

EXETER COLLEGE



Register 2011

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Editor

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Contributors

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Rachel Billinge read Engineering Science at Exeter between 1981 and 1984. After almost three years working for the Ministry of Defence in various aspects of submarine design she trained as a paintings conservator and worked for a year in the studio of a private restorer in Oxford before joining the Conservation Department at the National Gallery in 1991.

Keith Bradley (St. John's 1968) is the Eli J. and Helen Shaheen Professor of Classics at the University of Notre Dame, Indiana. He has a special interest in the Roman emperor Hadrian, and during a visit to Oxford in 2010 had the favour of access to the records of B.W. Henderson at Exeter.

Reeta Chakrabarti read English and French at Exeter between 1984 and 1988. She has worked in news and current affairs at the BBC since the early 1990s. She has specialised in Community and Home affairs, in Health, and in Politics, and is at present Education correspondent. She has also been a presenter on Radio 4, on the BBC's News Channel, and on BBC World.

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Richard Gilman matriculated at Exeter early in 1947 with many World War II veterans. He read Geography and then took a Diploma in Education. He owed much to his tutor, Robert Beckinsale, who became a lifelong friend. He wrote for academic journals and travel publications throughout his career.

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Tony Moreton read PPE at Exeter between 1952 and 1954, after a year at Ruskin College. He subsequently spent his working life in daily newspapers, mostly with the *Financial Times* where he was at various times home news editor and regional affairs editor. He now lives in Wales where, after journalism, he spent five years on the BBC's Broadcasting Council for Wales and four as deputy chairman of a hospital trust.

The Revd Helen Orchard was Official Fellow and Chaplain between 2006 and 2011. She is now Team Vicar of St Matthew's Wimbledon.

B.L.D. Phillips read Physiological Sciences at Exeter between 1948 and 1952. He is a retired general medical practitioner and occupational health physician. He was formerly medical adviser to Glaxo, BT, British Gas, and the London Fire Brigade. His publications comprise clinical journal topics.

Nicholas Schofield read Modern History at Exeter from 1994, before training for the priesthood at the Venerable English College, Rome. Ordained in 2003, he is currently Parish Priest of Uxbridge and Archivist of the Archdiocese of Westminster. His book *William Lockhart, First Fruits of the Oxford Movement* was published by Gracewing in 2011.

Deeksha Sharma is President of the MCR until Trinity Term 2012.

John Symons read Literae Humaniorum at Exeter between 1964 and 1968. He served for twenty-five years in the Treasury and other government departments. Since he became a writer he has also worked as a personnel/HR consultant and business/life coach. His non-fiction works include *Stranger on the Shore* (2009) and *This Life of Grace* (2011), both published by Shephard-Walwyn.

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The Revd Lister Tonge was Chaplain during Trinity Term 2011. He read for ordination at King's College London. Following parish work in Liverpool and Johannesburg and graduate studies in Manchester and Chicago, he finds himself more a 'listener' than a 'talker'. He is a trainer in Christian spirituality at home and overseas and is also a convent chaplain.

Matthew Tye is a DPhil student of the College in Sociology. He previously completed a BA in Human Geography at Royal Holloway, University of London and a Masters in Comparative Social Policy at the University of Oxford. He is a Fellow of the Royal Society of Arts and a member of the British Society of Gerontology.

Stanley Walker is an Old Member with BA, MA and DPhil from Oxford. After holding three academic posts in England he emigrated to Canada, becoming Chairman of Chemistry at Lakehead University in Ontario and later Dean of Graduate Studies. He gained a DSc from the University of London for research on the absorption and emission of electromagnetic radiation, and was co-author of five books on spectroscopy. He married *Kathleen Preston* in 1951, who taught English literature at three High Schools and Burnley Grammar School during the war.

Editorial

Have you noticed? Instead of ‘*Exeter College Association Register*’ we now announce ourselves as issued by ‘Exeter College’. A lot of history lies behind this formal change. In brief the Association, set up in the 1920s, was originally a self-supporting club, recognised by the College but independent of it; and the *Association Register* was an address list of its members. But independence steadily declined, and at the same time the *Register* lost its address lists and gradually developed into a College magazine. By the 1980s it had come to be printed and distributed under the management and at the expense of the College, and now it includes an annual record of admissions and examination results. (Those interested can find a survey of the evolution in *Register 2007*.)

From the Rector

I have now been Rector of Exeter for 1% of the existence of the College, a milestone that I pass with some amazement. It is a reminder of the astonishing longevity of this College, founded before the Black Death or the start of the Hundred Years’ War or the birth of Geoffrey Chaucer—and on the same site for all but a year of its existence. It’s a thought that still thrills me when I walk past that corner near Palmer’s Tower where it all began.

But I am also amazed by how much still needs to be done in the remaining three years I hope to have at the College. There are the preparations for a suitable celebration of our 700th birthday in 2014, of course. And there is also our new Walton Street site, from which Ruskin College will depart in autumn 2012, and which will need extensive (and expensive) rebuilding to make it a suitable Hall for our students. Making headway on this enormous project will require the enthusiasm and support of every one of our former students and our friends.

Through the summer, we have begun the exciting work of selecting the architects. We began with a list of almost 30 distinguished and interesting firms, to which we wrote, asking whether they wished to make an initial proposal. We had acceptance from 19, and picked five of those for more detailed plans. We arranged a number of public sessions so that alumni in the London area could come and view these, and we also displayed them in College during the Alumni weekend. They are visible online at http://www.exeter.ox.ac.uk/alumni/campaign/walton_street/. We plan to announce the outcome of our competition by the end of November.

Perhaps the most thrilling and memorable day of the past year was the visit last February by Kofi Annan, who spoke movingly in the Sheldonian to a packed audience of alumni and students on his hopes for the future of Africa. Later that evening, Mr Annan took questions in Hall after dinner from our undergraduates and graduates, and insisted on visiting the kitchens to meet and to be photographed with those who had cooked and served dinner. He came to us through the good offices of our alumnus

John Kufuor, former President of Ghana (1961, PPE), and his political adviser, Ivor Agyeman-Duah. Over lunch that day, Angela Palmer (2002, Fine Arts), presented Mr Kufuor with a ceremonial Ashanti stool that she had bought at a local auction, with a request that he return it to its land of origin. The stool is a sacred symbol to Ghanaians, and this particular one was stolen from the Queen's palace by the British in August 1900. Mr Kufuor duly agreed to return the stool for public display and safekeeping in its land of origin.

In academic terms, the College has had a good year. At Encaenia, to my delight, two of the eight young people picked out by the Public Orator to symbolise academic achievement by Oxford's students were Exonians: Charles Brendon, an Exeter graduate student, who took the top PPE First in 2007, won the David Walton Distinguished Doctoral Scholarship for 2010; and Tim Hele was congratulated on the best thesis in physical or theoretical chemistry in Chemistry Part II. Later in the summer came the good news that we are ninth in this year's Norrington Table, after several much less successful years.

Among our Fellows, two of our scientists were honoured. Monika Gullerova, our Staines Research Fellow, received one of four L'Oréal UK and Ireland Fellowships For Women In Science. Dr Gullerova, a researcher at the Sir William Dunn School of Pathology who was named three years ago as the best young scientist of the Slovak Republic, received the award for her outstanding research into how cells ensure their chromosomes are distributed equally, as they grow and divide, among the new cells formed. Carol Robinson, Dr Lee's Professor of Chemistry and Fellow of the College, was also honoured: with the annual Women in Science Award offered by the European Molecular Biology Organization and the Federation of European Biochemical Societies. The Award celebrates the exceptional achievements of a female researcher in molecular biology; Professor Robinson was recognised for her pioneering work in the development of mass spectrometry as a tool used for investigating the structure and dynamics of protein complexes.

Every year some of our Fellows depart and others arrive. This year, we have said goodbye to several colleagues. Professor Sandra Fredman has been elected to the Rhodes Professorship of the Laws of the British Commonwealth and the United States. This is an impressive distinction, and a source of immense pride to us all. However, sadly, the holder of the Chair moves to Pembroke College. This is especially sad given that Professor Fredman was the first woman to become an Official Fellow of the College. Legend has it that, at her interview, she was asked if she was married. Professor Fredman, an employment lawyer, said briskly, 'You can't ask that question—it's illegal.' She has been with us for two decades, holding several important roles in College life including that of Sub-Rector. We will greatly miss her good sense, her generosity of spirit and her impressive energy.

Our Chaplain, Revd Dr Helen Orchard, also left us: to become Team Vicar of St Matthew's Wimbledon in the Southwark Diocese. Not only did the Chapel flourish under her care, with memorable services and marvellous music; she has a tremendous understanding of the way to employ theatre in the cause of faith, and her Advent service

each year filled the Chapel with an alarming number of blazing candles. She also played a key role in the College's welfare and pastoral support to students and staff alike. We miss her greatly.

During Trinity Term, Revd Lister Tonge acted as temporary chaplain with great skill and aplomb. We have now appointed Revd Stephen Hearn as our new Chaplain. He comes to us with a degree in English from Lincoln College and a period as curate at St Guthlac's church in Market Deeping. One of our former College Chaplains has also returned to the University: Graham Ward, Chaplain from 1992 to 1995, has been appointed to a chair founded by Henry VIII, as Regius Professor of Divinity.

We have also lost Dr Tyler Fisher, who held the Queen Sofia Junior Research Fellowship, and Dr Ben Morgan, our Gwyneth Emily Rankin Fellow in English. Tyler delighted our students by bringing into College Walter Hopper, the erstwhile secretary of C.S. Lewis, who reminisced alongside Priscilla Tolkien, daughter of our famous alumnus. Ben last year demonstrated his versatility by preaching a sermon in Chapel on the parable of the sowers (which you can read on the College web site). He also wrote a novel—while teaching Shakespeare to a multitude of undergraduates.

Among the new faces in Governing Body at the start of the new year was that of Dr Chris Ballinger, who arrived to take up the new post of Academic Dean. As academic administration has become more and more complex and demanding, the College has decided for an experimental period to create a full-time post, under a new title. Dr Ballinger combines three positions—those of Senior Tutor, Tutor for Graduates, and Tutor for Admissions—previously undertaken by Fellows alongside their academic duties. He comes to us from the University's Social Sciences Division with a degree in PPE at The Queen's College, Oxford, and a DPhil in Politics. We hope this new role will give other Fellows more time to devote to their teaching and research.

Among our Emeritus Fellows, Raymond Dwek was installed in September as a member of the Chancellor's Court of Benefactors. He is, I think, the first Fellow of an Oxford College to achieve such distinction. His philanthropic efforts on behalf of Exeter College continued with his assistance in negotiating the Rivka Carmi Scholarship, in partnership with Ben Gurion University (BGU) in the Negev, Israel. The scholarship is for graduate students from BGU wishing to read for a postgraduate degree at Oxford.

The continuing series of Rector's Seminars has brought an eclectic mixture of speakers to the College. We welcomed back Martin Amis (1968, English). We listened to and unveiled a striking new photographic portrait of Sydney Brenner (1952, DPhil student). Sir Ronald Cohen (1964, PPE) filled the lecture theatre with an audience eager to learn about Social Impact bonds. Biz Stone, founder of Twitter, did the same, and tweeted later that he loved Oxford and Exeter. Carl Henrik Svanberg, chairman of BP and parent of a former Exeter student, talked at one of our Exeter-at-the-Saïd events, run jointly with the University's Saïd Business School, and returned for a buffet supper and informal talk with a crowd of our students and the Saïd's MBA students. We now send invitations to these seminars to all Old Members who join our 1314 Society, and a growing number of them come and join our student audiences.

We have had a fine year in sport. One of the students who took a First this summer (in Physics) was Benedict Snodin, who impressively managed to combine this with

rowing in the victorious Isis boat in March. Rhian Wood, President of the Exeter College Boat Club and a member of the College choir, rowed in the University Women's triumphant boat; and Ben Myers, a second year Physics student who became President of the Oxford University Boat Club, rowed for a second year in the Blues boat – this time, to victory. To have three such successful undergraduate rowers in one College is unusual.

Among our other student Blues in the past year have been Victoria Elliott in rugby, Roni Yadlin in football, and Anouk Dey for skiing. Interestingly, all three are women, and indeed more than half the College's recent Blues have been women students—some in sports in which women have only recently begun to compete seriously. I remember a couple of years ago offering to introduce a group of visiting Latin American ambassadors to one of our rugby teams which had just won Cuppers. Their initial air of resignation changed to astonishment when they realised that it was women's rugby that had scored the success.

In our 697 years of existence there have been many significant changes. But, as I think about the past year, one of the most striking aspects of the College is the role women now play at many levels: as Fellows, as students, and increasingly as Old Members; in academic life and in sport. This is a great source of pride to me—as is the warmth with which male Old Members, who remember a different Exeter College, have welcomed the change, and have made me welcome too. Surely one of the key reasons why this College has flourished for nearly seven centuries is its ability to adapt to and benefit from change. May it continue to do so for another seven centuries—at least!

Frances Cairncross

From the President of the MCR

The past couple of years have seen the MCR going through some financially turbulent times and now on a gradual path to recovery. Taking over as the MCR President against this backdrop was an exciting yet challenging task. On the one hand it posed the task of ensuring continued smooth running of day-to-day MCR affairs, and on the other it offered the beckoning prospect of steering this ship towards growth with fresh ideas and new endeavours. For me, effective teamwork within the Executive Committee and maximum input from all members were the keys to tackling the tasks. Additionally, there were three main goals to be achieved: working towards maximum transparency and participation from all members of the MCR, ensuring a clean and always welcoming MCR space, and working in close co-ordination with the JCR as a strong student body at Exeter.

As I approach my final term as President I can confidently say that the Exec of 2011–12 have done their best to work towards these goals. As a part of our transparency measures, disseminating the latest developments in Exec and College functioning by means of updates in the President's weekly e-mail proved to be an excellent way of

offering members the opportunity of voicing concerns. Efforts to work closely with the JCR ensured that the MCR could have a punt available for our members all through the summer. The rent consultations also saw a new chapter in MCR and JCR cooperation towards common goals. Besides running a cleanliness drive and freeing the blue room of junk that had accumulated there for years, we also realised that one other thing, almost a piece of history now, needed repair or rather renovation: the MCR Constitution. The project of constitutional reform was started in the summer.

In working towards these goals our Vice-President Tiffany Chezum was immaculate in running our constitutional affairs, while the Treasurers Maciej Kula and Jaco Jacobs kept the MCR budget under tight control and set new standards of initiative and commitment. Sarah Young (our dear ‘Ducky’), besides taking care of the general welfare of the MCR, also made our weekly tea and cakes extra special by adding her own dose of warmth. We hope that Andrew Bissette who has taken over from her as the Welfare Officer will also be splendid in the role. Our social secretaries, Emily Jones, Josephine Parnell and Dugald MacDonald, worked tirelessly to keep the MCR social calendar rich with a great variety of events; and now that Josephine and Dugald have left, and will be greatly missed, Emily will be joined by Guilia Macaro and Bhaskar Bhushan. Paola Ferrari, our Environmental Officer, not only introduced us to a lovely new plant but has also become Freshers’ Rep, a role performed excellently last year by Birgit Mikus who made sure that our freshers feel at home in this new place in no time. Zoe Hall brought great initiative, besides many fresh ideas, to the role of the Sports Rep and has set a great precedent for her successors. As the IT officer, Davide Bonapersona ensured that our day-to-day affairs and elections were run smoothly; he has been replaced by David Strudwick. With much happening on the College Library front Matthew McCarthy was a very committed Library Rep who made sure that our views were fed into the College’s plans.

Besides the Exec the people who really took the Exeter MCR’s distinct reputation of being the friendliest in Oxford to new heights were our dear members. Besides contributing to making the MCR ever warm and welcoming, they were also busy having some great accomplishments that make us all proud. Only a few can be recorded here. Akshat Rathi, Amelia Jackson Student for 2010–11, published four articles including two in the journal *Organic Letters*. In 2010 he was invited to the 60th Lindau Nobel Laureates Meeting, later publishing a related article in *Nature*. He also completed an internship with the Royal Society of Chemistry as a science writer and was invited to conduct a science-writing workshop at the National Chemical Laboratory in Pune, India, and to deliver a lecture on science communication at the Indian Institute of Science Education and Research there. Alexander Bubb will sadly be leaving us next year because he has been awarded a Senior Scholarship at Hertford College; he intends to apply for MCR associate membership so that we can continue to see him weekly at our tea and cakes. Christopher Lilyblad earned a distinction in the MSc on Global Governance and Diplomacy and received a Clarendon Scholarship for DPhil study in International Development. Dave Barber published some of his work in the journal *Chemical Communications*. Resulting from work done during a summer internship at Harvard, Hannah Long was among the authors of a paper published in *Nature* last

March. Matthew Tye delivered guest lectures at the National Economics University in Vietnam on qualitative research methods and population ageing in Vietnam. Mehmet Kentel published an article entitled ‘Children Playing History’ in *Toy Exhibition* (ed. Sennur Senturk, Istanbul 2011), and is editing a book in Turkey, to be published at the end of the year under the title *Cultural History of Play*; he also presented a paper at Columbia University, part of the Fifth Biennial Conference of the Society for History of Childhood and Youth. Uday Anand won a Rajiv Gandhi Foundation and Cambridge Commonwealth Trust Travel Scholarship to fund his MPhil fieldwork.

Combining an array of sporting and academic achievements, Velda Elliott was President of OUWRFC and earned her full Blue in the Varsity match; she also has a poem in this year’s Mays anthology. The Women’s First Eight, which received Blades in Torpids and is now higher than it has ever been on the river, contained three members of the MCR: Hilary Wynne, Laura Gregory and Suzannah Morris.

What also makes us extremely happy is that our distinction of being a welcoming MCR has spread through the University, flooding us with applications for associate membership. Three whom we are particularly proud to welcome are Seattle based entrepreneur Philippe Valerande, London based head hunter Marc Highton, and the CEO of one of the largest Asian banks Clarence-Singam Zhou. These mid-career professionals have also offered their generous support to the MCR.

For me, working with old and new members has been a very satisfying learning experience. With a budget looking good and lots of new measures in place, we now look forward to welcoming our freshers in 2011. We hope that they will cherish their time here as much as we have and that some of them will be motivated to be a part of running MCR affairs into 2012.

Deeksha Sharma

From the President of the JCR

Casting my mind over all that has happened in the JCR over the last year is rather humbling—and makes the prospect of having to summarise it all in a few short pages suddenly feel like rather a daunting task! Thinking back to October 2010, when roughly 100 ‘freshers’ first walked through the lodge—wide eyed, nervous and with hearts full of trepidation—it is incredibly impressive that these new students have already made such an enormous contribution to Exeter undergraduate life. That these same students, at first so ill at ease, so quickly integrated into the College community is a reminder that Exeter’s reputation of openness and friendliness is still very much deserved.

I have had the honour of being JCR President now for roughly a term and a half after Katy Moe, my predecessor, unfortunately had to leave Oxford for the rest of the year for personal reasons. However, Exeter hopefully looks forward to her return in the coming year—being such a friendly person, and so much part of College life, she has been sorely missed.

Luckily however, I have had the pleasure of being part of a truly excellent JCR Exec this year, with Yanyan Liu taking care of the JCR accounts as Treasurer and Florence Cheek as Secretary both doing fantastic jobs. Simon Inman and Hannah Thould also did a great job of providing weekly welfare teas in the JCR as our male and female Welfare Officers, whilst Rupert Thurlow and Joshua Brocklesby organised some fantastic bops in Michaelmas and Hilary Terms, with themes ranging from ‘light side/dark side’ to ‘anything but clothes’. My so far relatively brief time as President has also been made much easier by the fantastic calibre of the College authorities that I have had to work with. When talking to other College Presidents I am always relieved that at Exeter JCR and SCR relations are so conciliatory. As well as the ever helpful and incredibly hardworking Bursar and Rector, this year we have had a new Junior Dean in the shape of Michelle Fernandes who, whilst taking on a particularly difficult role, has committed a huge amount of energy into both the pastoral and the disciplinary aspects of her new job. During a hectic freshers’ week, Michelle very much had to hit the ground running. With late nights, early mornings, the Freshers’ Ball at Freuds, a bop and almost certainly a few homesick freshers, she performed admirably.

Unfortunately however Exeter has had to say goodbye to many familiar faces this year. Sandy Fredman, our Sub Rector, much respected by students, is leaving Exeter. A special mention must also go out to Helen Orchard, who as Chaplain played an enormous role in student life. Extraordinarily friendly and open, Helen (and her famous ‘Chaplain’s drinks’ nights) has been greatly missed by students from all religious backgrounds after she left for St Matthew’s parish in Wimbledon this Easter.

The JCR has, as usual, had a busy year. The (practically annual) OUSU re-affiliation debate was this time made all the more significant due to the situation around Government plans for higher education and fee rises—however Exeter once again, albeit extremely narrowly, chose to remain affiliated. Meat free Thursdays, introduced last year as both a practical and a symbolic gesture against environmental change, was also controversially abolished. The JCR as usual also experienced its summer ‘silly season’ and is now the proud owner of a paddling pool—as well as a ‘rear admiral’ tasked with defending the College during times of war.

Trinity term began with a bang this year with Exeter’s Ball – touted as ‘the best value ball in Oxford.’ Therese Keating as Ball President, assisted by the meticulous Leila Rohd-Thomsen as Treasurer and both backed up by their loyal Ball Committee, organised a terrific ‘Paradise Lost’-themed ball, which saw the front quad transformed into heaven (complete with giant fake apple tree) and the Fellows’ Garden into hell. It truly was a brilliant way to usher in a term that, for many, was to be their last at the College.

Exeter’s sportsmen (and women!) have had a successful year, many of them competing at University level in their chosen areas. These include, to name but a few: Felicity Abbot (athletics), Sam Hitchings (rugby, athletics), Robert Cowan, Chaz Rowe, Rikin Patel and Alex Henderson Russell (all Rugby League), Antonella Gorenflos and Jo Mason (both fives) and Ben Snodin and Rhian Wood (both University rowing, second boats). A special mention must be made of both Tom Bloomfield, who competed in swimming and modern pentathlon as well as being blues committee

president, and Ben Myers, who was Oxford University Boat Club President, as well as rowing (and triumphing!) in the University's Blues boat in the Oxford and Cambridge Boat Race.

Exeter's sports teams have also had a good year with both the Rugby and Football teams now in their respective first divisions, and the Hockey team, captained by James Hunter, crowned this year as University champions. The boat club has had a mixed year, with W1 achieving blades in Torpids and moving up two places in Eights, whilst M1 maintained its position in Torpids but, despite its best efforts, received spoons in Eights. Exeter however saw some extremely promising novices start this year, with Men's Novice A's winning Nephys and coming second in Christ Church Regatta, whilst the Women's Novice A's won their first two races at Christ Church before being knocked out.

The JCR's 'MAD' side (music, arts and drama) has been as active as ever, with Arthur Sawbridge helping organise several 'open mic' nights, the annual Christmas Revue as well as this year's Turl Street Arts Festival in conjunction with Jesus and Lincoln Colleges, which once again saw the rather strange sight of a brass band parading around the Exeter quad, confusing many a startled tourist. The choir, often referred to as one of the best in Oxford, has gone from strength to strength under Joshua Hales this year, and I gather their recent tour to Italy has also been a success.

As a student going into his final year at Exeter, something rather scary has just happened to me. At the end of the last term most of the year above me left the College, truly bringing home the rather daunting fact that the time would come when I too would have to leave Exeter. As I believe the above article has made clear, the College is as spirited and alive as it always was, if not more so. It is impossible to really do justice to all that has gone on here over the past year, but I hope that the content of this piece, whilst only a glimpse, gives you some idea—and perhaps also an idea as to why the prospect of leaving in a year's time is, for one particular student, quite so daunting. Floreat Exon!

Alex Barrett

Elizabeth Helen Gili (1913–2011)

[This note honours the memory of a friend and benefactor of the College.]

Elizabeth Helen Gili (née McPherson) passed away on 3 July 2011. Her late husband, the publisher and scholar Joan Lluís Gili (Hon. MA Oxon.), was a member of Exeter's SCR, and Elizabeth carried on his life's work promoting Anglo-Catalan relations by establishing the J.L. Gili Bursary in Catalan Studies in 2002. This bursary, available annually, makes Exeter unique among Oxford colleges in supporting undergraduate and graduate research projects on Catalan language and culture. One recent beneficiary examined reactions to Gaudí among contemporary architects in Barcelona, while another

investigated the survival and evolution of Catalan under Franco. An accomplished linguist and translator in her own right, Elizabeth took an active interest in students' projects and assisted them in establishing valuable contacts in Barcelona and beyond.

