

EXON

THE EXETER COLLEGE MAGAZINE ISSUE 11 AUTUMN 2008
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THE THIRD QUAD

EXETER'S EXPANSION PLANS IN FULL SWING

PALESTINIAN POTENTIAL

SIR RONALD COHEN FINDS AN ALTERNATIVE PEACE SOLUTION

REMEMBERING DEEP AND OLLY

THE RECTOR PAYS TRIBUTE TO TWO FRESHER STUDENTS

FREE SPEECH DEBATE HITS OXFORD

CONTROVERSIAL SPEAKERS SPLIT OPINION WITHIN COLLEGE

CONTINUING EDUCATION: FROM OXFORD TO AFRICA

GHANA'S PRESIDENT ON THE SENSE OF DUTY
THAT COMES WITH AN OXFORD EDUCATION

BRAND BUILDING

WEIGHING UP THE PROS AND CONS
OF COLLEGE MARKETING

SECRET TREASURES

THE SPECIAL MANUSCRIPTS KEPT
UNDER LOCK AND KEY IN COLLEGE

PLUS: STUDENT HARDSHIP, RUSSIAN ENERGY PARTNERSHIPS, TRAVEL SCHOLARS AND MORE...



EVENT DATES FOR YOUR DIARY 2008 - 2009

SATURDAY 20TH SEPTEMBER

JCR Suggestion Book Launch
Old Bursary Dinner
(and Oxford Alumni Weekend)

THURSDAY 25TH SEPTEMBER

Zurich Event

SATURDAY 27TH SEPTEMBER

Gaudy for 1966-70

SUNDAY 5TH OCTOBER

Freshers' Parents' Tea

SATURDAY 25TH OCTOBER

Graduation Ceremony and
Dinner in Hall

THURSDAY 30TH OCTOBER

Singapore Event

TUESDAY 4TH NOVEMBER

Hong Kong Event

SATURDAY 8TH NOVEMBER

Lyell Society Dinner

FRIDAY 14TH NOVEMBER

Medics' Society Dinner

SUNDAY 30TH NOVEMBER

Advent Carol Service

TUESDAY 2ND DECEMBER

City Drinks – London

THURSDAY 4TH DECEMBER

City Drinks – New York

FRIDAY 5TH DECEMBER

Washington, D.C. Lunch

FEBRUARY 2009 (DATE TBC)

City Business Dinner

FRIDAY 6TH FEBRUARY

Fortescue Society Dinner

SATURDAY 21ST MARCH

Gaudy for 1961-65

FRIDAY 17TH APRIL

Intercollegiate Golf Tournament

SATURDAY 25TH APRIL

College Ball

FRIDAY 8TH MAY

PPE Dinner

SATURDAY 30TH MAY

Garden Party
ECBCA Dinner

FRIDAY 5TH JUNE

ExVac Dinner

SUNDAY 14TH JUNE

Commemoration of Benefactors /
Higgs Night

SUNDAY 21ST JUNE

Leavers' Parents' Lunch

SATURDAY 27TH JUNE

Gaudy for X-1960

SATURDAY 26TH SEPTEMBER

Association Dinner
(and Oxford Alumni Weekend)

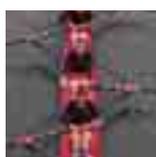
For more information or to reserve a place at any of these events,
please contact the Alumni Relations Officer, details below.

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We're extremely pleased to present you with Exon 2008: we think you will find it well worth the wait. Many thanks to graduate student Will Canestaro (2007, Medical Anthropology) and undergraduate Leo Ringer (2006, PPE), whose dedication has ensured that this issue builds on the success of Exon 2007.

Within these pages you will find articles from well-known Old Members, and you will get to know others through the pieces they have contributed. Our theme this year is investment. Sir Ronald Cohen explores the economic dimension of the conflict in the Middle East, while graduate student Namukale Chintu looks at the reverse side – the willingness of multinationals to invest in Africa. We also have a piece by our new Fellow in Economics, Professor Martin Ellison, and on the importance of investing in education in Africa by John Kufuor.

In fact, this edition of Exon seems to highlight all kinds of investment – and not just of money, but also of time and energy. It is wonderful to see that our ever-growing community has such a diversity of backgrounds and breadth of experience.

I hope you will not only enjoy this magazine, but take it as impetus to get in touch with each other and the College. We're keen to help you to make use of all that being a member of the Exeter community continues to afford you – yesterday, today and tomorrow.

Floreat Exon. 🍷

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Rector's Letter



“I had a sabbatical in Trinity Term, and have come back reinvigorated. Just as well – plenty of challenges lie ahead”

Olly Tucker and Sundeep Watts, died of completely unrelated causes. The chaplain, Dr Helen Orchard, kept the Chapel open all night and set up boards on which students could write their memories of their lost friends and books of condolence. Since that dreadful week, the Chapel has remained open around the clock. Do come and admire the freshly cleaned majesty of its interior next time you visit us.

NEW FACES

We have had several new faces this year. We have a new, full-time Finance and Estates Bursar, William Jensen, who comes from a City background but has adapted with impressive speed to the complexities and eccentricities of college life. And we have a new Fellow in Economics, Professor Martin Ellison, who is a distinguished macroeconomist. We have lost several good friends, notably Professor Jacob Klein, who has retired from the Dr Lee's Chair in Chemistry, and Professor John Brown, who has been our Fellow in Physical Chemistry for quarter of a century.

This has been a good year for sport at College. We have had an unusually large number of Blues and Half Blues, including two in rugby and three in rugby league, three in lacrosse and one in the less strenuous sport of pool. This autumn, the College will appear on University Challenge: the website will carry details when we know transmission times.

I had a sabbatical in Trinity Term, and have come back reinvigorated. Just as well – plenty of challenges lie ahead as we prepare the final stages for the launch of the campaign for 2014. I hope to see as many Old Members as possible in the year ahead. Do please come and visit me – if I don't visit you first! 🍷

Welcome to another edition of Exon. It marks the end of an extraordinary year for the College. We have been delighted to acquire the site of Ruskin College, next door to Worcester, which will give us a Third Quad – about the size of the current Back Quad – only a few minutes' walk from the main historic site. As a result, we will be free of the space limitations that have constrained the College for so many years.

Happily, the news that this splendid site was available came just as the College completed an extensive review of its future strategy. We saw the development of such a strategy as an essential step in preparing the College for the years ahead, particularly in light of its forthcoming 700th Anniversary in 2014. We consulted Old Members not just in Britain but in North America and Asia, and in College we talked to students and Fellows. Many useful points emerged from these discussions, but two large themes were widely shared. One was continuing enthusiasm for the tutorial system, as a unique form of teaching with tremendous power to shape minds and develop critical thinking and analytical skills. The other was admiration for the collegiate ideal: that quintessential quality that defines college life as a community of scholarship and friendship. We hope to be able to strengthen both of these attributes as we plan the best ways to

develop our new acquisition, and we will welcome your ideas in doing so.

We envisage the Ruskin site mainly as one for undergraduates, but we have also embarked at last on building new accommodation for our graduates at our site on the Iffley Road. With the help of Anthony Pettorino of McLennan Architects, we have designed a wonderful arrangement of airy rooms around small quadrangles, keeping the more distinguished of the Victorian buildings on the site. We have been helped with this by three generous benefactors: Paul Pheby and Mark Houghton-Berry, both Old Members, and Krishna Pathak, a friend of the College from Dubai.

A SPECIAL ROLE

The appearance of our main site has been changing too. For much of the year, the Chapel has been shrouded in scaffolding as we repair and sometimes replace eroded and damaged stonework. Beautiful tracery and splendid new carvings of saints and animals are starting to emerge. Every evening, the spire is now elegantly illuminated, thanks to the generosity of Ian and Caroline Laing, Oxford philanthropists, who came in November to see their work completed and the lighting switched on.

The Chapel played a special role in College life last autumn. Over one terrible weekend, two first-year students,



HAWK DEFENDS COLLEGE

BY WILLIAM CANESTARO (2007, MEDICAL ANTHROPOLOGY)

On a brisk May morning nearly 100 members of the College gathered around the front quad, patiently waiting. They were preparing for the arrival of the College's newest celebrity, Oswald the Hawk. When he arrived the crowd was held rapt by his aerial acrobatics. Fingers were pointed in the air and breaths were held as Oswald swooped over each of the College's quads. Photos were taken and lively discussions could be heard debating whether the hawk would actually be effective in ridding us of the pigeon nuisance.

In an effort to combat the recent proliferation of pigeons around the grounds, the College has commissioned HawkForce UK which uses trained harrier hawks. The hawk is a natural predator of the pigeon and Oswald has been trained to 'swoop but not attack'. The hope is that Oswald's bi-weekly appearances at the College will convince pigeons that the grounds are not safe for nesting.

Although the original intent was very pragmatic, the myth of Oswald seems to have grown beyond his utility. The JCR has recently sponsored a hawk from Germany and conversations around College now frequently revolve around this, the newest of Exeter's informal mascots. 🦅

Moot Points: The Oxford Jessup Team

BY MICHAEL FIRTH
(2006, JURISPRUDENCE)

Three Greeks, two Singaporeans, one Australian and a suspected Irishman: the Oxford Jessup Team 2008.

The target was the Jessup Public International Law Moot Court Competition 2008. With 600 universities around the world participating, it is the biggest moot competition in the world and takes place over both national and international rounds.

After preparation of a 24,000 word memorial, we triumphed with victories over King's and University College London in the semi-final and final of the UK Championship.

Washington and the Internationals then beckoned, but having reached the last 24 teams we faced stiff competition from America's Cornell University: and by a 2:1 majority, the judges favoured Cornell and our Jessup journey came to an end. 🦅



"Exe-lliol" Compete at Henley Royal Regatta

BY WILLIAM CANESTARO
(2007, MEDICAL ANTHROPOLOGY)

Two members of the Exeter College Boat Club joined forces with the Headship Balliol Men's VIII to create a composite 'Exelliol' VIII, which set out on a Henley Campaign – somewhat of a rarity nowadays for a College-based crew.

Things kicked off at Marlow Amateur Regatta, where despite winning their event with a convincing 1¼ length move over their closest competitors in the last 400m, the crew failed to pre-qualify for the Temple Challenge Cup at Henley.

For the Qualification race, Exonians Ben Snodin (stroke of 2008 ECBC Men's 1st VIII) and Will Canestaro (2008 Lightweight Blue Boat) stepped into the boat against some very stiff competition: 60 crews fought it out for 18 places.

Exelliol remained resolute in the first race against Loughborough, managing an impressive win by one length despite a crab in the third stroke.

Thursday saw Exelliol pitted against an undefeated and highly lauded Harvard crew that outweighed the Oxonians by an average of three stone per man. After a hard fight, which saw Exelliol ahead by a canvas at the end of the Island, Harvard pushed back and finished with a 1¼ length advantage, ending Exelliol's Henley ambitions. 🦅

Exeter Takes the University Challenge

BY TIM HELE (2007, CHEMISTRY)

Dies Irae was set for Sunday 22nd June, and saw a team of Tim Hele (Chemistry), Patrick Howard (German), Katie McGettigan (English, and captain), and Emily Williams (History) arrived for a bout with St. Andrew's University. We were taken to our own dressing room, and after a free lunch, make-up (the subtlety of which left it almost unnoticeable), and briefing we entered the studio to adoring fans – and Jeremy Paxman. Contrary to popular belief, the teams are not one above the other, and the phrases called upon answering a starter ("Exeter, Hele") are not canned but read in loco. Practice questions were read out by the announcer, both of which were correctly answered by our captain. Jeremy took his seat, his make-up perfected, and the opening titles began. As for the result, a night in the autumn at 8pm, BBC2 will reveal all... 🦅



Exeter's Third Quad

As the College nears its 700th birthday, good news comes in the form of an opportunity to expand.

BY FRANCES CAIRNCROSS, RECTOR

In mid-May, Exeter College learned that the Governing Executive of Ruskin College had agreed to sell us its Walton Street site. This was wonderful news for Exeter, and the culmination of four months of nailbiting negotiations. With the Ruskin site only a nine-minute walk from Turl Street, it effectively creates a Third Quad – expanding our space in central Oxford for teaching, research and student accommodation by approximately half.

The Ruskin site, a gross total of nearly 4,000 square metres of internal space, will allow us to bring much of our undergraduate student body into the heart of Oxford. It also brings us a new library, and space for teaching rooms, flats for Visiting Fellows, and perhaps even for a new research centre. For our graduates, we are already committed to refurbishing our Exeter House site, and hope that accommodation for them will be ready by September 2009.

WIDENING DIVERSITY

As part of this historic arrangement, Exeter and Ruskin will develop a programme of joint academic, cultural and social activities. We hope that this new relationship will, in time, expand the range of academic interests of our College, create opportunities for our graduates to undertake teaching, including teaching students from non-typical backgrounds, and widen the social and ethnic diversity of our student body.

There is still a long road between here and a move into the Ruskin site. The buildings on the site need extensive refurbishment or even reconstruction. But first, Ruskin must relocate most of its activities to a large site in Headington, for which it does not yet have full planning permission. We may not be able to get on to the Walton Street site until 2011, or to inhabit it fully until 2014. But we can begin at once to discuss how we can use this fantastic opportunity for the benefit of future generations of scholars.

There is a nice historical twist to this



WILLIAM MORRIS (LEFT) AND JOHN RUSKIN (RIGHT)

arrangement. William Morris was an undergraduate at Exeter College, and had close links with John Ruskin. Ruskin College in turn was founded to educate those who were otherwise excluded from education – on principles established through the collaboration of these two social and educational pioneers.

We will be coming to the whole Exeter College community for advice and support in order to realise the full potential of this exceptional opportunity; so please be part of that discussion. This tremendous acquisition will form a central part of the major fundraising

“With the Ruskin site only a nine-minute walk from Turl Street, it effectively creates a Third Quad”

campaign that the College will launch next year to celebrate our 700th anniversary in 2014. There is no question whatsoever that we will enter our eighth century with a truly exceptional range of possibilities – academic, cultural and social – to reinvigorate and develop the collegiate ideal. 



THE RUSKIN COLLEGE SITE ON WALTON STREET SHOULD BE READY TO USE IN 2014

Legacies and Promise in China and Japan



Our East Asia Travel Scholar has been dazzled by the sights and sounds of China and Japan - thanks to the generosity and hospitality of Old Members and Friends of the College.

BY MICHAEL GOUSGOUNIS (2006, JURISPRUDENCE)

My travels in China and Japan last summer brought to life what I had consumed for years from a distance and in abstract: from historic events, to economic statistics, to political and legal commentary.

I set out on my travels with the aim of gaining a better understanding of the economic and legal aspects of entrepreneurial activity in China. As part of this effort, I interviewed professionals in trade offices and law firms in Hong Kong and Shanghai, attended seminars in chambers of commerce and interned at the High Court of Hong Kong – an opportunity organised by an Old Member who is a company law judge. The regulatory maze of central and provincial decrees, the intricacies of the ‘one country, two systems’ model, and the commercial practices of foreign and local companies created an intriguing business mosaic to study.

As I made my way through Asia, the information I gathered became contextualized in a unique way. Dots on travel maps gave way to three-dimensional worlds of colourful food stalls and sounds of horns and people, all against a background of historic and socioeconomic factors in action. Tall ‘Lego’ buildings on the foothills of

tropical green mountains by the Asian seashore welcomed me to Hong Kong – but these were soon to be lost behind the prevailing smog working its way southwards from the factories of the Guangdong province, a testament to China’s progress and challenges.

CHANGE FOR THE FUTURE

During my stay, land reclamation projects and democratic reforms dominated the political discussions. In Shanghai, land had been reclaimed not from the sea, but from vast rice fields. These fields have now given their place to the modern skyscrapers of the Pudong area, the booming financial services centre which has forced Hong Kong to reframe itself, to a large extent, as a gateway to the mainland. It is this rapidly changing mainland that emits a sense of pride, which is slowly healing past wounds. The triple factors of economic success, increasing world influence and the Olympics have changed both national perceptions and the mainland headlines.

In this sense, China’s experiences are similar to those of Japan in its boom period of the 1980s. Yet there are differences today. As I ventured into cities across Japan, I had the impression that

“The information I gathered became contextualized in a unique way. Dots on travel maps gave way to three-dimensional worlds”

people were unaccustomed to foreigners – a sharp contrast to the reaction in China, where their presence often generates both profit and curiosity. As young people in colourful kimonos and sandals filled the sunny, man-made beaches of Tokyo on Sundays, it felt as if the renewed Japanese prosperity has transfused into Japan what the growth frenzy has stripped from China: a calm, conscious balance between innovation and tradition, between the old and the new. This was evident in a different, more fragile way during my visit to Hiroshima, which is one of Japan’s modern struggles as it works to reassert itself.

I would like to thank all of those whose kindness, generosity and hospitality made this trip possible. 🙏

My many thanks to: Alistair Brown, David Webb, Hussein Barma, Henry Wheare, Simon and Clare Ruckert, Mark Swift, Ting Zhang, David and Elin Gilmore, Peter Thompson and Xiaozhong Zhang.

**THE PUDONG DISTRICT
IN SHANGHAI, CHINA**





The Treasures of Exeter College



Some of the most impressive of Exeter's possessions are to be found under lock and key in the College library. We take a sneak peak at a selection of the manuscripts which make up part of our past.

JULIET CHADWICK, COLLEGE SUB-LIBRARIAN



RARE VOLUMES IN THE COLLEGE LIBRARY INCLUDE THE WORKS OF CHAUCER (TOP) AND MS 46 (ABOVE AND RIGHT): A PSALTER WRITTEN IN ENGLAND IN THE MID 14TH CENTURY, AROUND 1350.

Exeter College library is fortunate to have received many donations over the years, including many valuable manuscripts. These manuscripts, which are kept in the Strong Room in the library, date from the 12th to the 15th centuries; there are over 200 in total of which 74 are medieval manuscripts. The majority are on theological subjects, for example the writings of Aquinas and the homilies of St. John Chrysostom. Other subjects represented are Canon Law and Medicine. It is strange to the modern reader, but the medieval book often comprised a collection of several pieces in one volume, and these items would not necessarily be connected. For example, Exeter College MS 28 features William of Wheatley's Commentary on Boethius and bound into the same volume are the writings of Robert Grosseteste.

Sir William Petre, in the 16th century, left to his old College its most famous manuscript, the Bohun Psalter, MS 47,

which was formerly owned by the Tudor Royal family. Indeed it still bears the signatures of the two queens who used it: Elizabeth, wife of Henry VII and Catherine, first wife of Henry VIII.

A PRICELESS HERITAGE

A benefactor of the 18th century was Joseph Sandford, an alumnus of the College. His personal book collection was rich in 15th and 16th century works, many of which he donated to his old College, and probably the best known of these is Boethius 'De consolazione philosophiae' in a 1525 edition.

Generosity on the part of members of the College continued in the 19th century. Charles Boase, the historian, who matriculated at Exeter in 1846, was not only the librarian but also wrote the Register of Exeter College, an invaluable resource for those researching Exeter College's history. He presented Exeter with three Renaissance manuscripts:

the works of Petrarch, Terence and Suetonius. Exeter College MS 186, Suetonius's Lives of the Caesars, is known to have been owned by Petrarch himself as his own comments are scribbled in the margins of the book. William Morris and Edward Burne-Jones matriculated at Exeter in 1852 and the library is fortunate to have The Works of Chaucer, a brilliant achievement in book design by William Morris, which was printed on the Kelmscott Press in 1896.

A book collection such as that at Exeter has importance not only as a group of individual items but the collection has a cumulative value. It informs us about what writings influenced individual readers through the centuries and it teaches us about the history of the University as a whole. Exeter College is indeed fortunate to have so many treasures among its holdings. 🏰

An Exonian in Paris



An undergraduate finds a home from home through one of Exeter's growing portfolio of language internships.

BY CATHERINE GREENSLADE (2005, MODERN LANGUAGES)

On my year abroad I worked in Paris for *Électricité de France (EDF)*, one of the world's largest and most influential energy producers. After 16 years of schooling in arts and literature, I wasn't sure what to expect from a real office job.

The internship programme between Exeter College and EDF is in its early stages, so when I arrived the HR people weren't quite sure what to do with me. I was primarily based in Internal Communications but also did a lot of consultant work for other departments. I didn't have an official job title, but I suspect it would have been 'Native English Speaker', as most of my work involved proof-reading non-native texts. All of those Oxford translation tutorials suddenly came in very handy.

Fortunately, Internal Communications was one of the more exciting departments. I worked on two projects relating to sustainable development, and my boss was a man with big ideas: we made films, printed books, organised

events with famous speakers and gave out towels made of eco-friendly Fairtrade bamboo. My subtitling technique came to the fore as I translated and subtitled 54 short films made by EDF Group employees in France, Italy, Poland, Laos and Réunion; my marketing abilities were put to the test when I had to come up with an English slogan for a group-wide initiative on diversity; my conference-interpreting skills were unearthed when I helped out at a presentation made to a group of business-people from China; and my previously non-existent telephone manner got quite a boost when I hosted long-distance interviews with a Hungarian and a German about their views on working for EDF.

