



Floreat Domus

B A L L I O L C O L L E G E N E W S



BALLIOL CELEBRATES
750
YEARS

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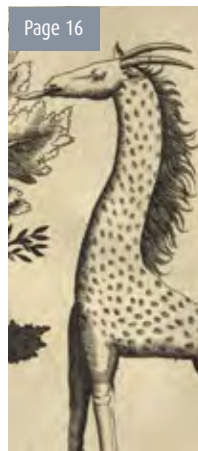
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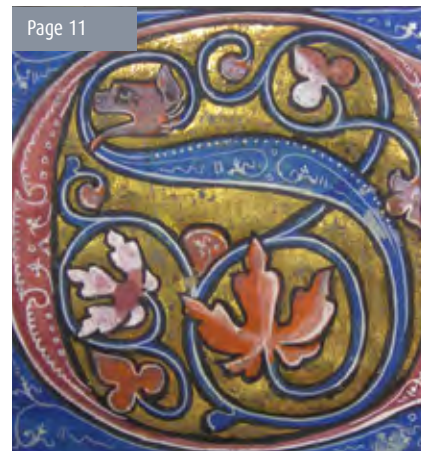
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Editorial

Though it may not be quite the last word on the subject, and it is certainly not the first, this edition of *Floreat Domus* aims to sum up the 750th anniversary by capturing as many as possible of the ways in which the College celebrated it. (There is also a briefer summary at www.balliol.ox.ac.uk/750th-anniversary.) But other anniversaries are marked in these pages too – of war, University Challenge and even coffee drinking; lions (symbolic and real) and other animals provide another leit motif, in stories and features that reflect some of the

activities, interests and achievements of Balliol people in College and around the world.

We are tremendously grateful to all who have so generously given their time by writing articles or being interviewed. Many thanks, too, to the Senior Tutor, Nicola Trott, and other Fellows and staff who have made suggestions for this issue. We are always glad to receive ideas for articles and comments on the magazine.

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Front cover: an image of the College's founding donors, from A W N Pugin's book of designs for rebuilding Balliol, 1843; photograph by Anna Sander.



From the Master

BY DRUMMOND BONE

That Was the Year That Was. We are now sailing free from the 750th anniversary and its many events, but hope we leave with you the pleasant memories we certainly have here in College, and even a renewed enthusiasm for our endeavours.

It was done in house, without inappropriate razzmatazz and consequent expense, and it concentrated on what Balliol exists for: our intellectual output in both teaching and research. In financial terms we had been set a target at the beginning of the campaign in 2006 of raising £30M, and we managed to exceed that by well over £2M – indeed, did we count things the way the University does (including a proportion of known legacies) we would have exceeded it by nearer £5M. That is an enormous credit to your generosity, and also to the work of our Development Office.

The end of our anniversary sees Judy Longworth retiring from her post as Development Director, which is a great loss indeed, though she will stay on part-time for a few months. Her successor will be Richard Norman, at present Acting Development Director at the University of Reading.

▲ *The 750th celebrations in College ended as they had begun, with a recital in Hall. Above, the Master leads the applause for András Schiff, who played Bach's Goldberg Variations on 1 December 2013.*

► *Executive Head Chef Bertrand Faucheux outside the temporary kitchen in the Garden Quad*

Still more upsetting, if that were possible, is the upcoming retirement of Douglas Dupree, our Dean and Chaplain, and an absolute pillar of the College for some thirty years. Quite what we do to try and refill the many College roles that Douglas has in hand is going to take some real thinking.

The great kitchen refurbishment is under way, which sadly means that the Garden Quad is disfigured by a structure which houses a temporary kitchen, though the effect of its blank walls is somewhat lightened by vinyls from our archives and collections which represent some of the highlights of Balliol's history. The feeling of a building site is inescapable, however, and the route to the SCR has become something of an obstacle course. The quality of the food both in SCR and Hall seems not to have suffered at all, we are pleased to say, and we have to thank our Executive Head Chef, Bertrand Faucheux, and his team for their great flexibility in coping with what cannot be the easiest of conditions. Meantime elsewhere the Magdalen Street façade is under wraps for stone re-facing, and there is work being done on the sports pavilion down on the Master's Field too. Thinking of sport, Balliol won the Karting (motor sport) Cuppers and the Cuppers Bowl for rugby; the men won the Christ Church Regatta, which we hope cheered former coach Nick Bevan shortly before his untimely death, which saddened us all.

To end on a celebratory note once more, we have recently announced a new cohort of Honorary Fellows, whose names we hope represent some of the spread of talent and success with which Balliol has been associated – an association we seek to revive by the award of these Fellowships. Indeed it was immensely difficult to reduce the number of such awards to a manageable level, so great is the pool of past students and Fellows who are eligible. We hope you can join us in being proud of such a newly augmented Fellowship.



750th anniversary celebrations

The following pages record some of the many ways in which the College marked its 750th anniversary during the year of 2013.

You can see videos by Voices from Oxford of many of these events at www.voicesfromoxford.com/news/balliol-750-video-list/262, as well as a video message from the Master, on the occasion of the anniversary, about the history of Balliol and the outlook for the future. The quotations by Denis Noble (Emeritus Fellow) are from his article 'Balliol Breaks Barriers', which can be read in full at the same link.

▼ The 750th logo was designed by Mireia Crispin Ortuzar (2011).