Tyler Fisher

Leslie Philip Le Quesne, CBE (1919–2011)

[Professor Leslie Le Quesne was one of four distinguished brothers, Sir Martin (1936, Lit. Hum., d. 2004), Leslie (1937, Medicine), Sir Godfray (1942, Lit. Hum. and Jurisprudence), and Laurence (1948, Modern History), who were all, like their father Charles (1904, Lit. Hum., see *Register* 2010), educated at Exeter through the College's King Charles I Channel Islands connexion. This obituary is reprinted from *The Guardian* by permission.]

Surgeons in the 1960s tended to be concerned with the technique of operations rather than their outcome. The bitter jibe—'the operation was successful but the patient did not survive'—was not wholly unjustified. Leslie Le Quesne, who has died aged 91, was one of a new generation of surgeons inspired by the work of pioneers such as the American Francis Moore who began to question the functional aspects of their craft: how to prepare a patient for the surgical onslaught, monitor the physiological changes and above all assess and treat the postoperative metabolic response.

All that involved a knowledge of physiology and biochemistry. As well as being a swift and meticulous surgeon, Le Quesne was a pioneer in this field, and from his department there issued a series of important research studies on acid-base equilibrium, fluid balance and the response of the endocrine system. Much of this work was reported to the Surgical Research Society (now the Society of Academic and Research Surgery), which had been founded by David Patey, and of which Le Quesne became president, and was published in the *British Journal of Surgery (BJS)*, a journal that was essentially parochial, consisting in short case reports and largely confined to a British readership.

When Le Quesne was appointed chair of the editorial board, its character changed and the *BJS* became the most widely read clinical and research journal outside the US. Surgical scientists needed to record their work in English, the lingua franca of medicine, but were excluded from the American journals which tended to ignore contributions from outside their country. Le Quesne's reputation as a scientist and student teacher grew, and honours followed including the deanship of London University's faculty of medicine and chair of the court of examiners of the Royal College of Surgeons.

Le Quesne was born in London. His father, C.T. Le Quesne, was a prominent barrister originating from Jersey. His Channel Islands inheritance inspired his love of things nautical and maritime, but his grossly defective eyesight (later corrected by a corneal transplant) rendered him unfit for service with the Royal Navy when war broke out in 1939.

After leaving Exeter College, Oxford, he began clinical studies at the Middlesex hospital medical school, where his maternal grandfather, Sir Alfred Pearce Gould, had been the senior surgeon. After junior appointments, he returned to the Middlesex, where he spent the rest of his professional life. He obtained his FRCS in 1947, and became consultant surgeon and assistant to the university department of surgery, directed by Patey. Upon Patey's retirement in 1964, he was appointed head of the department and professor of surgery.

In 1969 he married Pamela ('Paddy') Fullerton, a distinguished neurological scientist. The couple bought a house in Eton Villas, just north of Regent's Park, London, where they liked to entertain, together with students and members of the department. The birth of their sons, Thomas and William, brought additional happiness. The family acquired a cottage on Exmoor where they shared their love of fishing. Le Quesne had always been a great admirer of Nelson; he had a collection of Nelson memorabilia and was an authority on the fatal wounds sustained at Trafalgar. He was instrumental in restoring the much-neglected grave of Lady Nelson outside Exmouth.

He was appointed as medical director to the Commonwealth Scholarships Office, pro-vice-chancellor of London University and, in 1993, CBE. But these happy years were interrupted by Paddy's death, in 1999, from breast cancer. The house in Eton Villas was sold, and Le Quesne moved to a small flat in nearby Belsize Park. Undeterred by age, he raised £150,000 to found a visiting professorship in medicine at University College hospital, to match the surgical professorship at the Middlesex established in memory of his grandfather, Sir Alfred Pearce Gould. He is survived by his sons and five grandchildren.

Leslie Philip Le Quesne, surgeon and medical administrator, born 24 August 1919; died 5 August 2011.

Adrian Marston

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Sidney Martin Starkie (1922–2010)

Martin Starkie, born in 1922, grew up in Burnley, attended Burnley Grammar School from about 1934 to the early 1940s and entered Exeter College in the mid-forties where he became an outstanding student of Nevill Coghill.

He was raised in the once flourishing cotton town of Burnley, Lancashire. Nearby lay the moorlands of the Pennine Way, and beyond its forest of chimney stacks Pendle Hill, loaf-like and long and only a few hundred feet off being a mountain, rose above a pastoral countryside. From where Martin lived a morning's walk on the eastern side across a lonely expanse of moorland led to Haworth parsonage, its graveyard and church, the setting of the many tragedies of the Brontës. Burnley itself was a totally different place from Orwell's *The Road to Wigan Pier*. Mill workers received adequate pay to rent stone row houses, lived on tasty homemade food and in Wakes Week holidayed at the seaside, mainly Blackpool.

At the town's Grammar School, founded in 1559, Martin quickly showed interest in the theatre, taking leading roles in the annual Founders' Day plays. When he entered the Sixth Form this fair-haired, affable pupil gained the particular interest of the Headmaster and his wife. He also formed a strong attachment to the Preston family, whose father William was a self-educated man who loved poetry, quoted literature, and told entertaining stories. On the sudden death of Martin's own father, deep distress so overcame him that, though it was late at night, he sought the consolation of Mr Preston.

Then came the war with all its uncertainties. Even so, the highly sensitive Martin Starkie became a soldier though he had to be invalided out prematurely. A most stressful time followed during which he was given professional psychological help. He again turned to Mr Preston who guided him through this period. Finally, he recovered sufficiently to set his sights on either Cambridge or Oxford. He sought the advice of F.R. Leavis at Cambridge, who recommended Exeter College. This appealed to Martin since he was well aware of Coghill's reputation and his outdoor productions of Shakespeare. At Oxford Martin founded the Oxford University Poetry Society, also was joint editor of the Oxford Poetry Magazine for 1947 which had a foreword by Lord David Cecil. Even now the Poetry Society awards an annual Martin Starkie Poetry Prize and another for Verse Speaking.

After Oxford Martin chose to move on to the London Academy of Music and Dramatic Arts, becoming in due course an actor and director in numerous London theatre productions, and a reader of poetry for the BBC radio between 1948 and 1966; and he was chosen to read the 50th year commemoration of the death of Dylan Thomas at Westminster Abbey.

In 1964 he used Coghill's new translation to create the first ever dramatization of *The Canterbury Tales*, which he directed and presented at the Oxford Playhouse in 1964¹. West End production followed, with music added and the script revised by Coghill and himself. This had a record-breaking 2,000 performances. Highly successful runs on Broadway and in Australia began in the next year (1969) and later ones not only elsewhere in the English-speaking world, but also translated versions in German, Hungarian, Norwegian, and Swedish. Martin was the writer, producer and director for numerous productions of the 'Canterbury Tales'.

Nevill Coghill died in 1980. He and Martin Starkie had much in common which enabled them to collaborate for about 30 years without a serious divergence. In some ways it was a natural liaison both from their temperaments and prime interests. Both were devoted to Chaucer and went to great lengths to promote Chaucer's works especially in the theatre where they were gifted directors who liked to dramatize and innovate. Their friendship remained steadfast, and even when Nevill's health was failing rapidly, Martin helped to take care of him to the very end.

Martin's directing and acting activities continued after Coghill's death, and some of the later productions in which he participated presented more challenging plays. Perhaps his nature is best revealed in the recordings he made which demonstrate his love of poetry and his skill with the spoken word. He fitted well into the Exeter College theatrical tradition and is worthy to rest alongside John Ford, Nevill Coghill, Richard

¹ [This was timed to coincide with the 650th anniversary of Exeter's foundation. We reproduce the programme cover in our glossy pages. Ed]

Burton, Alan Bennett and Imogen Stubbs. Long may the tradition continue and long may Exonians remember Martin Starkie.

Kathleen and Stanley Walker

Robert Henry Robinson (1927–2011)

[This obituary is reprinted from *The Daily Telegraph* with permission.]

Robert Robinson, who died on August 12 aged 83, was a broadcaster and writer best known as the wordy and erudite chairman of such popular television parlour games as *Call My Bluff* and *Ask the Family* and of the long-running radio quiz *Brain of Britain*; in the early 1970s he co-presented Radio 4's flagship *Today* programme until he fell out with the BBC over the show's increasingly political agenda.

Robinson was a performer about whom opinion was sharply divided. His air of aloofness, his oracular and anachronistic verbal style and taste for polished epigrams irritated many. One journalist voiced the suspicion that he once arranged for weak tea to be served during an interview so that he could pronounce: 'You could spear a shark in sixteen fathoms of it,' and he had, indeed, been quoted as saying just that on an earlier occasion. (Of strong tea, incidentally, he would say: 'It's thick enough for a mouse to trot on'.) His detractors were driven to apoplexy by his habit of finishing the genteel quiz shows he presented with the words: 'I bid you goodbye'. To them, Robinson's pale, stolid face signified smugness and complacency. They found his hair annoying too, even though there was not much of it—or possibly there was too much, for Robinson concealed his essential baldness by having the two hanks that grew out of the area above his ears wound around his head and ferociously plastered down.

Yet Robinson took criticism in good part, simply stating that he found the single word 'goodbye' lacking in moment, and never dissembling on the subject of his hairstyle. Indeed, he admitted that the man who came to his house to arrange his coiffure would despairingly mutter: 'I have created a monster' as he packed away his implements. Robinson had tremendous self-confidence, and with justification. He was well-paid for what he did, and there were those who found his asperity and carefulness with words very welcome in an ingratiating, slang-ridden era. A reviewer once praised one of his programmes by saying that 'it was a place where words were measured by the ounce rather than the job lot'. This could have been said of any Robinson project, and he was not merely elegant in his speech, he was frequently very funny too.

In 1971 Robinson was persuaded to join Radio 4's early morning *Today* programme. In hiring him, the BBC took a gamble. Robinson had never been heard regularly on radio before. Neither, as it turned out, had he ever actually heard the programme himself, being an habitual slugabed who always slept through it. His co-presenter John Timpson had his doubts. 'Nobody could know whether listeners would tolerate the company at breakfast-time of an intellect so lively and at times exhausting,' he recalled. Robinson,

who once listed his favourite place as ‘bed’, had grave qualms about a 4.30am reveille, confessing that he had never been up earlier than 9.30am since his National Service days. His predecessor, Jack de Manio, wired advice: ‘Don’t, repeat don’t, give up booze or go to bed early unless absolutely worthwhile, otherwise life becomes hell.’ Nevertheless, Robinson found his first programme nerve-racking. ‘You’ve no idea how brutally spontaneous it all is,’ he told a journalist afterwards. ‘I was fluttering like a lavendered old lady.’

But Robinson quickly hit his stride, striking up a winning on-air camaraderie with the avuncular Timpson. In Robinson’s hands, the 30-second cue (introduction) to an item became an art form. ‘Bob learned to use words to fashion lexicological *objets d’art*,’ Timpson observed. Visiting pundits were invited not to speculate but to ‘cast the runes’; a dull discussion on the economy would be embellished with a homily from Horace or a Balzacian *bon mot*. One critic spoke of Robinson’s ‘battering ram personality’, describing him as the hare of the programme compared with Timpson’s tortoise.

But even Robinson’s verbal pyrotechnics sometimes failed to make the programme sparkle. On dreary news days, the programme team dubbed Robinson and Timpson the Brothers Grimm as they waded through a gloomy 1970s swampland of strikes, a decaying economy and plummeting pound. On one particularly threadbare morning, the programme devoted a full minute and a half to a woman whose knickers had fallen off in Selfridges. ‘If that’s news,’ mused Robinson aloud at the end of the item, ‘on what principle is anything ever left out?’ The BBC director-general Ian Trethowan fired off a testy memo about this and other examples of Robinson’s perceived Maoist tendencies. One that mired him in much deeper trouble was an item he had introduced about the torture of IRA prisoners, abuse which had been dressed up by an official committee as ‘sensory deprivation’. Robinson felt he had been censored when he tried to complain on air about such Orwellian distortion of the language and, although voted Radio Personality of the Year shortly afterwards, continued to resent unwarranted editorial interference. He also deplored the programme’s growing obsession with politicians, their ‘never-ending effrontery’ and ‘sonorous drivel’, whose every word, he believed, was spoken for advantage. In 1974, despairing of the ritualised political interviews he was called on to conduct each morning, he quit. ‘At least with *Call My Bluff*,’ he commented later, ‘you knew it was a game.’

Robert Henry Robinson was born on December 17 1927 in Liverpool. His accountant father soon moved the family to the Surrey suburbs however, and Robinson grew up in Malden, or ‘Wimbledon’, as he sometimes called it, ‘if I was feeling posh’. He was a bright but diffident child. In his autobiography *Skip All That* (1996), which is more relaxed and funnier than his rococo novels, he blamed his transformation into a junior smart aleck on the highly competitive atmosphere at Raynes Park Grammar School, which he found suited him.

He identified Oxford University as ‘the original source of the high anxiety I had become hooked on’, and applied to read English, which he referred to as ‘Literae Humaniores’ when filling in the application form. He went up to Exeter College, became the editor of *Isis* and moved in a bookish, liberal set, getting to know Shirley Catlin

(later Williams), Peter Parker and Robin Day, all of whom he would later—stoking the ire of his detractors—refer to as his ‘chums’. After National Service in Africa with the West African Army Corps, and dressing, as he later admitted, ‘like a prat’ (bowler hat, fancy waistcoats), Robinson got his start in journalism with *The Weekly Telegraph*, a satellite of the *Sheffield Telegraph*, published in London. His job involved making up readers’ letters which he signed ‘with a variety of distinguished names humanised by more humble addresses: George Moore, Chingford ... JE Flecker, Scunthorpe’.

After the *Weekly Telegraph* imploded, Robinson brought his insouciance and elephant hide to the writing of showbiz columns. He asked Rita Hayworth to jog his memory as to which husband belonged to which child, and was dragged away by a minder. Diana Dors walked out on him when he said he preferred her real name: Fluck. In 1960 Robinson became editor of the Atticus gossip column on *The Sunday Times*. By now he was also established in broadcasting and he gradually became a presenter first, a print journalist second. Although he had made his first radio broadcast in 1955, it was BBC Television’s early 1960s film review programme *Picture Parade* that first brought him to the public eye. This led to an even more popular programme, *Points of View*. Originally a five-minute gap filler before the news, Robinson briskly and amusingly conducted the presentation of viewers’ letters about BBC programmes. On November 13 1965 he was hosting the satirical show *BBC3* when Kenneth Tynan spoke the word ‘f-ck’ on television for the first time, but even this did little to disturb his *sangfroid*; as thousands of elderly female viewers presumably reached for the smelling-salts, Robinson disdainfully remarked to Tynan that it was a very easy way of making history.

He became best-known for much less incendiary stuff—as the host of three long-running quiz shows. On television, from 1967, there was *Call My Bluff* and *Ask the Family*. (The first, a wordy parlour game for mid-league celebrities, he satirically renamed *Call My Agent*.) On radio, from 1973, he hosted *Brain of Britain*, which he referred to as *Brian of Britain* because so many of the contestants were middle-management, Brian-ish people. Robinson would often be quite rude to them on air. One contestant, asked to name the special property of a certain liquid used in industrial processes, hazarded that, if poured into a machine, it would flow into every nook and cranny. ‘No, no, no,’ chuckled Robinson, ‘I mean, you could say that of Tizer.’

As his observational talents became recognised, Robinson applied his educated, articulate, lofty (if sometimes disdainful) persona to numerous television programmes; *The Book Programme* did for literature what *Picture Parade* and later *Cinema* did for films, while in 1977 he conducted an extraordinarily successful literary investigation in *B Traven—A Mystery Solved*, produced by Will Wyatt. He also presented *The Fifties*, *Word for Word*, *The Book Game*, and was proud of his two series *Robinson’s Travels* and *Robinson Country*. In 1984 he co-devised and presented *Our House*, about families who had lived in the same house for more than 50 years. On radio Robinson’s satirical side was given freer reign in his role as chairman of the incestuous but acerbically droll Radio 4 programme *Stop the Week*, which ran from 1974 until 1992. Here Robinson and friends such as Professor Laurie Taylor, the theatre critic Milton Shulman and the journalist Anne Leslie, discussed ‘minuscule’ subjects such as ‘Does it matter if people say: “Different to...”?’ or ‘How do you know when you’re grown up?’, or

attempted to name six famous people called Stan, while other, more irregular panel members attempted to get a word in edgeways. Robinson was invariably speaking as the programme ended, and the producers would be required to fade him out in mid-flow. The show attracted a good deal of flak, but, to Robinson fans, everything else on radio sounded worthy and witless by comparison.

All this broadcasting attracted to Robinson two sorts of criticism. Firstly he was accused of being simply too full of himself, but he was also charged with failing to live up to his potential, which was a sort of backhanded compliment. In 1956 he had published a detective novel called *Landscape with Dead Dons*, on the typically cerebral ground that, once you had started with these plot-driven stories ‘you had to go on’. It was a success, and was given the lead review in *The New York Times*. ‘I was glad, but naive as ever, I was expecting it; Mummy never says No.’ Alongside collections of essays, *Inside Robert Robinson* (1965), *The Dog Chairman* (1982) and *Prescriptions of a Pox Doctor’s Clerk* (1990), two further, more introspective novels, *The Conspiracy* and *Bad Dreams*, followed in 1968 and 1989. Robinson conceded that writing novels was a ‘magical’ vocation, and averred that the thought of, say, Graham Greene as a quizmaster was grotesque. But, with apparent sanguinity, he would offer the defence that he had written as many novels as he wanted; he also said of his television and radio work: ‘I used the medium rather than the other way around—that’s my story and I’m sticking to it.’

With the spoils of broadcasting he bought a succession of big cars, a 16th century cottage in Somerset, and an exquisite and conspicuously grand main house in Cheyne Row, Chelsea. (‘People say: “I suppose you got it for a song” but not so. Not at all. Blood came out of my ears.’) He was once asked whether his ready wit would ever dry up. ‘Not really,’ he phlegmatically replied, ‘one is constantly renewing oneself, but all things come to an end, and one day I will be down to the canvas, the silence rolling like thunder.’ He admitted to no particular interests beyond his work and family, considered watching television ‘a conscious decision to waste time’ and resorted mainly to sport, especially horse racing, having a love-hate relationship with his bookmaker.

Robert Robinson married, in 1958, Josee Richard. They had one son and two daughters.

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William Aaron DeJanes (1978–2011)

[Aaron DeJanes died during his DPhil studies at Exeter. This appreciation is by his supervisor.]

Aaron first came to Oxford in January 2005 in order to take an MSc in Evidence Based Social Work based in the Centre for Evidence Based Intervention. He had previously studied at the University of Missouri where he had been awarded not only the Henry

Mitchell Scholarship, but also the Chancellor's and Dudley Pitt's Scholarships. All of Aaron's referees were in agreement that he had a very promising future in his educational, research and professional career. Prior to studying at Oxford he had, in 2003, already co-founded Our People Organisation (OPO, www.opo.org.za), a registered NGO working with South African young people in the field of HIV prevention. While here he did well on the MSc course and wrote an impressive thesis entitled 'Factors associated with HIV risk among adolescents in a large South African township', which achieved a distinction.

It was clear from his study with us that Aaron was a student with a great deal of potential. He had been carrying out some interesting work looking at HIV prevention in the Cape Province in South Africa, and in collaboration with Prof Don Operario I was pleased to co-supervise his doctoral studies. Following a period of illness which delayed his research in its first year, he returned to Oxford where he continued this work with increased vigour. We worked together to assemble a great data set for his DPhil and the first set of results was presented on a poster entitled 'Associations between non-sexual childhood abuse and HIV risk factors among Black/African South Africans aged 18–22 in the Western Cape' at the International AIDS Conference XVIII, Vienna (DeJanes, W.A. & Montgomery, P. (2010)). His work aimed to measure the extent to which constructs of a multi-level, revised Information-Motivation-Behavioural Skills model of HIV prevention might predict discrete and interactional associations with HIV/AIDS-related behaviour among school-attending adolescents in Khayelitsha, a large informal settlement in the Cape.

It was a great tragedy to hear of Aaron's death and my deepest sympathy goes to his family and friends.

Paul Montgomery

Armin Kroesbacher (1990–2011)

Armin Kroesbacher had just one term at Exeter. Whilst at school in Austria he had been a passionate violinist, playing as a soloist with professional orchestras and winning first prize in the Austrian national competition Prima La Musica. Having to give up his plan to become a professional violinist due to illness, Armin turned to science at which he also excelled, and came to Exeter to study biochemistry. He impressed his tutors as a true intellectual, and both amazed and amused the other first year biochemists with his insightful and interesting comments in tutorials. Armin was interested in many subjects, not only science, and even went so far as to miss some maths classes (with his tutor's permission) in order to attend lectures in philosophy. Keen to be involved in all aspects of College life, but not having rowed before, he was most surprised to find himself good enough for the novice A boat in the Christ Church Regatta. A gentle and modest young man in spite of his talents, the impact Armin had in his short time with us is perhaps best characterised in the words of a fellow student: 'He was always so

friendly and lovely. While he was here he was the sweetest person in College.’ Armin died at home in the Austrian Alps. He is much missed by his Exeter friends.

Maureen Taylor

Sandra Fredman, FBA

Professor Sandra Fredman FBA has been a Fellow in Law at Exeter for 23 years. She is leaving the College (but not Oxford) to take up the prestigious post of Professorship of the Laws of the British Commonwealth and the United States, which is based at Pembroke College. Her election to this position is a reflection of the very high esteem with which she is held in the Oxford University Law Faculty, and indeed the wider academic community.

When Sandy arrived at Exeter there was only one other woman on the Governing Body, a Senior Research Fellow. Sandy was the first woman to be elected a tutorial Fellow at Exeter. As she recalled in a speech she gave at her leaving dinner, a major difficulty created by her election concerned where her husband Alan should be seated at the Christmas dinner. Should he be put with the ‘wives’ or the Fellows?

Professor Fredman’s contribution to the working of the College has been remarkable. She has been willing to undertake an extraordinary range of roles within the College and been a source of formal and informal advice (legal or otherwise) to everyone from Rectors to scouts. She has undertaken the roles of Senior Tutor, Sub-Rector and Tutor for Admissions. She was instrumental in developing discrimination and harassment policies for the College. She was also the first Fellow to give birth to a baby in over 680 years of College history!

One characteristic which marks Sandy’s professional life is her common sense. In her academic writings and in her contribution to College debates her views seem so eminently fair and sensible it is hard to disagree with them. Even when pushing what might be seen as a radical view, having read her books or articles one is left wondering why her view was ever regarded as radical in the first place. It’s simple fairness.

And that perhaps is the key to her academic success. While pursuing an avowedly feminist agenda she has done so with writing of the very highest academic standards. Not for her a preference for high-blown rhetoric over careful analysis. She has used arguments based in traditional legal principles such as fairness and equality to push forward the law on discrimination and human rights. In more recent years her work has focussed on socio-economic rights and age discrimination.

Professor Fredman has said that underpinning her work is a desire to use the law to address imbalances in social power. That has not simply been a theoretical desire. Her writings have had a genuine impact. Her articles have been cited in leading court cases; she has been asked for expert advice by the Governments of the United Kingdom and South Africa, and by the Arthurs Commission in Canada; and as a barrister she has been involved in some of the most important recent discrimination-law cases. Through

setting up and supporting the Oxford Law Faculty pro bono group she has helped tackle injustices around the world.

Her impact as a teacher has also been profound. At least five current members of the Oxford Law Faculty were Exeter law students under Sandy and many more have been taught by her. She was a dedicated tutor who knew just when to be tough and when to be kind. She inspired admiration and affection from those students she taught.

Exeter College has been fortunate indeed to have had such a distinguished and dedicated Law Fellow. The academic and legal community is fortunate to have such a wise and passionate advocate for social justice and human rights. It is proper that her talents have been recognised by the University, even if that produces a loss for the College.