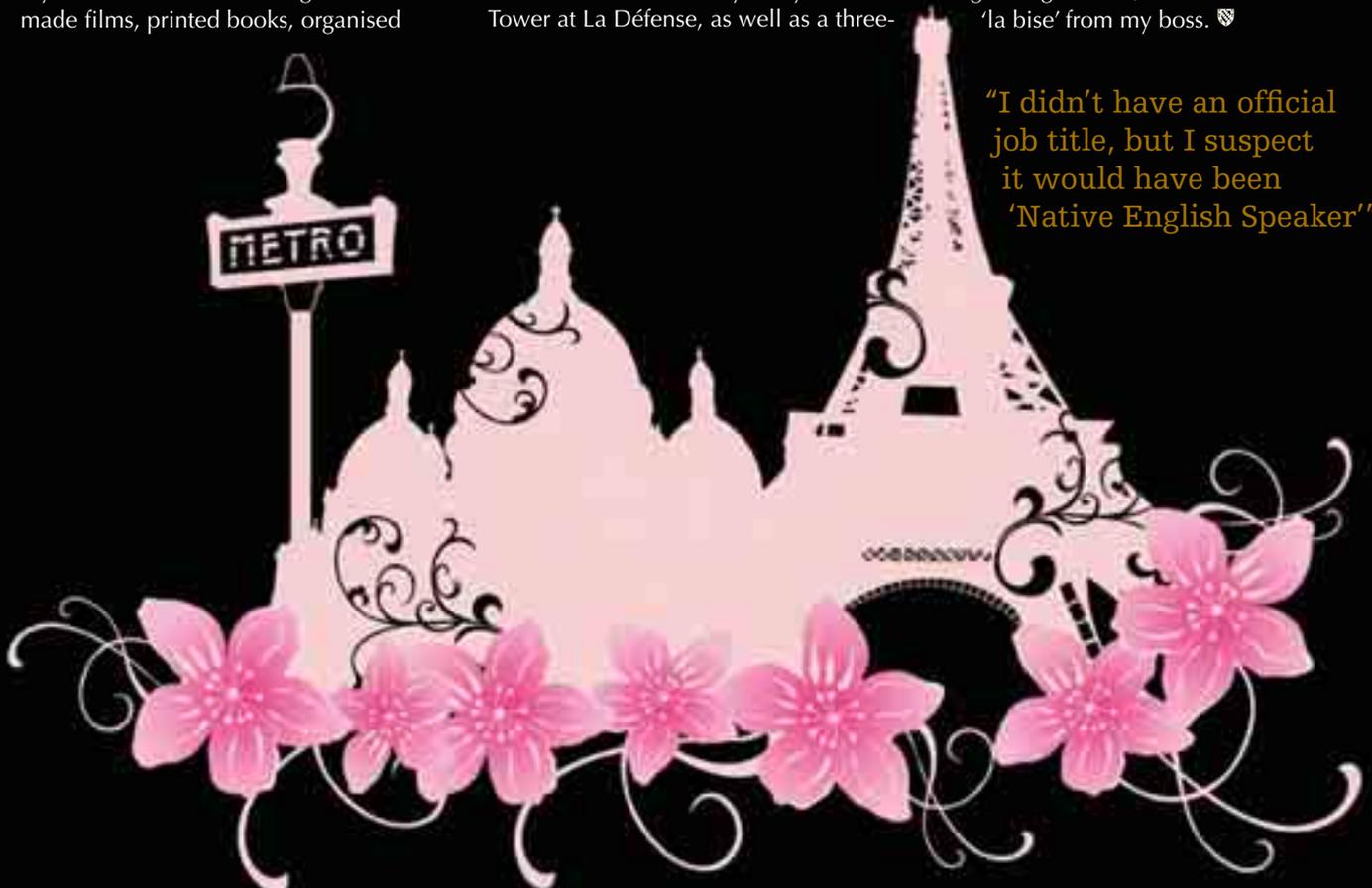
HIGH PROFILE INVOLVEMENT

There were other perks, such as getting out and about in my new surroundings. This included several trips to the enormous and extremely shiny EDF Tower at La Défense, as well as a three-

day conference visit to Lille. But perhaps the most exciting part of the internship was the final event a few weeks before I left: a day of speeches and presentations around the theme of sustainable development. The main guests were the top managers of the EDF Group, including its president, and celebrity speakers, most notably Christine Ockrent, the Belgian journalist, and Dr Rajendra Pachauri, the head of the International Panel on Climate Change (which had just won a Nobel Prize for its work on global warming). I haven't turned my heating on since.

Of course, I missed Exeter. Everything was strange and new in Paris: protests, tourists everywhere, a river, green parks, a world-renowned university... so different from Oxford! But I eventually learnt to understand the language and the traffic lights and the nuclear-energy jargon and the Metro system; and finally, after six months of meetings and greetings at EDF, I even received a 'la bise' from my boss. ☺

"I didn't have an official job title, but I suspect it would have been 'Native English Speaker'"





Soft Landing: From the US Air Force to Exeter



The Alberta Bart Holaday Scholarship is awarded to a graduate of the US Air Force Academy (USAFA) for two years of graduate study at Exeter College. This year's recruit reflects on her time at Exeter so far.

BY ERIN FINGER (2007, INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS)

As a newly-minted Second Lieutenant, I have little experience working in the “real Air Force”. Once I leave Oxford, I will continue military training and become a Special Agent in the Air Force Office of Special Investigations, an organisation within the Air Force whose mission is to identify, exploit and neutralise criminal, terrorist and intelligence threats to the US Air Force, Department of Defense and US Government. As only the second female Holaday Scholar to come to Exeter, I often get blank looks when I tell people that I am an officer in the US Air Force. Because I am also petite, people often confuse me for an undergraduate. The old conception of what it looks like to be a military officer – mostly male – has changed dramatically in recent years.

ACADEMIC AIMS

My studies have little to do with the United States itself. The first year of the MPhil is a taught course, meaning that I have tutorials and weekly seminars with my fellow “comparativists” where we read and discuss the prevailing literature on a wide variety of topics that affect many countries, including federalism, democratisation, political economy and constitutionalism, among many other topics. The leaders of these seminars are often the authors of leading research on these subjects themselves, and I have been extremely fortunate to be taught by some of the premier political academics in the world.

The second year of the MPhil is focused on the research and writing of a graduate thesis. My own research concerns the demobilisation of armed forces in democratic transitions in post-conflict Latin America, focusing on Guatemala and El Salvador in my case studies. My studies in the political science department at USAFA primed me for such a research topic, having given me familiarity dealing with the study of military forces, whether civilian or state. My role as an officer in a voluntary, professional military service

gives me unique insight and interest that I hope to bring to my research. Hardly mainstream, the role of the military in democratising countries is under-represented in the comparative politics literature, and I hope to make a worthwhile contribution in the direction of making it more mainstream, as it is certainly an issue of extreme relevance in the world today.

DIVERSE EXPERIENCES

My experience in Oxford is not dominated solely by academics: Exeter is fertile ground for the gathering of people and the tossing around of ideas. Sitting in the MCR, I have learned more than I ever imagined about subjects ranging from Byzantine studies, to medical anthropology. Having been a cellist for the past 19 years, I have found the College unbelievably supportive,

“The role of the military in democratising countries is underrepresented in the literature”

even finding me an instrument as well as opportunities to play in and around Exeter. Instead of “training” in the quads at USAFA, I enjoyed rowing on the Isis in the women’s MCR boat and running beside the Oxford Canal. This spring I ran a 10km race with a team of Exonians for Muscular Dystrophy. I never imagined that I would find a place where I could indulge in so many of my interests and passions at the same time. I am incredibly fortunate that Mr Holaday founded this scholarship, and the dichotomy of my academic experiences thus far has made me appreciate that I have the best parts of both worlds. ♥



ERIN CELEBRATES FINISHING HER FINALS AT USAFA WITH A TRADITIONAL DIP IN THE FOUNTAIN

Getting to the Heart of the Matter



A recent undergraduate explains the work of Hugh Watkins, Fellow of Exeter College and the Field Marshal Alexander Professor of Cardiovascular Medicine at Oxford University.

BY GREGORY LIM (2003, PHYSIOLOGICAL SCIENCES)



Hugh Watkins has held his Professorship at Oxford, endowed by the British Heart Foundation and named in honour of the BHF's first President, Field Marshal Earl Alexander of Tunis, since 1996. He read Medicine at St. Bartholomew's Hospital Medical School in London and practised as a junior doctor in London and at the John Radcliffe Hospital in Oxford.

Professor Watkins's first big break was in receiving a BHF clinician-scientist Fellowship in 1990, which took him to the Department of Genetics at the Harvard Medical School and the Division of Cardiology at the Brigham and Women's Hospital. His novel research was into the underlying genetic causes of what has now been established as a relatively common cardiac disorder called hypertrophic cardiomyopathy (HCM).

HCM affects one in 500 people. His research has shown that the disease is caused by mutations in single genes that encode proteins which are fundamental to the contraction of the heart. When these proteins are malformed, the result is pathological enlargement of the main chamber of the heart that circulates blood around the body (termed left ventricular hypertrophy). This can occur

as early in life as adolescence, but what makes this disease all the more tragic is that sufferers can remain entirely asymptomatic and be completely unaware of their condition until their heart abruptly stops beating in an episode known as sudden cardiac death. Current members of Exeter will be all too aware of this as an undergraduate Fresher unexpectedly and tragically died from HCM in Michaelmas 2007.

PIONEERING RESEARCH

HCM was the first primary cardiac disorder to be understood at its molecular level and this research is continuing to inform us about the fundamental processes of cardiac contraction, as well as helping to diagnose and treat sufferers of the disease. Professor Watkins's work exemplifies what has become known as translational medicine, that is, basic scientific research that can be directly applied to improving patient care. His current research continues to be in defining the various genetic mutations that can cause HCM, and the molecular and cellular mechanisms by which these individual protein changes can give rise to such a serious and life-threatening cardiac phenotype.

"Sufferers can remain entirely asymptomatic and be completely unaware of their condition"

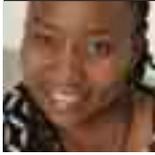
Professor Watkins has recently overseen the move of a large part of the Department of Cardiovascular Medicine, of which he is Head, to the West Wing extension of the John Radcliffe Hospital. Not only has this consolidated many of the groups of the Department in one site, but it has also provided brand-new, purpose-built laboratory and office facilities. He is also the Director of the BHF Centre of Research Excellence at the University of Oxford, which is a highly prestigious new award for the Department.

More information can be obtained from Professor Watkins's departmental website: <http://www.cardiov.ox.ac.uk/welcome/staff/hughwatkins>. 

Gregory read Physiological Sciences at Exeter, and is now a DPhil student in Cardiovascular Medicine at Merton College, co-supervised by Prof Hugh Watkins and Prof Barbara Casadei.



Poverty and Prosperity in Africa



A post-graduate student explains the subtleties of multinational investment in Africa, unearthing huge potential in the face of challenges yet to be met.

BY NAMUKALE CHINTU, RHODES SCHOLAR (2006, FINANCIAL ECONOMICS AND MANAGEMENT RESEARCH)

Africa has long been labelled the 'Dark Continent' because of its reputation for wars, genocides, poverty, disease and corruption. Today the evidence is overwhelming: civil unrest in Kenya over elections, xenophobia in South Africa, human rights abuse in Darfur, dictatorship in Zimbabwe and the list goes on. However there is a brighter, more positive side to Africa that often goes unnoticed – and that is its massive potential for business. "Africa's profitability is one of the best-kept secrets in today's world economy", former UN Secretary-General Kofi Annan has said. *The Financial Times* will occasionally label the continent as an emerging market and publish stories that demonstrate the continent's economic buoyancy. Large multinationals are moving in to generate superior returns, and finance groups such as private equity firms and investment banks are following suit to gain from being the 'first movers'.

CASE STUDY: ZAMBIA

African governments have made remarkable strides in liberalising their economies, although many barriers to investment still remain.

My research looks into the policy determinants of investment strategy by multinational corporations moving into the continent. This past year, I conducted a case study of the copper mining industry in Zambia to establish what really matters for an investor in deciding on a location for expansion. Zambia has received a considerable amount of investment. I found that multinational enterprises (MNEs) seeking expansion have taken advantage of global integration and liberalisation by entering transition economies through foreign direct investment (FDI) strategies. However, the rush to enter such economies is neither universal nor uniform. The study compared two transition economies: Zambia, a developing country which has made considerable progress in liberalising its economy to attract FDI; and Russia, an

emerging economy which, despite its enormous prospects of attracting FDI, has failed to boost investor confidence to levels that it can potentially achieve.

CONCLUSIONS

The study found that government policy towards business influences the strength of multinationals' commitment to investing directly in a country. Russia's inability to attract substantial FDI chiefly results from a culture of mistrust of foreign business.

Zambia's ability to attract FDI is constrained not by ideology but by a lack of economic and structural capacity, reflecting a history of economic decline and

"Africa's profitability is one of the best-kept secrets in today's world economy"

inward-looking development policy. The study found that, in per capita terms, Zambia has attracted as much direct investment by multinationals as Russia.

For Africa, the message is that a welcoming approach to multinationals also needs sound infrastructure and institutions. One without the other is not enough. 🏠



Image: iStockphoto

Choir Relishes German Experience



Prestigious venues and a welcoming public hosted the College choir as they encountered rich culture as well as wonderful history on tour in Germany.

BY FELIX LEACH (2005, ENGINEERING SCIENCE)

Ninth week of Michaelmas term 2007 saw the College choir departing on a tour to Germany. Visiting Leipzig and Dresden, we sang in some of the most prestigious venues in Europe. The tour started with a recital in the Thomaskirche, where J. S. Bach was Kapellmeister for 27 years. The choir sang a mixed English and German programme which was well received.

On Sunday we took part in 'Gottesdienst' – the German morning church service – in the Peterskirche, also in Leipzig, a church that had suffered badly at the hands of Allied bombing during the Second World War, signs of which are still very much evident today. The juxtaposition of English and German

in the service proved very effective, with both the choir and the German congregation gaining much from the experience. We felt especially welcome there. In both Leipzig and Dresden we sang at the Christmas markets – a great honour given the particular fame of the Dresden markets. Visitors to the markets enjoyed our renditions of popular English and German carols on more than one occasion, despite the cold. In Dresden we sang recitals to a full audience in the Kreuzkirche, which is world famous for its own choir. We ended the tour by singing in the Frauenkirche, only recently rebuilt after the devastating bombing raids of 1945, which was particularly special given that

“We sang to a full audience in the Kreuzkirche, world famous for its own choir”

Exeter was the first Oxbridge choir to sing there. Our recital was attended by 500 people in the vast, magnificent church, which has come to be a symbol of Dresden and German unification and reconciliation. It was a wonderful way to end the tour, singing gloriously in this impressive venue.

The tour was a huge success; we all enjoyed ourselves immensely and relished the opportunity to experience much of German culture, as well as the chance to give our own interpretation of English choral music, above all else. 🇬🇧



THE COLD WASN'T ENOUGH TO GET BETWEEN THE CHOIR AND THEIR CAROLS, AT THE CHRISTMAS MARKET IN LEIPZIG

Turl Street Arts Festival

The Turl Street Arts Festival (TSAF) is a yearly event in the fifth week of Hilary Term, run by students of the Turl Street colleges – Jesus, Lincoln and Exeter – featuring performances, workshops, exhibitions and talks.

This year's highlights included a stunning performance of Handel's

Messiah, which filled the Exeter chapel to capacity. TSAF regulars, the Ken Colyer New Orleans Jazz Band, played a jazz parade around Turl Street, before giving a two-hour jazz workshop, and then a fantastic concert in the Hall. Many more events including art, theatre and film made the week a huge success. 🇬🇧

A PERFORMANCE IN THE CHAPEL





A Journey Across North America



Alumni show our North America Travel Scholar what the continent has to offer, in true Exonian style.

BY CLARE HENNESSY (2005, JURISPRUDENCE)

After 32 days, nine states and an array of Exeter alumni, one article seems woefully inadequate to summarise my whirlwind tour of North America. The friendliness and warmth of the Old Members I met is a testament to the community that goes past Exeter's front quad and extends around the globe.

My journey started in true American style in Washington, D.C., just in time for the Fourth of July celebrations on the Capital Mall. Watching the magnificent fireworks display with the thousands of people gathered will be a memory that stays with me forever. I was also able to visit some of the most famous tourist sights in America. The major memorials – Jefferson, Lincoln and the Korean War Memorial took my breath away, and the sights of Capitol Hill and the White House brought many an episode of *The West Wing* to real life.

Next on my list was Boston where Joe and Betsy Schork, who have been the generous hosts of many North America

Travel Scholars before me, took me on a road trip to see the beautiful sights of Cape Cod. As soon as we were out of the city I could smell the sea salt in the hot summer air. Along the way, we sampled the delights of traditional Cape Cod cuisine and even had some time for a bit of whale spotting.

THE 'OXFORD OF AMERICA'

Back in Boston I had the opportunity to see the 'Oxford of America' – Harvard. Impressive as it was, I'd pick the gargoyles and cobbles of Exeter any day! I took in the sights and smells of Quincy market, hopped on a duck tour (an old World War II truck converted into a land and water tourist attraction) and saw the famous Cheers Bar – 'where everyone knows your name'. Before heading to Philadelphia I spent the day with Dr. Robin Wallace in Rhode Island. This beautiful little state looked as though it hadn't aged since the 1920s. Visiting one of the oldest mansions on

the island, I felt transported to the pages of *The Great Gatsby*.

New York, New York, a city so fantastic that they named it twice! In just a few days, I was able to visit a huge part of the city – from Times Square to the United Nations Headquarters to a European Market spanning the entirety of Madison Avenue, to the Metropolitan Museum of Modern Art where I had time for a cold lemonade on the roof gardens overlooking Central Park.

THE WINDY CITY

The next destination on my whistle stop tour of America was Chicago – the 'windy city'! I strolled down the famous Michigan Avenue, saw the jelly bean statue amid beautiful gardens full of children playing in the summer sun, saw dozens of exotic animals at the zoo, and can now proudly say I have tasted a true Chicago-style stuffed crust pizza.

I then ventured north across the border to Canada where I was greeted by some friendly Exonians from Toronto, who hold an annual dinner in honour of the travel scholar. My final destination before heading home was Milwaukee, where I had spent the previous summer working for a law firm.

Overall, I had an amazing time this summer – in a short article it is difficult to bring it all to life – but I want to say how grateful I am for the wonderful opportunity to meet fellow Exonians who were kind enough to show me another side of America. 🍷



FIREWORKS OVER WASHINGTON, D.C. MARKED FOURTH OF JULY CELEBRATIONS AND THE START OF CLARE'S TRIP

My many thanks to: Tim Vanderver, David Schwartz, Herb Werlin, Besty and Joe Schork, Robin Wallace, Frank Nimms, Charles Michod, Jr, Paul Dykstra, Caleb Watts, David Flowerdew, Richard Fine, Chisanga Puta-Chekwe, Rex Williams, Clint Ross and Paul Roberts

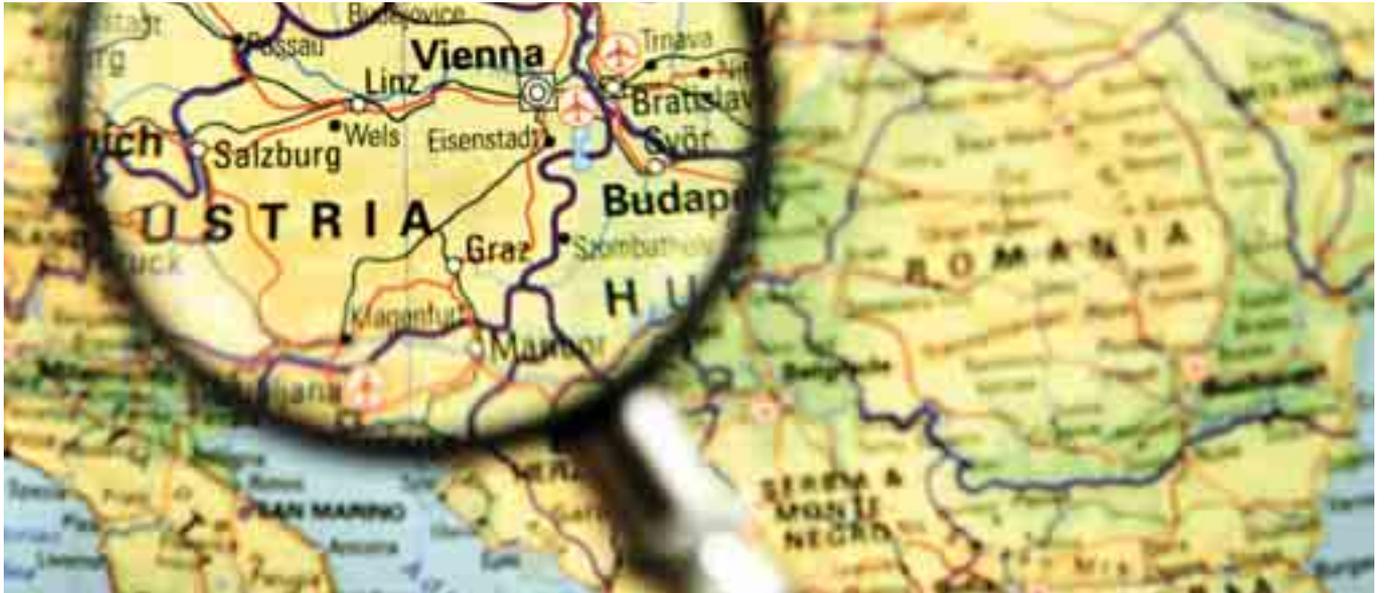
Photo: iStockphoto

Uncharted Territory: A Linguist's Year Abroad



A second-year linguist gets to grips with the prospect of a year out in Austria.

BY PATRICK HOWARD (2006, MODERN LANGUAGES)



On the face of things, the experience of being a linguist at Oxford, at least for the first two years of one's course, is no different to the experience of being a student of any other discipline: your working week acquires a steady rhythm of deadlines, tutorials and classes around which the rest of your life is structured. We linguists, like engineers, historians and classicists and countless others, endure the trials of the relentless pace of life at this university.

However, contrary to what many of my fellow undergraduates think, the stress of Oxford life is rarely, if ever, mitigated by the prospect of spending a year in foreign climes 'dossing around'. Indeed, such stress is compounded by the vast amount of preparation that years abroad entail.

As I write this, the summer sky grows ever darker, and I face the challenge of composing an e-mail, in German, to the teacher who will be responsible for me during the eight months I will be spending in Austria this coming year, asking for her help in slashing my way through the jungle of red tape that awaits me. It's true that one could get to Bruges in the time it takes to get from Oxford to Plymouth, yet I still feel as if I am moving to Xanadu. It is odd to think that

friends I matriculated with will, come the start of Michaelmas 2008, return to Oxford whilst I will be making lesson plans, gathering English newspaper articles and getting in touch with my inner disciplinarian in readiness for life in the classroom. When I was kneeling on the floor of Exeter's Lodge many months ago, cutting out passport photos and doing last-minute checks on my

"The feeling that I am falling off the edge of the world is tempered by a powerful sense of purpose"

paperwork as the British Council's deadline loomed, it all seemed so far away: I certainly never thought that I would be sitting here, committing to paper my thoughts on the prospects of stepping into the real world for a year. By contrast with friends who have every intention of boarding a plane to Berlin and living in a hippy commune and getting a job in bar, a teaching placement in a small Austrian town seems by far the safer yet less exciting option. In addition, the prospect of returning to a small town fills me with an emotion that is an odd amalgamation

of dread and curiosity, the first of which is fuelled to no small extent by the recent stories of families confined to cellars by deranged patriarchs.