This article and videoed events are indicated by the Voices from Oxford logo:



Honorary Fellows

The Master and Fellows marked the ending of the 750th anniversary by electing to Honorary Fellowships these distinguished people in a variety of fields, all of whom have past associations with the College, and who represent the wide range of Balliol's intellectual and cultural reach.

Professor Hagan Bayley, MA PhD FRS (1970) is Professor of Chemical Biology in the Department of Chemistry, University of Oxford. He is best known for his work at the interface between chemistry and biology. He has used protein chemistry, organic chemistry, and biophysics to explore the folding, assembly, and function of transmembrane channels and pores. These studies have led to the development of protein pores as 'nanoreactors'. Applications of this methodology have led to the creation of Oxford Nanopore, which is developing electronic systems for analysis of single molecules including DNA, RNA and proteins.

Professor Sir Christopher Bayly, Litt.D FBA FRSL (1963) is Emeritus Vere Harmsworth Professor of Imperial and Naval History at the University of Cambridge and Emeritus Fellow of St Catharine's College. A wide-ranging scholar whose work explores across Indian, imperial, and global history, he has defined the agenda of world history for a generation of historians. Whether writing about Indian nationalism or the makings of global intellectual history, he brings to his subjects a thoughtful and penetrating insight into the connections that in the past as in the present link our world.

Professor Rajeev Bhargava, BA MPhil DPhil (1975) is a noted political theorist, Senior Fellow and until recently Director of the Centre for the Study of Developing Societies in Delhi. He was previously Professor of Political Theory at Jawaharlal Nehru University, and has been a visiting Fellow at many institutions, including Harvard, Bristol, Berlin, and Sciences Po Paris. A large part of his work is on secularism and multiculturalism, in which he combines Anglo-Saxon philosophy of the social sciences with a deep understanding of Indian history and culture. He has played an important role as a public intellectual, especially in India, and has been willing to travel anywhere to talk and to debate, so that his ideas spread well beyond the ivory tower.

The Rt Hon Sir Henry Brooke, PC CMG (1953) read Greats at Balliol, and was called to the Bar by the Inner Temple in 1963. He became Queen's Counsel in 1981, a High Court Judge in 1988, and was Chairman of the Law Commission from 1993 to 1995. He became a Lord Justice of Appeal in 1996, and served as Vice-President of the Court of Appeal's Civil Division from 2003 to 2006.

Professor Peter Donnelly, FRS FMedSci is Director of the Wellcome Trust Centre for Human Genetics and Professor of Statistical Science at the University of Oxford. He was educated at the University of Queensland and at Balliol (1980), and has held chairs at Queen Mary College, London, and the University of Chicago as well as Oxford.

Professor Clare Grey, BA DPhil FRS is the Geoffrey Moorhouse Gibson Professor of Chemistry in the Department of Chemistry, University of Cambridge, and a recognised world leader in the use of solid state nuclear magnetic resonance (NMR) to study structure and function in inorganic materials. Balliol Junior Research Fellow in Physical Science 1990–1991, she has pioneered ground-breaking *in situ* NMR studies of batteries and fuel cells, which have greatly enhanced understanding of the processes that occur when a battery charges and discharges, and when a fuel cell operates.

Charlotte Jones, BA (1986) is one of Britain's most celebrated playwrights. Her first play, *Airswimming*, was produced in 1997. Subsequent plays include *In Flame* and *Martha*, *Josie and the Chinese Elvis* (1999), for which she won the Critics' Circle Most Promising Playwright award; *Humble Boy* (2001), which premiered at the National Theatre, and was awarded the Critics' Circle Best New Play Award and the People's Choice Best New Play Award, and in its New York production was nominated for a Drama Desk Award; *The Dark* (2003); *The Lightning Play* (2006); and *Diva in Me* (2011), winner of the Argos Angel award. She also writes for television and radio: the TV play *Bessie and the Bell* (2000) won the Gold Award at the New York Film and TV Festival. She wrote the book to the 2004–2006 West End musical *The Woman in White*, in collaboration with David Zippel and Andrew Lloyd Webber.

Sir Nicholas Kenyon, CBE (1969) was music critic successively of *The New Yorker*, *The Times* and *The Observer*, and editor of the journal *Early Music*. In 1992 he was appointed Controller of BBC Radio 3; from 1996 Director of the BBC Proms; and from 2000 Director of the BBC Proms, Live Events and Television Classical Music. He is a former member of the AHRC Council and is currently a member of Arts Council England, a board member of Sage Gateshead, and a trustee of the Dartington Hall Trust. He was knighted in 2008 and in 2011 received the British Academy President's medal for outstanding service to the arts and humanities. From 2007 he has been Managing Director of the Barbican Centre.

Professor Loyiso Nongxa, MSc DPhil (1978) has recently retired as Vice-Chancellor of the University of the Witwatersrand (Wits) in Johannesburg. He came to Balliol as South Africa's first black Rhodes Scholar and obtained a DPhil in Mathematics. He went on to have a distinguished academic career and became Dean of the Faculty of Natural Sciences at the University of the Western Cape and the first black Vice-Chancellor of Wits.

Nicholas Penny, FSA is one of the most wide-ranging and universally admired art historians of our time. Having started his career at Cambridge and Manchester Universities, he has since held senior posts at the Ashmolean Museum, the National Gallery in London, and the National Gallery of Art in Washington; he was appointed director of London's National Gallery in 2008. He was Slade Professor of Fine Art in Oxford in 1980/81. His publications range over sculpture, paintings, and the history of taste and collecting. He was a Professorial Fellow at Balliol while Keeper of Western Art at the Ashmolean from 1984 to 1989.