Jonathan Herring

The Chapel

Michaelmas Term 2010 began well with the Chapel and choir at full strength. A number of choir stalwarts had moved on at the end of the previous academic year but fortunately we had a good clutch of incoming Academical Clerks and Choral Bursars to replenish the choir stalls. Joshua Hales, graduating to Senior Organ Scholar, set about knocking them into shape and, although we missed his fabulous renditions of baroque masterpieces from the organ loft, we benefited from his increasing confidence in conducting, aided by a masterclass with Paul Spicer. Particular delights during the year were Heinrich Biber's *Requiem*, which saw two outings—a concert and the All Souls' Requiem Mass—and both the Vierne and Langlais *Messe Solennelle*. In addition, the centrepiece of the Turl Street Arts Festival was a superb production of Handel's *Alexander's Feast* in the Chapel which involved a number of Exonians playing or singing under the gifted direction of conductor Tom Hammond-Davis. The Christmas carol service has been getting bigger every year and, this being my last, I was determined to make it a good one. Students crammed into the Chapel on the last day of term for a truly magical service and the sight of almost 300 people holding candles in the darkness while the choir sang Taverner's 'God is with us' is not something I shall forget in a hurry.

Music is not the only part of the Chapel's life which has flourished this year. The beginning of the year saw an increased number of freshers wanting to be involved as clerks and readers. They were ably managed by head Clerks Neil Malloy and Caroline Fargher, both of whom have been a great support to the Chapel during their time in College. Mention must also be made of Tim Hele, Frances Rose and Helen James, all 2011 leavers who have made welcome contributions over the years. Students continued to explore faith and ideas through our weekly discussion group, with Tim Hele and Austin Yim taking up the opportunity to preach their own sermon on a Sunday morning. Indeed, faith did seem to be flourishing in Exeter College Chapel with the Michaelmas Term featuring the baptism of Julie Xiao, Anil Umer and Josh Hales. Chris Routledge,

our ordinand on placement, preached on the Feast of the Conversion of St Paul in January, resulting, rather unexpectedly, in a conversion! Following Confirmation classes throughout the Hilary Term, Josh, Julie and Jamie Cherrington were confirmed in the College Chapel by the Rt Revd Colin Fletcher, Bishop of Dorchester; this was an occasion of great celebration and not a small amount of chocolate-related chaos in the Chaplain's rooms afterwards as a stray grape lodged itself in some crucial part of the chocolate fountain causing an entertaining malfunction.

Sunday Evensong has continued to be an enjoyable highlight of the week and we benefited from the thoughts of a number of insightful preachers. Mark Oakley, Canon Treasurer of St Paul's Cathedral, spoke at the Turl Street Arts Festival service to an enormous congregation from the Turl Street colleges. Padre Mark Christian led our Remembrance Sunday reflections; Canon Dr Michael Ippgrave, Archdeacon of Southwark, spoke engagingly about multi-faith issues; and Revd Dr David Spriggs from the Bible Society helped us to celebrate 400 years of the King James Version, as well we might with Thomas Holland, former Rector, being one of the translators. It was a particular joy, however, to continue our (by now) tradition of Fellows preaching in Chapel. As a sequel to last year's Spanish themed service, we planned a German extravaganza for Michaelmas Term celebrating St Mechthild von Magdeburg with a special service of German music and readings, followed by a lot of bratwurst and beer. The ideal preacher for this occasion was Prof Helen Watanabe-O'Kelly and she did not disappoint. Her excellent sermon can be found on the College website.

The year has, however, had its dark moments. The Hilary Term began and ended with extremely sad news: just as students were returning from their Christmas break we learned that first-year biochemist Armin Krösbacher had died while at home in Austria. It was very distressing news for the first-years, who nevertheless supported each other and pulled together to remember Armin at a special Chapel service in 0th week in which many of them participated. Then, in 9th week, we received news that graduate William Aaron DeJanes had died in his flat; this was a great shock to a number of the graduate community, and we gathered again for a short but dignified act of remembrance for his life. The College has withstood a terrible cluster of deaths during my term as Chaplain, placing a great burden on students, staff and Fellows at times. Thanks to the superb support provided by the Rector, Sub-Rectors and Junior Deans we have been able to manage them in a way that has strengthened the community. It has helped, of course, to have a beautiful and peaceful chapel in which people have been able to come together to express their sorrow and find comfort.

When I first arrived at Exeter I did wonder how I would find officiating at Choral Evensong three times per week. Would the novelty wear off quickly with the whole business becoming more a duty than a pleasure? I could not have been more wrong. Aficionados of the form will know that Evensong is both addictive and nourishing. Its content and pace provide the perfect vehicle for 45 minutes of calm reflection to the sound of elegant language and uplifting music. I have truly enjoyed every one of the 350 or so services at which I have officiated. It was a wonderful surprise to arrive for my last Evensong and discover that a number of former members of Exeter College Choir had returned specially to sing, occasioning a significant lump in throat.

Fortunately one has to hold it together to sing the Rose responses, so there was no opportunity to succumb to sentimentality. Nevertheless, it was particularly moving to hear a unique rendition of Psalm 121, with each verse intoned by a different student who had sung with the choir during the last five years. It has been a privilege and a gift to be part of the Chapel and College in good times and difficult times. I am thankful to the whole community, past and present, and wish the College every success for the future. Floreat Exon, Amen.

Helen Orchard

I think I may with confidence assert that this will be the only academic year in the College's history when the chapel reports of Exeter College and of New College have been written—in part, at least—by the same person. Having been Interim Chaplain at New College for Michaelmas and Hilary Terms, I was delighted to be asked to fill the gap left at Exeter by Helen Orchard's departure. And what a gap it has proven to be! A welfare meeting early in Trinity Term reminded us just how much of the welfare work Helen had shouldered. In the best tradition of Exeter Chaplains, Helen was, quite simply, one of the pillars of the place. Supporting Chapel and bar were the essential requirements of the role I inherited, along with being endlessly available but never seen to be too busy. The JCR's expectations of the Chaplain's flair for entertaining kept me working hard when I wasn't doing so for any other reason. Shopping for Chapel Breakfast comestibles was a chore I was constantly in fear of forgetting every Saturday but never actually did.

What was such a refreshing experience was to see just how accepted and, indeed, welcome, the Chaplain seems to be in all the aspects of College life I was able to encounter in so brief a stay. I could not have wished for a more enjoyable and enriching time, even though I wanted to sleep for a month by the end of term.

Helen's choice of preachers for the term left us with much to ponder. Richard Bastable, Wendy Wilby and Tim Blewett came to us with the perspectives of their different ministry contexts, namely St Andrew's Holborn, Bristol Cathedral and Launde Abbey retreat house. Carrie Pemberton Ford spoke powerfully of her engagement with the grim realities of Human Trafficking and Stephen Wright (1977, English) preached for the second time at the Commemoration of Benefactors. The Catechist, Anthony Rustell, preached to us for the last time before moving to take up work in the diocese of Llandaff.

A particular delight for me has been to work with a choir whose enthusiasm is matched by its competence. The repertoire has been a delight to this one who believes that overdosing on Stanford is not possible, especially when a Stanford in E-flat setting is conjured up. (In almost fifty years of familiarity with his Evensong settings I had never heard of it.) At the end of term the choir set off to tour northern Italy, performing in Verona, Castelnuovo and Lasize before singing at the Sunday mass in St Mark's Venice. The congregation was treated to Cornysh, de Sévérac, Poulenc and, of course, Stanford. In a whistle-stop tour, time was nevertheless devoted to a close inspection of the beaches.

Visitors to the Chapel in the next few months will notice that the two westernmost windows on the south side have been removed. Lead perishes with age and the windows were seen to be sagging badly and so have gone away to be re-lead.

Finally, I must record for posterity my satisfaction at having sneaked into Exeter by the ‘back door’, 41 years after failing to be offered a place there as an undergraduate. It is good to know what I have missed and even better to have had this late opportunity of making up for lost time.

Lister Tonge

The College Staff

Periodically articles are written for the *Register* on the College staff—those employees who are not Fellows or Lecturers; there are currently 90 permanent staff. This is a good thing, both to recognise the contribution of the many devoted colleagues who make the College work, and as a social record over the ages. There have been tremendous demographic and structural changes over a relatively short time yet many of the functions themselves have changed little and, happily, a strong ethos of College identity remains important to most. Demanding regulation of food hygiene, safety standards and employment legislation have made the operational activity of the College significantly more complex and formal than in the past but, on the positive side, working conditions are much improved. Many of the accommodation and catering staff hail from around Europe and many of the senior offices are held by women, both of which mark a departure from the past.

Until recently, the College had two Fellow-Bursars—one Finance & Estates, the other Home. The Finance & Estates Bursar was, until my appointment, a tutorial Fellow who held the office while continuing to teach. The Home Bursar was full-time and responsible for all domestic services and buildings matters. The current regime has a much flatter structure and the senior staff all play a full part alongside me as sole Fellow-Bursar. My role is to take all financial and operational business to Governing Body but much of the day-to-day responsibility is exercised by the Deputy Bursar Gez Wells, the Accountant Eleanor Burnett, the Human Resources Officer Kate Cramp, and the Academic Administrator Joan Himpson.

Many readers will know Simon Mortimore, Computing Manager, Kate Goswell, Catering Manager, Meena Rowland, Assistant Steward, Chris Probert, Head Porter and Philip Munday, Steward. These Heads of Department manage the teams who drive IT, catering, accommodation, security and the conference business and we meet weekly in term time to exchange information on what is happening in College.

Entering the College into the quadrangle gives an illusion of antiquity and tranquillity. That is on the surface, but behind panelled walls are concealed fibre optic cables and pulsating routers, and ancient cellars house gas boilers and pipework resembling a ship’s engine room. The College is kept working by a dedicated maintenance team,

the longest-serving of whom are Harry Josling (1998), looking after the Iffley Road buildings, and Chris Heeley (1999) who is noted for his cheerfulness and mischievous fun. Kay Wheeldon (1996) is housekeeper in College and supervises all the scouts, while Lin Simmonds (1991) has looked after two Rectors and takes great pride in maintaining the Lodgings. Stapeldon House alumni will remember Sheila Edwards (1998), and Pauline Argyle (2004) is a familiar figure on Staircase 6 in College.

Mark Willoughby has been with the College since 2001, and as Head Chef he manages a brigade of five other chefs and the often forgotten kitchen assistants without whom no meal could be cooked, at least not in clean pans. The College is not without its tragedies and last year David Cox (Kitchen Porter 2007–10) died after an incident in the street as he made his way home.

The College has appointed a new Librarian, Joanna Bowring, who joined in September 2011 from the British Museum, and—proving that an Oxford degree enhances employment prospects—Dr Alison Dight, an Exeter DPhil in Church History who supports the many College committees and is also assisting Dr Maddicott on his forthcoming history of the foundation of the College.

Every institution has its unsung hero who makes sure things happen seamlessly. At Exeter that hero is Erica Sheppard (1997) who is the Rector's Personal Assistant and bulwark against the chaos which is always ready to subvert College events. Erica administers most College dinners and seminars and copes with the endless ebb and flow of visitors to the College, all with an unflappable competence which belies the frustration of dealing with last-minute changes and the challenge of divining the needs of those who have not declared them.

Exeter's high philanthropic participation rate is no accident. Under the Development Director Katrina Hancock, a Fellow and Old Member, Emily Watson (2002, Lit. Hum.) is Development Officer responsible for the Annual Fund, Liz Spicer is responsible for database management and research, Matt Baldwin is Communications Officer, Hannah Leadbetter is Alumni Relations Officer, and Kinsey Forsdyke manages to move both the Rector and Katrina from continent to continent armed with a detailed itinerary and travel documents.

Staff parties at Christmas and in the summer are well attended and jolly occasions. They reflect the sense of belonging which the College engenders and this is also manifest in some of the other activities which colleagues pursue. An SCR Eight was crewed by Fellows and staff and rowed competitively in the Nephys Regatta last year. Philip Munday is a dedicated runner and succeeds in rallying an excellent field for the Teddy Hall Relays and the Town & Gown charity run.

Finally, by the time of next year's *Register*, Joan Himpsom will have retired from her position as Academic Administrator after nearly twelve years. Joan is one of the country's leading basketball technical officials and in the advance stages of being selected, through a highly rigorous and competitive process, to officiate at the London Olympics. We wish Joan a long and happy retirement and we hope that she will be the College's contribution to a great Olympic Games next summer.

William Jensen

Ruskin College and Exeter, a memory

Sixty years ago in the spring of 1951 I caught my first sight of Oxford, town and gown. As the connecting train from Didcot slowly pulled into one of the city's then two stations on a beautiful spring day, the dreaming spires so beloved of Zuleika Dobson were silhouetted so much more clearly than now. I was on my way to an appointment for an interview that would lead, a couple of months later, to entry to Ruskin College.

More than half a century on, the announcement that the College was in negotiation to buy Ruskin College's Walton Street main building probably came as a surprise to all but a few directly involved in the deal. But to me it brought back memories not just of Ruskin itself, but also of Oxford—and Exeter. In those days of the early 1950s, after the end of the Second World War, there was a close link between the two colleges. For several years Exeter offered a place each Michaelmas term to an entrant from Ruskin to read for a first degree. Six months after entering Ruskin I was sitting before a semi-circular panel of dons, headed by Rector Barber, seeking entrance to Exeter to read PPE.

For some years Exeter had been in the habit of offering a place to a man to read for a first degree who had completed the University's Diploma in Economics and Political Science. Ruskin at that time was the oldest of several colleges around Britain that offered a form of what was then called adult residential education. These were for men and women who had missed the opportunity to benefit from any form of higher education because of the shortcomings of the then educational system. Ruskin had been founded in 1899, named after John Ruskin, the 19th century artist and social reformer, and was the precursor of a small number of similar places. It was initially funded by the trade unions, the co-operative movement and private individuals, though by my time the Ministry of Education had taken over as a major funder even though the founding groups and organisations continued to play an important role in its governing body.

The establishment of Ruskin was followed in 1909 by Fircroft College in Birmingham, founded by the Cadbury family; Hillcroft College in Surbiton, Surrey, opened specifically for women, in 1920; Coleg Harlech in 1927 in North Wales, to continue the work of the Workers' Education Association (WEA); and Newbattle Abbey College in 1937 in the former baronial home of the Marquis of Lothian south of Edinburgh.

There was a desperate need for such places in the first half of the 20th century. Until the great war-time education act of 1944 always associated with the name Richard Butler a great many pupils in post-11 education left school at 14 while a small proportion stayed on until 15. The consequence was that, outside the fee-paying public-school system, some 80 per cent of children never even stood a chance of a university education having been streamed at the age of 11 into senior schools that placed an emphasis on vocational subjects such as woodwork and cooking and bookkeeping. They were the chaff of the state system. The wheat, at 11, went on to grammar schools where many left at 15 before even matriculating. Even for those staying in school beyond 15 the chances of entering Oxford or Cambridge were minimal in any case because Latin was a compulsory subject for entry and the grammar schools streamed

Latin out of the curriculum of all but the brightest. There were other universities which might have a less stringent test, but they were relatively few by comparison with today—no Sussex or Lancaster or Keele or Warwick in 1945. Places like Exeter, Hull, Leicester and Southampton were university colleges, essentially satellites of London University. Higher education was a very different, and much more restricted, place. In this educational milieu Ruskin was a beacon that pointed to evidence that an untapped pool existed among those who had failed, or missed, selection at 11-plus. It attracted men and women who had persevered with the pursuit of knowledge through night school, correspondence courses, summer schools, the WEA or the working men's institutes that proliferated particularly in the north of England, and the miners' institutes that were features of life in the Welsh valleys.

Ruskin was, essentially, in Oxford but not of Oxford. Its students, who were mostly in their late twenties or early thirties, were not in statu pupillari and while they could attend University lectures on a grace-and-favour basis they were not under the jurisdiction of the Proctors. They did not wear gowns, could not represent the University in undergraduate sports or functions. But they did sit a University examination: the favourite course was a two-year university Diploma in Economics and Political Science that approximated to about the first two years of PPE.

How and when the relationship between Ruskin and Exeter started is unknown to me but it was not unique. Several other colleges—Balliol, Oriel, Corpus Christi, New and Wadham among them to my certain knowledge—also participated in taking one Ruskin student a year. This was my route. I was encouraged to apply by Harry Andrews (who features on the photograph of the 1953 football team that was published in the *Register* a couple of years back). He had come up via the Ruskin route in 1950.

I filled in a form, was invited for interview and duly turned up one cold February afternoon to be confronted by Mr Barber and some five or six other dons (the Governing Body was then about 12 or 13 strong) sitting, suitably attired in cap and gown, in an arc in front of me. I have no idea what was said but days later I was invited to join the College that coming October provided I could defer the compulsory two-year national service for the duration of my time in College. My letter of acceptance sped back faster than the one that had been sent to me. I had got into Oxford—the University, that is—admittedly by the back door, but that thought worried me not in the slightest. Others from Ruskin came after me. W.G.R. Carter entered in 1953 and *College Registers* in the 1950s and 1960s record that J.C.S. Telford arrived in 1957 and D. Whitefield in 1961. After that, either the link was broken or the name Ruskin was omitted from the school/college background in the list of freshmen (always men at that time) in the *Register*.

Ruskin itself was a not-unattractive building in Walton Street, its entrance about 100 yards from the main gate to Worcester. Being so near to the Turl it will be an invaluable acquisition. In my time it had common rooms, individual bed-sitters, a refectory on the top floor, its own good library and rooms for the teaching staff, all on about four floors. A small, attractive enclosed garden added to the facilities, especially in Trinity term. In all this, and in the way teaching was conducted through the individual tutorial system, it was a clone of one of the older colleges, though physically it resembled more that of the women's colleges, such as LMH, having been created relatively recently after them.

We could attend University lectures; sometimes we were farmed out to tutorials with dons in the University (then a common practice in Exeter as well; during my years reading PPE I was sent to Oriel, Pembroke, St John's and Corpus Christi); we could join the Union Society—though, curiously for such a highly politicised body as Ruskin, few did. In other words, we had the full facilities of the University below first-degree level and without the disciplinary constraints. As we were not members of the University we did not wear gowns, represent the University in any form (even though one of our members had played soccer for Wales as an amateur) and the Proctors had no jurisdiction over us. But we had to endure an 11-week term.

In 1951 Ruskin had been headed for some 12 months by a former Labour MP, H.D. Hughes, who had read history at Balliol and was universally known as Billy, in deference perhaps to his Christian names being the most unfashionable Herbert Delauney. A short, bustling man with dark curly hair and an infectious sense of humour, Hughes had won a seat in parliament as a Labour man for a Wolverhampton constituency in 1945 but his ejection five years later was not completely surprising as he had left no particular mark on a party that was replete with fractious figures, other than to be a Parliamentary Private Secretary to a couple of education ministers. His five years were ended, following a boundary redistribution, by a man who was to make a very big name indeed, Enoch Powell. Hughes was, though, to serve Ruskin faithfully for 29 years and he played a considerable role in carrying the college both through the educational changes following the Robins report and in the emergence of the then new universities and the student unrest that was a feature of the Vietnam years.

Now, the building in Walton Street is part of Exeter. For one Oxonian at least it is a happy marriage.

Tony Morton

B.W. Henderson, Fellow of Exeter College 1901-1927

Hadrian's Wall in the north of England is the ultimate symbol that Britain once belonged to the Roman Empire. Many readers of the *Register* have probably walked along its remains and wondered at their magnificence, delighting, from Tyne to Solway, in what are surely some of the most remarkable vistas to be seen anywhere in the country. But few readers, I suspect, will know that the builder of the Wall was once the subject of a historical biography by Bernard W. Henderson, a Fellow of Exeter and Tutor in Ancient History in the early years of the 20th century. His book, *The Life and Principate of the Emperor Hadrian*, was published in 1923 six years before his death at what now seems the tragically early age of 57. He included a chapter on the Wall, describing its component elements and assessing its function, as archaeologists and historians still do today. Was it built to keep some people in and others out, to regulate traffic and commerce, to ensure military security? Answers remain elusive, as much else about Hadrian, whose personality even in antiquity people found complex and enigmatic.

Hadrian ruled Rome in the 2nd century, from 117 to 138, near the height of its imperial greatness. He was a relentlessly efficient administrator, and spent much of his reign travelling from one end of the empire to another in order to secure its frontiers and consolidate Rome's power. It was on one such journey that he came to Britain, in 122, and ordered the construction of the Wall. He was also a great patron of art and architecture, associated famously today with the Pantheon and the Castel Sant'Angelo in Rome, and what was once a magnificent villa at Tivoli in the Sabine foothills just outside. More notoriously, he is also remembered for his devotion to a young Bithynian Greek named Antinous, who drowned in mysterious circumstances in the river Nile when Hadrian and his entourage were once in Egypt. Was it an accident, suicide, or murder? No one knows. Hadrian immediately declared Antinous a god, however, and ordered portraits of him to be distributed far and wide. Those that remain are some of the most beautiful items to have survived from the ancient world.

Henderson's book was long the only English biography of Hadrian. It is now out of date and almost forgotten. It has a certain interest nonetheless as an illustration of how historical interpretation is always determined by the historian's own time and place. Henderson's general view, that Hadrian was a humane, cosmopolitan ruler, driven by a desire to foster peace throughout his empire even as he maintained strict discipline among the Roman legions and kept them ready for action, is one with which many historians would still agree. But the manner in which he presents it is remarkable. For as you read, you see that Hadrian's empire is really the British Empire of Henderson's own day, and that as he writes about his prince of peace, he looks out, or rather down, from Exeter on a world made up of largely inferior and uncivilised peoples quite unlike the British. Even Italy, for which an Edwardian gentleman's affection is much in evidence in his pages, has to rank among the lesser nations, labouring as it does under the oppressive weight of the Catholic Church (with the bizarre result that Cardinal Newman makes an unflattering cameo appearance in his book); and as for the United States, well, a country with such a fabricated name could never inspire the sort of patriotism an Englishman knows.

Not surprisingly, Henderson's Hadrian turns out to be the epitome of what he thought an Oxford-educated Englishman at the turn of the 20th century ought to be: someone who read great books and played sports as an undergraduate, and equipped himself thereby for a lifetime of service in imperial governance. Henderson had outlined his Oxford scheme of education in an earlier book, *The Study of Roman History* (1920), and when he wrote his biography he had evidently decided that Hadrian was one of its prime products. His image of the emperor commending his troops in North Africa for their military efficiency is duly that of an Englishman in India doing the same; and he thinks of the ideal Viceroy as a Roman official who had been well trained in the law. The vantage-point is clearly attributable to Britain's place in the world in 1923, the author's attitudes a reflection of his standing in British society; for even in the mother country the Trade Unions are supposed to know their place.

The study of Roman history in Henderson's era was more professionally advanced in Germany than in Britain, and Henderson's knowledge of German scholarship was admirably profound. He was particularly deferential to Theodor Mommsen, the great

founder of the modern discipline. Yet he had an extreme distaste for Germans as a people, and his book is full of peppery, disparaging remarks that no publisher today would permit. It was not just a matter of the Teutonic barbarism to which he attributed the fall of the Roman Empire (and the end of classical civilisation); there was also the contemporary enervation of England that had followed upon the Great War, which Henderson's book expresses with a world-weariness strange in a man who today would be considered still in his prime (he speaks of the 1890s as a lost golden age). All this is inexcusable, except for the (almost) redeeming fact that the book is dedicated to the memory of a brother who was killed on the Western Front in 1916.

The College's records of Bernard Henderson are minimal and reveal little of the private man. He was a lifetime bachelor who lived in College, and he was remembered when he died for his service on local education committees and for founding, from his own resources, what became a well-known club for Oxford boys called 'The Bivouac', which encouraged reading and sports. Towards the end of his life illness made him something of a recluse; but he made generous provision in his will for College choristers, maintaining to the end his practical educational interests and his long devotion to Exeter.