FREEDOM AND OPPORTUNITY

However, the feeling that I am falling off the edge of the world as I prepare to depart Oxford for a year is tempered by a sense of purpose, and of growing excitement. I will spend 15 hours per week teaching, in three schools in two towns, and the rest of the week will be mine to do with as I please. I will thus have an unbeatable opportunity to develop the standard of my spoken German, and to lead my life, if only for a year, with a degree of freedom that many graduates on the conveyor belt of life never know again until retirement. I have every intention of spending long weekends in Slovenia or Hungary, largely because I can (I think).

So, in short, the prospect of leaving Oxford isn't all that bad: although I'm sure my suitcase will be at least a quarter full of books that need to be (re)read, a year away from essays, prose and translations will, in all probability, be hugely beneficial and maybe even a great deal of fun. ♣



Something New, Something Blue



Any Exonian, past or present, will tell you that dining in Hall is a major part of College life. A visiting Williams student takes a break from the library to discover what all the fuss is about.

BY SUSAN RAICH (2007, WILLIAMS-EXETER PROGRAMME AT OXFORD)

As an American student visiting through the Williams-Exeter Programme at Oxford, I have feasted my way into Oxford life. With just one academic year to spend at Exeter, I have had the opportunity to attend not only the Convocation Brunch and Freshers' Dinner, but also the Half-Way Hall and Finalists' meals in addition to the holiday affairs and Boat Club dinners each term. In short, I have enjoyed an academic career's survey of Exeter banquets in just nine calendar months.

Perhaps it is Exeter's Hall, with its rafted dark wood ceiling and scores of impressive portraits, that induced me to tuck in with relish while dining there. Maybe it is the long history of English feasting: The Anglo-Saxon poem Beowulf describes the hospitality of King Hrothgar's palace, where 'there were high times on the hall benches', whereas our first European settlers starved. It could just be the food, as the catering staff cooks and serves it up well. Likely, it is all of these features

"I have enjoyed an academic career's survey of Exeter banquets in just nine calendar months"

combined with the natural conviviality of the Hall's diners that have made feasting at Exeter so enjoyable. I came to truly believe in this last characteristic at the Christmas dinner when I glanced up at High Table. Although its occupants wore their usual distinguishing long gowns, each was decked with a colourful paper hat, freshly unfolded from a Christmas cracker.

A CULINARY EDUCATION

Evenings in College have included me in holidays I had hitherto been ignorant of, like Bonfire Night, whose barbecue fare came with a free sparkler wand. The set menus have exposed my American taste buds to foodstuffs entirely unexpected, like oxtail ravioli and, of course, haggis. Double-checking the menu on Burns Night to validate the reality of the platter of fruits and chocolates that lay before me, I discovered the words 'Scottish tablet' under the coffee course heading. Presuming the 'Tablet' to be the trencher on which the morsels were displayed, I grabbed a chunk of what I thought would be fine Cheddar, and bit into it only to be overwhelmed by the most sugary-smooth confection this side of Georgia pralines, the true

Scottish Tablet.

Regular meals have also enabled me to make culinary discoveries. Early in the year I spent an entire lunchtime having a 'courgette' described to me, mostly through comparison to a cucumber, but without reference to the word that would have most enlightened me: 'zucchini'.

It's been a strange experience to leave the US, now the land of plenty, to learn about feasting. My nation's gluttonous reputation has allowed me shamelessly to indulge in a feature of College life that I can easily integrate into and learn from, so I'll toast to that. 🍷

NEW TO AN AMERICAN...

- 1 Gowns – whether Commoner, Scholar, Exhibitioner, graduate or Fellow, the correct gown is a must
- 2 All rise while a Fellow utters the College grace "benedictus benedicat"
- 3 Second courses of dessert, unheard of in the US where portions are twice as big
- 4 Bonfire Night – despite the fireworks, not a patch on the Fourth of July (though the food made up for it!)
- 5 Impossibly long benches, which require much camaraderie to operate



STUDENTS REVEL IN THE ATMOSPHERE CREATED YEAR-ROUND IN HALL

The Sporting Arena

Exeter is proud of its ability to field strong teams in a wide range of sports. Read of their progress in 2007-08.



Rugby

BY QUENTIN MACFARLANE
(2006, PPE)

Having lost several key members last year, including most of our formidable front row, the team struggled initially in the second division. They came close to victory in many matches but were unfortunately relegated at the end of the season. The side fared better in the third division, although it was often difficult to field the same team week in, week out, and subsequently they did not achieve promotion back to the second division. The highlight of the season was a great victory against a strong side from old rivals Jesus, which came very soon after the tragic deaths of Olly Tucker and Sundeep Watts. For once we had a full squad of 22, and a large crowd, who were witness to a 20-point victory.

Cuppers coincided with the rowers' preparation for Torpids and two of our members' preparations for rugby league varsity, meaning that our chances were slimmer than usual: we were knocked out by Wadham, who would go on to reach the final of the Plate.

A few players also played for the University side; Sam Hitchings made an impression for the Whippets, and Quentin Macfarlane played for the Under 21s and in the Whippets Varsity. Exeter's strong Rugby League connections continued with last year's captain, Charlie Morris, gaining his full blue and fresher Charles Rowe playing a key role in the convincing victory over Cambridge.

As ever, team spirit was kept high by weekly drinks, and we also enjoyed a fantastic match against an Old Boys' side, as well as a fun in-house dinner in Hilary Term. We hope to have a larger dinner next year with alumni present. Expectations are high for a stronger performance next year, as long as we can convince a few freshers to choose the oval ball instead of the oar. 🏉



Football

BY DAVID LEE (2006, MATHEMATICS & PHILOSOPHY)

Newly promoted into the first division, survival was the first and foremost priority of the College football team for the 2007-08 season. After an extremely successful five-a-side Cuppers run which saw two College teams reach the last eight of over 60 teams, and one progressing to the semi-finals, ambitions grew well beyond just staying up.

These dreams were in fact realised when, at the end of Michaelmas Term, the College team finished third in the league. A convincing 4-0 win over eventual champions St. Catz on the first day of the season was followed by disappointing results in subsequent games. These bumps in the road were soon forgotten however after a dramatic 4-2 extra time victory against Turl Street rivals Jesus in the first round of Cuppers. Cuppers ended in disappointment with a 1-0 loss to LMH in the next round, though the term ended on a high with a run of five games unbeaten, topped off by an emphatic 16-0 victory for the MCR against Hertford/Merton MCR.

Hilary started as Michaelmas had ended with two good victories including the performance of the season, winning 6-3 against Christ Church after having been 2-0 down inside 20 minutes. This left Exeter second in the league and dreaming of promotion glory, but it was not to be as a 3-2 loss to Magdalen and a 3-3 draw with bottom-of-the-league Somerville saw Exeter finish out of the promotion places, seven points off their target. The end of the season was briefly interrupted by the inaugural Ben Fox Testimonial Cup which pitted the current JCR against two Olds Boys' teams – and was won by the current team.

Despite a disappointing end, it was a successful year for College football, with much to build on for next year. 🏆



Rowing

BY MATTHEW SMITH
(2005, CHEMISTRY)

Eight Exeter crews (featuring over half of the new intake) were in training for Christ Church Regatta in a cold and dry Michaelmas Term. Hopes were rightly high, but were dashed by the deaths of Sundeep Watts and Olly Tucker, two of the College's most promising new rowers. Distraught but completely resolute, their crewmates trained on with new purpose. The term was unfittingly ended by the cancellation of the regatta because of heavy rain just days before the intended start.

A wet vacation left the river unfit for rowing for much of Hilary Term. Two 1st Torpids of staggering quality were produced, thanks largely to Exeter's refusal to stop training hard despite pessimistic weather predictions. A run of misfortune and poor timing led to the men's 1st Torpid moving up only one place, despite worrying every boat within their reach. Their Thursday featured a start into the far bank, consequently being bumped by two crews, extricating themselves, and holding off a fast-approaching Queen's before finally rowing down Worcester from 15 lengths. The women's 1st Torpid had a good week without any such drama: up one and down one on Friday, to finish the week safely where they started. The men's 2nd boat came, once again, to within a bump of blades.

Trinity was a term of sunshine, frenzied training and intense racing for all of Exeter's seven Eights. The women's 1st Eight introduced their new shell, Lady Galadriel, to bumps racing in style, leaving some fresh red paint on Queen's to move up one place. The men's 1st Eight were caught on each of the first three days. Saturday saw Wadham chasing and overlapping the Exeter stern no less than five times, but a canvas was never enough. ECBC rows on. 🚣



Cricket

BY QUENTIN MACFARLANE
(2006, PPE)

Strong performances at the end of last season meant that Exeter again found themselves in the first division. It was to become clear that we did not have quite the players to maintain such a position, though had there been just one or two more strong showings from certain players, we could have made a strong impression. As it was, it was a tough season with the team finishing a disappointing last in the table.

Surprisingly, fielding was never a problem, despite the loss of last year's captain and strike bowler Nick Lister. With several strong returners captained by Quentin Macfarlane, as well as new faces, the opposition only just crawled to victory as light was fading in the last couple of overs.

Our batting struggled when we were without Spencer Crawley, whose absence was due to the demands of playing for the Blues, for whom he was also secretary. 🏏



Johnson, Exeter's Sporting Star

BY SEAN GENIS (2007, PPE)

Badminton

BY URSULA HACKETT
(2006, PPE)

After a brilliant year, which culminated in the Trinity '08 Badminton Cuppers, it's hard to believe how far the College Badminton Club has come since its inception a year and a half ago.

Our ethos has always been friendly and inclusive: all anyone needs to do is turn up with a racket. In fact, there are some extremely good players in the College.

Thanks to regular practices and the increase in the number of people from which teams could be drawn, Exeter have moved from the 5th men's league into the mixed league, where we have claimed our position at the top, a full 49 points above our nearest competitor, St. Catz.

Exeter entered both male and female Cuppers teams in Badminton Cuppers '08, with our men's team making it to the quarter finals after beating our great adversaries, Jesus, in a glorious and devastating battle! 🏸

In late June, Garrett Johnson, a Rhodes Scholar and Exeter College graduate student, competed in the shot put at the US Olympic Trials, targeting the opportunity to represent his country at the 2008 Olympic Games in Beijing. Currently ranked fifth in the United States and one of the world's top ten with a personal best of 20.94m, Garrett's hopes were high that he would qualify for Beijing. Unfortunately he narrowly missed out on a place in the team.

It was still a successful year however, as Garrett established a new UK indoor championship record (20.66m) formerly held by British athlete and strong man Geoff Capes (20.63m). In the 2008 Varsity match

Bar Sports

BY RUSSELL GAMMON (2005,
ECONOMICS & MANAGEMENT)

The 2007-08 season was another hugely successful one for the bar sports teams at Exeter. The pool team of Russell Gammon, Mike Floyd, Tom Williams, Chris Devine, Sean Meritt and Chris Beaumont lost just one match en route to the league title in Michaelmas Term, winning 6-3 away at Lincoln to lift the trophy. In Cuppers, the team reached the semi-final but were unlucky to lose to St. John's.

The Darts team faced an uphill battle, with the loss of a great deal of experience from last year. Needing a 6-6 draw away at St. Anne's to win the league, the team slipped to 0-4 down, but showed great resolve to come back to 5-7: painfully, the title slipped away by a mere point. In Cuppers they went on to overturn a 2-5 deficit to win 7-5 in the final, bringing the cup to Exeter for another year. Nick Lister and Craig Bruce have captained with great commitment. 🎯

he helped lead the Dark Blues to victory over Cambridge by setting new Varsity records in both the shot put and discus.

Born and raised in Tallahassee, Florida, Garrett graduated from Florida State University with a Bachelor's degree in Political Science and English. He arrived at Exeter in 2006 and completed an MPhil in Migration Studies in the spring of this year. His study focused on global economic inequality and the impact of poverty on migratory patterns, continuing research he began before arriving at Oxford.

To combine Olympic training with a graduate degree is a truly remarkable achievement. 🏅

In Memory of Sundeep and Olly

The Rector remembers Sundeep Watts and Harcourt "Olly" Tucker who tragically died in Michaelmas Term 2007.

BY FRANCES CAIRNCROSS, RECTOR

Michaelmas Term 2007 was one of terrible tragedy for the College. Over the weekend of November 10th-11th, two of our first-year students were taken to the John Radcliffe Hospital, one with suspected meningitis and the other having collapsed during a hockey match. The College spent an agonising two days hoping that both would pull through. On the evening of Monday November 12th, within five hours of each other, Sundeep ("Deep") Watts and Harcourt ("Olly") Tucker both died.

As you can imagine, our other students were devastated. These were two particularly popular, lively and intelligent young men. They had each made an astonishing number of friends in their five weeks at Exeter College – more than many students make in their entire time here. They came from close and loving families.

A CLOSE COMMUNITY

The only redeeming aspect of this horrible tragedy was the extraordinary way the College coped with it, as a warm and supportive community. There were many small acts of kindness. When the announcement of the first death filled the front quad with weeping students, the Conference Manager and the Assistant Bursar suddenly appeared from nowhere with a large tray of hot tea and Mars bars. Students comforted each other, and the Sub-Rector, Chaplain, Home Bursar and Junior Dean worked round the clock to reassure them and their parents. The JCR dispensed tea and biscuits far into the night, the MCR offered counselling and the comfort of its rooms, and the College staff offered help and warmth. The Chapel, which stayed open all night (and has continued to do so), became the centre for grieving students, who wrote their memories of both boys on large message boards and in two books of condolence.

Both families, having lost their sons, came back to the College where we did our best to comfort them. As Olly's parents live in South Africa, they decided to hold a service of thanksgiving

for his life in College before returning, and within 48 hours, the College welcomed 400 people, many of whom had to watch the celebration on television monitors in the front quad. Luckily, it was a sunny day. The choir ended by singing "Always Look On The Bright Side Of Life", a song that captured the spirit of this lively, optimistic boy and our dismay at his loss. Everyone pitched in to help, the College accountant serving sandwiches and the head of computer services dispensing drinks. We gave Olly a splendid send-off.

LASTING MEMORIES

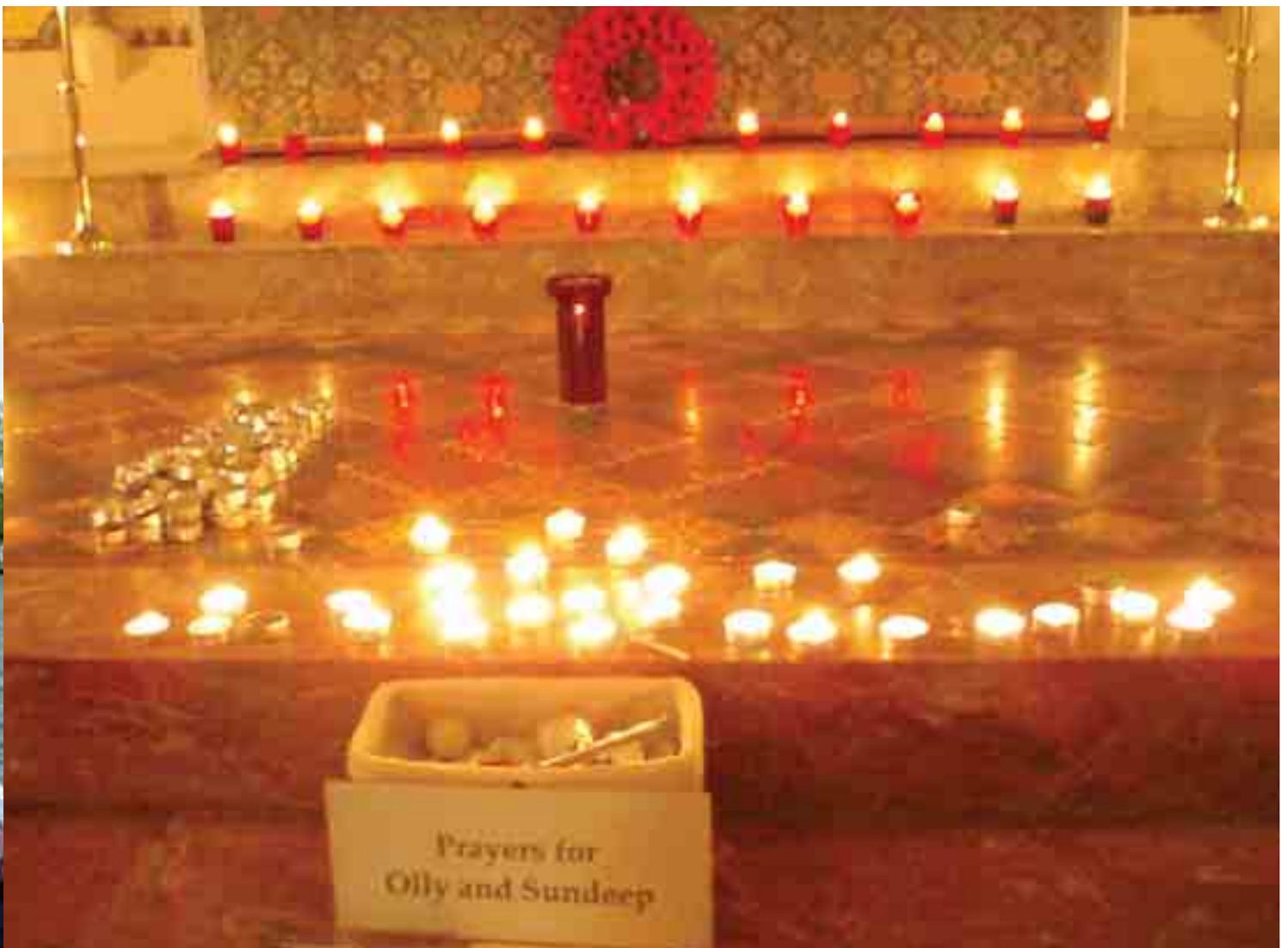
Sundeep's funeral was in his home territory of Jersey, and several of his friends made the journey to take part in it. In February, Sundeep's family courageously returned to College for a memorial service. There was music, readings, tears and some laughter as we recalled the life of this brilliant, sunny young man. We shared some of the touching notes that his friends had left in the Chapel. Afterwards, the Hall was once again packed with students, relatives and friends who swapped tales of Deep's doings and comforted each other for an afternoon of memories.

We hope to commemorate the two boys by putting a new bench in the Fellows Garden, where both loved to sit, and by refurbishing the College boat house. By a curious coincidence, both rowed in the same Novice crew. If you would like to contribute to these memorials of two lovely and much-missed students, please contact the Exeter College Development Office at 01865 279620. ♡

"These were two particularly popular, lively and intelligent young men. They had made an astonishing number of friends in their five weeks at Exeter"

ANTI-CLOCKWISE FROM BELOW:
OLLY ENJOYING THE SUNSHINE;
SUNDEEP LOOKING DAPPER;
SUNDEEP RELAXES AT HOME;
OLLY AT ONE WITH NATURE;
THE ALTER IN THE CHAPEL





Change is on the Way

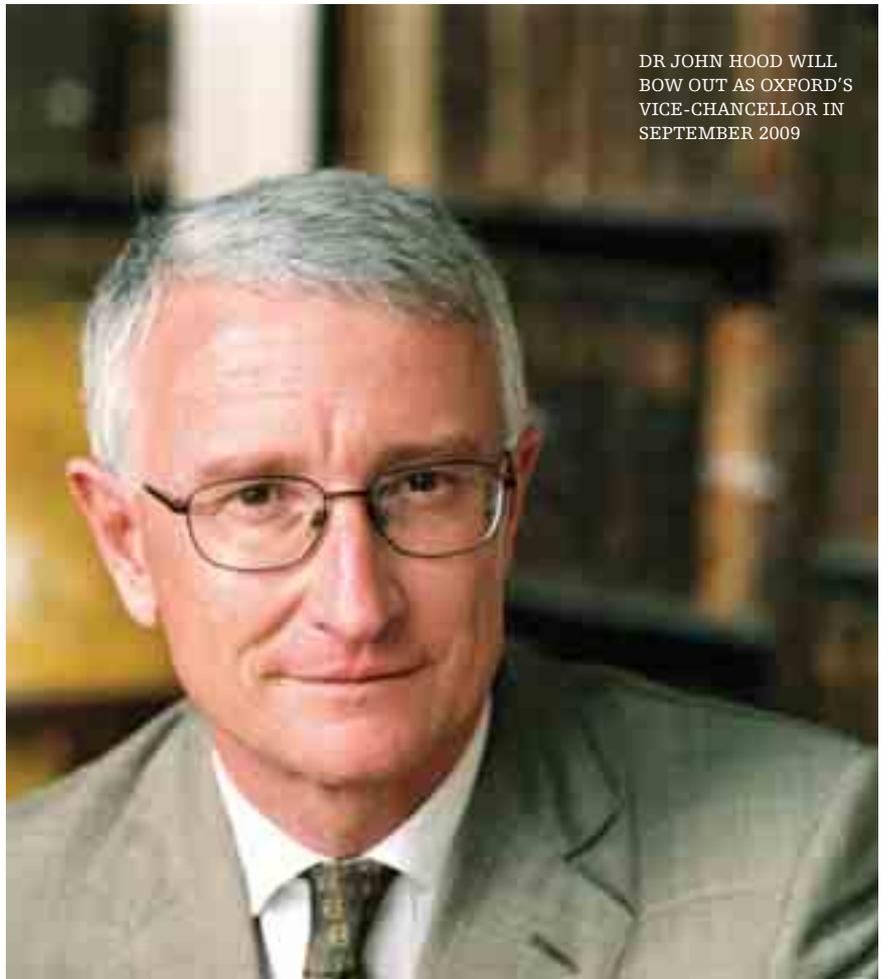
As Dr John Hood, Vice-Chancellor, approaches his final year in office, Oxford looks forward to welcoming Professor Andrew Hamilton, currently Provost of Yale, in his place.

BY FRANCES CAIRNCROSS, RECTOR

Change is on the way once more in Oxford. Dr John Hood announced in November 2007 that he would not seek an extension to his five-year term as Vice Chancellor, and that he will leave Oxford in September 2009. Through the spring, a search for his successor took place. Eventually, in May, the University announced that the next Vice Chancellor would be Professor Andrew Hamilton, a British academic who is currently Provost of Yale University.