Professor Richard Portes, CBE FBA (1962) is Professor of Economics at the London Business School. He was a Rhodes Scholar at Balliol and a Fellow of the College 1965–1969. He is known internationally for his research on the global financial system. He led proposals to use collective action clauses in sovereign bond markets, following the Mexican crisis of 1994–1995. He is also President of the Centre for Economic Policy Research, a European research network which he founded in 1983.

Sir Nigel Sheinwald, GCMG (1972) was British Ambassador and Permanent Representative to the European Union from 2000 to 2003; and Foreign Policy and Defence Adviser to the Prime Minister from 2003 to 2007. From 2007 to 2012, he was the British Ambassador to the United States of America. He is currently Visiting Professor in the Department of War Studies, King's College London.

Stanley Wells, CBE is one of the most distinguished Shakespeare scholars of his age. He is General Editor of the Penguin edition of Shakespeare, and the editor, with Gary Taylor, John Jowett, and William Montgomery, of the landmark Oxford edition of the *Complete Works* (1986). While he worked on the Oxford edition he held a Research Fellowship at Balliol (1980–1988). In 1987 he became Director and Professor of Shakespeare Studies at the Shakespeare Institute. He is Chairman of the Shakespeare Birthplace Trust, a trustee of the Rose Theatre, and a Council member of the Globe Theatre. In 2007 he was appointed CBE for services to literature. Other honours include an Honorary Fellowship of UCL and honorary doctorates of Furman University, South Carolina, and the Universities of Munich, Hull, Durham, Warwick, Craiova, and Marburg.

Professor Timothy Williamson, FBA FRSE (1973) is Wykeham Professor of Logic at the University of Oxford. His work centres on philosophical logic, philosophy of language, metaphysics, and epistemology. His publications include *Knowledge and its Limits* (Oxford, 2000), *The Philosophy of Philosophy* (Blackwell, 2007), *Modal Logic as Metaphysics* (Oxford, 2013), and over 180 articles. Among other honours he is a Fellow of the British Academy, the Royal Society of Edinburgh, the Norwegian Academy of Science and Letters, and the American Academy of Arts and Sciences.

The Master's Seminars: Managing Global Issues for the Next 75 Years

With six Master's Seminars, Balliol took the College's thinking about the future around the world, inviting alumni to hear talks by Fellows and guest speakers and to play their own part in the debates about the big issues that were the seminars' subjects: environmental matters, international higher education, health, communications, economics and recent developments in the worlds of Maths, Physics and Philosophy.

As well as addressing what the College is doing as a research and teaching institution, the seminars aimed to connect with Balliol communities across the globe, and to go on doing so to the widest possible audience of alumni, by making

videos of all the events available online: you can see both edited extracts and full-length versions, including the question-and-answer sessions that concluded each seminar, by going to <https://balliol750.secure.force.com/SiteRegister>.



Clockwise from top left: Former Master Andrew Graham introducing the seminar in Sydney; Carson Wen, chair, with speaker Sarah Thomas in Hong Kong; the European Parliament building where the Brussels seminar took place; Freddie Hamdy talks about robot surgery in Toronto; The Master introduces the seminar in New York; the Brussels seminar; Bill Hutton in San Francisco, talking about reshaping society, business, and the economy in the Fifth Estate.

The Master's Seminars Unless otherwise noted, the seminars were chaired by the Master

18 March:
Brussels,
EU Parliament
Building
**A Sustainable
Society:
Climate Change
and Chemistry**

SPEAKERS:

Gideon Henderson
(Fellow at University
College, Professor of
Earth Sciences and
Co-Director of the
21st Century Ocean
Institute) on global
warming

Dermot O'Hare
(Hofmeyr-
Septcentenary
Fellow, Professor
of Chemistry and
Tutor in Inorganic
Chemistry) on
carbon effects

William Barford
(Tutor in Physical
Chemistry) on sun
energy

22 March:
Sydney, Lowy
Institute for
International Policy
**Global Power
Shifts**

CHAIRIED BY:

Andrew Graham
(former Master)

SPEAKERS:
Michael Fullilove
(1997, Chief
Executive Director
of the Lowy
Institute)

John Wiley
(1983, Chief
Executive Officer,
Lazard Australia)

11 April:
Hong Kong,
offices of
Goldman Sachs
**International
Higher
Education**

CHAIRIED BY:

Carson Wen
(1977, Partner,
Jones Day; former
Deputy, National
People's Congress,
PRC and Guest
Professor of the
Law School of Sun
Yat-sen University
(Zhongshan
University)
Guangzhou)

SPEAKERS:

**Professor Sir
Drummond Bone**
(Master)
Sarah Thomas
(Balliol Fellow and
Bodley's Librarian)

26 June:
Toronto,
University Club
of Toronto
**New Directions
in Medicine and
Agriculture**

SPEAKERS:

Freddie Hamdy
(Professorial Fellow
and Nuffield
Professor of Surgery)
on robot surgery

Sebastian Shimeld
(Julian Huxley
Fellow and Tutor in
Zoology) on insect
control

28 June:
San Francisco,
offices of Bingham
McCutchen LLP
**The Internet:
Re-Shaping
Society, Business
and Economy**

SPEAKERS:

Bill Dutton
(Professorial Fellow
and Professor of
Internet Studies)

Thomas S. Mullaney
(Associate Professor
of Modern Chinese
History at Stanford
University)

1 July:
New York,
British Consul
General's Residence
**Einstein's
Universe;
Do Parallel
Universes Exist?**

SPEAKERS:

David Wallace
(Fairfax Fellow and
Tutor in Philosophy)
on quantum
physics and parallel
universes

Brian Foster
(Professorial Fellow
and Professor
of Experimental
Physics) with Jack
Liebeck (violin) on
Einstein's love of
music, the Large
Hadron Collider in
Switzerland and
the Higgs Boson

The discreet charm of a Master's Seminar

BY CHRISTOPHER LORD (1977)

More by luck than by judgement, the format of a Master's Seminar delivers an experience with a special form of Balliol nostalgia that will be familiar to us all. For it reproduces with uncanny exactitude the experience of your first tutorial: but with the pleasant adjustment that it is the tutor and not you who has to read the essay.

Apart from that, yes, you are 18 again, and expected to discuss a subject you know nothing about. Your interlocutor, you realise, is a world expert, but you know that you are expected to participate. The quality of the essays, it is fair to assume, is somewhat higher in a Master's Seminar than in the average first-year tutorial, but the knowledge gap is about the same. For you might have Drummond Bone expatiating on his decades of experience administering vast educational and urban renewal schemes around the world; a particle physicist talking about parallel universes or the minutiae of molecular lattices; or who knows what dark and abstruse corner of human endeavour, illuminated by the flickering searchlight of learning.

▼ Brian Foster playing a duet from a Mozart violin sonata with violinist Jack Liebeck, as part of his talk on Einstein's love of music at the New York seminar

And across the table, a random crop of middle-aged professionals from various walks of life. There are some professors and academics, it is true, but even they can share the nostalgia, as the topic is unlikely to be one they know anything about either.

So there is that familiar pause after the essay, and then the role reversal continues, and you are expected to ask intelligent questions, as if you were the tutor and the learned professor the pimply teenager. Well, there is nothing in the regulations prohibiting stupid questions, of course, but just like all those years ago you feel that you do not actually want to appear stupid, having after all managed to inveigle yourself into what is said to be Oxford's brainiest college. So the questions come, falteringly at first, but warming up as the speakers nod encouragingly, with that sort of bedside manner every tutorial fellow must develop, doing their best to make it look as if they have never heard your question before, and that they will have to think jolly hard about the answer.

The same familiar gambits emerge. The late Anthony James (1978), a PPE contemporary of mine, used to postpone the moment when he had to admit he hadn't actually written an essay by keeping Alan Montefiore (Fellow and Tutor in Philosophy 1961–1995) going with a lengthy discussion of cricket (something he shrewdly calculated would be a more attractive topic of conversation for him than Anthony's views on Immanuel Kant); and at a Master's Seminar too you will get a crop of essentially off-topic anecdotes and entirely tangential remarks. But everyone knows that the essential thing is to keep their balls in the air, and in spite of a certain random feeling as people come up with increasingly unlikely questions, the general mood is one of happy co-operation and good fellowship. For looking around, you realise that you are not alone in your predicament, and that your fellow-attendees, like you, are going to try and make the best of their intellectual shortcomings. So you are walking through the fire together, and here you are, among your *semblables*; becoming a part of Balliol all over again.



VOX

Holywell Manor Festival

BY ROBIN WINKLER (2011)

As the graduate students' contribution to Balliol's 750th anniversary celebrations, the MCR hosted the first Holywell Manor Festival in late April.



Members of the MCR

All photos by Rebecca Scott



Barney Mayhew

Over the decades, Holywell Manor has been a cherished temporary home to thousands of Balliol graduate students, many of whom fondly remember its mix of relaxed domesticity and intellectual stimulation that is so unique in Oxford. The Festival celebrated not only the achievements of former 'Manorites' but also the important and often formative role that Holywell Manor, as the physical nucleus of Balliol's graduate community, has played in many an Old Member's career and life.

Organised by the graduate students of the MCR, the Festival revolved around talks by former Balliol women and men with distinguished careers in the very walks of life that exemplify what Balliol has long stood for: a rich tradition of charity and public service, a strong presence at the heart of the community, and a good dose of diversity. Speakers addressed their audiences on important questions in their respective fields, ranging from climate change, medicine, and the natural sciences to politics, economics, and religion. Central to many talks were the questions of how Balliol

has provided its students with much more than just an excellent academic training in the past, and of how the College needs to adapt to maintain its role in the next 750 – or, at any rate, five or so – years.

We, the current graduates, felt enormously privileged to spend the day engaging in stimulating and encouraging conversations with former generations of 'Manorites'. We are particularly grateful to our speakers for their generosity with their time: Professor Sir George Alberti (1956), Rabbi Lionel Blue (1950), Professor Roger Cashmore CMG (1965), Bennett Freeman (1979), The Rt Hon the Earl of Gowrie (1959), The Rt Hon Damian Green MP (1974), Jo Johnson MP (1991), Professor Dorte Rich Jørgensen (1989), Sir Nicholas Kenyon CBE (1969), Martin Kettle (1967), Professor Dame Frances Kirwan DBE (Fellow and Tutor in Mathematics), Charlotte Leslie MP (1997), The Rt Hon the Lord MacLennan of Rogart PC (1955), Howard Marks (1964), Barney Mayhew (1983), Leif Mills CBE (1954), Jonathan Moynihan OBE (1967), Professor Denis Noble CBE (Emeritus Fellow), Dr Raj Patel (1992), Professor Julian Peto (1964), Dr Rupert Read (1984), Neil Record (1972), Ben Rowland (1993), The Rt Hon Lord Justice Thorpe (1957), Professor Timothy Williamson FBA, FRSE (1973), and Professor the Hon Robin Wilson (1962).