The book is a typical example of the 'great man' approach to writing history. In Roman studies the approach was swept away for all time by Ronald Syme, the greatest of all modern Roman historians, who arrived in Oxford from his native New Zealand just two years after the biography of Hadrian was published. Syme soon began to exploit a new form of historical investigation that could never have appealed to the older scholar, not least because it was pioneered in Germany. It was, and is, called prosopography, the study of the career patterns of the men who made up the Roman ruling class, and its impact was first felt in Syme's extraordinary work, *The Roman Revolution*, which was published in 1939 on the eve of another great war. Syme came in time to develop a strong interest in Hadrian, and wrote many learned papers on the emperor that are still important. But given his methodological preoccupation, he had nothing but scorn for biography as a historical form, and although attracted by Hadrian's personality, to write a cradle-to-the-grave book like Henderson's would have been unthinkable to him.

Other academic biographies of Hadrian have since appeared. Yet none has achieved the success of another extraordinary book, Marguerite Yourcenar's historical novel, *Memoirs of Hadrian*, which was published in Paris in 1951 and has been in print ever since. As a work of historical fiction it has irritated, and continues to irritate, professionals. But it is the most convincing psychological study of Hadrian ever written, a man Yourcenar saw as profoundly melancholic, especially after the loss of Antinous. In her preparatory research she read Henderson and found his book wanting. Yet she too thought of the emperor, despite his loneliness, as a ruler inspired by ideals of imperial peace and humanity. The difference was that she found some hope for human betterment in the atmosphere of relief and anticipation that followed a time of war, in contrast to the dejection that Henderson had felt; and she duly made Hadrian an emblem of that aspiration. Whether her unique portrait will ever be superseded remains to be seen. Meantime, the Wall remains a challenge to every visitor who sees it to imagine, and to reinvent, the Roman past, as it was a challenge to Henderson himself.

Keith Bradley

William Lockhart—Exeter and the Tractarians

A few years ago I began a new appointment at a London parish, Our Lady and St Joseph, Kingsland. In the dining room was a portrait of the founding parish priest, William Lockhart—a distinguished-looking gentleman, with a military bearing and a kindly face [see our glossy pages]. When I discovered he was a fellow Exonian, I decided to do some research and soon found myself transported back to the Oxford of the early 1840s.

William Lockhart was born at Warlingham, Surrey, on 22 August 1819, the son of the Revd Alexander Lockhart, a conservative-minded ‘squarson’, and his second wife, Martha Jacob. He was proud of his Scottish descent, with several notable Jacobite ancestors and a distant cousin, John Gibson Lockhart, remembered as son-in-law and biographer of Sir Walter Scott.

Having been educated by private tutors and at Bedford Grammar School, the young Lockhart was matriculated into Exeter on 17 May 1838. He considered his first year as wasted since he entered a circle of ‘idle, hunting, boating men’ and spent far too much time ‘skiffing on the river in a pair-oared boat’ and showing off his top boots. A friend later testified that ‘Lockhart was exceedingly particular about his scholastic toggerly... He was considered one of the best dressed men in Oxford’. However, there was an element of pride since he only allowed like-minded ‘glasses of fashion’ to attend the celebrated parties that he hosted in his room with the oriel window above the College entrance to Turl Street.

As time went on, he grew more studious and fell under the influence of the Tractarians. Exeter was not without sympathy for the Oxford Movement—the Rector, Joseph Loscombe Richards, and the Dean and Professor of Moral Philosophy, William Sewell, were both supportive. John Dobre Dalgairns, a fellow student two years Lockhart’s senior, was a keen devotee, as was the College’s lecturer in Hebrew and Syriac, John Brande Morris, who lived above Lockhart in the tower, earning him the nickname ‘Symeon Stylites’. This man was not an ideal neighbour, apparently having ‘a noisy and odious turning machine’ in his room, and was excluded from Lockhart’s select parties ‘on account of his *air farouche*, and his unrepresentable appearance’. Morris was obsessed with fasting, bringing the subject frequently into his sermons and following it rigorously during Lent. Indeed, when Dalgairns imitated his example during Holy Week 1840 he was found by his scout collapsed on the floor, having not eaten for 36 hours.

The greatest influence of all, however, was provided by John Henry Newman, Vicar of St Mary’s, Fellow of Oriel and an honorary Exonian, since he went to Trinity as an undergraduate only after having been rejected by Exeter. Lockhart’s first encounter with the future cardinal, albeit at a distance, remained indelibly etched on the memory: ‘I saw him first on a certain day which I vividly remember. I was walking down High Street—it was between All Souls’ and Queen’s College. He was crossing, I think, to Oriel. My companion seized my arm, whispering to me, “Look, look there, that is Newman!” I looked, and there I saw him passing along in his characteristic way, walking fast, without any dignity of gait, but earnest, like one who had a purpose.’

Reading the *Tracts* and attending Newman's sermons at St Mary's, Lockhart, like many of his contemporaries, began to feel attracted to the Church of Rome. During his second long vacation he decided to visit Henry Edward Manning, Archdeacon of Chichester and a friend of his mother's, to discuss his theological problems. Manning advised him to continue his studies, seek ordination and work amongst the poor in one of the growing cities. This eased his conscience for a while, though he was particularly troubled by the question of post-baptismal sins. He began to go to confession with clergymen of 'High Church' views, though it was not always easy to find them. After a drunken evening at the Union rooms to celebrate St Andrew's Day, Lockhart approached Dr Sewell of Exeter for absolution, who promptly refused and offered the student a dose of Epsom salts instead. Lockhart commented, 'I came away from that ass at once. I asked my father for bread, and he gave me a stone. I asked for fish,—he gave me a scorpion'.

After taking his degree in 1842, Lockhart accepted Newman's invitation to join the fledgling pseudo-monastic community at Littlemore, where he occupied himself praying, fasting and studying. It is interesting that Newman's first three companions were all graduates of Exeter: not only Lockhart but Dalgairns (the first to join) and Frederick S. Bowles, an Anglican clergyman who later followed his master to the Birmingham Oratory.

Lockhart's mind and conscience continued to be tormented by his religious difficulties. Matters were brought to crisis point when he met the fiery Italian missionary, Fr Luigi Gentili, who was paying a visit to Oxford in 1843 and causing a sensation by openly wearing a cassock and Roman collar. Shortly afterwards, the young man visited him at Loughborough, was received into the Catholic Church and joined Gentili's religious congregation, the Institute of Charity.

Lockhart's sudden 'secession' caused great scandal in Oxford and beyond. For Newman's critics, it proved that Littlemore was no more than a halfway house to Rome. The Rector of Exeter, a Tractarian sympathizer, saw his former student as 'a warning to other young men'. Newman himself, who was always highly sensitive about his friendships, felt severely let down, especially since the young man had broken his promise to stay at Littlemore for at least three years. Shortly afterwards, Newman resigned as Vicar of St Mary's and preached his last sermon as an Anglican at Littlemore, 'The Parting of Friends.'

William Lockhart was ordained priest on 19 December 1846 and became an important figure in the Victorian Catholic Church. He founded two London parishes, including St Etheldreda's Ely Place, worked in Rome on behalf of his order and won fame as a preacher and writer. He encouraged many young authors, including Wilfred Meynell, Edmund Bishop and even Baron Corvo. Lockhart remained close to his former mentors, John Henry Newman, who he visited every year in Birmingham, and Henry Edward Manning, whose right hand man he became in the promotion of teetotalism. Indeed, when Lockhart died in May 1892 it was said that 'perhaps no man, except the Cardinal himself [Manning], had so strong a hold on varying classes and masses of men; and these are now united in a common sorrow over a common and irreparable loss'.

Nicholas Schofield

A Spitfire Pilot Celebrates His Failures

My aim in sending this memoir is to share some words of robust hope with alumni who may—at any stage—be experiencing a tough struggle in what Bunyan characterized as his ‘slough of despond’.

I was the youngest of five, all of us having been born in Vancouver where my father owned large chunks of property. At the end of the First World War British Columbia was on a very sticky economic wicket. My father became totally bankrupt and despite his two degrees and fluency in five languages he also lost his health. By 1922 the family were split up amongst relatives in the United Kingdom. Eventually I landed at Exeter School.

When the Second World War started I was just coming 18 and like many thousands of young men I volunteered to join the RAF as aircrew. Within nine months I was a qualified fighter pilot [see photograph on the glossy pages]. As young pilots—average age 19—we were enormously proud of our new Spitfires, a superb airplane in design and equipment. Within three minutes from the telephone’s ‘scramble call’ we had to run to our waiting aircraft, take off and climb to 10,000 feet over base awaiting instructions. Newly discovered radar could then be used to direct us. Operational height was anything up to 30,000 feet. Typical armament consisted of eight .303 machine guns firing at the rate of 160 bullets a second. Aircraft for defence at first had to have priority over offence due to the enemy’s overwhelming strength. Hence occurred the crucial Battle of Britain.

As the tide of events slowly began to turn, Bomber Command grew until by 1943 huge fleets of four-engine aircraft headed for Germany night after night. My older brother was one of the early casualties, shot down with all his crew by one of the skilled German night fighters. In Fighter Command there was a mixture of excitement and dread with often at times a measure of youthful glamour. We didn’t feel ourselves to be particularly brave (as some of the press insisted); scared stiff, usually with mortal terror, would be much closer to the truth—particularly just before an operation.

At each stage in my life I have tried to set for myself a few specific obtainable goals. I have also come to believe that I have learned more value from what I ‘failed’ to achieve. This is not a morbid exercise, rather a slow dawning of some faint shafts of wisdom. My memories are good; I loved my career in all its various segments; but looking back I have to admit to myself that I have had a series of several major ‘un-successes’, the results of which had a devastating effect for a time but somehow brought unlooked-for and exciting new opportunities.

Past images come up vividly on one’s memory screens. The day I was wounded in 1941 would be a good example. I can feel every detail as we sat in our cramped cockpits on that freezing November day at the famous base Biggin Hill. Our Spitfire squadron had been briefed to take off at dawn to cover the withdrawal of a Commando raid [Operation Flipper, Ed] on the Nazi-occupied coast of France. Things did not go well. We were delayed. When the word to go came at last, the weather had turned foul, visibility was at a minimum, our formation got lost, fuel became low and we

were ordered back. Suddenly my single-seater fighter had a collision in low cloud with another of our own aircraft, descending from my rear—and down I went. No time to bail out. Right up to the actual point of impact I can still replay that dive in my mind, the ground coming up to meet me just like a film.

An intermittent series of confused images followed my survival (the rate was—still is—extremely small for a mid-air collision): ambulances, mud, hospitals, nurses, surgeons. As I lay in an Air Force ward for several months my uppermost thought was that I had *failed*. Our squadron had only recently moved south into the thick of the fighting area. We had trained hard and *thought* that we were at the peak of our performance. The number two in my squadron, a very good friend, went on to be promoted to Squadron Leader, and there was I lying horizontal with bits of metal stuck in and around me... *Why* hadn't I seen that other aircraft coming up behind me? In hospital I silently gnashed my teeth—or would have done except that I didn't have any, the microphone at the end of my oxygen mask having gone through my mouth (a benefit to be recognised over the next 70 years: no more dental bills).

I went on to fly again but only to help train others; the zip and excitement were gone. In the Battle of Britain there was an aura and openings to move up the ladder, but I never got promoted to Squadron Leader. Years later I would often be answering questions from eager young students. 'How many did you shoot down, Sir?' My answer: 'None'. At first I felt shame... It was a long time before I came to realize that there was a good answer of which I could legitimately be proud: I was glad I had not been directly and wittingly the cause of the death of someone's son, brother, father or husband.

So I survived the war (and four aircraft crashes) and went on to a career where I found I still enjoyed instructing others. Leaving the services, I collected reports that had been written about me, shovelled them into an envelope and forwarded them to, of all places, Oxford. At the time that was cheek as my academic record at school seemed very ordinary, and the application was made only at the strong insistence of a very good and much older friend.

I got to my College but found no notices, signs, introductory booklets (the very antithesis of the Military). The syllabus that I had selected looked a bit less demanding than most, but it wasn't long before I realized that even in this field I was a near ignoramus. There were about 6,000 demobilized service personnel out of a student body of about 7,500. By that time, in 1947, I was married with three young sons. The government grant, thankfully received, was still barely enough to eke out a subsistence. I discovered there was no time for high jinks or even sport for most of us. It was work, work and more work; fascinating stuff, but many of us after a seven year absence from academic study couldn't believe we would ever successfully cover all we had in front of us. Oxford, we learned, gave no marks, but a Class. A very small number achieved a First, but most of us would be glad of a degree in the lower categories, maybe a Third. Success in the UK job market could depend greatly on one's 'Class', particularly in the Education field.

Finals were a unique brand of torture. At the end we were examined on *everything* throughout our course within a concentrated few days. Most Finals papers consisted of five questions of which three had to be answered in three hours. We realized that

from such a wide range one really had to be able to write from solid knowledge. I had been aiming for a Third but as time went on I had just a glimmer of an idea, in view of comments about the essays that I read weekly to my academic tutor, that I *might* squeeze a Second. Total breakdowns were not unknown (one close friend committed suicide), but I was, surprisingly, quite upbeat about the first six of my seven papers.

Then, the night before my last paper, all my three youngsters, and my wife, fell ill with some acute infection. I was up nearly the whole night. I managed to make the six miles on my bicycle into the Exam Schools on the High Street by the appointed time—just. The paper looked good, and I was quietly elated when I handed in the result of my efforts, found my bicycle and headed back home slowly. Half way I stopped at the edge of the Woodstock Road to check again my rough answer notes (second guessing?). A bunch of papers lay in my basket strapped to the handlebars, and as I shuffled through it I discovered to my horror three large foolscap sheets containing the answer to one of my three questions which should have been handed in with my pile. I sat, glued to my saddle, while a chilly wave of perspiration trickled down my neck. A numb, incredulous despondency slowly spread over me. There was nothing I could do; I knew no pleas of innocence, no excuses of illness, no appeals. It was my own fault. I did not even bother to return to the then deserted Schools. Days later my tutor went to bat for me, and the College, but it would have been impossible for the authorities to take unfortunate circumstances into account.

I did achieve a Third Class degree and it was testified that if I had completed the last paper the result would have been Second Class. I was devastated. My effort had been ceaseless; I was supporting two sets of parents myself (my brother having been shot down); the difference it would make to my salary without a Second would be inevitable and considerable. So what to do?

Plans were switched. I headed for the ‘Colonies’ and took my young family to Uganda on a five-year contract to help start up secondary education in the far Northwest. I soon came to love the country, the people, the job and the outstandingly keen students. After a bit of a rocky start, in one year we had acquired a wonderful 100-acre site, a blissfully enthusiastic African community and a solid backing from the Provincial Government for a new large Junior and Senior Secondary School. I felt I was on the very brink of an endeavour of great possibility with the promise of adequate initial funding. We were able to put a work crew on the site, clear the land for agricultural needs (and clear a large colony of baboons too!), drill a deep well, drive a road in towards the river, build a small bridge (which promptly gave way when the first truck arrived—they obviously failed to teach me that at University). Excitement was high and then a serious family emergency arose and I had no choice but to resign and pay my own way back to England.

Again I was desolated. I will never forget the tearful and agonizing farewell from our ‘family’ of African secondary students. I have a photo of the blood-red sunset as the paddle steamer pulled away from the jetty and headed upstream towards the railhead and the ocean a thousand miles away. Little knots of the boys positioned themselves forlornly at intervals along the bank, watching us in silence as we drifted by. I thought I had totally let them down—and I *had*. The project died as our joint vision died and

that particular tract of land eventually returned to bush, another ‘failure’ on my mental website. Thirty years later I returned to meet many of my former students, and to visit the graves of others slaughtered by Idi Amin.

After a year in the UK with our family problems, we sailed for Canada, the land of my birth. I landed with \$15 in my pocket and the expectation of a tiny cottage in Hamilton, Ontario and a post in a small school. For the next few years I worked my way through the various institutional levels with part-time jobs as well. We look back today, thankfully, to Yuri Gagarin, the first Russian cosmonaut whose blasting off into space started the ball rolling for higher salaries for teachers. All North America got the jitters when contemplating the USSR’s maths and science graduate production, and Canada, like California, opened a new school every day. With the value of my geography degree I started taking student vacation safaris through North America and sometime later Europe. This led on to editing school text books, writing articles and some lecturing at university.

Work went in the direction of training teachers, and extra activity with the Ontario Ministry of Education. Some efforts were successful; some died on the vine or led onwards to something quite positive and often enriching. Quite unexpectedly I was awarded the Queen’s Jubilee Medal for Services to Canadian Education. True to form my invitation apparently got lost in the mail and I missed the actual ceremony with the Governor General!

Three years ago I moved to a delightful seniors’ residence on Vancouver Island where I am now surrounded by a wonderful community and a very live and stimulating Church. My growing family of four—and *their* families—have been a constant delight. My eyes are bad, I am not too mobile these days and I am prone to be a tad forgetful. No matter what, good things continue to happen. It takes all sorts to make up the complement of a community such as Exeter; each member is different, each unique. For myself, I celebrate cheerfully and with great thankfulness my numerous ‘failures’ because somehow they are all part of what seems to be, now, a rather intricate but gentle tapestry of life.

Richard Gilman

Uncovering the Secrets of the Old Masters

For hundreds of years, since people started to collect great works of art from previous eras, not just commission works from contemporary artists, many (especially other artists) have been interested in how the old works were made. Sir Joshua Reynolds famously collected paintings by great artists and then stripped them back to try to uncover secrets hidden beneath, which he hoped would help him to make his paintings look more like the Old Masters he revered. Nowadays the interest in how great artists created their works has not diminished but the methods used to investigate have got considerably more scientific and, I am glad to say, less destructive!

The National Gallery in London established a Scientific Department in 1934 which initially concentrated attention on ways to improve the preservation of the collection, and to improve the methods for cleaning paintings. By 1947 one key area of research was aimed at gaining a better understanding of the changes that occur to pigments and paint media as a result of age, or damage by atmospheric or environmental factors. To understand changes it is necessary first to know what materials have been used, and so began research work into the methods and materials of Old Master painters, a field in which the National Gallery has been a pioneer and is still a leading proponent.

When a painting is studied, for a new Schools Catalogue or prior to an exhibition, the work is now conducted by a multidisciplinary team including organic and inorganic chemists, art historians, and me—an Oxford Engineering Science graduate turned conservator. While the chemists take tiny samples of the paint to analyse, my role is to use various non-destructive analytical techniques to try to learn as much as possible about every aspect of the painting being studied. Old Master paintings are not just images but complex structures built up in many layers and of many different materials, each of which has an effect on how the painting now looks and how it has behaved over time, and all of which potentially have a story to tell.

One of the key tools I have, which enables me to look through the upper layers of paint and reveal secrets hidden beneath, is near-infrared imaging. Infrared photography has been used in studying paintings from the 1920s but, frustratingly, while some pigments such as red lakes and ultramarine become transparent in the range of infrared used in IR photography, allowing drawing hidden below to become visible, many pigments used by artists of the 14th–17th centuries are not penetrated. In the 1970s a Dutch physicist looked into the problem and developed a technique, which he called infrared reflectography, which worked at slightly longer wavelengths allowing more to be made visible. Since 1991 I have been working at the National Gallery using infrared reflectography (IRR) to study paintings, looking in particular for underdrawing—the preliminary lines made by the artist to set out his design on the support before painting.

Some artists have a very characteristic drawing style, which can lead to the attribution of a painting being confirmed or changed as a result of what is found with infrared imaging. The techniques used for the underdrawing can also be very informative: did the artist draw freehand, did he make changes, or does IRR reveal signs of a drawing having been traced implying that the design had been worked out elsewhere and only transferred to the painting support when it had been finalized? Infrared reflectography can also reveal changes made by the painter while he painted the picture, as well as changes made later as a result of damage, or even changes in taste.

Every painting examined is different and even paintings which were thought to be well understood can throw up surprises. Probably the most dramatic example of this is Leonardo da Vinci's *Virgin of the Rocks*, which I examined with IRR in 2003. This picture is known to be a copy made by Leonardo and his workshop for an altar for the Confraternity of the Immaculate Conception in San Francesco Grande in Milan to replace the first version of the picture (now in the Louvre) which Leonardo had sold elsewhere following a dispute over payment. As a copy, exactly the same size, it had always been assumed that the London version had an underdrawing based on a

tracing of the Paris picture. The IRR study was carried out to see if anything could be discovered about how the tracing was done, and to look at how the bits which are not the same were drawn. However, totally unexpectedly, the infrared reflectograms showed drawing for a completely different composition—a figure, probably the Virgin Mary, kneeling slightly higher up the panel than the painted Virgin, with one hand clasped to her breast and the other flung out behind her [see reproduction on glossy pages].

How much the Engineering Science course at Oxford has contributed directly to my current studies of Old Master paintings is debatable, although the understanding of scaffolding construction, based on an early civil engineering lecture, has certainly stood me in good stead and possibly saved the lives of several of my colleagues when I pointed out that the scaffold tower they had built was not structurally sound! Much more important, and all thanks to Oxford, is the ability to think on my feet, to be flexible and find ways round things, and to ask questions and then find ways of answering them.

Rachel Billinge

What Now for Higher Education?

What will be the outcome of the government's higher education reforms? Ask any university Vice-Chancellor and you will get a shrug of the shoulders and a simple 'who knows?' After a turbulent year which has seen tuition fees being raised, and universities being made to compete for students, we are now in a holding period—people waiting to see what will happen to student numbers, and also to the sector as a whole.

The student protests of last year ensured that raising tuition fees grabbed the headlines. It contributed perhaps to a greater sense of pressure and panic after A levels and during university clearing, when UCAS received some 600 calls and hits a second, causing part of its website to crash. The number of applications for university were not up significantly—but the sense that would-be students *had* to get in before next year's fee rise was palpable. The first indications of what the rise will do to student applications in 2012 should be coming out around now (December 2011). I'm told many Vice-Chancellors have drawn up business plans assuming a drop in numbers of around 10%, with some being even more pessimistic. Ministers say that last time tuition fees were raised numbers did go down the first year, only to rally later. Will this coming year be the same?

It will depend in part on whether the government's messages about fees get through—that you only pay back after graduation and once you're earning £21,000, and that there is a system of fee waivers and bursaries in place to cushion the blow for students from poorer families. It also depends on whether, if those messages do permeate, they are persuasive. The Deputy Prime Minister Nick Clegg told his party conference that they had failed so far to be heard. If they are to counter the widely held view that the poorer you are the more debt averse you are likely to be, that means government has a lot of work to do.

Less discussed but as significant are ministers' plans to introduce an element of marketisation to the sector, particularly to loosen the present system of institutions having fixed quotas of students. Universities will be allowed to recruit as many bright students as they wish—those who get at least two As and a B at A level. But twenty thousand places will also be withdrawn from universities and re-allocated to those offering lower tuition fees (£7,500 or less), a scheme known in the jargon as core-and-margin. The two proposals together will allow the top and the bottom to expand, begging the question, what will happen to the middle? With teaching funding being largely withdrawn to be replaced by tuition fees, universities which don't attract enough students could really struggle. What the future will hold for them is unknown. In the past any university in financial difficulties has been protected, but ministers have talked tough about life under the new regime, suggesting that those that are effectively broke will be allowed to fail. Whether, if it comes to it, they have the stomach to allow that remains unclear.

If the government's intention with core-and-margin was to drive down tuition fees, it may have had some success. The regulator, the Office for Fair Access, made clear that twelve universities now wanted to revisit their fee levels as a result, seeing advantage it seems in lowering their fees in order to be able to bid for more students. But the changes to student number controls could have an adverse effect on the politically-charged issue of social mobility. Universities UK warned that the combination of AAB and core-and-margin could narrow choices for poorer students, and make it harder for them to get to the most prestigious institutions. Fewer poorer students get higher grades, and introducing an off-quota system based on high grades makes it more difficult for universities to take into account, and perhaps make allowances for, a student's background.

All this is at the moment conjecture, but universities are bracing themselves for this step into the unknown. The picture will be further complicated if ministers' plans to get more private universities up and running bear fruit. This they say will increase competition, and inject some much needed diversity into the system, introducing specialist arts colleges, or colleges offering two-year degrees.

Higher education is one area where the effects of devolution are marked. Tuition fees are rising to a maximum of £9,000 in England, Wales and Scotland, and could (at time of writing) do so in Northern Ireland as well. But students from England could be forgiven for feeling they are getting the worst deal. They are the only ones who, wherever in the UK they study, will have to meet all the tuition costs imposed by their university. Scottish universities remain free to students living in Scotland—and to students from the EU, who have to be given the same treatment. But students from England and Northern Ireland will have to pay the full whack—and in Edinburgh and St Andrews they will pay it for the extra fourth year of a Scottish degree, making the overall tuition cost £36,000. Welsh students will be cushioned from the fee rise in Wales and elsewhere in the UK by a subsidy from the Welsh government. Meanwhile students in Northern Ireland who stay at home to study will only see their tuition fees rise in line with inflation—but fees for those from elsewhere in the UK will be higher.