Dr Hood has aroused mixed feelings during his term at Oxford. A former Rhodes scholar from New Zealand, he was the first outsider to hold the post. He had been a successful industrialist, and then Vice Chancellor of the University of Auckland. However, within months of his arrival at Oxford, he became embroiled in a much publicised battle to reform the governance of the University, by introducing a majority of external members to council, and by splitting academic and financial control. The eventual outcome was a resounding defeat in Congregation, the University's "parliament".

However, he has also transformed the



DR JOHN HOOD WILL BOW OUT AS OXFORD'S VICE-CHANCELLOR IN SEPTEMBER 2009

Photo: Rob Judges

University's finances, putting them on a more solid basis than they have been for many years. He has launched the University's most ambitious fundraising campaign. And he has made a number of good appointments, often of women, to senior posts. They include the Registrar, Dr Julie Maxton, a former colleague of Dr Hood from New Zealand; Bodley's Librarian, Dr Sarah Thomas, an American from Cornell University; Sandra Robertson, the new Chief Investment Officer, from the

Wellcome Trust; and Dr Heather Bell, from McKinsey, as Director of International Strategy. These will stand the University in good stead in future.

Andrew Hamilton is Professor of Chemistry and hopes to continue his academic research when he comes to Oxford. In appointing a Provost of Yale as its Vice Chancellor, Oxford has taken a leaf out of Cambridge University's book: Professor Alison Richard, Vice Chancellor of Cambridge, also once held the post. ♣



Campaign for the University of Oxford

In May 2008, the University of Oxford launched the biggest fundraising Campaign in European history, aiming to raise a minimum of £1.25 billion.

Oxford has to build its future in a world of unprecedented change. The challenge is great. Never before has the University's future been so dependent on the success of a single campaign. It will help to secure investment in the

next generation, and all those to come. The University of Oxford invites you to be part of this ambitious endeavour which promises so much for Oxford, for scholarship, and for the common good. ♣

"Oxford's great minds have bettered the world through their discoveries, innovations and insights"

The Rt Hon Lord Chris Patten, Chancellor

LEFT: PROF RICHARD DAWKINS, IAN HISLOP AND MICHAEL PALIN AT THE CAMPAIGN LAUNCH

The Conundrum of Free Speech

In Michaelmas 2007 The Oxford Union invited David Irving, once jailed for denying the Holocaust, and Nick Griffin, the leader of the British National Party, to speak in a forum on free speech. This led to a fierce debate in College.

BY INDIA BOURKE (2005, HISTORY AND ENGLISH)

Rock: 'Awful, abhorrent' - but Oxford insists the debate must go on

Virgin offer rickety bank

Thousands of protesters are expected to gather outside the Oxford Union today to demand that the court of honour should not invite the far-right BNP leader Nick Griffin to speak.

Three Phillips, the chief of the Equality and Human Rights Commission, today banned the far-right BNP leader Nick Griffin from speaking at the college.

With the union under pressure to restrict its decision, a senior Tory MP yesterday urged the membership of the college to "major publicly speaking".

"The British right-wing has a long tradition of being in the forefront of the struggle against the forces of evil and it is a disgrace that these things occur," said Phillips.

He urged the college to "major publicly speaking" and to "major publicly speaking".

He urged the college to "major publicly speaking" and to "major publicly speaking".



The president of BNP chairman Nick Griffin at the Oxford Union debate will attract far-right supporters to the city, opponents claim (Photograph: Gareth Halford)



LEFT: IRATE DEMONSTRATORS MARCHED ON THE UNION IN PROTEST, MANAGING TO DELAY THE FORUM BY AN HOUR AND A HALF BELOW LEFT: DAVID IRVING AND NICK GRIFFIN



So should this outcome be read as an apathetic evasion of a difficult decision? Or as a testament to free speech within the JCR body? Or did the move not to vote perhaps simply reflect the JCR constitution's inability to deal with such weighty and multidimensional issues?

DIFFERING OPINIONS

Amidst the obscurity and the fierceness of opinion, two distinct poles of argument did emerge. Opposition arguments were fuelled by the defence of the Liberal right to free speech itself. The ethos behind Voltaire's dictum, 'I disapprove of what you say but I will defend to the death your right to say it', was brilliantly advocated by some of Dr Michael Hart's politics students. The BNP's status as a legal political party, one that is incorporated, for better or worse, into the national democratic process, was also used to endorse the Union's invitation. Yet, on the other side, the proposition received strong support for its moving commitment to the JCR's welfare mandate. This led to an apparently intractable conflict between reason and emotion; between respect for the liberal tenet of toleration for free speech and the desire to show solidarity with those individuals who felt directly affected because they belonged to ethnic minorities.

"It marked a shift to broader democratic anxiety about the tyranny of the majority"

The whole process led to further, more penetrating questions over the very representative adequacy of JCR democracy. It marked a shift in the debate from specific concerns about Irving and Griffin to broader democratic anxiety about the tyranny of the majority. To have either passed or rejected the motion would have merged the debate's great spectrum of opinion into a reductive single category. Even more worryingly, it would have imposed that category onto the large proportion of absent members.

In this light the decision not to vote became a 'least-worst' solution in the face of a fiercely divided body of opinion – albeit one that cast questions over the power of JCR democracy to unite and stabilise.

The blessing of the no-vote was therefore also its curse: it deliberately strove to say nothing. Yet to infer from this that the individual members of Exeter JCR had nothing to say about the Union's actions, a BNP platform and the principle of free speech in general, would perhaps be the greatest misrepresentation of all.

In response to two of the most controversial invitations to speak ever offered by the Oxford Union Society, three Exeter students submitted a JCR motion asking the student body to show solidarity in the face of what they called "divisive" BNP politics. The motion aimed to persuade the Exeter JCR to show its disapproval of Nick Griffin and David Irving by refusing to support the Union's invitation. Backed by students from ethnic minorities, this appeal shifted the whole register of the issue, suddenly making it personal to what is a staunchly apolitical Junior Common Room.

After a lengthy and emotional debate, the JCR decided not to vote. This outcome perhaps spared the JCR a lasting sense of division. Yet at the time it apparently pleased nobody. Those in support of the motion were left feeling ostracised, and the apparent malfunctioning of the democratic principle also disappointed those who supported the Union's forum.

The Ashmolean and the Artist

One of Exeter's recent graduates, Angela Palmer (2002, Fine Art), works closely with the Ashmolean Museum to image the Egyptian mummy of an infant boy, producing a fusion between art and science.

BY FRANCES CAIRNCROSS, RECTOR

Over the past two years, Angela Palmer has been working with the Ashmolean Museum and with Oxford University medical scientists, who are also radiologists at the John Radcliffe hospital, to turn a death 2000 years ago into a work of art. Her solo exhibition, 'Unravelled', in summer 2008, displayed a glass art work based on a scan of an Egyptian mummy, loaned by the Ashmolean. Put through a Computerised Tomography (CT) scanner, the mummy was revealed as the remains of a boy aged between four and seven. Radiologists are still studying the cause of his death.

The inspiration for Ms Palmer's work came from the Nobel Laureate Dorothy Hodgkin, who in the mid 1940s drew the contour images of the penicillin molecule on separate horizontal sheets of Perspex to create a 3D representation. Ms Palmer realised that if she drew slices of the head and body on multiple sheets of glass and presented them on a

vertical plane, she could create a three-dimensional work showing the internal architecture of the human form.

She recalled: "Over the past two years I have watched the child's body slowly and intriguingly turn into a three-dimensional shape in my studio using details from the 2,500 scans from the John Radcliffe. I began to feel an eerie closeness to the child and felt compelled to visit the tomb where he had lain for nearly 2,000 years before being taken to Oxford."

Angela Palmer came to Exeter College as a mature student, after a successful career in journalism, including a spell as editor of The Observer magazine and of Elle. Since leaving Exeter, she has had an impressive career. She has won a succession of prizes and exhibited widely. In December 2006, her work appeared on the cover of The Lancet. Her extraordinarily innovative approach builds a unique bridge between science and art. 🏰



ANGELA PALMER'S
GLASS SCULPTURE
BRIDGES ART
AND SCIENCE



A 2000 YEAR-OLD
MUMMY WAS THE
SUBJECT OF ANGELA'S
GROUNDBREAKING WORK



The Sheldonian is Looking a Picture

Wren's masterpiece is nearing the completion of restoration that will make visitors look up in awe.

**BY ARI ROMNEY, ALUMNI RELATIONS OFFICER (2006, ANTHROPOLOGY)
AND JESSICA HOULGRAVE (2007, ECONOMICS & MANAGEMENT)**

The Sheldonian Theatre, Exeter's neighbour to the east, is nearing the completion of its most recent round of renovations – a four-year project to restore the famous painted ceiling panels.

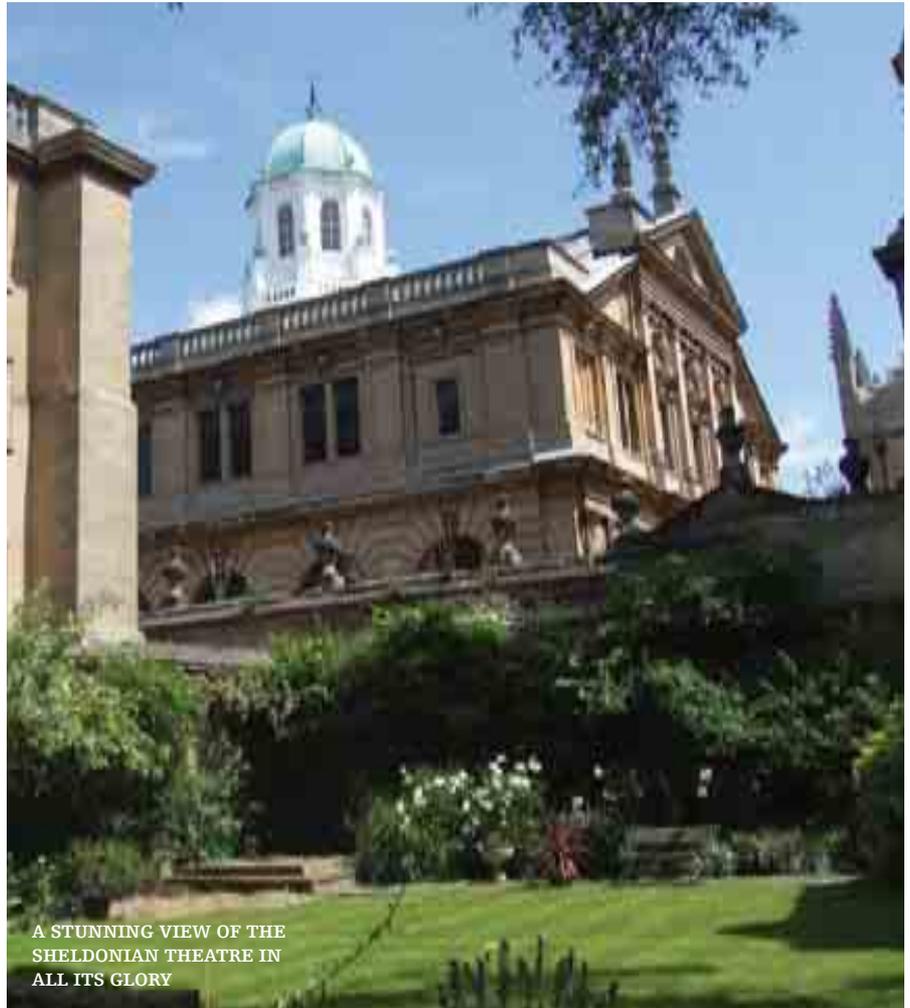
Prior to the Sheldonian's existence, graduation and degree ceremonies had taken place in the University's church of St. Mary the Virgin in the High Street, but the raucous occasions prompted the creation of a separate building. It was the first work of Sir Christopher Wren commissioned by the then Dean of Christ Church, John Fell, and was constructed between 1664 and 1668. The Archbishop of Canterbury, Gilbert Sheldon, having taken on responsibility for raising money for the project, in fact ended up financing the entire cost of £14,470.

With a capacity of 1,000, the Sheldonian today is used not only for the principal meetings and public ceremonies of the University, but also concerts and conferences as varied as Oxford Diocesan conferences and meetings of the Royal National Lifeboat Association and the Red Cross War Library.

NEW-LOOK CEILING

The current project began in 2004 when repairs to the building's ceiling cornice required the removal of the 32 ceiling panels, which were in dire condition. Painted by Robert Streater, they depict the descent of Truth upon the Arts and Science in order to banish ignorance from the University. The vibrancy of this art once again shows through after the fixing of loose paint and removal of discoloured varnish. New lining canvasses have been affixed to the back of the paintings, which were then reattached to repaired timber frames and varnished again.

In line with plans to put the panels back into place by the end of October, scaffolding has gone up and the hessian covering the ceiling removed. Before they are fixed, though, a time capsule will be left. This follows on from the



**A STUNNING VIEW OF THE
SHELDONIAN THEATRE IN
ALL ITS GLORY**

“The vibrancy of the artwork once again shows through”

discovery during work in 1995 of a previous time capsule left in 1901 by building restorer Robert Nairn. He included a note indicating that the next restorer of the painted ceiling would find something else. Indeed, a pair of trousers was found behind the panels when they were removed in 2004. These came from Frank Morrill, of the picture liners W. Morrill & Son, who worked on the last restoration of the paintings in 1901. Along with the trousers, Mr Morrill embedded behind the paintings a selection of his work tools and a postcard reading:

Dear Friend -

When you have inspected these trousers please hand them over to the Curator of the Taylor Buildings for the Museum as they were worn by Frank Morrill, Chief Assistant to John C Nairn and Son, who restored the ceiling of the building.

Hope you will enjoy yourself when you have found this valuable treasure. I expect I will have fed the worms by that time, however I will have a good time before I do so.

*Good bye old chap, good bye.
Yours in ashes, Frank Morrill* 

When Bad Economic News is Good

The College's newest Fellow talks about Oxford's role in the changing economic landscape, and Exeter's passion for prominence in the discipline.

BY MARTIN ELLISON, MICHAEL COHEN FELLOW IN ECONOMICS

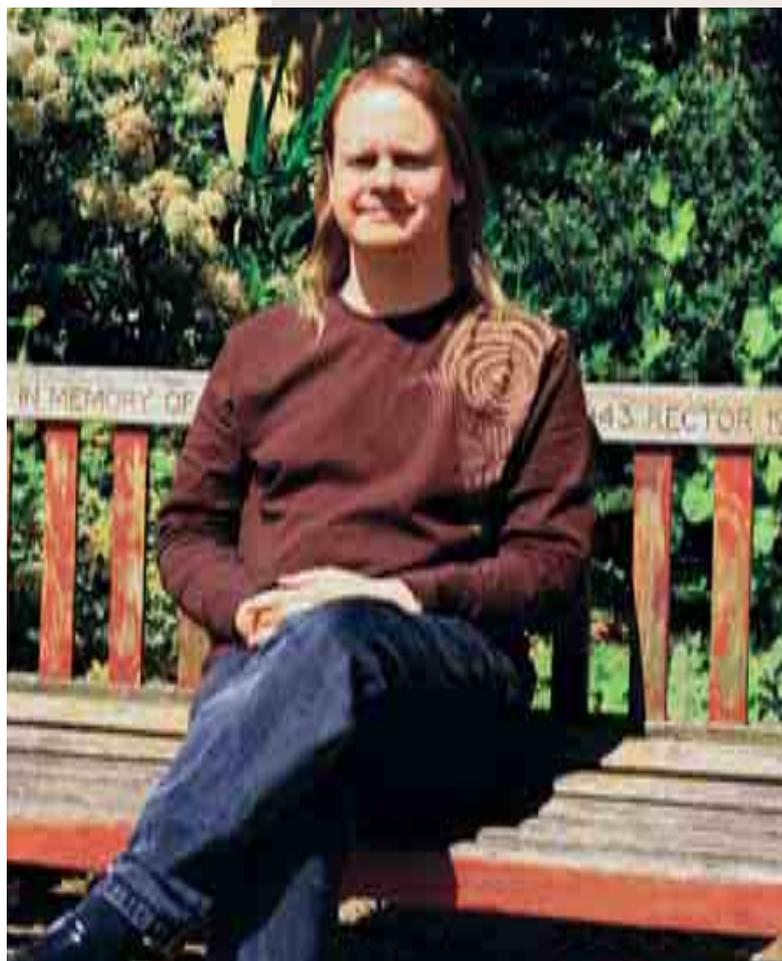
“There is healthy interest in the economic outlook at High Table and in both the JCR and SCR”

It is an exciting time to arrive as the new Economics Fellow at Exeter College. With the global credit crunch and the record oil prices threatening to push the economy into recession, there is healthy interest in the economic outlook at High Table and in both the JCR and SCR. Graduates enter the labour market this year facing the weakest demand conditions in over a decade. Fellows are homeowners, worried like many others about falling house prices. We are also mortgage holders, although one of the benefits of tenure is that we might not be the most subprime of borrowers. All this bad news about the economy is good news for me though, as there is no shortage of things to talk about when my new students and colleagues find out that my speciality is macroeconomics.

Times are also interesting for economics at Oxford, as we attempt to rise to the challenges of a global academic market. The leading figures in economics are heavily concentrated in the top schools in the US, with Oxford and most of Europe some way off the pace. This is something

we need to work on, both in terms of making Oxford a more attractive base for world-class economists and in terms of pushing existing students and faculty to measure their reputations using the highest international benchmarks. Being attached to Oxford gives us an excellent brand name with which to sell our research to the world, but if our research is not up to world standards then we will never make progress against our friends on the other side of the Atlantic.

Exeter College has always had a strong presence in economics, a fine tradition upheld in recent years by Walter Eltis (1963-1988), Mark Edward Williams (1990-1997) and Kathryn Graddy (2000-2007). While Exeter will always be a college that sees its strength in a diverse student body studying across the full range of subjects offered by the University, it is important to maintain our reputation that we take economics seriously. The efforts of the Rector and the Development Office to raise private funding to endow the Economics Fellowship at Exeter give a strong signal of the College's commitment to economics and made it an easy decision for me to come here. I confess that Exeter chose me rather than the other way round – perhaps the University has a sorting hat – but everything I have seen so far suggests that being Exeter's Fellow in Economics is going to be a lot of fun. 



BIOGRAPHY

■ Professor Ellison joined the Exeter Fellowship in Trinity Term 2008. He arrived from Warwick University, where he was Professor in the Department of Economics. His research interests are macroeconomics and monetary economics, with a particular emphasis on how central banks and the public interact when they are not completely informed about each other's actions and motives. Professor Ellison regularly visits central banks including the Bank of England, the European Central Bank and the Federal Reserve, and travels to present his research at conferences throughout the world.

■ Outside academic life, Professor Ellison enjoys spending time with his family and watching hometown club Barnsley FC. He is fluent in Finnish and Italian. He holds a doctorate from the European University Institute (Florence) and other degrees from the University of Oxford, University of Oulu and the University of Liverpool.



Exeter College Vacation Project 2008

Fifteen students uphold Exeter's tradition of dedicating months of rewarding time and effort to giving a group of local youngsters the time of their life.

BY SARAH TULIP (2007, JURISPRUDENCE)



"Charity starts at home" is the ethos at the heart of the Exeter College Vacation Project. ExVac is a charity created, directed and funded by Exeter students, and its aim is to give underprivileged children from Oxfordshire the chance to just be children by taking them on the holiday of a lifetime. Of the 32 youngsters, some were being neglected or abused, and others were young carers, taking on the responsibility of an adult to look after another family member.

Our training to identify signs of physical, sexual and emotional abuse prompted a sudden

realisation that some of the children we would meet had experience or knowledge of things that only adults should have encountered.

The holiday was based at the Eton Dorney Centre in Windsor, about a dozen games of "I Spy" away from Oxford. The week was filled with off-site activities, which included trips to Legoland Windsor, Thorpe Park, London Zoo and a science museum, as well as bowling, Laser Quest, swimming, the cinema and a visit to the local fire station.

I began to realise that the days out were really just a pretext for giving these children what they truly needed: some undivided adult attention. I never ceased to be surprised when every evening, a boisterous 12 year-old, unimpressed by the roller-coasters at Legoland or the giraffes at London Zoo, would sit in absolute rapture as I read Big Bear and Little Bear at bedtime.

ExVac does not purport to alter or reform the children involved in the scheme. It is there to provide a unique and precious opportunity for children to enjoy just being children in a safe environment. ♡

"Some of the children we would meet had experience or knowledge of things that only adults should have encountered"

Telethon 2008: Past Comes to Life

The annual telethon, which raised £167,117, gave one graduate student rare insights into the history of the College and the opportunity to hear what time spent at Exeter means to its alumni.

BY LAYLA HAMMADI MERRICKS (2007, MEDICAL ANTHROPOLOGY)

As an MCR member, I wanted to get to know some of the undergraduates, and found a great way to do it when I saw an advert in College asking for telethon callers. For two weeks, the 11 other callers and I would ring Old Members and Parents from the Rector's dining room. While I had originally thought that it would be an enjoyable way to meet some fellow students and have a break from writing essays over Easter, I found that speaking to Old Members was a way in which I could hear about the experiences of the students who had gone before me.

One of the most often stated reasons for applying to Exeter was its size; people spoke warmly of the way in which they quickly became part of a close-knit community, the friendliness they were shown on an open day, the beautiful buildings and grounds, or the wonderful time had by a family member here.

Some people had met at Exeter and subsequently married – many in the College chapel! We were told the way to sneak into College after hours (via the Fellows' Garden or through the window of the organ scholar), something no longer practised in this era of swipe card entry and Health and Safety. Several Old Members were able to comment on how the College adjusted to the introduction of women students, and others on how they missed the same views and chapel music that we still enjoy today.

I spoke to an Old Member who had written novels and another who had founded Universities. The variety of careers that people have moved into is testament to the privilege of an Oxford education. It was touching that people enjoyed their time at Exeter enough to want to help enable younger students to follow in their footsteps. ♡



Every Gift Counts

This year, Exeter College can boast that it currently has the second-highest participation rate in the UK. Find out why every gift is so important to the College's future.

BY KATRINA HANCOCK, DIRECTOR OF DEVELOPMENT (1998, EARTH SCIENCES)
& LAURELLE VINGOE, DEVELOPMENT OFFICER



DONATIONS AFFECT EVERY PART OF COLLEGE LIFE, FROM STOCKING THE LIBRARY TO MAINTAINING OUR SPORTS FACILITIES

“54% of this year’s departing undergraduates made a gift this June, before most of them even had a job confirmed”

When a University wants to assess how successful its fundraising efforts have been, it will look not only at the amount of money it has raised, but also at the proportion of its alumni who have supported it.