Many thanks are also due to the more than 200 College members and alumni who attended the Festival and made this event so stimulating and pleasant. Thanks to the generosity of the participants, we raised over £1,500 for the charities Toynbee Hall (see *Floreat Domus* 2010, page 18) and Students for Haiti.



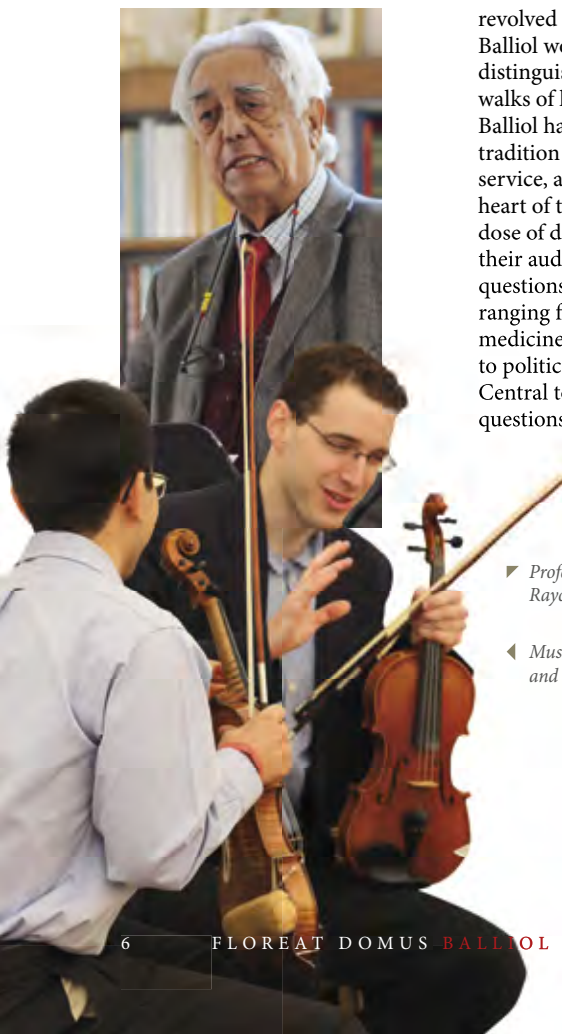
The Rt Hon the Earl of Gowrie



Leif Mills



Denis Noble



► Professor Tapankumar Raychaudhuri (1953)

◄ Musicians Alex Vai (2012) and David Favara (2013)

The Balliol 750th Commemoration Ball

BY GEORGINA WOODHOUSE-HILLS, BALL PUBLICITY OFFICER (2011)

On 21 June, 1,200 of Balliol's current students, College Members and alumni came together for a night of decadence to celebrate the momentous occasion of the College's 750th anniversary. Thanks to the hard work of College staff and the Ball Committee, and the support of students and alumni, the Balliol 750th Commemoration Ball saw the College transformed into a glittering and glorious venue, brimming with delights and extravagant entertainment.

After 12 months of extensive preparations and hard work, guests in white tie and evening attire paraded through Balliol's historic gates in twos and threes to be served champagne and canapés in the Front Quad in front of two specially commissioned carved ice bars, while being entertained by balloon artists and circus acts. Then the main event began, with a breathtaking firework display, music acts including The Original Rabbit Foot Spasm, Oxford's own Dot's Funk Odyssey, The Robbie Boyd Band, King Charles, and – the evening's highlight – DJ Mark Ronson in the main marquee.

The entertainment was matched by the equally sumptuous food and drink on offer throughout the night. Guests indulged in everything from ice cream and macaroons in the College colours to traditional bolitas, YoSushi! and a Thai Noodle Bar. There were cocktails courtesy of The Mad Hatter Cocktail Bar along with a whiskey bar in the casino; while those with a sweet tooth were treated to Pimm's jelly, two chocolate fountains, a Bailey's fountain, Krispy Kreame Donuts, and a magnificent nine-tiered birthday cake – although we couldn't squeeze on all 750 birthday candles.

A shisha tent in the Master's Garden provided solace for those whose heels were just a little too high, and the laid-back atmosphere in Lecture Room XXIII made it the perfect location for comedians, a magician, acoustic performers, a beat boxer and even a movie. Photo booths, a professional portrait photographer, a caricaturist, Twistina the balloon artist and roaming photographers were all on hand to provide mementos of the evening.

For those who had energy to spare and dancing skills to showcase, the Hall became the setting for ballroom dancing, a ceilidh and salsa dancing. Guests later donned headphones to partake in a silent disco in the main marquee, which continued until the early hours. Those who made it to the very end of the evening were treated to a cooked breakfast, before the obligatory 'Survivors' Photo' in front of the Hall.