So it will be a chequered landscape, and it's one marked by uncertainty. The government's vision, driven in part they admit by the need to spend less, is of a new

generation of students who accept that they will benefit financially from their degrees, and so understand that most will have to meet the costs of their own education; who therefore become more demanding of universities; and of a sector that rises to the challenge, and improves standards, especially in teaching. Its critics say ministers are effectively privatising large parts of education, and creating a rigged market in which the strong and the cheap will thrive but the middle-ground struggle. Who will be proved right? It will be some time before we know.

Reeta Chakrabarti

The Patient Doctor

It is tempting to suggest W.S. Gilbert would have made something of the concept of doctor–patient role-reversal, but this might have taken even his satire a bit too far. In more serious vein I am reminded of Rembrandt’s masterpiece ‘The Anatomy Lesson’ and the widely differing expressions of the students depicted, each inviting interpretation which may be particularly appreciated by today’s undergraduates. My own recent experiences seem to have illustrated these differences among seasoned professionals nearly 400 years later.

The relationship between doctor and patient must surely be unique in professional dealings. This stems at least in part from the highly intimate nature of some consultations. What happens, then, when the doctor has the misfortune to become the patient? I have set out to answer this from the profusion of data accruing from a series of medical conditions which have beset my retirement and a relatively short time before that. This is all too frequently the case.

Despite standardised training both at undergraduate and postgraduate level, each clinician introduces a more nebulous element, that is, his/her individual personality. One therefore has in any diagnostic consultation between doctor and doctor a somewhat imponderable feature to factor in. A worthy caveat for medically trained patients is avoidance of self-diagnosis whilst taking advantage of the ability to ‘talk the same language’. Objectivity must remain paramount nevertheless, without restriction of scientific discussion but respecting a colleague’s expertise. There are a number of facets of the doctor-patient relationship: empathy, confidence, comprehensibility, confidentiality, time management, and accountability. With role-reversal however these characteristics undergo modification, although this results to an extent from the practising physician’s possible sensitivity to the colleague’s background. It is vital that this sentiment do not become counterproductive.

My experiences have illustrated these principles, but hopefully the sometimes salutary outcomes will prove of value. Adversity has ironically honed my clinical skills, but having retired from practice this is somewhat academic. Recourse has been required to a spectrum of medical specialties, perhaps the most illuminating of which has been orthopaedics. Orthopaedic surgeons have a perhaps facetious reputation for



1959 freshmen; see p.51

Back row: Pat Henneke, 1. Donald Nestor, Gerald Tisdall, James Blance, 3, 4. Julian Dams, 5. John Lewis, Mike Stephens, Mike Harry, 6. Andrew Maclehorse(?)

Row 6: 8. Ian Mackintosh, Ian McGibbin, 10. Philippe Hein, 11. Mike Schofield, Peter Hobbs, Brad Hosmer, Philip Seymour, 13. Mike Masterson, Ivor Davis

Row 5: Andrew Bell, Nick Baker, Hugh Sweet, Eric Bromley, Chris Gray, Peter Herbert, Richard Orchard, John Davidson-Kelly, Daryl Canfill, Andrew Pirie(?), Tom Jones, Brian Kaufman, 15

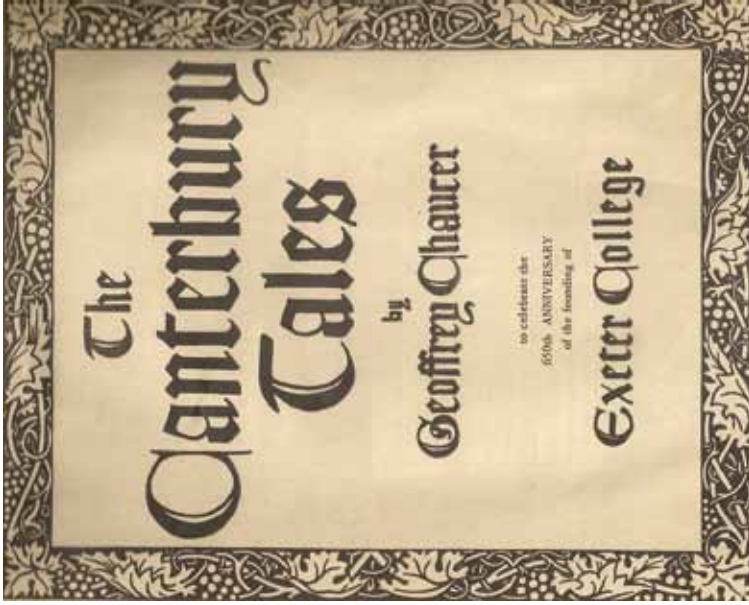
Row 4: John Greig, 16. Graham Chandler, Chris Simpson, Bill Gordon, Michael Clark, David Roberts, Hal Stuart, Muhammad Zahir, Mike Langford, 17, 18, 19

Row 3: Stan Johnson, Malcolm Spence, Bill Gissane, 22. Rodney Gill, Stuart Purvis, Robert Argeles, Tim Finn, Tony Blakemore, Michael Fysh, David Gittins, Steve Mitchell, Jerry Wright

Row 2: John Parsons, Anthony Wilkinson, Mark Lee, 23, 24, 27. Roger Beavis, 25. David Seconde, Basil Shepstone, Bill Reynolds, Peter Job

Front row: 26. Chris Storr, David Rowe, Mike Squires, 28. Richard Falle, David Milnes, Gene Lewis, Chris Green, Malcolm Bannister, Mike Davis

Numbers (not always consecutive) show persons remaining unidentified



See p. 14



Fr. William Lockhart. See p. 31



Richard Gilman, fighter pilot. See p.33



Detail from the infrared reflectogram mosaic of Leonardo's Virgin of the Rocks showing the underdrawing for the first figure's hand across the face of the painted Virgin. © The National Gallery. See p.38



Sidney Medal, Ashmolean Museum, University of Oxford. See p.55



Sir Sydney Brenner, CH, FRS. See p.54

brusqueness which one may attribute unkindly to the mechanical aspects of their art. My experience does not substantiate this label.

A ‘sour-grapes’ explanation for the comparatively high standard of entry into the veterinary profession is the virtual absence of ability to communicate with their patients, likened only to some situations in pædiatrics. This reminds me of the emphasis placed by our teachers on the indispensability of a good history. It follows therefore that a language barrier is highly significant and this of course works both ways. Although an interpreter is frequently available for non-English-speaking patients, this can have limited value; but the doctor’s English should be fluent. A foreign-trained doctor practising in the UK must demonstrate proficiency in English and the General Medical Council (GMC) has taken great care to ensure this. Unfortunately it does not always materialise and the inherent dangers cannot be overemphasised. Fortunately in my adventures as a patient I have not experienced such a problem. It would be rare indeed for both patient and doctor here to lack fluency.

It is perhaps inevitable that a disparity of opinion will arise given a significant number of consultations, and this was my experience recently following a shoulder injury. Two doctors I consulted provided unequivocally inappropriate advice as reflected by the definitive diagnosis. Delaying surgical repair of the ruptured tendons could then have compromised the outcome. My stance may help to dispel erroneous conceptions of a protective fraternity of doctors who face criticism. The obvious concern is for extrapolation to lay patients of such a scenario and preventive measures were taken.

It could be regarded as glib to cite this example as contributory to the case for revalidation of every active UK medical practitioner, prompted poignantly by the Shipman case and other *causes célèbres*, and due to be implemented soon. The procedure will comprise annual appraisals in the working environment, culminating in a general revalidation exercise every five years. The intention is to accomplish this with maximum efficiency and minimal increase in the practitioner’s administrative load. Revalidation is the second vital mutation there has been in the evolution of the GMC since its inception in 1858. The first was introduction of the pre-registration year in the early 1950s, before which a graduate in medicine with his/her first degree was free to practise immediately and unshackled. Preposterous as this may seem now, the therapeutic armamentarium was very limited up to then and had far fewer side effects and interactions than we experience today. Nevertheless scientific medical practice developed rapidly from the 1930s and pointed to the introduction of the provisional register and the requirement for two six-month pre-registration hospital appointments to qualify for full registration. This system is currently evolving further and is now fully rationalised, as I imagine will be so for revalidation when it is finally introduced.

The GMC itself has undergone streamlining relatively recently, rightly laying great emphasis on the individual practitioner’s fitness to practise, on preventive and curative respects as well as enforcing discipline with the principle of self-regulation being maintained, as most doctors would wish. Unfortunately there is widespread popular confusion over the differing roles of the BMA and GMC. The former is a Union and club whereas I believe I have clarified the function of the latter.

Finally, virtually all medical practitioners are heavily insured against allegations of malpractice with risks apportioned according to the specialty. Needless to say, when the celebrations consequent on qualification have settled, or before, joining a protection society primarily to insure against allegations of malpractice is mandatory.

B.L.D. Phillips

Pre-prandial

or 'How Plato came to write his dialogue *The Symposium on the nature of love*'

(The Greek manuscript of the following unknown dialogue by Plato was found among the papers of the late J.P.V.D. Balsdon. It was mislaid for over thirty years, but the present writer recovered, edited and translated it. This translation is now offered, in gratitude, and with respect and affection, both to the memory of Dacre Balsdon and to Christopher Kirwan, in whose company many Exonians first read Plato's *Republic*.)

'A great relief, at fifty', said Sophocles, 'Not to want a woman'¹.

'Just like you', said Aristophanes. 'Always a gloomy thought, a wine-skin half empty. No wonder you're a tragedian.'

'Your comedies aren't always a laugh a minute,' replied Sophocles, helping himself to a grape.

'Gentlemen, gentlemen,' said Socrates. 'None of this ill feeling during the feast of Athena. And, anyway, Sophocles is using dramatic irony, Aristophanes. You know you can't trust a word he says or take his plays for what they seem. He suppresses the truth to keep us guessing. Just remember his *Oedipus Tyrannus*.'

Socrates glanced at me in the corner, as if checking that, as usual, I was scribbling down what they were all saying.

'And what about my *Lysistrata*?' said Aristophanes, 'I'm just as good at dramatic irony as he is—and I raise a laugh!'

'It's not only a laugh that you *raise* if the stories about you are true, Aristophanes', said Sophocles.

'It's like one of those plays by Cratinus², to hear these two,' said Onesiphorus, passing me the wine jar that the slave had given him.

But Socrates interrupted them in that kindly but mischievous way he had, and then related this story, which, he said, Sophocles had told him a few days earlier:

'I was going to the feast from the theatre when I found myself at Solon's Pavement near Daphne's spring. I always go that way. It's quiet. Often I can pray to the goddess at the waterside and there is no-one to see me bow and make my offering.'

1 Elsewhere, in my *Politeia* (329), I record a similar comment made by Sophocles on another occasion but in the context of a general reference to 'old age'. Like all of us writers, he never wasted good material. (Author's note)

2 An equivalent from the 1960s and 1970s might be the Carry On films, with Kenneth Williams, Sid James, Charles Hawtrey and Joan Sims. (Translator's note)

‘But this time there was a lady with a kind face and intelligent eyes. She was walking slowly, carrying her shoes in one hand and trailing a crimson cloak lightly, just touching the ground. I didn’t know her. She blushed, as if I had caught her unawares.

‘Perhaps she knew that I went that way and had hoped to catch sight of me on my way home from the theatre. I don’t know, but we talked about my play. She commented on the verse, the use of the chorus and actors, the music.

“‘Where do you live?’ she asked.

I told her. “‘But now I’m going to Socrates’ to eat and talk,” I said.

“‘Only men go there to talk philosophy”, she said.

“‘That is true, I’m afraid,” I replied.

I felt sad.

‘We looked into each other’s eyes. She was standing about three yards from me, but it was as if something of her soul passed into mine and something of mine passed into hers. It seemed that that moment had never begun and would never end, ‘eternal’, Plato would say...

‘And then we parted and went on our way.’

As he said ‘eternal’, Socrates winked at me. He always teased me when I was speculating about time and eternity; events somehow not limited by time, but vulnerable and fragile.

‘So you see,’ he concluded, ‘in a way Sophocles did want a woman.’

‘It’s true,’ said Sophocles quietly. I had noticed him blushing as Socrates told his story. ‘The first time I’ve had that feeling since I lost my wife ten years ago. But what did it amount to?’

‘I know what it amounted to,’ said Aristophanes, putting the emphasis coarsely on the second half of the word. ‘It’s what it always amounts to.’

‘Perhaps he’s more like Crates³ than Cratinus,’ said Onesiphorus, warming his hands at the fire. ‘I always thought that Cratinus was rather well educated, quite subtle really.’

Everyone laughed except Socrates.

‘Plato doesn’t agree with you, Aristophanes,’ said Socrates, looking at me. And it was true. I thought that there was more to it than that. I still do.

Everyone laughed again, at me this time, writing in the corner.

‘You’re not to laugh at Plato,’ said Socrates. ‘It’s what he writes that will last and make our talks famous, and he’ll make them seem deeper than they were. I know Plato. He’s always a step ahead of us. I dare say that you’d like us to meet again, Plato, and tell each other what we really think about love?’

I nodded.

‘It’s like one sphere being cut into halves and then the two always trying to find each other and get back together,’ said Aristophanes.

‘Or trying to run away from each other,’ said Thrasymachus. Everyone tried to suppress his laughter, because Thrasymachus, in his usual brutish way, was referring to Socrates’ wife, Xanthippe, who made his life such a misery.

‘And we’ll get Plato to tell us something about his loves,’ said Aristophanes. ‘We

3 A modern equivalent might be Julian Clary. (Translator’s note)

all know that they're far from *platonian*."

'It's all right, Plato,' said Socrates. 'Let them laugh at us, but we'll have a symposium and talk of love. And I'll ask Alcibiades to come, too.'

'Lay on some extra wine then, Socrates', said Aristophanes.

The laughter turned raucous.

But I noticed that, on the edge of the group, Sophocles was not laughing. There was a dreamy look in his eyes. It was as if at Daphne's spring he had caught a glimpse of something that he had never known and feared he would never find again.

John Symons

Poems of Oxford

The poems that follow have been selected by the Editor from the author's *Impressions d'eau et de lumière* (Éditions Baudelaire 2010) and are reprinted with her permission. The author writes: 'I started writing poetry at the age of 8, was always terribly fond of books, and unfortunately threw away most of my writing. If I finally decided to share my poetry, it is because I remembered Professor Hiddleston encouraging me to do so in my first year at Exeter. The three poems [you have selected] are amongst my favourite, although "La dissertation" was written many years ago, when I was 16 and still at school.'

Le Canal d'Oxford

Le sentier de terre
Et de boue
Bordé de fleurs
Et d'ortie
Prend vie
Sous le léger rebond
Des roues de ma bicyclette

Curieux
Un cheval lève la tête
Et me suit des yeux
Le sentier rattrape le canal
Et le longe
Nargueur
Avant de s'y perdre

Soudain
Le monde est inondé de vert
Comme un conte de fées
Sur un bateau amarré
Un vieil home au chapeau troué
Fume la pipe
Le sentier

Sépare le canal
En deux
Et je vogue
Longtemps
Au-dessus de l'eau
Éblouie
Par la lumière du matin!

La Tapisserie

Dans l'obscurité
Où dansent les flocons de neige
J'ai contemplé
La tapisserie de l'Adoration

Dans le silence
De la chapelle déserte

Mes pas ont résonné
L'aigle m'a observée

Longtemps j'ai baigné
Dans la lumière envoûtante
Et je suis partie dans la nuit
Entourée d'absolu!

La Dissertation

Alarmante beauté
Étrangeté d'une feuille
D'une feuille trop blanche
Intouchable innocence
Viscosité!

Le mot s'étire et s'étale enivré
Tel un maître au logis
Divan retrouvé
Chassures encrassées
L'air pataud, mal rasé!

Balbutiements d'une pensée
Mal pensée
Non pensée
Incontournable manifeste
De l'ignorance divulguée

Le mot s'étire sur la feuille
Impuissante créature
Le mot s'étire tout ridé
En un souffle:
Éternité!

Virginie Basset

Population Ageing in Vietnam: an irreversible truth

Population ageing is a mosaic of challenges, opportunities, and demographic realities. A significant number of countries on the global scale are now experiencing demographic transition from a young to an increasingly older population. Ageing of individuals and societies has long been studied in pursuit of scientific explanations, and with goals of informing its social, health, and economic consequences.

In 2009 I was awarded a doctoral Fellowship by AXA Research Fund for a project to research 'Increasing Longevity in Vietnam: strategies for long-term care—the intergenerational contract'¹. Throughout Vietnam and much of South Asia, the responsibility of caring for older parents has traditionally fallen on their offspring, particularly sons and other younger relatives. This is known as the 'intergenerational contract' whereby the younger generation who have been brought up and taken

¹ The Fund provides support for research focused on understanding and preventing the risks threatening the environment, human life and our societies. In the current climate of cuts facing Higher Education funding, this major scientific initiative of scientific philanthropy is endowed with a 5-year budget of 100 million Euros and on a rolling basis awards Chairs, Doctoral and Post-Doctoral Fellowships.

care of through their childhood and youth repay the older generation by taking care of them throughout old age. While the most common living arrangement for older persons continues to be co-residence with close relatives, this traditional arrangement guaranteeing family support of the elderly is already changing rapidly.

Vietnam joined the group of lower middle-income countries in early 2011. This simply means that income per capita passed the arbitrary threshold of \$1006 GNP per capita. The current transition from a centrally planned towards a market-based economy has achieved and continues to sustain strong economic growth. At a deeper level it means two things. Firstly, while overall poverty has decreased, inequality and vulnerability have increased. Gaps have grown between rural and urban areas, even between households in the same communities. A large proportion of the current elderly generation are particularly vulnerable as they have seen or experienced a lifetime of difficult conditions and poverty, including the famine of 1945 and subsequent periods of war (1954–75). Most older people in Vietnam own no assets or savings, have dramatically lower education and literacy levels than the general population, and suffer from poor general health. Secondly, emerging priority challenges such as healthcare, population ageing, environmental protection, education, and the development of labour-force skills need forward-thinking policy choices now.

The rapidly changing context of Vietnamese society puts the multi-generational household under increasing pressure from the forces of both demography and modernisation. Of Vietnam's population structure today more than half the population is under the age of 30; it is known as the '2050' generation, those who will enter old age at mid-century. There are now around 8 million elderly (60+) people (10% of the population), but that figure will jump to 36 million (30%) by 2050. Consequently, with such a large proportion of youngsters, the country is in a period of demographic bonus, where there are two or more persons of economically active working age to every one person who is dependent. It is estimated that as much as one third of all economic growth in highly performing economies in East Asia has resulted from this demographic bonus. However, they do not automatically bring benefits to everyone.

Generally speaking, very little is known about ageing in developing countries. Long-term care is often thought of as a problem associated with developed nations, but the demographic realities suggest that it poses serious challenges globally. The course of human life makes us dependent on others for personal care in infancy and advanced old age.

My research focuses on older people in Vietnam and the intergenerational arrangements within the family (immediate and extended) for personal care provided to older members and the care contribution provided by the elderly to young children in their role as grandparents. It also looks at the capacity of people to lead productive lives in the home, society and economy as they grow older. The roles of the state, market and charitable sector are all secondary compared to the family when it comes to personal care for older persons. Ong Tran Thanh (72 years), one of my research interviewees from Ha Tinh, one of the less affluent provinces in Vietnam, has reiterated a trend that emerged during my research: 'I live for each day,' he told me. 'Quality of life is important to me. I don't think about living longer but make every effort to

live better.’ Most of the older generation are more stoic than this and tend to conceal personal problems, especially when it comes to discussing care. They are also very vague when questioned. Hence it is important to be a friend and a non-threatening conversationalist, without giving the feeling of intruding or offending. One way is to take cues from responses and connect in a way that can be identified with.

Will Vietnam grow old before it becomes rich? Very few developing countries that have reached middle-income status have gone on to become fully developed nations. Longevity is of direct and urgent importance in proactively addressing the challenges facing both today’s and tomorrow’s older generations if they are to achieve prosperity and accomplishment rather than hardship and uncertainty. ‘When something is inevitable, try to relax and find ways to enjoy it. We are all entering the unknown territory of longer lives, but there is information available that can help us make a success of the journey.’

Matthew Tye

Failed States and Extralegal Groups

In recent years, the problem of failed states has received a lot of media attention. At various points in time we have heard about the imminent failure of central government in countries like the Democratic Republic of Congo, Yemen, Afghanistan, and Haiti. In the case of Somalia—the classic case of a ‘failed state’—the impression of governmental collapse is further enhanced by a thriving pirate ‘industry’. The World Bank and the OECD regularly release studies on the dire conditions in ‘fragile states’. Prominent think tanks like the Brookings Institution cite ‘state weakness’ as a threat to the national security of Western governments.¹ But what does it really mean for a state to fail?

One problem with the concept of ‘state failure’ is that it masks a wide range of differences in the *causes* of failure.² The most common misconception is that a failed state is simply equated with a war-torn state. While it is true that a country in armed conflict or emerging from armed conflict is certainly more susceptible to state failure, waging war by itself is not sufficient to warrant being labelled ‘failed’. For example, the Sri Lankan government waged a long civil war against the Tamil Tigers but Sri Lanka was never in danger of state failure.

Various indices have been created to capture the essence of state failure³. These indices are compiled using key indicators such as demographic pressures, group grievances, economic decline, the proportion of refugees, the state of human rights, the

1 Bayart, Jean-François, Stephen Ellis, Béatrice Hibou and International African Institute (1999), *The Criminalization of the State in Africa* (Oxford: The International African Institute in assoc. with James Currey).

2 Jean-Germain Gros offers a useful typology of state failure in Gros, Jean-Germain (1996), ‘Towards a taxonomy of failed states in the new world order: decay in Somalia, Liberia, Rwanda and Haiti’, *Third World Quarterly*, Vol. 17, No. 3 (Sep), p.455.

3 For example, see Fund for Peace and Foreign Policy (2011), ‘The Failed States Index’, *Foreign Policy*. This is a derivative of Robert Putnam’s social capital concept. See Putnam, Robert (1994), *Making Democracy Work: civic traditions in modern Italy* (Princeton: Princeton University Press).

delegitimization of the state, etc. Irrespective of which sets of specific indicators are used, the countries that have been marked for failure have changed little over the past decade: Somalia, Chad, Sudan, the Congo, Haiti, Zimbabwe, Afghanistan, the Central African Republic, Iraq, Yemen. (A cynical audience might even say that the criteria were chosen to condemn a certain type of politics as much as to signal impending governmental collapse.) Unfortunately, this catch-all method also makes it difficult to identify what it means for a state to fail. State failure becomes an abstract concept, and it tells us little about what a failed state actually looks and feels like.

Even though it is generally clear when a state is functioning well, it is less obvious at what point a state becomes 'weak', when it begins to 'fail', and when it has collapsed. For conceptual clarity, one way to think about state failure is to place states along a spectrum of state capacity, with strong states at one end and weak, failed, and collapsed states at the other end. Failed states may be characterized by violence within their borders, but this problem of failure can also be recast as an inability to provide basic public goods. Protecting civilians from both internal and external threats is an important dimension of state capacity, but as the case of Sri Lanka shows, an inability to protect one's citizens from violence is not by itself a sufficient condition for state failure.

A more practical and intuitive (but imprecise) test for state failure is to assess whether the government is able to operate successfully in most parts of the country. Consider the following example: in weak states, people will report a crime to the police knowing that they will have to pay a bribe in order for the incident to be investigated; in failed states, there is little point in contacting the police because officers do not have enough capacity to investigate or they are complicit in the crime itself. This is a simplistic example, but it reveals something fundamental about citizens' attitudes within a failed state: namely, that people have almost no expectations of their government. To illustrate: during my field work in Liberia in 2005 I visited Greenville, an important city in eastern Liberia. There, the main police station did not even have pencils, pens, or paper to write their reports with.