There are a number of reasons why our participation rate matters so much to us:

1. It is a clear indicator that the College’s primary supporters – its Old Members, Parents and Friends – believe that the College is moving in the right direction.
2. It is evidence of the high level of trust between alumni and the College.
3. It means that the College is able to demonstrate to the outside world that those who know the College best, support it.

This year, Exeter’s overall Annual Fund participation rate is 21%. We know of many American universities that have far higher rates – for instance, Williams College, with whom we jointly run the Williams Exeter Programme, has a rate of 62%. Princeton is a little lower at 60% with Yale and Harvard trailing behind at 44% and 41% respectively. These are tough acts to follow but are the result of years of hard work encouraging alumni to play their role in

preserving these invaluable institutions for future generations.

Although we clearly have some work to do, when our figures are compared with other UK institutions, the results are encouraging. Within the UK, the top Cambridge college is matching us at 21% whilst in Oxford, only University College remains ahead with 30% of their alumni making an annual gift. This puts us not only well ahead of the Oxford University (collegiate) average of 10% but even further ahead of the 2-5% common at most other British universities.

EVERY GIFT COUNTS

What is more remarkable, however, is the performance of individual year groups of Exeter Old Members. Last year 65% of those who matriculated in 1944 made a gift to the Annual Fund. In fact, it is the older decades that have the higher percentage participation rates with the youngest decade (1990-1999) having an average participation rate of just 9%. Yet what puts all this into context, particular in light of the “I’ll give when I’m rich” reply we so often hear, is that 54% of this year’s departing undergraduates made a gift to the Annual Fund this June, before most of them even had a job confirmed. We’ve also been impressed by the number of parents who give to the Annual Fund – on this year’s telephone campaign, 70% of those who were called made a gift.

We would love our alumni to help us surpass University College, and put us at the top of the league in Oxford and within the UK, by this important measure. Even a donation of a few pounds a year, given regularly, will help us reach this goal. With this in mind we have relaunched the Annual Fund, and created the 1314 Society which gives special recognition to everyone who gives more than £1,314 a year. That’s just £109.50 a month, or £87.60 if we can reclaim Gift Aid. Every single gift really does make a difference. ♡



This is the advice we give all our donors who are UK tax payers, as the government Gift Aid tax scheme enables the College to claim an additional extra 28p on every £1 that is donated to the College, at no extra cost to the donor.

Philanthropy and Higher Education

Richard Bennett, an Exonian who is Assistant to the President for Capital Projects, Princeton University, argues for a new British culture of philanthropy.

BY RICHARD BENNETT (1987, MODERN LANGUAGES)

Philanthropy, some would have you believe, is not very British. The truth is, even across the Atlantic, historical precedent for British philanthropic culture is rich. James Smithson, a British scientist, created the Smithsonian Institution through a bequest to the US government in the 1820s; while Andrew Carnegie, born in Dunfermline, is arguably America's best known philanthropist. Closer to home, the names Bodleian and Ashmolean – not to mention Nuffield, Wolfson, and most recently James Martin – refute the claim that philanthropy is somehow foreign to British culture.

Although history gives lie to the notion that British culture has no place for philanthropy, current giving habits in the US and the UK diverge sharply. Americans give twice the proportion of GDP to charity as the British, and the contrast is starker with respect to colleges and universities. As Dr John Hood (Oxford's Vice-Chancellor) recently observed, in any year 10% of alumni make a gift to Oxford, compared to 60% at Princeton. In my view however, institutional culture rather than national culture drives this difference, and over time successful institutions can, and do, change.

A CULTURE OF GIVING

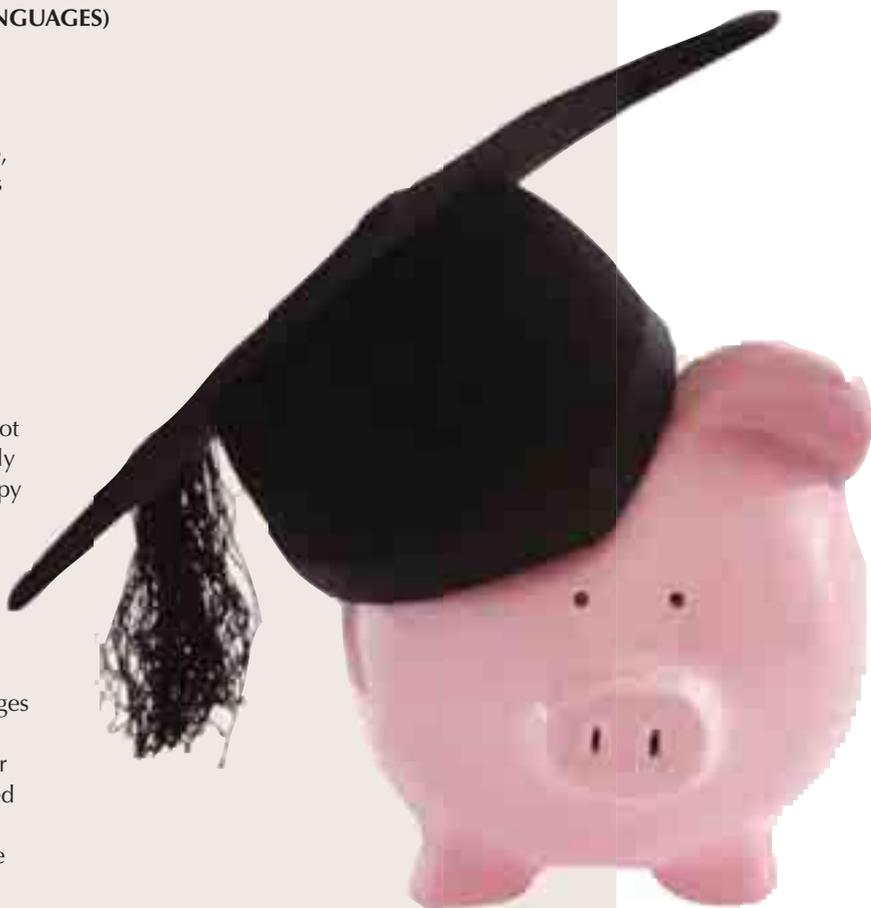
Princeton, and other American colleges and universities, have worked hard for decades to create a culture of giving: in Britain we lag far behind. As every fundraiser knows, the principal reason people do not give is that they have not been asked; in other words, any institution must make a strong case for support. Transforming latent interest into a steady and predictable stream of revenue requires more than merely tapping into a favourable culture. Despite what you may have heard, educational fundraising in the United States amounts to considerably more than hanging a sign saying 'open for business' and waiting for the cheques to arrive.

Why do Americans give to universities? Most give out of gratitude, a desire to advance an institution and the public good, or from a wish to extend educational opportunity. They understand that gifts from previous generations made their experience possible and are excited to offer similar life-changing experiences for current and future generations. In short, the most successful universities treat alumni as stakeholders who in turn are passionate to help their institution succeed. They create a virtuous circle: donors

enjoy giving, enhance the university, inspire their peers, and the philanthropic culture thrives. How can British universities create a similar institutional culture of philanthropy? At a minimum, to create such a culture requires articulating a compelling case for support, whether based on the unique nature of the undergraduate experience, the quality of the education provided, the social value of university research, or the competitive need for knowledge creation and enterprise. Universities, and their Colleges, must make this case relentlessly to as many alumni as they can reach. The task is educational, and for this reason alone, universities are well equipped to accomplish it.

Higher education has long been global, competitive and expensive. As in any such landscape, failure to invest can mean missed opportunities, painful choices and potentially a slide toward irrelevance. If British higher education fails to convince alumni of the importance of their financial support, the 21st century could well see the disappearance of British universities from the ranks of the world's best. It's time to create a new culture of philanthropy. 

“The most successful universities treat alumni as stakeholders who in turn are passionate to help their institution succeed”



Student Hardship: A Big ‘Thank You!’

An anonymous graduate student reports on how much receiving financial support from the College has allowed her to achieve, both at the undergraduate and graduate level.

ANONYMOUS



“Upon being informed of the grant my relief was enormous, and it allowed me to take my research further”

This year, the College has been able to offer financial support to every undergraduate student facing hardship. Thanks to the generosity of Old Members, Parents and Friends who have made gifts to the Annual Fund, the College has provided financial support to students in the form of Exonian bursaries. A former undergraduate (who wishes to remain anonymous), is now a graduate of the College and expresses her thanks:

“Working in the humanities at graduate level is immensely rewarding, but it does require wholehearted dedication, particularly given the financial strain which often characterises the life of a graduate student.

“I have been a student at Exeter throughout my tertiary education. I came here to do my BA at the age of 18, and during my undergraduate degree I was fortunate to receive the maximum possible amount from the Student Loans Company. Sensible budgeting made it possible to live on that comfortably enough, but I also benefitted greatly from an Exonian bursary of £500 which I received in my Final year (when the loan amount is reduced), and which covered the cost of books and essential travel to and from my home out of term time. This enabled me to concentrate on my Final exams without the extra pressure of financial worries.

SUPPORT AND ACHIEVEMENT

“After completing my BA degree I was keen to do a Master’s, but my application to the Arts and Humanities Research Council was unsuccessful. This wasn’t entirely surprising as competition is

fierce, and what little funding is available for the humanities tends to go to doctoral students. In order to accumulate the necessary funds, I laid aside my studies for an academic year and entered into employment. With financial assistance from a family member, and with the income I had saved, I completed my Master’s degree on a ‘self-funded’ basis a year later.

“Gaining a distinction in my Master’s enabled me to continue to DPhil level. An award from the Amelia Jackson Scholarship Fund relieved some of the financial burden that I experienced during my first year by covering my fees (which, for my DPhil course, total over £5,000). Living costs were partly covered by providing tuition to school children of various ages, and my family endeavoured to support me as much as possible too.

“Nearing the end of a prolonged first year of doctoral work, it became clear that the classes I’d been giving were going to end due to the school holidays, so I had no means of paying my rent or living costs over the summer. I applied for an Exonian Hardship bursary and was awarded the sum of £1,000. The relief upon being informed was enormous, as it allowed me to stay in Oxford over the summer to complete my end-of-year requirements and to take my research further. This would not have been possible were it not for the bursary I received, and my work would have suffered greatly as a result. I am sincerely grateful to all those who have contributed towards such funds. Such generosity means a huge amount and makes a very real difference to those who are on the receiving end.”



Outstanding Benefaction Continues

The generosity of Old Members and Friends of the College marched on this year, facilitating both academic and structural progress in the face of University cutbacks.

BY KATRINA HANCOCK, DIRECTOR OF DEVELOPMENT (1998, EARTH SCIENCES)

In terms of philanthropic support, this financial year has been outstanding for the College. The College has raised over £5.8m which includes four outstanding major benefactions. In addition to these, over 1,000 Old Members have made gifts to the Annual Fund, and many more made gifts to support other key projects such as the History Fellowship Campaign.

In October 2007, Sir Ronald Cohen (1964, PPE) made a gift of £1m to the College to assist in the funding of a Fellowship in Economics. In order to save money, the University had decided to freeze the funding for its share of this jointly funded post leaving the College without a Fellow in Economics for five years. The College decided that this was not an acceptable option and, with Sir Ronald's support, launched the Economics Fellowship Campaign in February 2008. Since then 40 Old Members have made a gift to fund this Fellowship and, as we reach our target total of raising £1.5m, the College will not only be able to fund the full cost for the next five years – and therefore continue teaching Economics – but it will also fund the College share of this post in perpetuity. See page 24 to find out more about our new Fellow in Economics.

CONTINUING GENEROSITY

Over the last few months, the College has also been working with Rosemary Peacocke, the widow of Arthur Peacocke (1942, Chemistry) who was an Old Member and Fellow of the College. Arthur left a generous legacy to the College to create a studentship for graduates undertaking the study of Religion and Science through the Faculty of Theology. We welcome the first Arthur Peacocke Scholar in October 2008.

In April the College received its largest single donation in living memory. Mr Krishna Pathak, a businessman from Dubai and a Friend of the College, made a gift of £2m to fund both a graduate scholarship programme and to create new graduate accommodation at the Exeter House site on Iffley Road. The scholarship programme has been endowed in perpetuity and will bring top Indian students to the College reading for degrees that will contribute to the economic development of India. Work on Exeter House has begun, and SKP House should be ready for occupation in September 2009.

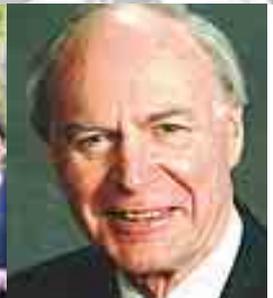
The rest of the Exeter House development, including the purchase of 235 Iffley Road (adjacent to Exeter House) and the development



PLANS FOR THE UPGRADES TO EXETER HOUSE



KRISHNA PATHAK (CENTRE-LEFT) WITH THE RECTOR AND STUDENTS BENEFITING FROM HIS GRADUATE SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAMME



THE LATE ARTHUR PEACOCKE, FOUNDER OF A NEW SCHOLARSHIP IN RELIGION AND SCIENCE

to create additional rooms for graduates, has been made possible by gifts from two other Old Members. Paul Pheby (1979, Modern Languages) and Mark Houghton-Berry (1976, Literae Humaniorum) have both made outstanding gifts to be used toward this work. Their generosity, together with that of Mr Pathak, ensures that Exeter will shortly be able to offer some of the best graduate accommodation in Oxford. 🏰

“In April the College received its largest single donation in living memory”

The Privilege to Serve

Ghana's President, John Kufuor, is acutely aware that those of us equipped with an Oxford education must endeavour to serve the good of the many.

BY JOHN KUFUOR, PRESIDENT OF GHANA (1961, PPE)

Writing a century ago in 1903, W.E.B. Du Bois, the black American intellectual giant who became a storehouse of ideas for prosecuting the Civil Rights cause, said the problem of the "[black] race, like all races, is going to be solved by its exceptional men". He suggested that education should be the tool to prepare such exceptional men. While it should not aim at developing money-makers, its objective should be the development of men "with the vision of seers", whose attributes are "intelligence, broad sympathy, knowledge of the world that was and is, and of the relation of men to it".

Where else does one find that type of education and such exceptional men and women but in Oxford and institutions with comparable standards and vision?

Indeed, in the course of his formidable career, Cecil Rhodes, founder of the highly prestigious Rhodes Scholarship and himself an Oxonian, seemed to encounter Oxford alumni in all places of high responsibility. This prompted him to observe that "wherever you turn your eye – except in science – an Oxford man is at the top of the tree". This was why he entrusted the management of his scholarship to Oxford, to select and prepare that "exceptional" individual

who is academically endowed, energetic, enterprising and morally upright, and who can be trusted to provide enlightened leadership to his community after his education, to bring peace to the world.

Sadly, however, this lofty and laudable objective was rendered defective by his limiting it only to students of the Teutonic race within the British Empire, the US and Germany. Thankfully however, decades after the demise of Rhodes, in acknowledgement of the broader realities of mankind and the changed times, the Trustees corrected the defects in the awards scheme by broadening eligibility to include other races. This is why we now have the Association of Black Rhodes Scholars.

Cecil Rhodes, the benefactor whose largesse is providing many a youth with such priceless opportunities, was highly controversial, to say the least. More than a century after his death, his name still evokes different emotions from different groups of people.

RHODES AND BEYOND

For the British, especially those of his times, he was a patriot. Like many of his contemporaries, he believed in the superiority of the Teutonic race and also believed sincerely that the British Empire was destined to rule the world. Thus, he was always ready to protect British interests with his vast personal fortune amassed from Africa with ruthlessness and high-handedness. In the process he destroyed through intrigue, subversion and direct warfare, the ancient kingdoms of the Mashona and Matabele whose lands he usurped to be known as Rhodesia in the British Empire.

His cherished ambition was to link by rail the southernmost part of the continent to its northernmost part, that is from the "Cape to Cairo", as he fondly put it, for the benefit of the British Empire. Curiously, this was part of his grand design to bring peace to the world through the global authority of the British Empire.

He obviously did not appreciate the full humanity of the African People and the depth of trauma and rancour he was sowing among the various races that lived in southern Africa. This is why other people have a different view of the man. It took the two World Wars to expose the

JOHN KUFUOR WITH THE RECTOR AND EMERITUS FELLOW CHRISTOPHER KIRWAN, HIS FORMER TUTOR (LEFT), ON A RECENT VISIT TO GHANA





“My stint at Oxford has played a major part in who I am today, the choices I make and how I make them”

THE PRESIDENT SIGNS PAPERS TO ESTABLISH THE KUFUOR BIOGRAPHICAL PROJECT SCHOLARSHIP



limitations and defects of the imperial and racial visions of Rhodes.

In the late 1950s, even the then Prime Minister of Britain, Harold Macmillan, had to recognise this force of evolution in the affairs of men and nations which was stronger than any ideas of imperialism and colonialism, by making the famous statement to the South African Parliament of the ‘Wind of Change’ blowing across Africa. This force had earlier been captured and enacted in the UN’s Declaration on Human Rights.

PROGRESS IN AFRICA

Subsequently, however, the newly-independent nations in Africa were to discover themselves trapped in another anomaly, which was the Cold War. In turn, this generated conflicts and dislocation of governments and their economies, which contributed to the eventual usurpation of power by military dictators and so-called ‘strong men’ throughout the continent. This phase was to last for the next three decades till the collapse of the Cold War at the end of the Eighties. At this stage, the nations of Africa freed and encouraged by the UN system, world opinion, and largely under a new breed of well educated leaders, resumed constitutional government and respect for Human Rights.

The challenge to the new governments was to overcome the mess left by the long period of economic stagnation, massive corruption, social injustices, violation of human rights, and the general state of flux and confusion across the

continent. It was this messy state that led a man like Mr Blair, the recently retired Prime Minister of Britain, to describe the scene in Africa as “a scar on the conscience of humanity” which needed the mobilisation of the developed world to support the African countries to eradicate.

In just about a month, I shall enter the last and final year of my tenure as a two-term President of the Republic of Ghana. To say that the experience has been tough and challenging will be an under-statement. But it has also been a sobering and fulfilling experience. Over the past seven years, my government has succeeded in turning around Ghana’s economy which had been stagnating for decades, to achieve a steady GDP growth from 3.2% in 2001, to the current 6.5%. Indications are that this will be sustained, to reach over 10% within the next three years, especially given the recent substantial find of oil.

Since 2004, my government has pursued a three-pronged development agenda focusing on human resource development, private sector development and pursuit of good governance.

Significant projects include implementation of Free, Compulsory and Universal Basic Education for all children between ages four and 16. There is also a launch of the National Health Insurance Scheme to give accessibility and affordability of healthcare to the entire population, particularly the vulnerable. Major advances are being made in agriculture where production of the country’s main crop of cocoa has jumped from 340,000 tonnes in 2002 to a current of over 700,000, which is still increasing and targeted to reach 1,000,000 tonnes in the next three years. Vigorous infrastructural development in terms of roads, electricity and water supplies is ongoing. So is real estate development. These programmes target provision of employment of the people and elimination of poverty.

Photo: Leon Neal/AFP/Getty Images



**JOHN KUFUOR ATTENDING
THE UN CONFERENCE ON
TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT
IN APRIL 2008**

development of my society, and therefore I have sustained a spirit of perseverance in spite of the heavy odds over the past 40 years. In this effort, I have used the values of my family background, the culture of Ghana and faithful application of the educational precepts and influences of the various institutions, especially Oxford and Lincoln's Inn, through which I have been nurtured, and not least, the traditions of my political party.

Oxford is a privileged institution, and bright people from around the world come here. No matter how self-confident you are, others could exhibit better qualities or intellect. This I believe should lead us all to be humble, tolerant, circumspect and generous in our confidence. These attributes should give us influence which in turn contributes to the capacity to lead. You fail here if you leave with your degrees but without these attributes which in Oxford parlance, may be termed 'empiricism...'

By the end of next year, I will have come to the end of my term. Before that there will be elections for the successor government. The legacy I want for the youth of Ghana and Africa generally is that they should seize the positive opportunities opening up in the global system to prepare themselves to stand shoulder to shoulder with their counterparts elsewhere and thereby secure a dignified position for Africa in the process of globalisation.

The nagging problems left on the continent confronting the black race generally, but more particularly southern Africa – which but for the near-surreal leadership of the great Nelson Mandela might have taken uglier turns in that part of Africa – must be exposed with candour so that they can be overcome effectively. This will enable Africans to realise the visions espoused by Mandela for the establishment of a happy "Rainbow Society" of the different racial groups that have made that part of the world their home.

South Africa is showing the way by its policy of the Black Empowerment Agenda but more education is needed for the youth of Africa. A more comprehensive framework providing for reparations and compensations, vigorous purposeful education in human rights, rule of law, gender and minority rights is urgently needed.

Allurements of the comfortable life in the developed world should therefore not distract you from the vision and prescription of Du Bois about the trained "Talented Tenth" who must be available in service to their people. ♡



**JOHN KOFI
AGYEKUM
KUFUOR**

- Born 8th December 1938.
- Graduated from Exeter College in 1964 having studied PPE.
- Has been President of Ghana since January 2001, having been re-elected in December 2004.
- Chaired the African Union for the 2007 – 2008 session.

EDUCATION IS TOP PRIORITY

The Government has been able to achieve all the above on the basis of sound macroeconomic policies and practice of good governance, without compromising the rights of the people. This in turn is key to eyeing up private sector development with significant attraction of private investments, both domestic and foreign. The financial sector is growing rapidly. The government and Barclays Bank have joined to set up the first ever International Financial Services Centre in the whole of Western Africa.

Many a time, I reflect on the path I have travelled to my current position as President of my country. Certainly, my stint at Oxford has played a major part in who I am today, the choices that I make and how I make them.

I first arrived in the UK in 1959 quite aware of my potential for making a contribution in my country, and determined to prepare myself for service back at home. I returned in 1964, with a degree in Philosophy, Politics and Economics and as a barrister from Lincoln's Inn. But, there was no certainty that I would come to hold any of the high offices that I have been privileged to serve in. What has made the difference has been a constant vision to make myself relevant to the

This article is based on an extract from a speech made by John Kufuor last autumn, at an event organised by the Association of Black Rhodes Scholars

Economics of Peace

The Israeli-Palestinian conflict is dominated by talk of politics, religion and geography. However, in the light of new research conducted by The Portland Trust, it is clear that a peaceful solution must unlock the potential of the Palestinian economy.