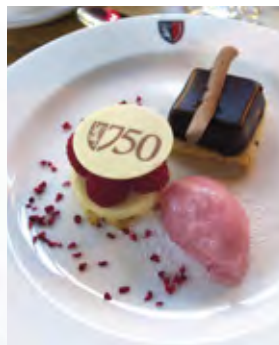
The evening was a huge success, and the Ball Committee would once again like to extend its thanks to all who helped make the evening possible, and to all the guests who helped to make the ball such a magnificent celebration: we hope it will be a source of happy memories for them for many years to come.

VOX Denis Noble writes:

I have been at the College long enough to recall that balls were summarily abolished by the JCR itself in the days of the 1968 revolution. But this was the Commem Ball to end all balls. Nobody could possibly have gone round all the shows on offer. They ranged from pop groups in the huge Garden Quad marquee, led by top-of-the bill Mark Ronson, through ballroom dancing and a Scottish ceilidh in the Hall, to concerts by my own group, the Oxford Trobadors, performing rather more quietly in the Chapel. The linguists in the audiences may have noticed that some of those medieval lyrics are quite as racy as modern pop. I had done research for the programme to estimate the likelihood that John de Balliol heard the original troubadours – quite high, as it turns out.



Abhi Ghosh



Peter Barry



Abhi Ghosh



Abhi Ghosh



Abhi Ghosh



Abhi Ghosh



Katari Aernio

Oxford Photography



750th Celebration Weekend

Over two days, 27 and 28 September, more than 600 Current Members, Old Members, and guests gathered at Balliol for a celebration that aimed to be, in the Master's words, 'enjoyable but also, in a properly Balliol way, stimulating'.

Each morning people met in subject groups to hear Fellows give a wide range of talks, from 'Balliol's Time in Physics: The First 748 Years' to 'Emerging Approaches to Acute MI [Myocardial Infarction]'. Among the many other subjects covered were the challenges for future wireless communications; the biggest numbers Professor Trefethen has dealt with in his career; Francesca da Rimini; habeas corpus; and trust in the financial system. Fellows also

led tours of labs and of the newly developed Radcliffe Infirmary and new Mathematical Institute in the Radcliffe Observatory Quarter (formerly the Radcliffe Infirmary site).

As well as the events illustrated here, there were walking tours around Oxford, visits to view Old Master drawings in the Ashmolean Museum, and an exhibition of photographs produced by the Balliol Interdisciplinary Institute.



Ian Taylor

Major Benefactors' Plaque

The generosity of many donors has played a vital role in the College's 750-year history, so it was fitting that the 750th Celebration Weekend included the unveiling of the Major Benefactors' Plaque by Peter Scott (1956). The plaque honours donors from John de Balliol and Lady Dervorguilla, whose original benefactions founded the College, through to current Old Members and friends of the College who have chosen to be particularly generous to Balliol.



- 1 Student helpers sporting anniversary T-shirts greeted visitors in the Old Common Room with badges and welcome packs.
- 2 'Intellectuals and Believers': the history presentations, held at the Taylorian, had linked titles such as 'Why Did Intellectuals Believe in Witchcraft?' and 'Why Did Vikings become Christian Believers?'.
- 3 Seamus Perry (Tutor in English and Fellow Librarian) and Anna Camilleri (College Lecturer) showed the English group items from the College collection of books and manuscripts by the Balliol Victorian poets – Matthew Arnold (1840), Robert Browning (Honorary Fellow) and others – and discussed some of the themes that emerged from the tradition of 19th-century poetry in which Balliol played a prominent role.
- 4 The 'Taking Ideas to the Wider World' seminar: (from left) Martin Conway (Tutor in History), Rory Stewart (1992), Sir John Holmes (1969) and Douglas Dupree (Chaplain and Dean). Nicholas Ramsden (2004), Kate Raworth (1990) and Barney Mayhew (1983) were also on the panel.



1



2



3



4

All photos by Ian Taylor unless otherwise indicated

Kate Raworth



5



6



5



5



7



Dahlias bred especially for the anniversary (see *Floreat Domus* 2013, page 7) bloomed in newly created beds in the Garden Quad.

Chris Munday

5 'The Next 75 Years: A New World Order' was the subject of two debates at the Sheldonian, chaired by the Master (centre, above and below). Friday's panel (below) consisted of (left to right) Professor Peter Donnelly (1980), Suzanna Taverne (1979), Stephanie Flanders (1987), Sir Nigel Sheinwald (1972) and Rory Stewart (1992). Saturday's panel (above) were (left to right) Professor Sir Anthony Leggett (1955), Ilse Treurnicht (1979), Matthew Syed (1991) and Professor Ngaire Woods (1987).

6 On both days the Master, Fellows, Old Members, and their guests processed down Broad Street to the Sheldonian Theatre. On Saturday they were led by the Chancellor (page 2).

7 Visitors enjoyed a buffet lunch in Hall on both days.

8 Clive Swift took the part of Benjamin Jowett at a reading of *The Great Jowett* by Graham Greene (1922) in the Sheldonian. His son Adam Swift (1980, Emeritus Fellow), was also in the cast.