In light of the central government's inability to meaningfully govern in large parts of these failed states, what happens in its absence? The answer is not anarchy, though in some places it may look like this to outsiders. Rather, local actors of varying persuasions quickly fill the power vacuum. In my own research I examine this problem in the context of post-conflict transitions and natural resource enclaves. Using Liberia as my case study, I argue that after war, low-skilled ex-combatants end up clustering together in the same economic sectors and in the same geographical locations looking for employment in the sectors with the lowest barriers to entry. When large numbers of them are forced to interact and compete in the same spaces, mechanisms of internal regulation or dispute resolution are needed. Extralegal groups arise to meet this need.

I use the term 'extralegal group' to describe a set of individuals with a proven capacity for violence who are working outside the law for profit. These can be thought of as nascent organized crime groups or non-state armed groups motivated by money. Over time, such a group 'taxes' local economic activity, and through the process of taxation it is able to build a cohesive organization and to strengthen its local authority. However, the

group also realizes that the central government will try to shut it down in the future, so it seeks to pre-empt this eventuality by bribing local officials. In this way, local authorities like the police, the politicians and the courts are compromised. This is how an extralegal group becomes firmly enmeshed in the fabric of local power structures.

Extralegal groups tell us a few things about state failure. First, the behaviour of these groups suggests that what might be called the ‘conflict capital’⁴ upon which extralegal groups are built can be used to strengthen community bonds and encourage local statebuilding. Second, in areas where the government is unable to establish a meaningful presence, other entities will fill that void. Third, if extralegal groups are left to their own devices, the trajectory is one of entrenched corruption, with a possibility of state criminalization.

Christine Cheng

Solving Climate Change with Wind and Solar Power: what would it cost?

Recent research indicates that we humans can release a total of about 1 trillion tons of carbon before weaning ourselves off of fossil fuels, if we want to have a reasonable chance of avoiding catastrophic environmental effects. However, it’s possible that this threshold could be as low as 500 billion tons. We have already emitted just over 500 billion tons of carbon, so with each additional ton we move further into this risky territory. At the very least, many climate scientists say that we must reduce global greenhouse gas emissions by around 80% by mid-century. This may mean 90% or more for developed countries, to leave room for the energy aspirations of poorer countries.

My research investigates how far—and at what cost—we can replace fossil fuels with renewable resources, with a particular focus on the possibilities for 90%+ emission reductions. In the past three years I have studied three areas: (1) life-cycle greenhouse gas emissions of renewable versus conventional power plants; (2) the optimal combination of wind, solar and conventional resources to build within large power systems; and (3) the emissions from conventional power plants needed to compensate for uncertain forecasts of the power output from wind farms.

In the first area, I found that the total greenhouse-gas emissions of wind, solar and nuclear power are very low—around 95-99% below the emissions from existing fossil power plants, including production, operation and decommissioning. Carbon capture and sequestration (CCS) could potentially be used to prevent most of the direct emissions from coal and gas plants, but it would not reduce the emissions from ‘upstream’ processes, such as methane that escapes from coal mines or natural gas pipelines. Consequently, even with CCS, coal and gas plants could only reduce emissions about 60-80% relative to existing fossil plants. This implies that we cannot

⁴ This is a derivative of Robert Putnam’s social capital concept. See Putnam, Robert (1994), *Making Democracy Work: civic traditions in modern Italy* (Princeton: Princeton University Press).

solve our climate problem with CCS alone—at the very least we will also need much more renewable power production, energy conservation, or efficiency.

The second area of research investigates the extent to which renewable power could be used over the next 20 years in California (the world's 13th largest consumer of electricity). To be as realistic as possible, this study focuses only on existing facilities and proven technologies—wind farms, rooftop solar photovoltaic systems, central station solar thermal-electric projects and natural gas plants. It excludes any new forms of power storage, as well as CCS (which remains untested) and nuclear (which is difficult to site, has uncertain costs, and cannot be scaled up to meet a large share of the world's energy needs).

The most obvious difficulty in using wind and solar is that they are only available when the wind blows or the sun shines. However, this intermittency doesn't impose any direct technical limits on how much renewable power we could use—in principle we could achieve very low emissions by developing all available solar and wind sites, discarding power when renewable production exceeds demand, and running natural gas plants when renewable power falls short. However, this approach would be extremely expensive. This suggests that the best approach is to find the right mix of renewable projects that minimizes the need to build and run conventional power plants, reducing greenhouse gas emissions at the lowest possible cost.

My work in this area has been encouraging. Using a new power system optimization model, I found that even without an emissions target California should develop large amounts of wind power, simply because it will be cheaper than natural gas over the next 20 years. Thus the least-cost power system would emit about 25% less CO₂ in 2024 than in 1990. It is also possible to reduce emissions 80–90% below 1990 levels at moderate cost (30–60% above the least-cost power system) by adding solar and more wind power. This picture could be further improved by adding electric vehicles to the system and charging them at the best time of day. With moderate improvements in energy efficiency (holding electricity demand steady at 2012 levels) and optimal charging of electric vehicles, the system could make much better use of the available wind and solar resources, reducing the emissions from power and transport 80–90% below 1990 levels while keeping electricity costs within 6–27% of the base case.

The third area of research focuses on how to run a power system effectively once large amounts of wind power have been built. It is impossible to forecast the output from wind farms precisely, even an hour ahead, so power systems must always keep some extra conventional power plants running, just in case the wind output drops off before another plant can be turned on. These 'spinning reserves' burn fuel, and other researchers have suggested that they could undo as much as 20% of the emission savings from wind power (making it virtually impossible to achieve 90%-scale emission reductions). However, those researchers assumed that all wind farms would need to be backed up by spinning reserves at all times, equivalent to assuming that wind output could drop by 100% in 20 minutes (the time needed to turn on a new power plant). I used a new model to simulate the correlated random changes in power output from wind farms spread across the central US, and found that for regions more

than 500 km across, 99.999% of the time forecast errors would be smaller than 10% of the wind capacity. Consequently, large power systems would need less than 10% spinning reserves, and the reserves would undo less than 6% of the emission savings from wind power. Emissions would be much lower than this for larger power systems or when wind is responsible for only a small share of the system's overall uncertainty (as is the case in all existing power systems).

Matthias Fripp

College Notes and Queries

It is high time that the *Register* took notice of a striking publication from Robert Malpass, one time Buildings Manager of the College. Inspired by a family connexion and then by the plaque in the Ante-Chapel, he worked for many years to verify and amplify the list of College members (to our shame, no commemoration was ever made of College 'servants') who fell in the First World War. The outcome is ***Roll of Honour, 1914–1918***. Malpass's work not only corrects the Ante-Chapel roll from other sources but also lists regimental affiliation, provides résumés of these young men's backgrounds, and identifies their burial grounds in France, Flanders, Gallipoli, Salonika and elsewhere. For some of them he has found photographic portraits and poems sent back from the front. His volume also reproduces the moving article by John Maddicott, 'An Infinitesimal Part in Armageddon', that appeared in the 1998 *Register*. In 2009 the work was printed in a few copies for record and presentation. Others can find it on our website, www.exeter.ox.ac.uk/documents/honour.pdf.

Group photographs from long ago continue to trickle in to the *Register*. This year we present on the glossy pages **Freshmen 1959**, together with a caption of names painstakingly gathered by Michael Masterson (1959, PPE) from his own and others' memories.

Masterson has also worked on the photograph of **JCR 1962** which appeared in the 2009 *Register* and was accorded a scattering of identifications under 'College Notes and Queries' that year. Here is further progress, much of it due to Graham Chandler (1959, Chemistry).

Back row: 14th from the viewer's left Ian McCubbin, Stuart Partis?; far right Suzman

Row 5: 2nd from left Richard Buxton

Row 4: immediately behind Philippe Hein (row 3 below) Ken Hughes, with Jim Blance to his right

Row 3: 12th from left Mike Davis (dark pullover and tie, smile); 5th onwards Philippe Hein, David Gittens

Row 2: 18th from left David Seconde; 3rd onwards Jeremy Wright; 3rd onwards Michael Jacob

Front row: 3rd from left Ken Rose?, then Nick Baker, Stanley Johnson, Michael Masterson, Peter Herbert, Dick Celeste?, Rector Wheare, John Badcock (JCR Pres), Sub-Rector Kirwan, Hugh Sweet, John Lewis.

‘In 2006 I took part in a round of *Brain of Britain*. The producer was just preparing us for the recording when an old man shuffled in wearing casual clothes and a hat. It turned out to be **Robert Robinson** himself. However, once he was in the chair, he was back to his old self, as sharp as ever and amusing us with his anecdotes.’ This reminiscence of the man whose life we commemorate on an earlier page comes from Michael Frankl (1972, *Modern Languages*). The Editor can add another from an earlier time. In October 1989 Robinson’s loyalty to Oxford and Exeter brought him back to the College to record here one of his *Ad Lib* radio programmes, which were conversations with people sharing a trade—butchers, accountants, what have you. On the Exeter occasion it was pretended that he should eavesdrop on High Table, but the programme was actually set at a dinner in the Upper Common Room where Robinson was joined by a few Fellows selected by Rector Norman, the Editor among them. We all unbuttoned quite quickly. A recording of the event is preserved in the College archives.

Three years before 2014, which will mark the 700th anniversary of the College, 2011 has seen the same number of years elapse since bishop Stapeldon founded something closer to his Devon home and see, the **parish of St Mary Plympton**. At the celebration there in August 2011 John Symons (1964, *Lit. Hum.*) spoke about his recent book *This Life of Grace* (Shepherd-Walwyn, 2011) which celebrates his mother Grace Symons née Jarrold and her family, and the life of the village over much of the 20th century. John Symons’ own childhood is not the only one to have been spent in that same small community by recent Exonians. Two current Fellows, Dr Lucy Sackville, Research Fellow in Medieval History, and Mr Nigel Portwood, Professorial Fellow and Secretary to the Delegates of the University Press, also grew up in Plympton—a remarkable coincidence in itself, but also happy evidence that the College’s West Country connexion is alive and well.

‘If you scratch an English composer of the early 20th century, underneath you’ll find Parry.’ So said one of the contributors to ‘The Prince and the Composer’, broadcast on BBC Four on 27 May 2011, in which the Prince of Wales celebrated Sir **Hubert Parry** who, already a BMus when he arrived at Exeter, graduated from the College in 1870 in Law and Modern History (see *Register* 2009 p.37) and returned to Oxford rather briefly as Heather Professor of Music during the first decade of the 20th century. The

programme included a performance of his *Magnificat*, said to have been recorded in Chapel here. It will be a pity if this film remains inaccessible, as it now seems to be. (Thanks to Brian Phillips and Jared Armstrong for help with this note.)

Some time recently the University invented ‘teaching awards’. They seem to be often merely honorary, and are all the more creditable for being rare. Research reveals the following at Exeter. Dr **Conan Mac Niocaill**, Lecturer of the College in Geology, received an award in 2006–7 for ‘outstanding contributions to field teaching’. In the same year Dr **Zhongmin Qian**, now senior among the College’s tutorial Fellows in Mathematics, was honoured for the successful development of a Mods course and for being ‘a very popular lecturer.... making an excellent contribution to teaching and assessment’. A tutorial Fellow of longer standing, Dr **Jonathan Herring**, attained the same distinction in the same year for his ‘outstanding teaching and commitment to teaching’ as a University Lecturer in Law. Finally, the *Register* is pleased to include the names of two who have now left us. Dr **Maria Bazzani**, one time graduate student of the College and now an Old Member, was honoured in 2005–6; and in 2009–10 an award went to Professor **Michael Worthington**, tutorial Fellow of the College in Geology between 1973 and 1984, later Professor at Imperial College and now back in Oxford as Senior Research Fellow in the Department of Earth Sciences. Despite the ‘research’ title of his appointment, Professor Worthington was commended for ‘consistently excellent teaching, as judged by student feedback, and his many valuable contributions to the organisation of teaching and examining’. Let all who judge Oxford note the provenance of these superstars, only two of whom held tenured teaching appointments at the time of their awards; goodness knows how much of their labour was going to the third arm of every academic’s duties, administration.

He was a Devonian, orphaned at an early age. In his teens he worked as a ploughboy and cobbler’s apprentice. A patron got him schooling in his native village at Ashburton Grammar School, from which he gained admission to Exeter College, graduating BA three years later. He was **William Gifford** (1756–1826), literary lion and one of the College’s benefactors.

The career which eventually brought Gifford resources enough to remember the College in his will had seen him successful as satirist, translator, and editor. His satire was coarse even by the unrestrained standards of the time; once it provoked a victim into brawling with him at a Piccadilly bookshop. Within sixteen years of leaving Oxford he had been appointed editor of the Pittite periodical *Antijacobin*. He translated Juvenal, published verse in imitation of Persius and later edited that poet. Between 1809 and 1824 he served as editor of the Tory mouthpiece *Quarterly Review*, whose ferocious politicking was regularly charged to his account. But beyond all that, his scholarly labours were commended even by some of his literary enemies, and it has been argued,

for example, that he may have polished the manuscript of Jane Austen's *Persuasion* for the press. When he died he was buried in Westminster Abbey (the ministry being still Tory at the time).

Whether life among the London literati left time for Gifford to keep in touch with Oxford and Exeter is unrecorded. But he did not forget. His will set up two Exhibitions, each paying £30 per annum, tenable for four years, open to Devon boys with a preference for those educated at his old school (C.W. Boase *Register of Exeter College, Oxford*, Clarendon Press 1894, p.202). These Gifford Exhibitions are still held by the College under Trust and are still awarded, although now, like all the College's Scholarships and Exhibitions, they make hardly more than a token contribution to living expenses and have been superseded by other and far more substantial means of support out of College revenue for deserving junior members. Meanwhile the passage of nearly two centuries has seen (English testamentary law being admirably responsive to social reality) successive changes in the terms of the Trust, some of them apparently made within a few years of the donor's death; so that now the two exhibitions are 'consolidated' into one, it is open to 'persons' of both sexes, and those persons are 'in the first place those educated in the county of Devon' but 'on failure of fit candidates so educated', all others.

So the generosity and loyalty of this energetic man still serve us.

The portrait of **Sydney Brenner** CH, FRS which we reproduce in the glossy pages commemorates one of the College's most distinguished scientists, who came to Exeter in 1952, gained his Oxford DPhil in 1954, and has been an Honorary Fellow since 1985. In 2002 he was awarded a Nobel Prize. His portrait, a photograph by the celebrated British-born photographer Steve Pyke, comes to us through the generosity of Raymond Dwek, Emeritus Fellow and sometime Professor of Glycobiology. It was unveiled in the SCR on 11 May 2011, a notable addition to the College's collection.

Several readers have inquired about **Faris Glubb** (1939–2004), described in a *Guardian* obituary as 'the only blood-child' of Sir John Bagot Glubb (Glubb Pasha) and Lady Glubb. He was matriculated at Exeter in October 1957 under the Christian names Godfrey Peter Manley. One Exeter contemporary recalls that 'he used to dress in Arab gear quite frequently and at parties in dark rooms he looked rather intimidating.' 'I think,' reports another correspondent, 'that he was sent down after a year....At any rate he disappeared....Exeter seems to have a good line in people sent down who become interesting later.'

Faris Glubb became interesting all right. He had already run away from his English public school. At some early stage, despite having been baptized a Christian by evangelical parents in the name of Godfrey, first sovereign of the 12th century crusader kingdom of Jerusalem, he converted to Islam. He studied at SOAS in London

(presumably this was after the Exeter interlude). Then, out in the world, he was active in opposition to autocratic Arab regimes in the Gulf, later turning to journalism and covering the Lebanese civil war for British, US and Arab agencies. The *Guardian* also reports that he translated Palestinian works and wrote his own poetry. He was killed in a road accident.

J.R.R. Tolkien matriculated from Exeter in 1911. It is an amazing fact that nearly two-fifths of the Exeter entry that year perished in the 1914–18 war (see ‘An Infinitesimal Part in Armageddon’, J.R. Maddicott, *Register* 1998), but Tolkien, although he served, was among the survivors. There is an extended account of his undergraduate years at www.johngarth.co.uk/php/tolkien_exeter_great_war.php. Thanks to Jared Armstrong for this reference.

In a third-person autobiographical note **E.A. Barber**, Fellow of the College from 1913 to 1943 and then Rector until 1956, once commented that even at the age of 13 ‘he had been composing Latin verses for some time...and never lost his inclination to this pursuit’. Success attended these efforts early, and as a pupil at Shrewsbury School he was awarded the Sidney Medal ‘for brilliancy in Greek and Latin Prose and Verse Composition’. (His medal is now in the Ashmolean Museum; see our glossy pages).

Barber’s compositions were usually versions from English, in the manner that would have been demanded in his schooldays (as it was still being demanded in the Editor’s, 40 years later). Accordingly his surviving student versions are often from sources set in a Scholarship or other examination (did he memorise the results, or were his examiners free to return the scripts?). In later life he could choose the source for himself, from books, or from the *Sunday Times* whose occasional poems he took delight in rendering into Latin or Greek as a Sunday afternoon relaxation.

We know these snippets from the biographical note by his son Giles Barber which introduces an article, ‘Latin and Greek Versions & Tributes by Eric Arthur Barber (1888–1965), Rector of Exeter College, Oxford’ (*Humanistica Lovaniensia*, LVI, 2007, Leuven University Press). The article prints all the extant verses, alongside their originals where they are recorded. Here is one of the shorter Latin pieces, drawn from a well known English poet.

Sed mihi da calicem plenum, semel oscula iunge:
Nos quoque mors, coniunx o mea cara, manet.
Parte aliqua claudet rerum natura, sed olim
Expedit causas, quae latuere, deus.
Non nihil in vita mortalibus adfluit; isdem
Plura datis penitus demere fata solent.
Tu memor assidue, coniunx dilecta, precare,
Nos simul extinctos auferat una dies.

The *Register* is not in the business of offering prizes, but what about the *honour* of mention in next year's issue? The Editor undertakes to pay that honour to any Old Member who identifies the English original (and vouches not to have cheated by looking up the article).

Behind the College's impending ownership of the buildings which used to house **Ruskin College** in Walton Street (the 'Walton Street Site' in our 2010 glossy pages) lies a more historic connexion with the men, and latterly women, who have studied there. In his article which we print above, Tony Moreton, who was one of them, names a few other Ruskin men who went on to matriculate at Exeter. The College's records, checked from 1920 onwards, reveal no names before 1947. Thereafter the list that the College holds is: Geoffrey Axworthy (1947, English), Alan Fox (1948, PPE), Lester George (1950, PPE), Alan Torrible (1950, English), Henry Andrews (1951, PPE), Anthony Moreton (1952, PPE), William Carter (1953, English), Ernest Churcher (1953, PPE), John Telford (1957, PPE), David Whitefield (1961, Modern History), Stuart Hercock (1971, PPE), Davina Davis-Maxwell (1996, Music). As always, the Editor will be grateful for additions and corrections.

The Governing Body

Ms Frances Cairncross, CBE, Rector

Dr M.W. Hart, Official Fellow and Lecturer in Politics

Professor R.D. Vaughan-Jones, Official (Harry East) Fellow and Lecturer in Human Physiology

Professor G.O. Hutchinson, Official (Rossiter) Fellow and Lecturer in Classical Languages and Literature

Professor H. Watanabe-O'Kelly, Official Fellow and Lecturer in German

Ms J. Johnson, Official (Ashby) Fellow, Women's Adviser, Lecturer in English

Dr H.L. Spencer, Official (Nevinson) Fellow, Librarian, Lecturer in English

Dr M.E. Taylor, Official Fellow, Sub-Rector, Lecturer in Biochemistry

Professor H.C. Watkins, Professorial Fellow, Field Marshal Alexander Professor of Cardiovascular Medicine

Dr F.N. Dabhoiwala, Official (Kingdon) Fellow and Lecturer in Modern History

Mr J.J.W. Herring, Official (Law) Fellow and Lecturer in Law

Dr P. Johnson, Official Fellow and Lecturer in Management Studies

Professor A.M. Steane, Official (Pengilley) Fellow and Lecturer in Physics

Dr S.J. Clarke, Official Fellow and Lecturer in Inorganic Chemistry

Professor I.D. Reid, Official (McNeil) Fellow and Lecturer in Engineering Science

Professor S. Das, Official (Eyres) Fellow and Lecturer in Earth Sciences

Dr N. Petrinic, Official Fellow and Lecturer in Engineering Science

Professor E. Williamson, Professorial Fellow, King Alfonso XIII Professor of Spanish Studies

Dr A. Eagle, Official (William Kneale) Fellow and Lecturer in Philosophy

Dr Z. Qian, Official (Ashworth Parkinson) Fellow and Lecturer in Mathematics

Dr J.B. Hiddleston, Official (Besse) Fellow and Lecturer in French Literature

Dr J. Kennedy, Fellow by Special Election in Clinical Medicine

Dr C.A. de Bellaigue, Official (Michael Cohen) Fellow, Keeper of the Archives. Lecturer in Modern History

Professor M.D. Lauxtermann, Professorial Fellow, Bywater and Sotheby Professor of Byzantine and Modern Greek Language and Literature

Professor A. Farmer, Fellow by Special Election and Lecturer in General Practice

Mr W. Jensen, Official Fellow, Bursar, Data Protection and Safety Officer

Dr C. Druțu, Official Fellow, Computing Fellow, Lecturer in Mathematics

Dr J. Dunkley, RCUK Senior Research Fellow in Astrophysics

Professor M. Ellison, Official (Michael Cohen) Fellow and Lecturer in Economics

Dr K. Luhn, Monsanto Senior Research Fellow in Biochemistry

Dr M. Fripp, Fellow by Special Election in Renewable Energy

Mrs K.M. Hancock, Fellow by Special Election, Director of Development

Dr C.S. Cheng, Bennett Boskey Junior Research Fellow in International Relations

Professor H. Wendland, Official Fellow and Lecturer in Mathematics

Dr L.J. Sackville, Bennett Boskey Junior Research Fellow in Medieval History, Dean of Degrees

Dr M. Gullerova, Staines Medical Research Fellow in Molecular Biology

Dr R. Sastri, Fellow by Special Election in American Literature

Mr N.D. Portwood, Professorial Fellow, Secretary to the Delegates of the University Press

Professor C. Robinson, FRS, Professorial Fellow, Dr Lee's Professor of Chemistry

Ms H. Watson, Fellow by Special Election, University Planning & Resource Allocation Committee (PRAC)

Professor E. Fodor, Professorial Fellow, E.P. Abraham Reader in Experimental Pathology

Dr C.A.J. Ballinger, Official Fellow and Academic Dean

Professor C. Tang, Professorial Fellow, Glaxo Professor of Cellular Pathology

Dr P. Kukura, Official Fellow and Lecturer in Physical Chemistry

Dr J. Maxwell, Official (Gwenyth Emily Rankin 1975 Williams-Exeter) Fellow and Lecturer in English

Dr D. Omlor, Queen Sofia Junior Research Fellow in Modern Peninsular Spanish Literature and Lecturer in Spanish

Revd S.I.R. Hearn, Official Fellow and Chaplain

Honours and Appointments

James Astill (1992, English) has been awarded the Grantham Prize for his Special Report published on 25 September 2010.

Lucinda Bell (1983, Jurisprudence) has been appointed to the board of British Land.

Jessica Elliott (2005, Classics and Modern Languages) has been awarded the top scholarship at the Inner Temple, the major Princess Royal Scholarship.

Dr Carolyn Evans (1995, Law) has been appointed Dean of the Melbourne Law School.

Dr Tyler Fisher (Queen Sofia Research Fellow in Spanish) has been appointed Lecturer in Hispanic Studies at Royal Holloway, University of London.

Mark Geoghegan (1985, Physics) has been awarded a personal chair by the University of Sheffield as Professor of Soft Matter Physics. He was also recently elected to the Fellowship of both the Institute of Physics (2009) and the Royal Society of Chemistry (2011).

Dr Monika Gullerova (Staines Medical Research Fellow) has been awarded a L'Oréal UK and Ireland Fellowship for Women in Science.

Keith Maslen (1950, English) was appointed Officer of the New Zealand Order of Merit for services to literature and bibliography in the New Zealand New Year's Honours List for 2011.

Professor John Quelch (1969, Modern History) was appointed CBE in the 2011 Birthday Honours.

Professor Carol Robinson, (Fellow and Dr Lee's Professor of Chemistry) won the 2011 Women in Science award made by the Federation of European Biochemical Societies and the European Molecular Biology Organization.