BY RONALD COHEN, CHAIRMAN OF THE PORTLAND TRUST (1964, PPE)

My interest in the Middle East is personal and long-standing. I was born in Egypt, I am Jewish and my family was expelled when I was 11 during the Suez crisis. When I began to think about my second career after a successful career building up Apax and the private equity industry in Europe, it was obvious to me that I would spend some of my time and effort looking at the seemingly intractable problems of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict. With Sir Harry Solomon, who built up Hilldown Holdings into the largest food group in Europe employing 50,000 people, I decided to focus the international community's attention on the economic dimension of this conflict. We set up The Portland Trust for this purpose at the beginning of 2003, and we operate today through offices in London, Tel Aviv and Ramallah.

In Britain, we have become slightly more attuned to the importance of economics in conflict situations because of our experience in Northern Ireland. But in the Middle East, it has never been fully understood that economic development makes peace possible and that poor economic conditions perpetuate conflict.

A CRUCIAL FACTOR

There is a lot of scepticism, particularly among politicians, that economics can help provide a solution to conflict. But work we carried out on the role of economics in Northern Ireland clearly shows that there is a direct link between prosperity and conflict resolution. Our study took about 18 months to prepare, as the economic drivers of conflicts are not typically closely documented. Whereas most people believe that this conflict was exclusively political and religious in nature, our study revealed that the disparity between Protestant and Catholic unemployment had a major impact on violence. In 1970, the percentage of





HOW THE PORTLAND TRUST'S AFFORDABLE HOUSING SCHEME WILL LOOK

“In the Middle East, it has never been fully understood that economic development makes peace possible”

Catholics who were unemployed in Northern Ireland was three times the percentage of Protestants unemployed. As the gap between Catholic and Protestant unemployment was reduced, levels of violence fell, and the foundations were laid for a peace agreement. By 2006, unemployment stood at less than 5% for both communities.

In order to buttress the dialogue underway between Israelis and Palestinians, it is crucial to support development of the Palestinian economy. Up until recently, people believed that it was necessary to reach a political agreement before you could think of strengthening the Palestinian economy. But now most people realise that you must strengthen the economy and build a thriving private sector while making efforts to improve security and to reach a political agreement.

PALESTINIAN POTENTIAL

As a private equity investor, I am realistic and not prone to exaggeration. I am in no doubt that the Palestinian economy could grow to three times the size it is today. Its population is comparable in size to that of Lebanon and it too enjoys nearly 100% literacy, and yet its economy is less than a third the size. It has the capacity to transform itself into a modern economy and the foundations for successful IT, telecommunications, pharmaceuticals and finance sectors are there to be built on.

As a result of a 40% drop in GNP per capita over the last seven years, the Palestinian economy is like a coiled spring, ready to bounce back quickly.

In order to achieve sustainable economic growth, there needs to be a reasonable injection of capital into the Palestinian private sector. That is why the Portland Trust has been supporting Palestinian efforts

to put an effective private sector financial infrastructure in place. These efforts have put in place \$200m of guarantees which will enable \$300m of loans to be made to small and medium sized enterprises. We also initiated and supported Palestinian efforts to develop a private sector pension scheme which will enable significant long-term capital accumulation in Palestine while benefiting retirees and we are supporting efforts to increase the capacity of the Palestinian microfinance sector.

Our biggest project to date is the Affordable Housing Scheme. This is an ambitious \$1 billion programme that brings together local developers, financial institutions and the international community to establish new communities that provide a total of 15,000 housing units across the West Bank. These units will be affordable to ordinary Palestinians, who will be able to obtain locally long-term mortgages at fixed rates (previously unavailable). The scheme should create 11,000 jobs, improve the lives of over 200,000 people and increase GDP by 1.5% per annum for five years.

The most important lesson we have learnt from the scheme is that the international community can boost private sector activity most effectively by providing a layer of grant finance to attract equity and debt from the private sector. The affordable housing scheme shows that with grants from the international community of just \$150m, \$850 million can be attracted in the form of private sector land for development, home purchase deposits and mortgage finance from banks. Here, donor grants effectively improve the private sector risk/return profile. \$1 billion of grants deployed in this way would result in the private sector building thousands more homes, factories and offices in Palestine and raising GDP by 9% a year for five years.

Revolutions rarely start at the peak of economic activity. In a similar way, violence in conflicts is encouraged and sustained by poor economic conditions. The international community is now beginning to appreciate that the economic dimension of the Israeli – Palestinian conflict must be addressed at the same time as its political, security, and institution building dimensions. 🇺🇸



SIR RONALD COHEN

- Born 1945.
- Graduated from Exeter in 1964 having read PPE.
- Described by the Sunday Times as “the father of British venture-capital”.
- Member of the Board of Overseers at Harvard and an Honorary Fellow of Exeter College.
- Knighted in 2001 for his services to venture capital.
- Chairman of The Portland Trust, established in 2003.

The Russia-Europe Energy Partnership

As oil prices soar, securing its supply will depend increasingly on maintaining a constructive dialogue with Russia, one of the world's energy giants.

BY PETER TRUSCOTT (1978, MODERN HISTORY)

In a recent speech before handing over to his appointed successor Dmitri Medvedev, President Vladimir Putin complained that foreign interest in Russia was being fuelled by a "mounting struggle for resources". He added: "Many conflicts, foreign policy acts and diplomatic demarches smell of oil and gas." He was right. The greatest security challenge of the 21st century will be the competition for natural resources, primarily water, food and energy. Global warming, population growth, and increased competition for resources from elephant emerging economies make that inevitable.

From Sakhalin Island to Ashgabat, from Baku to Caracas, from the Arctic North to the southern tip of Africa, we are witnessing a new global 'Great Game' for influence and natural resources. There is nothing new about resource nationalism, and the desire of producing nations to keep control and the lion's share of the profits from their oil, gas and other natural commodities. We have been here before, as recently as the oil price spike of the 1970s. What is new is the global level of competition for dwindling and ever more investment-intensive extractive resources, in often hostile political and geological territory.

What, then, is the UK and the European Union's

response to the new 'Great Game' and its energy partnership with Russia, one of the planet's major suppliers of oil, gas, and other raw materials? As the European Commission tell us, EU cooperation with Russia is designed to build and strengthen a strategic partnership. The EU and Russia have agreed to cooperate in fields such as justice, the environment and nuclear safety, and in the maintenance of a stable supply of energy. Despite years of successful cooperation within the framework of the dialogue, a real breakthrough has proven elusive.

SECURING FUTURE SUPPLY

At present a significant proportion of European energy – including 25% of our gas – comes from Russia. Russia is an energy colossus. It is sitting on more than a fifth of the world's known reserves of natural gas and has at least 75 billion barrels of oil – about 7% of total world reserves. As we saw back in 2006, there is the potential for significant problems if the flow stops. The Ukraine/Gazprom dispute posed a direct challenge for Europe: 80% of Russia's gas exports flowed through the country and when the tap was turned off, the impact downstream was extensive.

Russia assures us that any future problems of this nature will be averted by two new pipelines:



PETER TRUSCOTT

■ Lord (Peter) Truscott of St James's, aged 49, is a Labour peer.

■ He was the UK's Energy Minister and Government spokesman for the Department of Trade and Industry in the House of Lords between 2006 and 2007.

■ He is a member of the House of Lords European Union Committee.

■ He was also a member of the European Parliament's delegation for relations with the Russian Federation.

■ Following his doctorate from Exeter College, he has written extensively on foreign and security policy.

the Nord stream, which will run under the Baltic Sea from St. Petersburg to Germany; and the South Stream, which would run under the Black Sea from near Novorossiysk to Bulgaria. These projects, claim the Kremlin, would circumvent countries such as Belarus and Ukraine and any disputes that might arise with them.

MUTUAL DEPENDENCE

Russia has extensive supplies, and we in Europe have extensive demands: it would seem logical that we work together whilst locked in this commercially-driven embrace. The reality of the Russian-EU energy partnership is very different to its media image. Instead of Russia possessing a stranglehold on European energy, the reality is that we are both mutually dependant.

Two key aspects then form the basis of an effective EU-Russian energy relationship, security of supply and security of demand. The most notable mechanism in place to achieve this is the Partnership and Cooperation Agreement of which the EU-Russian energy dialogue forms a key part. The PCA, which came into force in December 1997, is based on the idea of mutual partnership, and was developed in response to the problems facing Russia during its post-USSR transition.

However, despite some positive trends, there

have also been setbacks: Russia's failure to ratify the Energy Charter Treaty and Transit Protocol; its reluctance to reduce commercial barriers to international involvement in its internal energy market; its lack of transparency in some state-owned and private enterprises; and the issues concerning the access of independent energy producers to transit routes from Central Asia.

There have also been some promising signals from Moscow, including government suggestions from President Medvedev that Russian officials should not hold positions on Russian company boards and that independent directors should replace them. By adopting international standards of transparency and law, Russia will increase Foreign Direct Investment and enable its companies more freely to access global capital, both vital to develop its rich natural resources. In fact, possible Russian production shortfalls, due to current lack of investment, pose the greatest threat to European energy security.

In my view it is thus imperative that there is a significant market liberalisation and transparency, both in the EU and Russia. We need to overcome the barriers to the development of a mutually-beneficial and comprehensive partnership, which requires a systematic programme of EU-Russian engagement. 

"We are witnessing a new global 'Great Game' for influence and natural resources"

Image: iStockphoto

A New Focus for British Prisons

Our prison system remains in crisis with the number of youth re-offenders on the rise. Andrew Martin Smith argues that employment and education are vital to finding the solution.

BY ANDREW MARTIN SMITH (1975, PPE)



Andrew Martin Smith is an Advisory Director at Berkshire Capital. He was High Sheriff of Greater London in 2005-06.

“The voluntary sector plays a huge part in assisting with the rehabilitation of offenders”

There are more than enough depressing statistics about our prison population to concern us all about the state of the penal system in the United Kingdom. As High Sheriff of Greater London (coincidentally, in succession to the Rector), I had the honour to be involved in supporting the judiciary, the police and other law enforcement agencies, including the Prison Service in Greater London.

The prison system was in crisis in 2004 and remains so today. Simply put, having over 80,000 offenders in prison costs a lot of money. The predominance in prisons of young people and their tendency to re-offend (two thirds of those passing through prison in 2006 were statistically destined to re-offend within two years) make it imperative to prevent these young people from becoming ‘institutionalised’ criminals. The institutions themselves need to provide a corrective experience which discourages re-offending, an education to entice offenders to participate usefully in society and also the ‘hope’ factor to motivate them.

WORKING TIRELESSLY

The voluntary sector plays a huge part in assisting with the rehabilitation of offenders when they are released into the community and supporting the Prison Service in tackling the resettlement issue from ‘inside’. In 2006, we identified over 30 such organisations active in this field in the London area. These organisations work tirelessly to improve prospects for ex-offenders. Some, such as Unlock (which was started by Bobby Cummines, an ex-con with the support of High Court Judge Tumin), help prisoners to get bank accounts and insurance once they are released, as society tends to throw up barriers to re-employment for offenders in addition to the stigma of the prison sentence itself.

The employment of serving prisoners (as opposed to the imposition of community service as a punishment, which was introduced in 2001)

has long been seen as a means of providing tangible hope to those seeking restitution. The greatest strain on the Prison Service (and particularly in London prisons) is the volume of movements, mainly between prisons and Courts (there are 12 Crown Courts in Greater London and nine prisons). The day release is the Prison Governor’s headache.

Another complication is to match relevant skills with appropriate jobs. While the building trade has always seemed to lend itself ideally to conscripted labour, geography and supervision are not always easy to arrange. Young offenders can, however, be usefully employed in the computer and motor industry, where prospects for employment on release may be more realisable – in fact several initiatives have been successfully followed up at HMP Feltham in this regard.

FITTING INTO SOCIETY

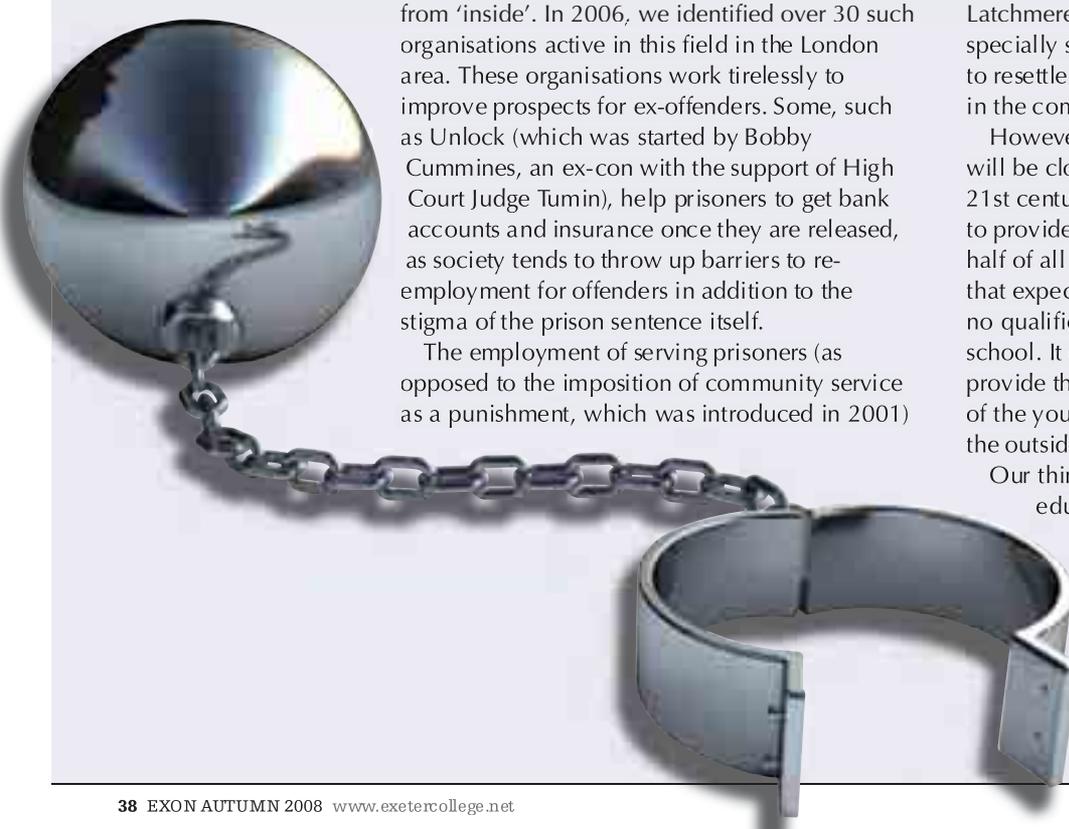
A problem for employers can be the reaction of their existing staff, but a further issue for prisoners can be pressures from their fellow inmates. A successful pilot scheme with a London restaurant employing a talented inmate in their kitchen ended in misery after he had been pressured into smuggling an illegal mobile back into prison.

The easier and more manageable solution to the employment of prisoners is demonstrated at Latchmere House in south London, where specially selected long-term prisoners who intend to resettle in the London area are held and work in the community prior to their release.

However, these are not the re-offenders who will be clogging up our prisons well into the 21st century. The conundrum for today is how to provide employment prospects for more than half of all offenders whose education is below that expected of an 11 year-old and who have no qualifications at all, or were excluded from school. It can be that prisons are able to provide the educational cocoon of which many of the young offenders have been deprived on the outside.

Our thinking must reflect the fact that in taking education for some beyond the elementary level, we can make a life-changing difference by expanding horizons and aspirations for the educationally deprived. ♣

Image: iStockphoto





A Heritage Protected

Peter Beacham and his team are faced with the challenge of sustaining a bright future for our landmarks and the environment, armed with the 2008 Heritage Protection Bill.

BY PETER BEACHAM (1962, GEOGRAPHY)

England's historic environment is one of the nation's greatest assets, but, on a small and crowded island with development pressures ever increasing, securing its future is a challenging task. I work for the organisation English Heritage, which is the government's adviser on such matters and – after over 40 years in the business – find myself more optimistic than ever that we shall hand on a lively and vibrant inheritance to future generations.

I say this for two reasons related to my present role. I am responsible for the national system of statutory protection of historic buildings, archaeological sites, historic parks, gardens and battlefields, commonly known as 'listing'. It is a little-known fact that anyone can ask for something to be protected, and day by day my department deals with a fascinating variety of sites and buildings, from 5,000-year-old landscapes to late 20th century buildings, from medieval deer parks to 18th and 19th century designed landscapes. As I write this, we have just listed two south London pie shops!

Our work involves contact with a wide range of people, ranging from ministers who currently have to approve the advice we offer them, to the interested layperson who thinks that the house next door is threatened by a sale. It is not infrequently controversial, and from time to time a politically sensitive case will even reach the national press. At present, there is much media interest in the fate of Birmingham Central Library and the BBC Television Centre, both icons of the 1960s public sector building programme, and Robin Hood Gardens, a large and controversial public housing development in London of the 1970s.

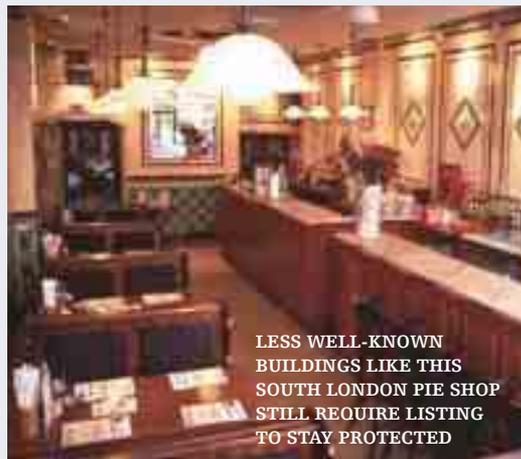
SHARPENING THE TOOLS

We have a system for dealing with these important issues that has grown up piecemeal over the last century. Though it has many strengths, it still looks increasingly anachronistic when faced with the 21st-century world, so the government is currently progressing its radical re-shaping. For the last eight years, I have had the task of leading this process of reform on behalf of English Heritage and in partnership with the government and our colleagues in the historic environment sector – all those who use the system, from individual owners and managers, the great historic estates, developers, professional bodies, amenity groups and local authorities.

In April this year, the government published a draft Heritage Protection Bill that would transform our current fragmented regimes of protection and management into something more useful for the 21st-century world order. One aim of the reforms is to open up the process to allow as wide an engagement as possible in processes that are designed to encourage individuals and communities to celebrate what is special about their own local scene. As I talk to all kinds of interest groups and parliamentarians about these reforms, I am heartened by the passion and commitment of so many sections of society about what has made us in the past and brought us to the present. It is our task to ensure such a noble tradition is carried forward. ♡



Peter Beacham is Heritage Director at English Heritage.



LESS WELL-KNOWN BUILDINGS LIKE THIS SOUTH LONDON PIE SHOP STILL REQUIRE LISTING TO STAY PROTECTED

“As I write this, we have just listed two south London pie shops!”



FATED TO FALL? THE BBC TELEVISION CENTRE IN LONDON

Building Our Brand

The Rector, Frances Cairncross, asks whether a marketing principle already popular in many American Universities is appropriate for Oxford.

BY FRANCES CAIRNCROSS, RECTOR



“Can we change our brand without changing the fundamental nature of what we do?”

Turning a college or even a university into a global brand is a thought that jars with most of us. But a few months ago, I had a conversation with a former Rhodes Scholar, an Indian with a flourishing legal practice in his home country, who had studied law at Oxford and then gone on to do a law degree at Harvard. He immensely admired Oxford and the education he had received there. But what he said dismayed me:

“Harvard is a brand. I’m very happy to have that brand now I’m back here. It opens many more doors than Oxford does.” Seeing my alarm, he added, “US universities treat you as a consumer of education, not as someone who would want to interact. Oxford is about building you as a person, not as a career. In Oxford, the innocence of learning for learning’s sake still exists. You can’t reproduce views – the expectation is that you produce work of publishable quality in the exams.”

The conversation, in a café in bustling Bangalore, brought home vividly the perils and prizes of regarding a university as a ‘brand’. Use the word in Oxford, and people understandably shudder. This is not just instinctive squeamishness about anything to do with money or markets. Nor is it just a form of arrogance: everyone has heard of Oxford University, so why do anything that smacks of marketing? More profoundly, the queasiness reflects concern about losing that most treasured academic quality: “the innocence of learning for learning’s sake”. Oxford, unlike many rival American universities, can attract and retain distinguished academics partly because it has retained that innocence.

BRAND COMPETITION

The trouble is, as the Bangalore conversation also revealed, a ‘brand’ is not simply – or even primarily – the way a university wants to present itself. Oxford has a ‘brand’ without doing much to create it. For in some senses, the words ‘brand’ and ‘reputation’ imply the same thing. My young lawyer friend had acquired a particular view of Oxford. But what mattered more to him was the view of potential clients, many of whom had probably never been to an overseas university – and there, he found the Oxford connection less valuable than that of Harvard.

My other visits to India bear out what he told me: Oxford’s reputation in India often fails to encourage the brightest students to apply here, instead of to the United States.

Should that worry us? Well, yes, it should. India is the world’s largest English-speaking country, with

strong historic links with Britain and a rapidly growing middle class, hungry for an international education. I do not know whether Chinese students see Oxford in the same light, but we should at least be asking that question: China has, or will soon have, the largest number of university students on the planet, and even the tiny minority that wants to study abroad represents the world’s largest cohort of students studying overseas.

A DELICATE BALANCE

But can we change our ‘brand’ without changing the fundamental nature of what we do? That is a more difficult question. Other universities jump through all sorts of hoops to woo students. One recent commentator argued that “Placing the name of the city first, as in Southampton University, emphasises the relationship with the host city; placing the word university first, as in University of Southampton emphasises the academic aspects of the university.” His point was that, if your university is in a depressing sort of city, it might be best to put the location last. Stick to ‘the University of Basra’ – students will prefer it to ‘Basra University’.

American universities, even very successful ones, also worry constantly about their brand. Williams College, a liberal-arts school in Massachusetts which sends us 26 Junior Year students each year, studiously monitors its ‘head-to-head’ in admissions statistics: what are the chances that a student offered places at both Williams and another university will accept Williams? (The overwhelming majority plump for Williams.) It also knows whether students are happy with their experience at Williams, compared with the happiness ratings of students elsewhere (again, Williams comes tops).