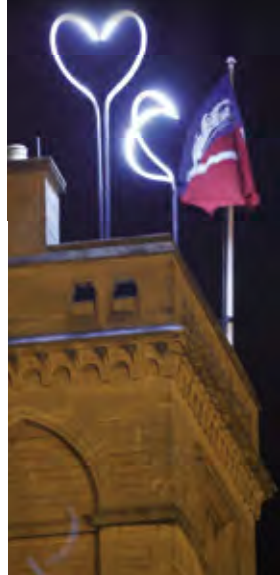


8

1263

The Celebration Weekend included the official launch of **1263**, a temporary installation on the flag tower by Roger Perkins and Kay Sentance. The work honours the founding of the College by John de Balliol and Dervorguilla of Galloway by illuminating the Oxford skyline at night with 'light drawings' of two divided hearts. These celebrate the story of how, when her husband died, Dervorguilla had his heart removed, embalmed and placed in an ivory casket, which travelled with her for the rest of her life and, after her own death, was buried with her in a ruined abbey near Dumfries known subsequently as 'Sweetheart Abbey'.

At first glance the 'light drawings' appear to be random and abstracted; however, viewed from a number of positions on Broad Street they appear to re-unite, creating fleeting heart shapes. The installation is made from steel, LED lighting and clear plastic tubing. It was commissioned by the College for the 750th anniversary under the direction of Nicola Trott (Senior Tutor), with Silja Baller (2008) and Emily Magnuson (2009), who proposed an anniversary artwork especially to commemorate Dervorguilla.



9



9

The catering staff served just over 1,200 meals during the weekend, which required 28 waiting staff on the Friday and 66 on the Saturday. Executive Head Chef Bertrand Fauchoux explains: 'We got help from an outside caterer, who prepared the canapés and the buffet lunches, and the Balliol team prepared and served the dinners. We bought 55kg of salmon, 304 guinea fowls and 23kg of chocolate! The challenge on the Saturday was to serve twice as many meals as we normally serve in Hall in the marquee and keep the standard high. To make this possible, we hired two walk-in freezers, three walk-in cold rooms and a finishing kitchen which included eight hot serving points; and that night there were 17 chefs.' A new Balliol record was set on the Saturday night, with 400 starters being served in just 10 minutes. A total of 155 bottles of champagne, 422 bottles of wine and 304 bottles of water were consumed during the two dinners. The Domestic Bursar, Jo Roadknight, praised everyone involved, saying, 'It ran on rails.'

9 The celebrations concluded on Saturday evening with drinks in the Fellows' Garden and dinner in a marquee in the Garden Quad, after which Mayor of London Boris Johnson (1983) gave a speech.

10 After two rehearsals, a Scratch Choir performed music by Handel and Fauré in the Chapel, conducted by Illias Thoms (Organ Scholar).



10



Denis Noble writes:

Co-founded by a woman, the Lady Dervorguilla, a remarkable occurrence in medieval society, the College was originally outside the city walls. Now, Broad Street is the centre of activity for town and gown. There was, therefore, only a short distance for the celebratory processions to make their way majestically along the street to fill the Sheldonian Theatre for the intellectual centrepieces of the celebration.

But this was no navel-gazing journey down memory lane. Instead, Nobel Prize winners, lords, MPs, journalists and scientists debated where the world is going in the next 75 years. There were two such debates, one primarily for scientists, the other for the humanities. But this was one of the barriers where the walls were brought down in grand style.

Picking out an example from 28 lectures, demonstrations, exhibitions, and panel discussions cannot possibly do justice to the events themselves. But for me personally the essence of the inter-disciplinary nature of the occasion was perfectly and symmetrically expressed by two panellists on Saturday 28 September, for it was the scientist who made the remarks that lit up the debate on the humanities side, and a non-scientist who did that

for science. Tony Leggett is a world leader on low-temperature physics and on superfluidity, for which he received a Nobel Prize in 2003; but at Balliol in 1955, he read Greats. It showed, as he used his obvious skills in philosophy to explain the most difficult concepts in modern physics, quantum mechanics and relativity. I was reminded of the beautiful interweaving of philosophy and physics that one can find in the writings of the great French physicist Henri Poincaré.

How on earth could the humanities respond to that? It was *The Times* journalist Matthew Syed, who read PPE in 1991, who lit up the scientific side of the debate with a bravura analysis of how it happens that top tennis and table tennis players (he is one himself at Olympic level) react before it is scientifically possible that there should be time to do so by watching the ball. I told him that his answer could stand as a profound statement of the need for biological science in the 21st century to address the challenge of systems, for his answer was a demonstration of the impossibility of explaining the phenomenon with reductionist deconstruction of the global information that an organism uses when fighting for its life – or

for Olympic gold. The experiments that established this outcome were incidentally performed on Matthew himself while he was the UK no. 1 in table tennis.

Over 600 gathered for the two celebration dinners. They were entertained by cuisine from Executive Head Chef Bertrand Fauchoux of a quality that they could only have dreamed of when they were students. They were also treated to two of the greatest comedy acts that Balliol can claim: the Chancellor (on the Friday) and the Mayor of London (on the Saturday). Apart from freely lampooning each other, they rose to the occasion in their own very different styles, chancellorial gravitas contrasting with trademark mayoral buffoonery. Boris Johnson had people in the kind of stitches that do no good at all to one's digestion of a great meal as he whisked us through the 750-year history. No stand-up comedian can match him.

Those speeches are on the *Voices from Oxford* website, so readers can indulge vicariously in the same pleasure or puzzlement, depending on your view of alumni after-dinner speeches. I was also privileged to capture Boris towards midnight on a quiet sofa for a brief recorded interview.