Lieutenant General Sir Richard Shirreff KCB, CBE (1974, Modern History), Commander of the Allied Rapid Reaction Corps, has been appointed to be Deputy Supreme Allied Commander Europe (DSACEUR).

Ann Sim (1994, PPE) has been elected to the Singaporean Parliament.

Dr Henry Will (1950, PPE) was appointed MBE in the 2010 New Year's Honours.

Peter Willett (1971, Chemistry) was the 2010 recipient of the Patterson-Crane award of the American Chemical Society for his contributions to chemical information science.

Publications Reported

- Carter, Chris (D.J.Carter, 1983, PPE), *Science and the Near-Death Experience: how consciousness survives death* (Inner Traditions 2010).
- Cheng, Christine. (Research Fellow), (co-edited with Dominik Zaum) *Corruption and Post-Conflict Peacebuilding: selling the peace?* (Routledge 2011); (with Margit Tavits) 'Informal Influences in Selecting Female Political Candidates', *Political Research Quarterly*. 64.2, pp.460–71.
- Eagle, Antony (Fellow), *Philosophy of Probability: contemporary readings*, ed. (Routledge, 2011); 'Deterministic Chance', *Noûs* 45 (2011) pp.269–99; 'Chance versus Randomness', in *Stanford Encyclopedia of Philosophy* (2010) at <http://plato.stanford.edu/entries/chance-randomness/>.
- Fodor, Ervin (Fellow): Hutchinson E.C., Orr O.E., Man Liu S., Engelhardt O.G., Fodor E. (2011), 'Characterisation of the interaction between the influenza A virus polymerase subunit PB1 and the host nuclear import factor Ran Binding Protein 5'. *Journal of General Virology* 92, pp.1859–69; Robb N.C., Chase G., Bier K., Vreede F.T., Shaw P.C., Naffakh N., Schwemmle M., Fodor E. (2011), 'The influenza A virus NS1 protein interacts with the nucleoprotein of viral ribonucleoprotein complexes'. *Journal of Virology* 85, pp.5228–31; Bier K., York A., Fodor E. (2011), 'Cellular cap-binding proteins associate with influenza virus mRNAs'. *Journal of General Virology* 92, pp.1627–34; Gabriel G., Klingel K., Otte A., Thiele S., Hudjetz B., Arman-Kalcek G., Sauter M., Shmidt T., Rother F., Baumgarte S., Keiner B., Hartmann E., Bader M., Brownlee G.G., Fodor E., Klenk H.D. (2011) 'Differential use of importin- α isoforms governs cell tropism and host adaptation of influenza virus'. *Nature Communications* 2, p.156.
- Greatrex, G.B. (1986, Literae Humaniores), *The Chronicle of Pseudo-Zachariah Rhetor*, in collaboration with C. Horn and R. Phenix (Liverpool University Press 2011).
- Hutchinson, G.O. (Fellow), 'Politics and the sublime in the *Panegyricus*', in P. Roche (ed.), *Pliny's Praise: the Panegyricus in the Roman World* (Cambridge, 2011); 'House politics and city politics in Aristophanes', *Classical Quarterly* 61 (2011); 'Telling tales: Ovid's *Metamorphoses* and Callimachus', in D. Obbink and R.B. Rutherford (edd.), *Culture in Pieces: the proceedings of a conference in honour of Peter Parsons* (Oxford, 2011); 'Morality and time in fifth- and fourth-century Greek literature', *Eikasmos* 22 (2011).
- Leach, Elizabeth Eva (Lecturer), *Guillaume de Machaut: secretary, poet, musician* (Cornell University Press, 2011); 'Reading and Theorizing Medieval Music Theory: interpretation and its contexts', *Music Theory Spectrum*, 33/1 (2011) pp.90–8; 'Music and Verbal Meaning: Machaut's polytextual songs', *Speculum* 85 (2010) pp.567–91; 'Guillaume de Machaut, Royal Almoner: *Honte, paour* (B25) and *Donnez, signeurs* (B26) in context', *Early Music*, 38 (2010), pp. 21–42; 'The

- Fourteenth Century’, in *The Cambridge Companion to Medieval Music*, ed. Mark Everist (Cambridge University Press 2011), pp.87-103; notes 382-6; ‘Nature’s Forge and Mechanical Production: writing, reading, and performing song’, in *Rhetoric Beyond Words: delight and persuasion in the arts of the Middle Ages*, ed. Mary Carruthers. (Cambridge University Press 2010), pp.72-95.
- Merlin-Jones, David (2007, History), *Chain reactions: how the chemical industry can shrink our carbon footprint*.
- Mukharji, M.K. (1946, PPE), *Ruminations of a Bureaucrat of Yesteryear*.
- Pearce, C.D. (1968, Mathematics), *New Maths Frameworking: functional skills* (co-author) (Collins 2010); *New GCSE Maths Workbooks 1 and 2* (Collins 2010); *IGCSE Maths* (Collins 2011).
- Peretz, George (1985, PPE), (with John Wadham and Kelly Harris) *Blackstone’s Guide to the Freedom of Information Act 2000* (4th edition, Oxford University Press).
- Pettit, P. (1942, Jurisprudence), *Equity and the Law of Trusts* (11th edition, OUP 2009); ‘Landlord and Tenant’ in *The All England Law Reports Annual Review 2009*; contributions to the *Encyclopædia of Forms and Precedents* (2010 reissue, Butterworths), vols 17(2), 40(1) and 40(2).
- Qian, Z. (Fellow), ‘An L^1 -estimate for the vorticity of the Navier-Stokes equation, *Comptes Rendus Académie, Paris*, ser. I 347 (2009) pp.89–92; (with Chen and Osborne) ‘The Euler equation and the Navier-Stokes equation with absolute boundary condition’, *Acta Mathematica. Scientia*. 2009, 29B (4): pp.919–48; (with Chen, Gui-Qiang) ‘A study of the Navier-Stokes equations with the kinematic and Navier boundary conditions. *Indiana University Mathematics Journal*. 59 (2010), no. 2, pp.721–60; ‘Ricci flow on a 3-manifold with positive scalar curvature, *Bulletin des Sciences Mathématiques*. 133 (2009) pp.145–68.
- Alan Russett (1949, Modern History), *John Thomas Serres (1759–1825): the tireless enterprise of a marine artist* (Sea Torch Publishing, 2011).
- Slayton, Philip W. (1965, PPE), *Lawyers Gone Bad* (Viking, 2007); *Mighty Judgment* (Allen Lane, 2011).
- Taylor, M.E. (Fellow), (with K. Drickamer) *Introduction to Glycobiology*, 3rd edition (Oxford University Press 2011); Powlesland, A.S., Quintero-Martinez, A., Lim, P.G., Pipirou, Z., Taylor, M.E. and Drickamer, K. (2010) ‘Engineered carbohydrate-recognition domains for glycoproteomic analysis of cell surface glycosylation and ligands for glycan-binding receptors’, *Methods in Enzymology* 480, pp.165–79; Feinberg, H., Taylor, M.E., Razi, N., McBride, R., Knirel, Y.A., Graham, S.A., Drickamer, K. and Weis, W.I. (2010) ‘Structural basis for langerin recognition of diverse pathogen and mammalian glycans through a single binding site’, *Journal of Molecular Biology* 405, pp.1027–39; Powlesland, A.S., Barrio, M.M., Mordoh, J., Hitchen, P.G., Dell, A., Drickamer, K. and Taylor, M.E. (2011) ‘Glycoproteomic

characterization of carriers of the CD15/Lewis^x epitope on Hodgkin's Reed-Sternberg cells', *BMC Biochemistry* 12, p.13; Pipirou, Z., Powlesland, A.S., Steffen, I., Taylor, M.E. and Drickamer, K. (2011) 'Mouse LSECtin as a model for a human Ebola virus receptor', *Glycobiology* 21, pp.806–12; Graham, S.A., Antonopoulos, A., Hitchen, P.G., Haslam, S.M., Dell, A., Drickamer, K.D. and Taylor, M.E. (2011) 'Identification of neutrophil granule glycoproteins as lewis^x-containing ligands cleared by the scavenger receptor C-type lectin', *Journal of Biological Chemistry* 286, pp.24336–49; Menon S., Rosenberg K., Graham S.A., Taylor M.E., Drickamer K. and Leckband D.E. (2011) 'Geometry of the extracellular domains of DC-SIGNR neck length variants analyzed by force-distance measurements', *Biochemistry* 50, pp.6125–32.

Thornton-Norris, Andrew (1987, PPE), *The Spiritual History of English* (Social Affairs Unit), *The Ghost of Identity* (a novel), and *The Walled Garden*.

Class Lists in Honour Schools and Honour Moderations 2011

FINAL HONOUR SCHOOLS

BIOCHEMISTRY: *Class II.1*, Sebastian Keany, Kathleen Murphy, Matthew Rhodes; *Class II.2*, Alex Crumpton-Taylor

CHEMISTRY: *Class I*, Joshua Bailey, Timothy Hele, Imogen Parry; *Class II.1*, Caroline Fargher, Alexander Henderson Russell, Philip James; *Class II.2*, Nicholas Nunn

CLASSICAL ARCHAEOLOGY AND ANCIENT HISTORY: *Class II.1*, Katherine Croft

EARTH SCIENCES: *Class I*, Cai Durbin; *Class II.1*, Katie Higgins

ECONOMICS AND MANAGEMENT: *Class I*, Martin Mattsson; *Class II.1*, Shan Mandora

ENGINEERING SCIENCE: *Class I*, Joshua Eggleston, Daniel Mew, Yangshi Yu; *Class II.1*, Sanaya Kerawala

ENGLISH: *Class I*, Pooja Bharat, Emily Mercer, Calum Mitchell; *Class II.1*, Andrew Barton, Holly Graham, Ellen Marsh, Rebecca Rees, David Woodhead

ENGLISH AND MODERN LANGUAGES: *Class I*, Neil Malloy

FINE ART: *Class II.1*, Jack Steven

HISTORY: *Class I*, Jennifer Hindley, Benjamin Maiden, Gregory Manuel; *Class II.1*, Letticia Banton, Michael Brown, Florence Cheek, Jean-Mitchel Johnston, Iwan Roberts

JURISPRUDENCE: *Class I*, Sarah Tulip; *Class II.1*, Maximillian Byng, Tian Hsing Chan, Abigail Dickens, Helen James, Zainab Khalid, Joseph Knox, Alice Loughney, Kimberley Low, Frances Singleton-Clift; *Class II.2*, Adam Halewood

LITERAE HUMANIORES: *Class I*, Samuel Hitchings; *Class II.1*, Katherine Cook, Luke O'leary; Pass, Charles Dallas

MATHEMATICS: *Class I*, Stephen Bedford, Rosanna Ramsay; *Class II.1*, Rupert Dasilva-Hill, Simon Inman, Paul Pamment, Martin Poon, Helen Rushton

MATHEMATICS AND PHILOSOPHY: *Class I*, Zaichen Lu

MATHEMATICS AND STATISTICS: *Class II.1*, Manjula Satheesan

MEDICAL SCIENCES: *Class II.1*, George Bainbridge, Tom Hussey, Ruchir Mashar, Laura Welsh

MODERN LANGUAGES: *Class I*, Natasha Leigh, Frances Rose; *Class II.1*, Rory Fletcher, Ciara Mulveena, Tom Parker, Thomas Wigham

MODERN LANGUAGES AND LINGUISTICS: *Class II.1*, Kara Thomas

MUSIC: *Class I*, Catherine Cochrane

PHILOSOPHY, POLITICS AND ECONOMICS: *Class I*, Krisztina Csortea, David Thomas; *Class II.1*, James Batting, Matthew Gethers, Isabel Murray; *Class II.2*, James Bailey

PHYSICS: *Class I*, Robert Mitchell, Benedict Snodin; *Class II.1*, David McGonegle, Benjamin Reed; *Class II.2*, Christina Williamson

PHYSICS AND PHILOSOPHY: *Class I*, Neil Dewar; *Class II.1*, Tom Hyatt

PHYSIOLOGICAL SCIENCES: *Class II.1*, Christopher Penny

Firsts 28 Upper Seconds 55 Lower Seconds 6 Thirds 0 Pass 1

HONOUR MODERATIONS

CLASSICAL ARCHÆOLOGY: *Class II.1*, Katharina Neill

LITERAE HUMANIORES: *Class II.1*, Alexandra Douglas, Tom Painter, James Hunter

MATHEMATICS: *Class I*, Carl Bootland, Kathryn Edwards, Xianqi Hu; *Class II*, Nickola Christov, Gessica Howarth, Lauren Terry, Weichen Zhai

MATHEMATICS AND PHILOSOPHY: *Class II*, Costanza Uslenghi

MUSIC: *Class II*, Naomi Charatan, Anil Umer

Firsts 3 Seconds 11

(The lists above exclude three Exeter candidates who availed themselves of the right not to be shown in the published Class Lists. It would have been contrary to the Data Protection Act to name them here; nevertheless they are included in the Final Honour School and Honour Moderations totals.)

Distinctions in Moderations and Prelims 2011

MODERATIONS

ENGLISH: *Distinctions*, H. Cheung, J. Hutchison, I. West-Knights

LAW: *Distinction*, X.Y. Tan

PRELIMS

BIOCHEMISTRY: *Distinctions*, J. Rostoel, T. Rowntree, H. Xiao

CHEMISTRY: *Distinction*, D. Wallis

HISTORY: *Distinction*, F. Hadrill

MEDICINE: *Distinction*, R. Patel

MODERN LANGUAGES: *Distinctions in French*, I. Fry, A. Rees, A. Robertson, M. Stokes;
Distinction in German, M. Taylor

PHILOSOPHY, POLITICS AND ECONOMICS: *Distinctions*, T. Davis, D. Loh

PHYSICS: *Distinction*, C. Bennett

PHYSIOLOGICAL SCIENCES: *Distinction*, J. Phillips

Graduate Degrees 2010–11

D Phil

Akshay Bareja	Physiology, Anatomy and Genetics, ‘Utrophin Upregulation and MicroRNAs: two avenues of Duchenne muscular dystrophy therapy research’
Paul Beard	Engineering Science, ‘On Transient Turbine Efficiency Measurements with Engine Representative Inlet Flows’
Chiara Cappellaro	International Relations, ‘History and Development of Third Person Pronouns in Italo-Romance’

Mauro Caselli	Economics, 'Essays in Openness, Inequality and Growth'
Christopher Fogelberg	Computer Science, 'The Structural Inference of Large Regulatory Networks'
Matthew Green	Modern History, 'Londoners and the News: responses to the political press, 1695–1742'
Henrik Indergaard	Classical Languages & Literature, 'Pindar and the Mythology of Heracles'
Lara Kalnins	Earth Sciences, 'Spatial Variations in the Effective Elastic Thickness of the Lithosphere and their Tectonic Implications'
Ge Liang	Mathematics, 'A Functional Approach to Backward Stochastic Dynamics'
Rebecca McGann	Archæology, 'Art and Text in Late Antiquity: the language of Christian narrative images'
Brian Moss	Classical Languages & Literature, 'Nicander's <i>Theriaca</i> : introduction and select commentary'
Ricardo Pachon	Numerical Analysis, 'Algorithms for Polynomial and Rational Approximation'
Alonso Patron Perez	Engineering Science, 'Recognition of Human Actions and Interactions in Video Sequences'
Shuo Qu	Statistics, 'Models and Software for Improving the Profitability of Pharmaceutical Research'
Anke Stoll	Materials, 'Mechanical Analysis of Environmentally Assisted Cracks'
Robert Wagstaff	Law, 'The Spectre of Lord Atkin in the Aftermath of 9/11: the rule of the law and terror detentions in the United States & United Kingdom'
Somikiat Wangsiripitak	Engineering Science, 'Incorporating Objects and Surfaces into SLAM maps'
Daniel Zoughbie	International Relations, 'The Ends of History: George W. Bush's political theology and the Israeli–Palestinian conflict'

EMBA

Edward Meinert
Patrick Weissert

Magister Juris

Malek Barudi
Evangelos Vegiris

M Phil

Anouk Dey	International Relations
Ursula Hackett	Comparative Government
Niksa Spremic	Economic and Social History
Hilary Wynne	General Linguistics & Comparative Philology

M Sc

Ian Helms	Engineering Science
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M Sc BY COURSEWORK

Georgios Anastasiades	Applied Statistics (Distinction)
Antonia Balsom	Law and Finance
Nicholas Dunkley	Applied Statistics
M. Sanjeeb Hossain	Criminology & Criminal Justice
Lixing Jin	Mathematical and Computational Finance
Christopher Lilyblad	Global Governance and Diplomacy (Distinction)
Jiaxuan Lu	Financial Economics
Harsh Sahni	Contemporary Indian
Dalibor Siroky	Software Engineering (Distinction)
Thomas Thornley	Contemporary Indian (Distinction)
Bradford Waldie	African Studies

M St

May Abu Jaber	Women's Studies (Distinction)
Anika Asp	Late Antique and Byzantine Studies (Distinction)
Emily Jones	Modern British and European History
Koca Kentel	Modern British and European History
Felix Meister	Greek and/or Latin Languages and Literature (Distinction)
Josephine Parnell	English (1900-Present)
Rebecca Ryan	Late Antique and Byzantine Studies
Sarah Young	Women's Studies (Distinction)

BCL

Suzannah Morris (Distinction)

Tamara Phillips (Distinction)

Jasdeep Randhawa

BM

Beng Beng Ong

Aamir Saifuddin

DIPLOMA

Amanda Langman Legal Studies

Lukas Pirnay Legal Studies

Major Scholarships, Studentships and Bursaries held during 2011–12

(These awards from private donors or trusts or Government sources provide support without which the holders would not be able to take up their places at Oxford.)

Thomas Aehtner	Arthur Peacocke Studentship
Daniel Bassett	Clarendon Bursary
Sonali Bhattacharjee	Clarendon/K. Pathak Scholarship
Bhaskar Bhushan	Rhodes Scholarship
Alexander Bubb	Arts and Humanities Research Council Studentship
Gareth Charnock	Oxford e-Research Centre (Computing Laboratory)
Tiffany Chezum	Peter Thompson Scholarship
Nela Cicmil	Usher Cunningham Studentship (Medicine)
Colin Clark	Arts and Humanities Research Council Studentship
Karen Collis	Amelia Jackson Senior Studentship
Veronica Cueva Peralta	Waverley Scholarship
Megan Daffern	Arts and Humanities Research Council Studentship
Natalie Duric	Lila & Ashwin Pandit Muzumda Memorial Scholarship
Victoria Elliott	Environmental Science Research Council Studentship
Muhammad Emambokus	Reach Scholarship
Therese Feiler	Arts and Humanities Research Council Studentship
Michelle Fernandes	Clarendon/K. Pathak Scholarship
Edward Flett	Arts and Humanities Research Council Studentship

Alexander Flint	Clarendon Bursary
Francisca Gale	Isle of Man Government
Matthew Gethers	Rhodes Scholarship
Laura Gregory	Clarendon Bursary
Ursula Hackett	Amelia Jackson Senior Studentship
Zoe Hall	Engineering and Physical Sciences Research Council Studentship
Rachel Harland	Arts and Humanities Research Council Studentship
Barbara Havelkova	Arts and Humanities Research Council Studentship
Jamila Headley	Rhodes Scholarship
Michelle Hutchinson	Arts and Humanities Research Council Studentship
Tomas Key	Economic and Social Research Council Studentship
Vincent Larochelle	Rhodes Scholarship
Alexander Liu	Natural Environment Research Council Studentship
Hannah Long	Engineering and Physical Sciences Research Council Studentship
Andrew McCall	Rhodes Scholarship
Matthew McCarthy-Rechowicz	Amelia Jackson Senior Studentship (also 2010–11)
Michael Mayo	Wordsworth Scholarship
Mahima Mitra	Kokil Pathak Scholarship
Andre Moreira	Santander Scholarship
Tomohiro Morisawa	Clarendon Bursary
Kevin O'Farrell	Arts and Humanities Research Council Studentship
Joe O'Shea	Rhodes Scholarship
Maxim Polyakov	John Radcliffe Scholarship in Classics
Jasdeep Randhawa	Salve Scholarship
Akshat Rathi	Amelia Jackson Senior Studentship (also 2010–11)
Pinky Raychaudhuri	Felix Scholarship
Aishani Roy	Felix Scholarship
Harsh Sahni	Kokil Pathak Scholarship
Sneha Shah	Hilla Ginwala Scholarship and SKP Scholarship
Deeksha Sharma	Salve Scholarship
Kulveer Singh	Engineering and Physical Sciences Research Council Studentship
Niksa Spremic	Weidenfeld Scholarship
Syman Stevens	Clarendon Bursary
Priya Vijayakumar	Kokil Pathak Scholarship
Bradford Waldie	Alberta Bart Holaday Scholarship
Naomi Walker	O'Cathain Scholarship
Robert Woore	Environmental Science Research Council Studentship
Roni Yadlin	Alberta Bart Holaday Scholarship
Xinyuan Zheng	Clarendon Bursary/Mandarin Scholarship
Daniel Zoughbie	Weidenfeld Scholarship

College Prizes 2010–11

PETER STREET PRIZE: Timothy Hele

QUARRELL READ PRIZES: Leticia Banton, Christopher Penny, Samuel Hitchings, Adam Halewood, Katherine Cook, Florence Cheek, Luke O’Leary, Ellen Marsh, Rosanna Ramsay, Rebecca Rees

ALSTEAD PRIZE FOR LAW: Abigail Dickens

ELSIE BECK MEMORIAL PRIZE FOR CLASSICS: Samuel Hitchings

SIR ARTHUR BENSON MEMORIAL PRIZE FOR PHILOSOPHY: Daniel Loh

BURNETT PRIZE FOR ENGINEERING: Yangshi Yu

COGHILL/STARKIE POETRY PRIZE: Calum Mitchell

EMERY PRIZE FOR PHYSIOLOGICAL SCIENCES: Christopher Penny

FLUCHÈRE PRIZE (2010): Neil Malloy and Clara Mulvenna

HENDERSON MEMORIAL PRIZE FOR ANCIENT HISTORY: Katherine Croft

WALTER HIGGS PRIZE: Alexander Barrett

PATRICK PRIZE FOR MATHEMATICS: Ben Houghton and Daniel Sellars

PERGAMON PRESS PRIZE IN SCIENCE OR ENGINEERING: Imogen Parry and Matthew Rhodes

SIMON POINTER PRIZE FOR HISTORY: Steffan Blayney

LAURA QUELCH PRIZE FOR HISTORY: John-Michel Johnston

SCIENCE PRIZE: Philip Gerken and Charles de Bourcy

SKEAT-WHITFIELD PRIZE FOR ENGLISH: Holly Graham

LELIO STAMPA PRIZE FOR HISTORY: Jennifer Hindley and Gregory Manuel

TOBIAS LAW PRIZES: Sarah Tulip and Kimberley Low

University Prizes 2010–11

BARCLAYS CAPITAL DAVID NEWTON MEMORIAL PRIZE FOR THE BEST ESSAY IN THE M SC IN FINANCIAL ECONOMICS: Alan. X. Chen

BIOLOGICAL SOCIETY SCIENCE COMMUNICATION COMPETITION, 2ND PRIZE (2010): Raffaele de Leon

BP PRIZE FOR THE BEST OVERALL PERFORMANCE IN THE 2ND YEAR, DEPARTMENT OF EARTH SCIENCES: Robert Allen

CLIFFORD CHANCE CIVIL PROCEDURE PRIZE IN THE BCL: Tamara Phillip
 EDGELL PRIZE FOR PART I PROJECT IN ENGINEERING SCIENCE: Yangshi Yu
 GIBBS PRIZE FOR BEST PERFORMANCE IN THE PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION IN PHYSIOLOGICAL SCIENCES: James Phillips
 GIBBS PRIZE FOR EXCELLENT PERFORMANCE IN CHEMISTRY PART IB: Philip Gerken
 GIBBS BOOK PRIZE FOR CHEMISTRY PART I: Philip Gerken
 GIBBS PRIZE FOR MATHEMATICS PART C: Stephen Bedford
 GIBBS PRIZE IN THE PHYSIOLOGICAL SCIENCES PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION: James Phillips
 HENRY WILDE PRIZE IN PHILOSOPHY (joint winner): Iain Atkinson
 THESIS PRIZE FOR THE BEST THESIS IN PHYSICAL OR THEORETICAL CHEMISTRY IN CHEMISTRY PART II: Timothy Hele
 PRIZE FOR THE SECOND BEST THESIS IN PHYSICAL OR THEORETICAL CHEMISTRY IN CHEMISTRY PART II (joint winner): Imogen Parry
 TURBOTT PRIZE IN PRACTICAL ORGANIC CHEMISTRY: Yantan Liu
 DAVID WALTON MEMORIAL PRIZE FOR ECONOMICS: Charles Brendon
 CHRISTOPHER WOOD MEMORIAL PRIZE FOR THE MOST IMPROVED STUDENTS IN MODERN LANGUAGES: Neil Malloy and James Horton