Oxford colleges rarely pay that sort of attention to their students’ experience, but that may now start to change. Top American universities such as Harvard, Princeton and Yale – and yes, Williams College – are offering needs-blind admissions to foreign students with family incomes firmly in the middle classes, and not just those from poor homes. It may now be cheaper for a bright British student to go to university in Cambridge, Mass than Cambridge, UK. Once that point sinks in, and Oxford finds that it has to work harder to attract the cleverest British undergraduates, then the concept of ‘brand’ and the need to promote it may acquire a new relevance. But it would be sad if that concept were merely about sporting facilities, famous alumni and mediaeval buildings, and did not also celebrate the innocence of learning for learning’s sake. ♣



Mysterious Figures in Our Midst

After decades of intrigue, antique photographs have revealed the identity of some of College's most enigmatic characters.

BY HELEN ORCHARD, CHAPLAIN

For almost 150 years there have been six figures watching over the various goings-on in the front quad. I refer not to the porters, but to the six saints who rest on plinths at the very top of the Chapel's buttresses. There are 15 plinths in all and, although all were intended to be filled, only six received inhabitants. The work of cutting and replacing worn stone on the external facia of the building this year provided the opportunity for a better look at these statues and the repair of two, who had lost various limbs. However, the task of identifying one of them was less straightforward than expected.

The first two were easy for anyone with a basic knowledge of Christian iconography: St. Peter carries his characteristic set of keys and St. Matthew holds a book on which is carved an angelic man, the symbol of this evangelist. The College archives contain a bill for these statues from the sculptor John Birnie Philip, who carved for Gilbert Scott, the Chapel's architect. The bill is dated 1861 and amounts to £80 for both statues.

The second two were ordered in 1876, this time from architectural sculptors Farmer & Brindley. They were cut from stone of a lesser quality, and have deteriorated to a far greater extent than the others. The third figure had lost both arms, and the fourth, St. Andrew, had lost his hands, his feet and most of his distinctive cross. They would have made quite an impact falling from 60ft! The final two figures were commissioned in 1879, again from Farmer & Brindley. The fifth is St. James the Great with his pilgrim staff and drinking gourd, and the sixth is St. Philip, who holds a cross.

THE THIRD STATUE

The identity of the third statue remained elusive for some time. With its feminine face St. John was an obvious contender, but the only symbol present was a palm branch – the emblem of martyrdom – and John lived to a ripe old age. There was no record in the College or Gilbert Scott archives of who the 15 saints were intended to be. One assumption is the 12 apostles accompanied by the Virgin Mary and St. Thomas of Canterbury (to whom, with St. Peter, the chapel is dedicated) and perhaps St. Paul, but this is a guess.

Eventually, photographs sourced from the Oxfordshire Heritage Search facility provided the answer. A picture taken by Henry Taunt in the 1890s was digitally enlarged, revealing that the

third saint originally carried a chalice in his right hand, out of which something protruded. This definitely identified him as John the Evangelist. A tradition popularised by the medieval 'Golden Legend' holds that St. John was handed a chalice of poison by the pagan priest at Ephesus. As he blessed the cup, the poison rose up in the form of serpents' heads, thus preserving him.

The photograph was invaluable in enabling the sculptor Corin Johnson to reconstruct the arms of the statue. Now, after about 100 years without them, St. John has a new pair of arms and there is, once more, a poisoned chalice in Exeter College!



ABOVE: ST. ANDREW IS TAKEN TO THE MASON'S YARD. RIGHT: REPAIRING ST. ANDREW WOULD HAVE MEANT CUTTING OUT OVER 50% OF THE OLD STONE, SO IT WAS DECIDED PREFERABLE TO HAVE A NEW ONE CARVED. SCULPTOR CORIN JOHNSON MAKES A START AT JOSLIN'S YARD.



News From Old Members

A big 'thank you' to the many Old Members who have kept us up-to-date with their recent news. You'll find some of the highlights listed here.

It was wonderful to see an increase in last year's number of contributions to this section. We hope that you continue to share your news with the Exeter community by sending in the enclosed form or updating us in the Development Office via e-mail, post or phone. Again, your contact details will not be included unless you ask us to do so.

Marriages, births, deaths, honours, appointments and publications will continue to be reported in the Exeter College Association Register – please send news of those on the enclosed form or to: The Editor of the Register, Exeter College, Oxford, OX1 3DP, UK.

1930 We note the passing this year of **Sir David Serpell** who was not only one of our distinguished Old Members but also an Honorary Fellow of the College. Sir David was the first Permanent Secretary of the Department of the Environment. His brother, son and granddaughter all attended Exeter, as well.

1939 Sadly, **John Hagger** died on 9th September of 2007. We received a notice from his son Edward, who recalled his father's great affection for the College. Edward wrote that his father "was of that extraordinary generation that went up as a 19 year-old in September 1939 before being called up in 1940 and not returning until September 1947 to complete his undergraduate studies after years of the most gruelling war service." He also noted that his father didn't have particular difficulty settling back into College life but spoke more of the dons than he did any of his more junior fellow undergraduates.

1946 **Sir Sydney Kentridge** was named in April among the Times's List of 100 Most Influential Lawyers in England.

1950 **Sophie Chang** informed us that her grandfather, **Tan Sri Datuk Chang Min Tat**, died peacefully at the age of 92

on 27th September 2007. She wrote that he greatly enjoyed the time he spent at Exeter, which shaped the rest of his life, and that he had many fond memories and stories which he would often share with all those around him.

1951 After a brave struggle with cancer, **John Barratt** died in August 2007. He had dedicated his career to developing diplomacy, and held the position of Director of the South African Institute of International Affairs at Jan Smuts House from 1967 until his retirement in 1994. During that time, he played a vital role in expanding the Institute, raising its profile and steering it through the difficulties of apartheid.

1952 **The Reverend Father Desmond M. Buike** will be celebrating his 50th anniversary of ordination to the Anglican priesthood on Sunday 21st September 2008 in St. Helen's Church, Carlin How, Saltburn-on-Sea. He will be celebrating a sung mass that day at 10.00, by kind permission of Father Tim Whitwell, Rector of Loftus and Carlin How. Father Des and his wife Dorothy will welcome friends at the mass.

Lord David Williamson has written to inform us of his appointment to the Privy Council in 2007.

1960 We lost another member of the Exeter community when **Gerald Howat** died of a stroke on 10th October 2007. Along with his extensive teaching career, he was a prolific author. He wrote several history textbooks, edited various dictionaries and was biographer of several notable cricketers. During his retirement, Gerald was the *Daily Telegraph's* schools' cricket correspondent as well as Associate Editor of the Oxford Dictionary of National Biography, to which he contributed over 50 notices. His autobiography, *Cricket All My Life*, was published shortly before his death.

1962 The College was proud that one of our own, the **Reverend Peter Beacham**,

received an OBE for his work at English Heritage. You can read more about this work on Page 39.

1963 **Sir Ivor Crewe**, Old Member and Honorary Fellow of Exeter, became the Master of University College at the end of July. He was previously Vice Chancellor of Essex University and President of Universities UK.

1964 **Richard Taylor**, currently Professor of Continuing Education and Lifelong Learning at the University of Cambridge, was appointed in 2007 as Chair of the Trustees of the Workers' Educational Association (WEA), and awarded honorary life membership of the National Institute of Adult Continuing Education (NIACE) in recognition of his role as Chair of the Policy Committee and Trustee. He would be pleased to hear of any members with interests in adult education and lifelong learning (rkst2@cam.ac.uk).

1965 **Philip Pullman** shares with us several pieces of good news. His book *Once Upon a Time in the North* was published by David Fickling Books in April this year. On Saturday 7th June in Washington, DC, he was given the International Humanist Award by the International Humanist and Ethical Union. A week later, he was awarded an honorary degree by the Open University.

1966 In April, **Roger Alton** was confirmed as the new editor of *The Independent*.

Richard Lavers (rdlavers@hotmail.com) got in touch to tell us that his eldest son is now at Oxford (St. John's) reading Biology whilst his younger son will read Theology and Philosophy at Bristol.

1967 A testament to lifelong learning, **Noel Robinson** has just completed Part III of the Maths Tripos in Cambridge.

1971 **David Warren** was appointed Her Majesty's Ambassador to Japan in



succession to Sir Graham Fry. He took up his post in July 2008, his third stint in Tokyo for the Foreign Office.

1977 Congratulations to **David Blower**, who was promoted in the spring from head of the mathematics department at Joseph Chamberlain Sixth Form College to an Assistant Principal. He now has responsibility for management information systems, personnel and finance – a tall order in many ways!

Chisanga Puta-Chekwe, one of our year-group volunteers, is usually in touch with us from Canada. However, this summer he wrote to us from Zambia, where he is currently on a sabbatical from his position as Chair of the Ontario Social Benefite Tribunal. He is now working as Zambia Country Manager for First Quantum Minerals limited in Lusaka.

1982 On 5th July this year, **Phil Conway** hosted a gala dinner in College to celebrate the launch of his new non-profit social enterprise, Cool2Care – an organisation that works to recruit, train and place carers of disabled children. The inspiration came from the childcare challenges Phil and his wife Keiko face in raising their son Shaun, who has physical and learning disabilities. Phil has addressed his personal challenges in a way that utilises his skills for broad social benefit. www.cool2care.co.uk

1983 **Chris Carter** has written a new book, *Parapsychology and the Sceptics*. This book takes readers on a journey through history and science, explaining how skeptics have gone to extraordinary lengths to deny, distort and suppress evidence. It includes many interesting anecdotal reports, involving historical figures such as Lincoln and Churchill, and it has received praise from scientists and philosophers all over the world.

1988 **Christian Lantwin**, based in Germany with wife Christina and their two children, was with NEC and is now with CSC, a consultancy.

1989 **Nathan Hicks** wrote in to announce the newest addition to his family: daughter Louisa, born 23 November 2007. She and his wife Åsa are both doing well, and their son, Mattias (now two years old) has so far been very affectionate and helpful. Nathan can be reached at nshicks@hotmail.com.

1990 Still focusing on oil and energy, **Pat Graham** was elected partner at McKinsey & Company in December.

1992 **Kenneth K. Mwenda**, currently serving as Senior Counsel in the Legal Vice-Presidency of the World Bank, received a Doctorate of Laws (LLD) in March from Rhodes University in South Africa. This degree can be earned only after exceptional scholarship and after receiving a PhD.

1993 **James Renshaw** has written *In Search of the Greeks*, an introduction to the societies of Classical Greece written specifically for students and teachers of Classical Civilisation at GCSE and which will also be of considerable interest to those involved in drama courses and citizenship classes.

1997 **Dorothy Kennedy** has been appointed to the Public Advisory Board of Canada's Gulf Island National Park Reserve, a park spread over 15 islands, islets and marine areas on the coast of British Columbia.

1998 The International Human Rights Committee of the Law Society and the Junior Lawyers Division awarded **Ian Clarke** with the top prize in this year's Graham Turnbull essay competition. Ian won the competition, open to all law students, trainee solicitors, pupil barristers and newly qualified solicitors and barristers in England and Wales, with his essay entitled "Is human rights law relevant in combating poverty and social injustice?".

2001 Thanks to **Tom Cochrane** (tomdcochrane@gmail.com) for sending us news on not one Old Member, but two: he and **Emma Naylor** (2003) became engaged this year. The wedding date is set for 1st November this year.

2002 Since going down from Exeter in 2005, **Oliver Lomas** has continued his clinical medical education at Oxford. We were thrilled to hear that this year he won the Sir Roger Bannister Prize for the best performance in Neurology in the Year.

2005 Winner of the 2007 Delyte and Dorothy Morris Doctoral Fellowship, **Seth Vannatta** (corwin@siu.edu) also published *Radical Empiricism and Husserlian Metaphysics* in *The Pluralist* 2, no. 3 (2007). 📖



BENNETT BOSKEY WITH HIS AMERICAN LAW INSTITUTE AWARD, RECEIVED IN DECEMBER 2007

News from our Friends and Fellows

Bennett Boskey, a Friend of the College and Honorary Fellow, was awarded the American Law Institute's second-ever Distinguished Service Award Last December 2007 – a hand-formed glass torch with a soaring blue flame. This award recognises members of the Institute who have, over many years, played a major role in the Institute and its projects by accepting significant burdens as an officer or committee chair and helping to keep the Institute on a steady course as the world's greatest private law-reform organisation. Mr Boskey's commitment was also recognised by the renaming of the ALI and ALI-ABA library and studio at the Philadelphia headquarters as 'The Bennett Boskey Library and Studio'.

Having been a member of the ALI since 1951 and Treasurer since 1975, Mr Boskey was recognised by the Council for his long and outstanding service to the Institute and his many contributions to its work. He has also just published a book of his selected writings entitled *Some Joys of Lawyering*.

At the beginning of July, the Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr Rowan Williams, awarded one of ten Lambeth Degrees to the **Very Reverend John Drury**. This former Chaplain of the College (from 1969 to 1973) was recognised for his theological scholarship, the interest he aroused in religious art and for his contribution to liturgy and church music while serving as Dean of King's College, Cambridge and Dean of Christ Church, Oxford.

Sir John Rowlinson, Emeritus Fellow, received the Sidney Edelstein Award for 2008 for the history of chemistry from the American Chemical Society. 📖

Command and Control within a UN Divisional Headquarters

Nigel Dawson (Lieutenant Commander Royal Navy, formerly Advisor to the UN Mission in the Democratic Republic of Congo) looks to the past and finds it rich in lessons for the future of UN military operations.

BY NIGEL DAWSON, 2007 HUDSON VISITING FELLOW



“What experience and history teach is this: that nations and governments have never learned anything from history, or acted upon lessons they might have drawn from it”

George Wilhelm Friedrich Hegel, 1832

By definition every major military operation in which the United Nations has been involved has been undertaken by a multinational coalition, to a greater or lesser extent.

Command and Control has been a primary source of tension among participants in multinational operations – a tension that generally is manifest as a political concern over which the commander will exercise control of the operation, and the extent of his or her authority. As Winston

Churchill said prior to WWII, “The history of all coalitions is a tale of the reciprocal complaints of allies.”

Command and Control remains a subject, which, if ignored, will guarantee failure, but if embraced will enhance significantly the chances of a successful outcome. That said, it must not be taken as a means to castigate the military; it also has its roots within the political arena. Effective two-way communication, discussion and debate must be encouraged in all aspects of the multinational operation, particularly in a mission which proclaims integration as its byword.

Within the Eastern Division of MONUC (the UN Mission in the Democratic Republic of Congo), effort has been applied to inhibit the quote that starts this essay, by drawing upon the lessons learned from United Nations Operations



**BELOW LEFT:
NIGEL DAWSON GETS
A FIRST-HAND
PERSPECTIVE OF
THE SITUATION IN
THE DEMOCRATIC
REPUBLIC OF CONGO**

in both Somalia (UNOSOM II) and Bosnia (UNPROFOR).

UNOSOM II – SOMALIA

Somalia, December 1992, saw Operation Restore Hope begin, in which the United States led and provided military forces to a UN-sponsored coalition known as the United Task Force (UNITAF). This force involved contributions by more than 30 nations and was intended to bridge the gap until the situation in Somalia stabilised and operations could be turned over to a permanent UN force.

In UNOSOM II, the command arrangements reflected the fact that the operation was to take place under UN control. The UN Force Commander in Somalia was Lieutenant General Cevik Bir, a Turkish officer, and his deputy was an American, Major General Thomas M. Montgomery. In addition to his role as deputy to Lieutenant General Bir, Major General Montgomery was also 'dual-hatted' as Commander, US Forces Somalia. The potential for conflict in this dual-hatting of command relationships was clear and proved to be a significant roadblock to the unity of command.

Human nature and inherent loyalties must be taken into account when selecting the commander of a multinational force. Every effort must be applied to ensure allegiance to the mission irrespective of the nationalities of the forces the commander has under his or her command.

UNPROFOR – YUGOSLAVIA

In the Former Republic of Yugoslavia, a UN force operated jointly with NATO forces. The differences in command and control were immediately apparent. NATO believed it had three clearly defined missions: to enforce a No Fly Zone (NFZ); to protect UNPROFOR with Close Air Support (CAS); and to conduct strikes to protect UN designated safe areas.

In reality, these missions were not so clearly defined because the UN did not share the same willingness to use force. The UN had legitimate reasons for not wanting to use force to the same extent as NATO. Enforcement of the NFZ, especially with respect to helicopters, posed a risk of shooting down non-combatants. Because UNPROFOR personnel had to call for CAS missions, they risked being seen as 'party to the conflict'. This perception that UNPROFOR had

'chosen sides' hindered its ability to negotiate cease-fires and risked making its personnel targets. Air strikes risked retaliation against UNPROFOR for NATO actions; for instance, UNPROFOR personnel were used as 'human shields to deter attacks on potential targets'. While both NATO and the UN had valid arguments for using or not using force, the lack of agreement demonstrated a lack of unity of effort. Since there was no controlling authority, there was no means to resolve this lack of unity.

Perhaps, as a consequence of this, MONUC and in particular E Division has the controlling authority with no such parallel chain; therefore there can be no lack of demonstrable agreement.

IMPACT ON PEACEKEEPING

The presence of peacekeepers significantly reduces the risk of a return to violence and civil unrest. Security in post-conflict countries will normally require an external military presence for a long time, and a commitment by both sending and recipient governments. During the first post-war decade, domestic politicians are liable to play a waiting game rather than building the peace, so firms are likely to be wary of investing. In addition, citizens are likely to grow impatient for foreign troops to leave. To be effective, an external presence requires troops with a mandate to fight to preserve peace, as well as contributing governments willing to accept casualties. In return for this external security guarantee, the post-conflict government should be required radically to downsize its own army. It has to learn to rule by consent, rather than aggression. While the military reduce in size, there is likely to be a demand for an expanded police force to deal with the crime wave as the violent diversify from war to crime.

In the relative stability created by a robust military position, non-governmental organisations and other UN agencies step in to develop a sound economic basis for development. A good current example of this is found in the villages of Tchomina and Kasenyi in Ituri province. The peaceful situation has led the community to develop, and the population to increase steadily. Supporting infrastructure now needs to develop. If examples such as this can be created in several locations, then the time will be right for a staged draw-down of MONUC. If development does not occur, the situation will again degenerate into banditry and violence. 

“The most contentious aspect of coalition operations is the degree of day-to-day control national authorities will have over the employment of their own forces”

**Anthony J. Rice
Colonel, British Army**

Into the Wild: from the Isis to the Zambezi

An Old Member writes about the opportunity of a lifetime rowing in Zambia – and the dangers that lurked in the African deep.

BY REBECCA TING (2005, ENGLISH)



When I graduated from Exeter in 2005, I had rowed in the Women's 1st VIII for three years and represented Oxford in the lightweight blue boat in my final year. On moving to work for Teddy Hall, I had enjoyed two years as stroke of the Headship Crew in Summer Eights and bought a single scull of my own, but had reached the stage where I wasn't really sure where my rowing career was going to take me. Then I received an email:

"Would you like to go to Zambia to race in an international regatta on the Zambezi?"

That wasn't a hard question to answer.

The biennial Livingstone Regatta was held for the third time in September 2007, inviting crews from the US and South Africa, with Oxford and Cambridge representing Great Britain. For the first time, regatta organisers were keen to have Zimbabwe represented, but because of the political difficulties of forming an entire crew of Zimbabwean athletes, a few honorary members were required. This is where I came in. Racing as the 'Friends of Zimbabwe', we were a scratch crew competing against international crews who had been training together for several months.

As rowing boats aren't common in Zambia, the South African national team had driven the racing boats up to Livingstone via Botswana, and each crew had flown its own set of blades into the country. The canoe boat club is located about three miles upstream of the Victoria Falls, right next to a game park. At this particular point, the Zambezi is home to a variety of animals and though some were dangerous, I had been reassured by previous competitors and the regatta's organisers that there was "not much" to fear. The hippos rarely overturned boats, and the

crocodiles were not dangerous unless provoked, so the trained hunters with rifles on the launches that accompanied the crews in training were really just a precaution then...

The 'Friends of Zim' got straight to work, and after deciding a crew order we embarked on our first outing. I have to admit that it was with some trepidation that I pushed off the landing stage. The night before, a crocodile had snatched a horse from the local polo club, and many of the female hippos had been acting threateningly, protecting their young.

After our first half hour on the water, I realised how destructive to the rhythm of the Eight it is to look out at your blade and see a clump of hippos mere inches from the end. Even our seasoned African rowers were fazed by the experience.

RACE DAY

Despite the eccentric training conditions, by race day we were as ready as we could be, and felt confident going into the 500m sprint race. Conditions were windy, and the stake-boat start was slightly skewed so the lane draw made a huge difference to the race. Stuck on the near side with a firm cross wind from the near bank, we went over the course trying desperately not to crash into the Oxford crew next to us but were delighted to cross the line within touch of them. The second race over 2k was a longer, more painful re-enactment of the 500m. South Africa and Oxford shot ahead off the start, leaving us to contest with Cambridge for the third place honours. Sadly, over the longer course our different styles of rowing and lack of time together as a crew showed, and we crossed the line a

"The trained hunters with rifles that accompanied the crews were really just a precaution..."



ABOVE "FRIENDS OF ZIM" IN FULL FLIGHT, AND NERVOUS MOMENTS ON THE START (BELOW) THE VICTORIA FALLS

length and a half behind. As a naturally competitive person, I find it difficult to go into a race knowing that you cannot win, but we learnt as a crew that it was a kind of victory not to be completely annihilated.

