremony and Dinner
in Hall

FRIDAY 9TH NOVEMBER
Physics Dinner

FRIDAY 23RD NOVEMBER
Medics' Dinner

SUNDAY 25TH NOVEMBER
Advent Carol Service

TUESDAY 4TH DECEMBER
City Drinks – London

FEBRUARY 08 (DATE TBC)
Rugby Dinner

FEBRUARY 08 (DATE TBC)
Fortescue Society Dinner

SATURDAY 16TH MARCH
Gaudy for 2000 - 2002

SATURDAY 4TH /
SUNDAY 5TH APRIL
North American Reunion
New York

FRIDAY 11TH APRIL
Intercollegiate Golf Tournament

SATURDAY 19TH APRIL
College Ball

APRIL 08 (DATE TBC)
PPE Dinner

MAY 08 (DATE TBC)
ExVac Dinner

SATURDAY 31ST MAY
Garden Party For Recent Leavers
ECBCA Dinner

SUNDAY 8TH JUNE
Commemoration of Benefactors /
Higgs Night

SUNDAY 15TH JUNE
Leavers' Parents' Lunch

SATURDAY 21ST JUNE
Gaudy for 2003 - 2005