Graduate Freshers 2011

PART TIME

Brasier	Benjamin	M Sc	Software and Systems Security
Das	Santosh	M Sc	Software Engineering
Lamont	Richard	M St	Literature and Arts
Preston-Whyte	Elan	M St	Literature and Arts

FULL TIME

Abdullah	Shah	M Sc	Software Engineering
Bandi	Jennifer	M Sc	Global Governance & Diplomacy
Barilik	Igor	M Sc	Criminology and Criminal Justice
Belderok	Stein	M Phil	Economics
Binek	Natasha	D Phil	Classical Languages & Literature
Blackburn	Verity	BM	Clinical Medicine
Bush	Robert	M Sc	Applied Statistics
Carter	Rachel	M St	Greek and/or Latin Languages and Literature
Chakraborty	Anwasha	M Sc	Contemporary India
Cohen	Malene	D Phil	Pathology
Crew	Caroline	M St	English (1900–present)

Cullen	Alexander	M St	History of Art and Visual Culture
Dasgupta	Abhishek	D Phil	Computer Science
Dobson	Rebecca	M St	English (650–1550)
Dolmans	Emily	M St	English (650–1550)
Doraiswamy	Vivek	M Sc	Computer Science
Esperanca Grilo	Pedro	M Sc	Applied Statistics
Eswaran	Siddharth	D Phil	Engineering Science
Feliciati	Clara	D Phil	Law
Fischer	Christoph	Magister Juris	Law
Fu	Eddie	M Sc	Software Engineering
Gilbert	Sophie	D Phil	Biochemistry
Goh	Shermin	D Phil	Organic Chemistry
Hale	Nathan	M Sc	Computer Science
Harmsworth	Thomas	D Phil	English
Herne-Smith	Richard	M Sc	Software Engineering
Hutton-Williams	Frank	D Phil	English
Hwa	Yue-Yi	M Phil	Politics: Comparative Government
Isherwood	Benjamin	BCL	Law
Kaltegartner	Helen	M Sc	Computer Science
Kitley	Joanna	D Phil	Clinical Neurology
Lam	Yan Ting	D Phil	Mathematics
Lan	Bo	D Phil	Engineering Science
Lau	Ronald	M Sc	Mathematics & Foundations of Computer Science
Li	Sha	M Sc	Applied Linguistics & Second Language Acquisition
Lippert	Alexander	M Phil	Economics
Liu	Jiran	Magister Juris	Law
Lowry	Jessica	D Phil	English
Lu	Hsin-Ying	M St	Women's Studies
McNally	Patrick	M Sc	Law and Finance
Miller	Luke	D Phil	Statistics
Mishra	Challenger	D Phil	Theoretical Physics
Mullin	Sean	MBA	Business Administration
O'Donovan	Ruairi	M Sc	Law and Finance
Ozturk	Kubilay	D Phil	Economics
Parseghian	Raffee	M Sc	Software Engineering
Placotas	Chrysanthos	M Sc	Computer Science
Pradhana	André	M Sc	Mathematics & Foundations of Computer Science
Pressman	Douglas	M Sc	Software Engineering
Punchak	Natalie	M Sc	Criminology & Criminal Justice
Rameau	Charles	M Sc	Global Governance and Diplomacy
Reynal de Saint-Michel	Esther	MBA	Business Administration
Rilinger	Georg	M Phil	Politics: Political Theory
Sathyanarayan	Umamahesh	M Sc	Criminology & Criminal Justice
Schlagwein	Sebastian	MBA	Business Administration
Sen	Aniruddha	M Sc	Law and Finance
Serebrennikov	Artem	D Phil	Medieval & Modern Languages
Shekhar	Vedeika	M Sc	Contemporary India
Shen	Di	D Phil	Organic Chemistry
Singh	Shivendra	BCL	Law
Spirin	Victor	D Phil	Computer Science

Stagg	Robert	M St	English (1660–1830)
Strehle	Stephanie	M St	Modern British and European History
Stuart	Jane	M St	English and American Studies
Taylor	Annie	M St	English and American Studies
Uhl	Andreas	M Sc	Latin American Studies
van Hemmen	Michael	MBA	Business Administration
Weiss	Krystina	M St	Late Antique and Byzantine Studies
Wirth	Till	MBA	Business Administration
Ziegler	Hans	M Sc	Software Engineering

Undergraduate Freshers 2011

Barnett	Heidi May	Physics	Highcliffe School
Baxter	Adam	PPE	Tupton Hall School, Chesterfield
Bell	Philip	History	Fettes College
Bleasdale	Alexandra	PPE	King Edward VI High School for Girls, Birmingham
Bluck	Joseph	Chemistry	Skinner's School, Tunbridge Wells
Bogard	Charles	Modern Languages	Charterhouse School
Bryan	Lara	English	Sevenoaks School
Callanan	Emma	Medicine	Withington Girls' School, Manchester
Carington	Francesca	Modern Languages	Wycombe Abbey School, High Wycombe
Chiang	Yuen	Maths & Statistics	Dulwich College
Chowdhury	Mudasser	Theology	
Clugston	John	Chemistry	Tonbridge School
Collett-White	Richard	Modern Languages	Wootton Upper School
Cook	Alfred	Physics	Brighton Hove & Sussex Sixth Form College
Coy	Thomas	Modern Languages & Linguistics	Rugby School
Cullen	Jimi	Maths & Computation	Eltham College, London
de Voil	George	Music	London Oratory School
Dey	Rohan	Law	Merchant Taylors' School, Northwood
Dlima	Chrislyn	Physics & Philosophy	International School of Bangalore
Donovan	Owen	English	Highams Park College, London
Eliot	Ralph	Mathematics	Kingswood School, Bath
Elliott	Edward	History	Hills Road Sixth Form College, Cambridge
Empson	Poppy	Modern Languages	Fettes College
Fox	Kristian	Earth Sciences	Fitzharrys School, Abingdon
Fox	Robert	Earth Sciences	Peter Symonds College, Winchester
Frew	Rebecca	Earth Sciences	Cathays High School, Cardiff
Gartland	Patrick	Law	St Patrick's Grammar School, Downpatrick
Georgiou	Nicholas	English	Camden School for Girls, London
Gillespie	Catherine	Law	Sutton High School
Glover	Timothy	English	Reading School
Godfrey	Frances	Modern Languages	Redland High School for Girls, Bristol
Greene	Charlotte	History	St Paul's Girls School, London
Greig	Charlie	Classics	Eton College
Gubbin	Thomas	Medicine	Churston Ferrers Grammar School, Brixham
Harman	Amelia	History	City of London Freemen's School, Ashted
Hasan	Tania	Biochemistry	Wycombe High School, High Wycombe
Haswell	Tom	English	Queen Elizabeth's Grammar School, Ashbourne

Henry	Bryony	Economics & Management	Ipswich School
Hesselmann	William	PPE	St Columba's School, Kilmacolm
Hoang	Huu	Biochemistry	United World College of S E Asia, Singapore
Hodgson	Emma	Biochemistry	Tiffin Girls' School, Kingston
Holmgren	Fredrik	Economics & Management	Soderportgymnasiet, Sweden
Hurley	Hannah	Biomedical Sciences	Bedford Modern School
Jacobs	Jake	Chemistry	Peter Symonds College, Winchester
Johnson	William	Engineering	Heathfield Community College
Know	Sang	Mathematics	St Mary's School, Calne
Leng	Jasmine	Law	Lady Manners School, Bakewell
Li	Siran	Mathematics	Columbia University
Limaye	Rose	Law	Latymer School, London
Liu	Jesse	Physics	Mill Hill County High School, London
Long	Harry	Philosophy & Modern Languages	Hills Road Sixth Form College, Cambridge
Lynch	Alana	Medicine	Upton Hall School FCJ, Upton
McAllister	Emily	Engineering	Neath & Port Talbot College, Neath
McCann	Christopher	History	Gunnersbury Catholic School, Brentford
McGregor-Viney	Hannah	Mathematics	Notre Dame Senior School, Cobham
Maher	Grace	English	Alley's School, London
Markham	Maria	Chemistry	Colchester County High School
May	Benedict	Engineering	Royal Grammar School, Guildford
Mills	Joseph	Mathematics	Whitgift School, Croydon
Mills	Poppy	Chemistry	Stowe School
Musgrove	Rebecca	Law	City of Sunderland College
Neo	Cheriel	History & English	Raffles Junior College, Singapore
Nicholson	Hannah	Law	Wycombe Abbey School, High Wycombe
Nickell	Edward	PPE	Methodist College, Belfast
Nijher	Simi	English	North London Collegiate School, Edgware
O'Mahoney	Jack	Engineering	Hampton School
Pearce	Davina	History	St Mary's School, Calne
Perkins	Samuel	Physics & Philosophy	Uppingham School
Potter	Fiona	Modern Languages	Kendrick School, Reading
Presern	Domen	Chemistry	Il. Gimnazija Maribor, Slovenia
Pyrah	Christopher	Classical Archaeology & Ancient History	King's School, Tynemouth
Quinlan	Holly	History	Biddulph High School, Stoke
Ramsden	Katie	Medicine	Winstanley College, Wigan
Rice	Alistair	Biochemistry	Farnborough Sixth Form College
Richardson	Guy	PPE	Harrow School
Ross-Michaelides	Arabella	Medicine	Latymer School, London
Rowley	Gregory	Medicine	Glenthorne High School, Sutton
Sadie	Nicola	Modern Languages	Pates Grammar School, Cheltenham
Shafaieh	Charles	English	Columbia University
Shen	Zhipeng	Engineering	Dulwich College
Simpson	Camilla	Classics	Kent College for Girls, Tunbridge Wells
Slomka	Mateusz	PPE	Watford Grammar School for Boys
Smith	Laurence	Physics	Peter Symonds College, Winchester
Ssemuyaba	Anna	English	Cardinal Vaughan School, London
Stables	Rachel	Law	London Oratory School
Stephens	Lydia	Classics	St Michael's Catholic School, London
Stevenson	Tobi	Mathematics	Dr Challoner's Grammar School, Amersham

Tan	Emily	Music	South Wilts Grammar School, Salisbury
ten Nijenhuis	Floris	Modern Languages	Marlborough College
Tyer	Abigail	Biochemistry	Berkhamsted Collegiate School
Tyler	Joshua	Earth Sciences	Chew Valley School, Chew Magna
van Oss	Madeleine	Chemistry	Headington School, Oxford
Waldram	Laura	Chemistry	St George's School, Harpenden
Ward	Adam	PPE	Colyton Grammar School, Colyford
Weld-Blundell	Joe	Engineering	Stonyhurst College
West	James	Economics & Management	Peter Symonds College, Winchester
Whitehead	Rosanna	Modern Languages	Peter Symonds College, Winchester
Whiteley	Samuel	English	Dame Alice Owen's School, Potters Bar
Williamson	Samuel	Classics	Royal Grammar School, Lancaster
Yang	Sizhu	Mathematics	Shenzhen College of International Education

Visiting Students 2011

Ainsworth	Robert	Williams College
Angelova	Radina	Williams College
Butt	Ayela	Williams College
Cao	Charles	Williams College
Chiang	Cheng Chai	Williams College
Cook	Emily	Williams, College
De Riemer	Peter	Williams College
Dusenbury	Katharine	Williams College
Elish	James	Williams College
Ferguson	Zachary	Williams College
Fossett	Jeffrey	Williams College
Gelman	Jacob	Williams College
Graham	Lindsey	Williams College
Hawthorne	John	Williams College
Hecht	Elizabeth	Williams College
Li	Shirley	Williams College
Li	Siran	Columbia University
Mairs	Sally	Williams College
Martin	Zane	Williams College
Mitra	Renula	Williams College
Narasimhan	Tarun	Williams College
Nolan	David	Williams College
Quinn	Andrew	Williams College
Shafaieh	Charles	Columbia University
Shapiro	Zachary	Williams College
Shedd	Sandra	Williams College
Shin	You Jin	Williams College
Stobbe	Johannes	Freie Universität, Berlin
Zager	Sarah	Williams College

Deaths

Keith Bates, Commoner (1955), formerly of High Pavement Grammar School, Nottingham. Died November 2010, aged 76.

John Brennan, Commoner (1933), formerly of Sedbergh School. Died 2010, aged 96.

Peter Carton-Kelly, Commoner (1940) formerly of Downside. Died 6 April 2011, aged 90.

Anthony Cline, Open Scholar (1961), formerly of Christ's Hospital, Horsham. Died 2011, aged 68.

John Close, Commoner (1954), formerly of Rossall School. Died 30 May 2011, aged 76.

Anthony Coughlan, King Charles I Scholar (1967), formerly of Elizabeth College, Guernsey. Died 2011, aged 65.

William Aaron DeJanes, Commoner (2004), formerly of University of Missouri. Died 15 March 2011, aged 33.

Rosslyn Gilkes, Commoner (1947), formerly of Banbury County School. Died 28 April 2011, aged 86.

Wynford Harries, Commoner (1949), formerly of University of Wales. Died 3 March 2010, aged 86.

John Edge, Hasker Scholar (1951), formerly of Wolstanton County Grammar School. Died 31 October 2010, aged 78.

Stuart Hercock, Commoner (1971), formerly of Ruskin College. Died 4 May 2010, aged 62.

Arthur Herrington, Commoner (1948), formerly of Wolverton Grammar School. Died 28 August 2011, aged 83.

Spencer Hogg, Commoner (1962), formerly of Whitgift School, Croydon. Died 2010, aged 66.

Imbad Husain, Commoner (1949) formerly of Government College, Lahore, Pakistan. Died 2009, aged 78.

Michael Jenkins, Commoner (1955), formerly of Gordonstoun. Died 8 May 2011, aged 77.

- Armin Kroesbacher, Commoner (2010), formerly of Bundesrealgymnasium, Innsbruck. Died 9 January 2011, aged 20.
- Norman Large, Open Exhibitioner (1949), formerly of Mexborough Grammar School. Died October 2010, aged 79.
- Leslie Le Quesne, Commoner (1937), formerly of Rugby School. Died 5 August 2011, aged 91.
- Rowland Lee, Commoner (1963), formerly of Southern Grammar School for Boys, Portsmouth. Died 3 September 2010, aged 65.
- Maurice Line, Ashworth Parkinson Scholar (1947), formerly of Bedford School. Died 2010, aged 82.
- Michael Lovatt-Williams, Commoner (1949), formerly of Bedford School. Died 6 August 2011, aged 82.
- Michael Lyall, Commoner (1964), formerly of Dauntsey's School. Died June 2011, aged 65.
- Harry Mitchell, Commoner (1939). Died 19 July 2008, aged 91.
- Edward Mucklow, Commoner (1950), formerly of Radley College, Abingdon. Died 3 March 2010, aged 78.
- Desmond O'Donovan, Commoner (1951), formerly of Stonyhurst College. Died 10 November 2010, aged 77.
- Clare Pettit (née Martin), Commoner (2000), formerly of Richmond-upon-Thames College. Died April 2011, aged 30.
- John Pike, Stapeldon Scholar (1948), formerly of Poole Grammar School. Died 23 April 2011, aged 79.
- Alexander Ronald Rae, Commoner (1942), formerly of Hamilton Academy and Glasgow University. Died 2 July 2011, aged 86.
- Robert Robinson, Commoner (1948), formerly of Raynes Park County Grammar School. Died 12 August 2011, aged 83.
- Malcolm Sargent, Commoner (1946), formerly of St Edward's School, Oxford. Died July 2009, aged 88.

Alan Shallcross, Commoner (1953), formerly of Calday Grange Grammar School, West Kirby. Died 22 December 2010, aged 78.

Tony Spencer, Commoner (1971) formerly of Bingley Grammar School. Died 18 September 2011, aged 58.

Howard Spurr, Symes Exhibitioner (1958) formerly of Sherborne School. Died 4 September 2011, aged 72.

Sidney Martin Starkie, Commoner (1945), formerly of Burnley Grammar School. Died 5 November 2010, aged 87.

Richard Stevens, Commoner (1939), formerly of Repton School. Died 24 March 2010, aged 89.

Peter Summerson, Commoner (1938), formerly of Worcester College. Died 2 October 2010, aged 89.

Muhammed Adel Taji, Commoner (1933), formerly of St. George's School, Jerusalem. Died 10 February 2011, aged 97.

Roger Urwin, Commoner (1940), formerly of Exeter School. Died 12 June 2010, aged 88.

Douglas Weber, Carter Scholar (1938), formerly of Bristol Grammar School. Died 18 November 2010, aged 90.

Patrick Williams, Commoner (1950) formerly of Rugby School Warwickshire. Died 9 September 2011, aged 81.

Michael Wrench, Commoner (1947), formerly of King Edward Grammar School, Bath. Died 11 September 2009, aged 84.

Marriages

Justin Belkin (2009, Business Administration) to Lisa Jones at the Fox Hollow, New York, on 10 October 2010.

Elizabeth Guilford (2000, Earth Sciences) to Andrew Sharpe at All Saints' Church, Wickham Market, Suffolk, on 30 October 2010.

Rebecca Fields (2005, DPhil in English) to James P.J.R. McNamara (Pembroke, 2005) at Madison Square Presbyterian Church, San Antonio, Texas, USA on 4 September 2010.

David Handley (1991, Engineering and Computer Science) to Xiaowen Qiu (Columbia University, New York, 1998) at Le Manoir aux Quat' Saisons, Oxford, on 10 October 2010.

Christopher House (1999, Modern Languages) to Claudia Bosworth at St John Baptist Church, Berkswell, West Midlands, on 30 July 2011.

James Jordan (2002, Mathematics) to Julia Ingram (2002, English) at Miskin Manor Country Hotel, Cardiff, on 19 September 2010.

Liz Maynard (1997, Geology) to James Wells at Lake View Manor, Dunkeswell near Honiton, on 12 September 2009.

John Murphy (2000, Physics) to Claire Dancer at Oxford Town Hall, on 21 May 2011.

Claire Pelly (2001, English) to Andrew Gale at St John's Church, Stansted Mountfitchet on 13 August 2011.

Births

To Justin Belkin (2009) and his wife Lisa Jones-Belkin a son, Alexander Logan, on 29 June 2011.

To Chris Brough (2001, Earth Sciences) and his wife Sarah (née Dunstone, 2002, Chemistry), a daughter, Bethany Grace, on 26 April 2011.

To Christina de Bellaigue (Fellow in History) and her husband Ben, a daughter, Elise Leonor de Bellaigue Willmore, on 10 December 2010.

To Sophie Dodgeon (1994, Modern History) and her partner, Jorgen Lovbakke, a son, Christopher Johan Dodgeon Lovbakke, a brother to Samuel Lovbakke, on 15 April 2011.

To Paul Dryden (1985, Modern History) and his wife Melissa Dryden, a son, George William Hector Dryden, a brother to Daisy May Harriet Dryden, on 13 May 2011.

To Antony Eagle (Fellow in Philosophy) and his wife Lizzie, a son, Sylvester Eyre Eagle-Maughan, on 8 August 2011.

- To Alfred Gjertsen (1998, PPP) and Iyesha Nadim (1998, Physiological Sciences), a son, Khalil Thomas Alexander Gjertsen, on 27 August 2010.
- To Richard Hall (1995, Modern Languages) and his wife Veronika, a daughter, Klára Isabel Hall, on 16 June 2011.
- To Philip Hobday (1999) and his wife Hannah, a son, Benedict John, on 20 February 2010.
- To Robin Hopkins (2001, PPE) and his wife Hannah Parham (2001, Modern History), a son, Harold Thomas Hopkins, on 23 August 2011.
- To Kerstin Lühn (Monsanto Research Fellow in Biochemistry) and her husband Frank, a daughter, Uma Matilda Wegmann, on 25 January 2011.
- To Helen McEwan (née Dobbyn, 1996, Biochemistry) and her husband Paul, a son, Joseph Rowan, on 1 August 2010.
- To Paul McManus (1995), a daughter, Carys Anne McManus, on 30 June 2010.
- To Julia Renton (1998, English) and her husband Toby, a daughter, Imogen Irene Colegate-Stone, on 1 October 2009.
- To Jonathan Rolfe (1985, Mathematics) and his wife Jane, a daughter, Isabelle Rose Rolfe, on 22 May 2011.
- To Michael Shilton (1997) and Katie Hill (1998) a son, George Patrick Alexander, on 30 June 2009.
- To Nicholas Stretch (1986, Modern History) and his wife Paula, a daughter, Olivia Susannah, and a son, Henry Edward, on 3 December 2010.
- To Kate Westwater (née Werran, 1991, Modern History) and her husband Sandy (1989, Theology), a son, Laurence Henry, a brother for Max, Nate and Clemmie, on 5 January 2011.

Advance Notice of Gaudies and Association Dinners

March 2012	1992–1994
June 2012	1995–1997
September 2012	1998–2000
March 2013	2001–2003
June 2013	2004–2006
September 2013	Association Dinner

Gaudies in 2012–13

A Gaudy will be held on Saturday 17 March for those who matriculated between 1992 and 1994 (inclusive) and on Saturday 23 June for those who matriculated between 1995 and 1997 (inclusive). The Gaudy for 1998 to 2000 (inclusive) year groups will coincide with the Oxford Alumni Weekend on Saturday 22 September 2012.

Old Members of any year who live overseas and expect to be in the United Kingdom when a Gaudy takes place will also be welcome and should apply for an invitation by the deadline given.

An Association Dinner will be held in September 2013. This biennial event is open to all Old Members, parents, Friends of the College, and guests. The dinner will coincide with the fifth annual Oxford Alumni Weekend. The College aims to send invitations three months in advance of event dates. If anyone you know does not receive an invitation, please encourage them to email the College at development@exeter.ox.ac.uk.

Visitors to College

The College is always delighted to see Old Members back, and you are warmly welcome to visit whenever you might be in Oxford. The Porters request that visits fall between 2 and 5 p.m. where possible. Although rare, there are a few occasions on which the College, or parts of it, are closed.

If you are planning a visit and can let the Development Office know in advance when you are likely to arrive, the Porters can be briefed to expect you. Please make yourself known in the Lodge by identifying yourself and presenting your University Alumni Card. You and any guests you may have with you will then be able to move freely in College. The Hall, Chapel, and Fellows' Garden are nearly always open; if the Hall is locked, the Porters will be happy to open it for you if they are not too heavily engaged in other duties.

If you are not in possession of a University Alumni Card, please go to www.alumni.ox.ac.uk/card and click on 'Get your card'. This card will also enable you to obtain discounts at select hotels, shops and restaurants in the area with which the University has made arrangements for Oxford alumni to receive reduced rates.

Dining Rights

Do take advantage of other Old Member benefits, such as High Table dining rights. Eligibility is no longer determined by possession of an MA, and Old Members can bring one guest to High Table dinner at their own expense. Old Members in good standing with the College can dine on High Table once a year at the College's expense (but paying for wine and dessert) and also at two other times in different terms at their own expense. Please contact the Development Office at development@exeter.ox.ac.uk or on 01865 279620 for further details or to sign in for dinner. Information on dining rights as well as all College events can be found on the website: www.exeter.ox.ac.uk/alumni.

Submissions to the Register

The Editor is keen to receive short articles from Exonians in any part of the world, giving their personal views on events and trends in areas likely to be of interest to other Old Members. Articles should be received, by e-mail to register@exeter.ox.ac.uk or by post to the Editor of the *Register*, Exeter College, Oxford OX1 3DP, by 1 August. Space may limit acceptance. NB the editors of *Exon* are different: address the Development Office, Exeter College, Oxford OX1 3DP.