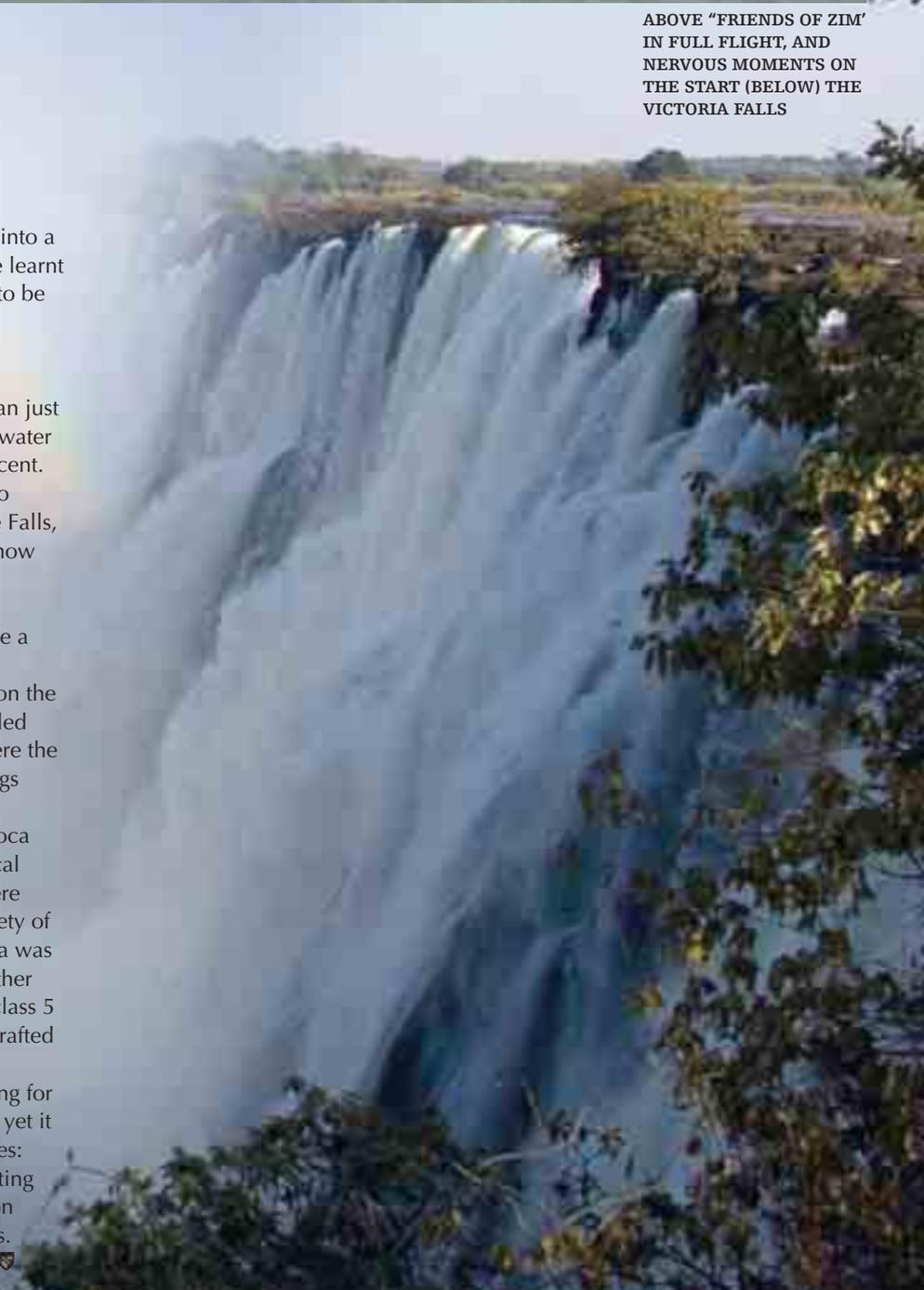
DISCOVERING ZAMBIA

There was much more to do in Zambia than just row. Even in September, which is the low water season, the Victoria Falls are truly magnificent. A 20-minute walk from the hotel took us to Livingstone Island at the very centre of the Falls, which some enterprising locals had somehow 'privatised' (enforcing this with a group of AK47-toting guards) to be able to charge admission. To be fair, we were glad to have a guide, as there were some substantial undercurrents, whirlpools and quicksand on the way to 'The Devil's Armchair', a rock-walled pool right against the edge of the falls where the brave can sit on a ledge and hang their legs down into oblivion.

Thanks to sponsorship from Barclays, Coca Cola, British Airways and a plethora of local Livingstone businesses, all competitors were treated to incredible hospitality and a variety of adrenaline-filled activities. After the regatta was over, the international competition took other forms, with the crews battling it out over class 5 rapids in white water rafts and in locally crafted mukolo canoes.

Rowing is a very demanding sport, calling for awkward hours and monotonous training, yet it can afford the most incredible opportunities: from the prestige and ceremony of competing at Henley, to the sunrises to be snatched on the Isis at 6am, to racing in other countries.

I can't wait to see what comes up next! 



Putting Names to Faces

If you know which names are missing from these line-ups, please let us know.



These photos were printed in the 2007 edition of Exon. Thanks to Henry Brown, Tim Brown, David Culver, John Horn, David Japes, Michael Lightfoot, John Lister, Kelvin Paisley, Ken Waller and David Wayne for helping us to identify so many faces.

1967 MATRICULANDS

Back Row (left to right): ?, Nicholas Kadar, ?, ?, Tim Harper, Henry Kloppenburg, SC Leung **5th Row:** Michael Langley, Peter Emery, Roger Elliott, Christopher Booth, Stuart Bellamy, Tim Brown, Raymond Draper, Kelvin Paisley, Alan Lee (a.k.a Clive), MP Griffiths, Philip Radcliffe, Peter Lewis, Roger Pearson, Robin Taylor **4th Row:** Christopher Shorley, Stephen J Suzman, Anthony McBride, ?, Mike Crabbe, ?, Peter Coulling, Arnold Adler, Alan Green, Gareth Jones, John Davy, ?, Helmut Klumm, Michael McClure, Charles Palliser **3rd Row:** Richard Johnston, Noel Robinson, Richard Schofield, Mike King, Giles Duncan, John Hall, Gregory Hill, John Gray, Iain Webb-Wilson, Michael Richardson, David Watson, David Norgrove, Charles Oram, Nicolas Lethbridge, Robert Ingram, ? **2nd Row:** Dave Parsons, Francis Hayes, James Allman, Phil Booth, Anthony Tebby, Jeremy Pratt, Graham Curtis, Henry Brown, ?, Philip Lowe, Sean Lyle, Christopher Hawker, MJ Lloyd, Malcom Fain, Hugh Bevan, Rodney Jenkins, Michael Krantz **Front Row:** Clive Cousins, John Carroll, Brian Hillyard, Thomas A. Clover, Alan Bean, Henry Kyabukasa, Trevor Mills, Richard Landon, Michael Schultz, Gordon Read, Colin Parker, Ian Parker, David Campbell, R. Greer, Keith Bickerstaffe, Peter Bell



1957 BUSTERS

Sent in by Ian Philip (1956) and published in Exon 2007 as '1958 Busters', this photo has been re-identified as that of the 1957 Busters.

Back Row: Malcom Brown, Simon Cornish-Bowden, Gordon Halliday, Keith Hall
Standing: Alan Taylor, Roger Horrell, Peter Stafford, Ian Phillip, Chris Heald, Hugh Barrett, Robert Armstrong, Eric Locker?, Vic Kemp, Bob Street
Seated: David McWilliam, Chiki Ranganathan?, Roger Forshaw, John "Dad" O'Callaghan, Peter Welch / Roger St, Roger Wood
Front Row: Alan Seager, Don Sniegowski, Eric Wilkinson, John Horn



1947-1948 ATHLETICS TEAM

Can you help us find out who is in this fantastic athletics team photograph taken in the 1947-48 season? If you are in this picture or know who some of the athletes are, please email development@exeter.ox.ac.uk.

Back Row: Paul Clarke, ?, ?, ?, ?, ?, ?
Seated: ?, ?, ?, ?, ?
Front Row: ?



Greig Barr (1917-2008)

Greig Barr, a former Rector of Exeter College, died in April, aged 90. Former colleague Jim Hiddleston reflects on the man who is held in fond memory and great respect by those who knew and worked with him.

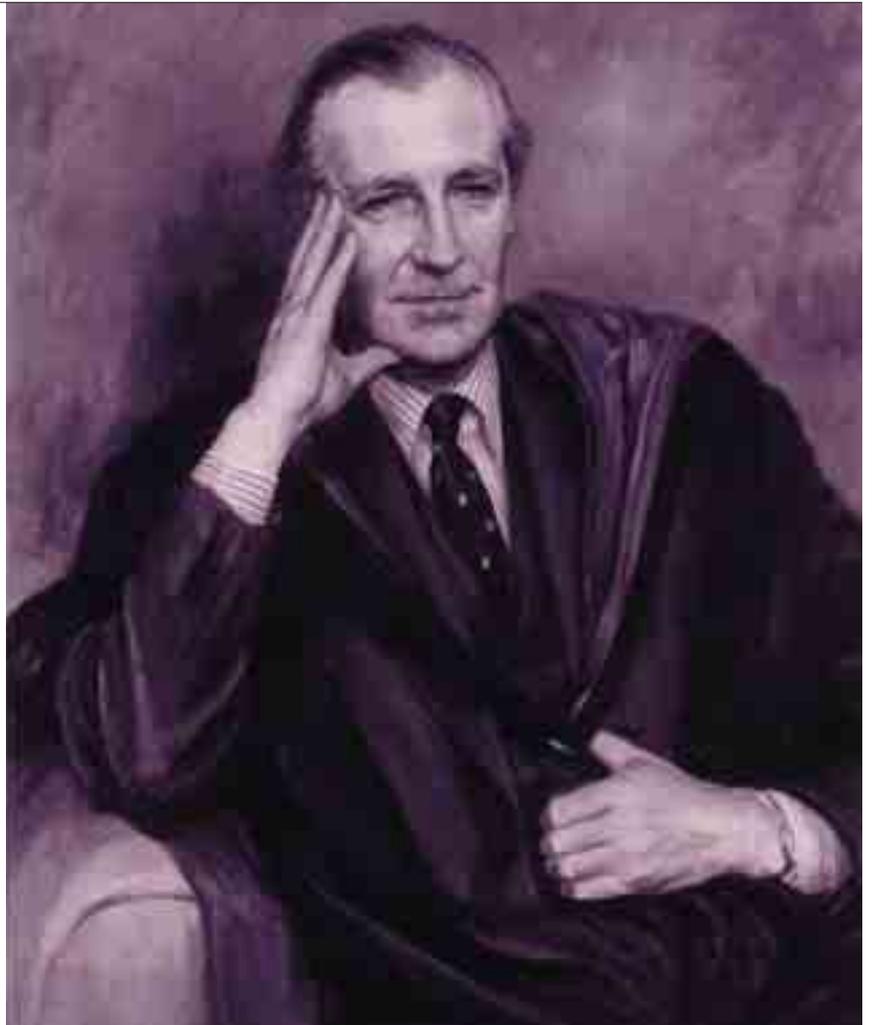
BY JIM HIDDLESTON, EMERITUS FELLOW IN MODERN LANGUAGES

Greig Barr was brought up in Glasgow where he attended primary school before boarding at Sedbergh in Cumbria, where he was to become head of house and head boy, and later in life Chairman of Governors. From Sedbergh he went up to Magdalen as a Demy to read Modern History, winning the Stanhope Essay Prize, and graduating with a First in 1939. His war career was outstanding. He held the rank of Major in Northern Ireland, served for some time in Europe, and in December 1944 became battery commander of the 96th Royal Devon Yeomanry. He left for India in January 1945, taking over as commanding officer with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel at the end of July. Facing the absence of civil government on the west coast of Malaya, Greig's task as commanding officer was to bring order into the economy, schools and police force in his area. By universal agreement, this was accomplished by Greig with significant success, at the extraordinary age of just 28.

A TRUE EXONIAN

After the war, he returned to Oxford where he was elected to a Fellowship at Exeter. As was the custom, he taught a wide range of subjects, from the Tudors to the Twentieth Century, and though his main interests lay in the 16th and 17th Centuries, he had nothing of the narrow specialisation of modern academics. His main duty, he felt, was to his students: to tutor them for the Final Honour School, but also to prepare them for later life by developing in them the clarity of thought and expression. Above all values, he emphasised the decorum and decency necessary for responsible leadership. First and foremost a College man, he knew Exeter inside out and was selflessly devoted to it in office and in retirement.

It was as Rector of the College that Greig made his greatest contribution. Under Greig's leadership, trust, loyalty and transparency prevailed. There were no nods or winks, no sense of insecurity if you left a room earlier than the others. He was straight and even-handed with the Fellows and junior members. He treated



their presidents and office holders as equals. He gained their respect and fostered in them self respect through the office it was their honour to fill. Under him the College was run as an academic institution first, but also rather like a House in a public school, or a family. Exeter has for some considerable time now regarded and defined itself as the 'friendly College', and it is in large measure thanks to Greig that this has become so.

He was a first-rate administrator, going about the College's business with a quiet and undemonstrative efficiency, with none of the huff, puff and inflated self-importance of those who cannot handle responsibility. Paperwork was kept to a minimum, thanks to his prodigious memory and the ever-present envelopes he produced from his inside pockets on which he scribbled notes and decisions.

He declared himself unconcerned about

"First and foremost a College man, he knew Exeter inside out and was selflessly devoted to it"

what he delighted in calling 'hanky-panky in the dorm', following the admission of women under his Rectorship.

He was polite and considerate to a fault, a modest and oddly shy, gentle man: typically, he would have no retirement dinner.

Greig was deeply shaken by the premature death in 1988 of his wife, Eleni, but in his later years he enjoyed the love, care and comfort of his second wife, Valerie. Some years ago a birthday card from his sons could be seen on his mantelpiece with the simple inscription 'Super Dad'. Indeed. But also super husband, soldier, teacher, Rector, colleague and friend. 

Old Members Association

Membership at Exeter is for life: here's how to stay involved.



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 will 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 Master's 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 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 degrees such as MChem are eligible only 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 on bed & breakfast in College at a rate of £44 per person per night in rooms with communal facilities and £66 per person per night for an en-suite room or Fellows Guest Room. Normally, bookings can be taken only outside of Full Term, and availability will depend on other residential bookings. Please contact the Assistant Steward on 01865 279654 to check availability and book a room. Old Members are also eligible for discounts at the Old Bank Hotel, the Old Parsonage Hotel and the Tower House Hotel in Oxford. You will need to produce your Oxford Alumni Card to secure this discount.

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 (preferably by e-mail: graduation@exeter.ox.ac.uk; or telephone: 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 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 (preferably by e-mail: graduation@exeter.ox.ac.uk; or telephone: 01865 279648) for a full list of Degree Days and to register for your MA.

I want to sign up for High Table – whom 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 this 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 we receive.

I read something about a specific event that I'm interested in, but I've not received an invitation – whom should I contact? Contact the Alumni Officer (01865 279619; development@exeter.ox.ac.uk). We often target event invitations at specific interest groups. Also, 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 Information Officer (01865 279664; 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

Development Office
Write to: The Development Office,
Exeter College, Oxford, OX1 3DP
Tel.: +44 1865 279619
Email: development@exeter.ox.ac.uk

My Magical Memories of Exeter

The swinging Sixties? Chris Lange reflects on the essentials of College life: good wine, great company and getting one over on the Administration.

BY CHRIS LANGE (1961, MEDICINE)



I arrived at Oxford in September 1961 during the St. Giles Fair and there were no vacancies at any hotels, or any of the rooms suggested by the Delegacy of Lodgings. Tired and without alternatives, I was reliant on the kindness of strangers and spent my first night on the sofa of a railway switchman, who was going off duty and kindly asked if I needed "a place to kip for the night". The next day I found a home in a Gypsy Caravan situated in the back garden of a house at the foot of Headington Hill until I was able to present myself at College.

ALL WORK AND NO PLAY?

Upon my arrival at College, Rector Kenneth Wheare informed me that, as an overseas student, I had preference to live in College. He even showed me where to place my bicycle to climb the Fellows' Garden wall to gain entrance after hours. However, he also noted the extreme shortage of space in College, so

I found suitable digs at the top of Headington Hill, near my laboratory and bicycled down the hill every evening for dinner in Hall. A major attraction of the JCR, besides the fellowship, was its wine cellar filled to the ceiling with St. Emilion 1956, then thought to be the wine of the century (it later turned out to be the second best year of the century, with 1961 surpassing it, but the latter was still too young to drink). Every evening, in groups of four, we put down our half crowns to share the wine of the century to wash down sumptuous feasts in Hall. Since the Dons had no access to our wine cellar, they would often invite pairs of us to join them at High Table (each bringing a bottle of our wine). It was a fair trade however as we were able to enjoy the gourmet fare offered at High Table and the Dons got to enjoy our wonderful wine. After dinner we retired to the JCR, patronised the Turl Street pubs, or joined in the fun at the Union.

After a pleasant talk on arrival with Greig Barr, my Moral Tutor, I didn't hear from him again until near the end of Term when he invited me and a fellow student to dine at his home just outside Oxford. His wife was an excellent cook and being of Greek descent took a special interest in the young ladies from Greece studying in Oxford's language schools. So while at dinner, I was lucky enough to be flanked by two beautiful

young Greek damsels. At the end of the evening, as I gave my thanks to my hostess and host, I thanked him for the wonderful company and enquired if this was arranged because he was my Moral tutor, and I had not yet come to him with any moral problems. He roared with laughter.

Life in Oxford was not all work, and I became very interested in political activity at the University. When I arrived, PPE was taught by a rather conservative faculty. A group of us, to the Left of the Tories, arranged a series of counter-lectures to be held at the same time as the scheduled official lectures, but to be delivered by many Left Labour MPs, the

"A major attraction of the JCR besides the fellowship, was its wine cellar filled to the ceiling with St. Emilion 1956"

editor of the *New Statesman*, the political cartoonists Vicky and Low, etc. They all came and lectured gratis, glad of the opportunity to interact with interested Oxford students. It soon became apparent to the University Administration that no one was attending the official lectures. When we refused to change the time of our lectures, they then asked us what it would take for us to cease and desist altogether. We replied that we would do so when the University provided a new, more balanced official lecture series taught by Faculty representing the full political spectrum. They agreed, and the next year we no longer needed to offer our alternative. Thus, when Bill Clinton arrived, he had the opportunity for a good education which I am proud to have taken a part in creating. (Hilary Clinton is now my junior Senator.)

I have some wonderful memories of Exeter and look forward to the College's 700th anniversary in 2014. 🏰

Chris Lange matriculated as an advanced student in medicine at Exeter College in 1961, and received his doctorate in 1968.



FELLOWS' GARDEN



Oxford University Society

The University is alive and thriving beyond its stone walls in the form of the worldwide Oxford University Society.

CAROLINE CAIN, DEPUTY DIRECTOR OF ALUMNI RELATIONS,
UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD

The Oxford University Society is the alumni association for the University of Oxford. The Society is an organisation within the University that brings together Oxford alumni and encourages and co-ordinates their support for the University, other than that concerned with fundraising. Its mission is to foster alumni interest and goodwill in University affairs by encouraging intellectual and emotional ties between members and their University.

A branch of the Oxford University Society is a group of Oxford alumni in a particular region, or part of the world. Each branch is run by volunteers and is a means for graduates to keep in touch with each other and with their alma mater. Oxford University Society branches meet at least twice each year, and offer events and activities for Oxford alumni in the given area. In certain overseas areas, some of the branches are joint Oxford & Cambridge Societies.

At the moment there are 38 Oxford alumni branches in the UK, catering to more than 100,000 alumni. Outside the

UK, the Society has 142 branches in over 60 countries, reaching more than 70,000 alumni.

STAYING INVOLVED

OUS branch activities usually fall into the following categories: social, academic, professional networking, student awards schemes and schools' outreach. Joining a branch can mean attending dinners, drinks receptions and tours, speed dating, career networking, hearing prominent academics and alumni speak, and encouraging young people to apply to Oxford. It's a great way to reconnect with the University and with other Oxonians living locally! To find a branch near you, please visit: www.alumni.ox.ac.uk/networks. If you don't see a branch nearby, but would like to find out more about setting one up, we'd love to hear from you. Please email the University Alumni Office: uk.branches@alumni.ox.ac.uk, if you live in the UK, or, overseas, branches@alumni.ox.ac.uk, if you live in another part of the world. We look forward to hearing from you! 🇬🇧

One of Exeter's Old Members heads up the East Kent Alumni Network Branch.

TALBOT PENNER (1966, VICTORIAN LITERATURE)

The East Kent Branch was started in 1986 after the then Secretary of the Society, Dr Hurren, contacted all those living in East Kent for whom he had records. There were originally about 40 members, and for some time the Branch concentrated on a few social functions. After the Society was expanded to include all Oxonians, membership stabilised at around 100 active members. The social side of the Branch continues, with an AGM and lunch in September, a wine and cheese party in November, a winter pub lunch, some activity in the spring (usually associated with Oxford), and a summer garden party.

Two years ago, Exeter hosted a lunch for a coach trip that originated in Canterbury, and featured an excellent talk and recital by our organ scholar. Five years ago, the Branch introduced a grant programme, funded by contributions from our active members, to provide financial assistance to Oxford undergraduates from East Kent for relevant summer activities. A total of fifteen grants (£8,500) have been made, including four this year for £2000.

The recipients are asked to be our guests at the AGM, and give a short report of their summer's work, which has proved very popular with our Branch members. Unfortunately, we have yet to receive an application from an Exeter student, much to my dismay. Perhaps this will change. 🇬🇧

EXETER'S HONORARY FELLOWS

Mr Martin Amis
Sir Ronald Arculus
Professor David Armstrong
Dr John Ashworth
Sir Roger Bannister
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
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
HM The Queen of Spain
Sir Kenneth Stowe
Admiral Stansfield Turner
Professor David Underdown

We were saddened by the news of Sir David Serpell's death earlier this year.



The Year in Pictures

- 1** Namukale Chintu speaking with the President of Ghana at Rhodes reception
- 2** Oxford University Dance Society performing at the Exeter Ball
- 3** Exeter MCR summer VIII crew*
- 4** Oxford Gumboots Dance Troupe performing at Turl Street Arts festival
- 5** Exeter Men's 1st VIII prepare to set off in the Summer Eights
- 6** The College quad on the evening of the Exeter Ball
- 7** Torpids 4th boat – the beer boat: members of previous 1st VIII teams got together to enter a fun boat
- 8** Trinity term graduate high table*
- 9** Exeter 6-a-side Football MCR Team Champions*
- 10** Celebrating the end of term in the Fellows' Garden
- 11** Leavers' Dinner
- 12** MCR exchange trip to our sister college in Cambridge, Emmanuel*
- 13** The football team strips in aid of the ExVac fundraising 'naked calendar'
- 14** Picnic lunch punting on the Cherwell*
- 15** Exeter College ski trip
- 16** Christmas Bop in the MCR*
- 17** Graduates receive a traditional 'trashing'

*Photos by Brian Moss.