Chapel celebrations

The cornerstone of the Chapel's celebrations was the Service of Thanksgiving (Choral Matins) held in Oxford at the University Church of St Mary the Virgin on 2 November to give thanks for the preservation, through 750 years, of the College and 'for the lives of those who, in every generation . . . have each in turn enriched the inheritance they received'. All current members, alumni and staff were invited. The preacher was the Very Revd Michael Sadgrove (1968), Dean of Durham Cathedral; his sermon will be published in the Annual Record. The Visitor, Lord Reed, and Judy Longworth (Development Director) read lessons. The Chapel Choir was joined by former choir members and organ scholars, and more than 100 people returned to College afterwards for lunch.

Balliol's 700-year-long association with St Lawrence Jewry, Guildhall, in the City of London, where the Master still has a stall, made it a fitting location on 14 November for the first of two special services of Choral Evensong. The second

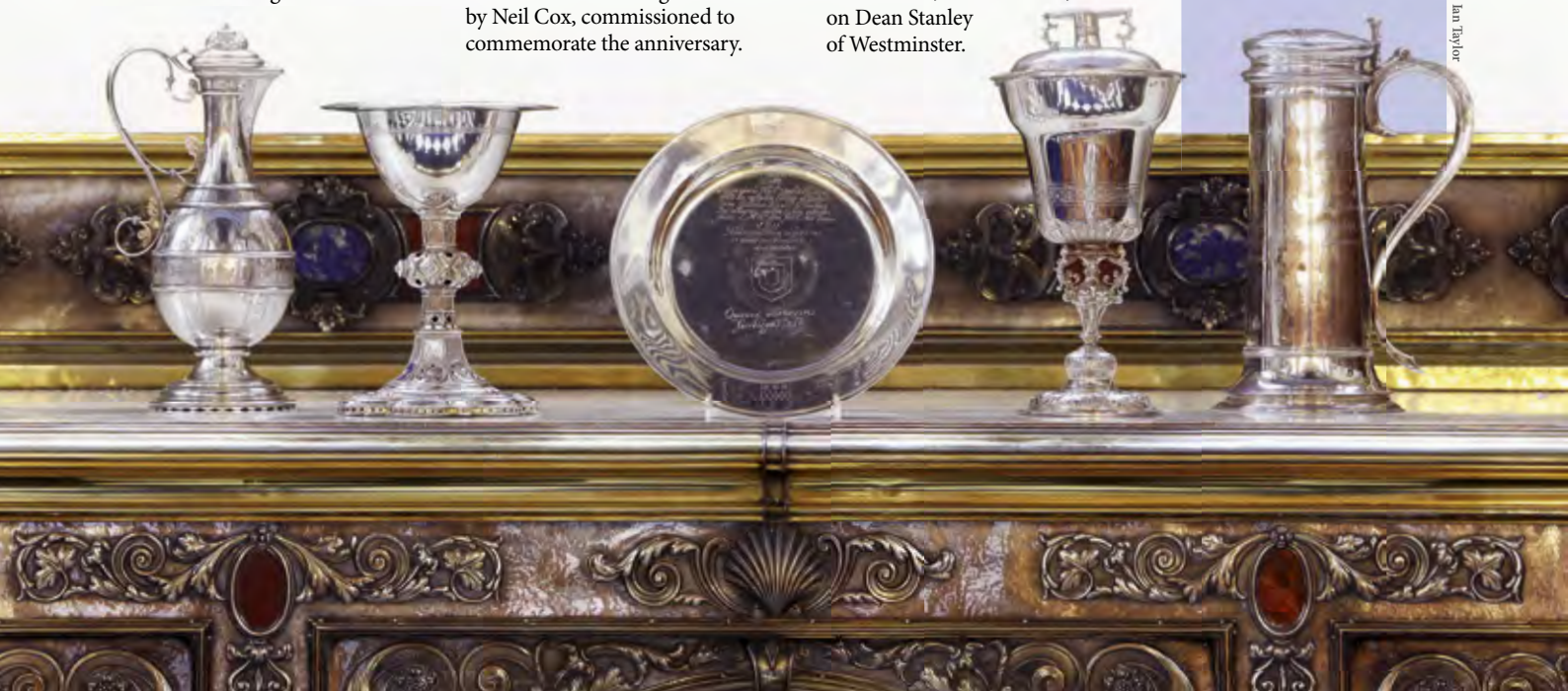
was on 16 December at Durham Cathedral, the location recalling the role of the Bishop of Durham in the foundation of Balliol. At both services the Chapel Choir sang a Balliol setting of the Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis evening canticles by Neil Cox, commissioned to commemorate the anniversary.

Chapel services in Michaelmas Term included a special series of addresses on Balliol spiritual or cultural leaders: Sir Anthony Kenny (Honorary Fellow) on John Wycliffe; Professor Robin Le Poidevin, Professor of Metaphysics, Leeds University, on Matthew Arnold; Sir Geoffrey Hill, Professor of Poetry, on R L Nettleship and A C Bradley; Dr Lawrence Goldman, Fellow and Tutor in History, St Peter's College Oxford, on R H Tawney; the Rt Revd David Urquhart, Bishop of Birmingham, on William Temple; and Dr Carl Schmidt (Emeritus Fellow) on Gerard Manley Hopkins. The series concluded in Hilary Term 2014 with the Revd Dr Alison Milbank, University of Nottingham, speaking on Benjamin Jowett, and the Revd John Witheridge, sometime Headmaster, Charterhouse, on Dean Stanley of Westminster.

John Jones (1961) writes:

On 12 May the historic Chapel silver was on display for Evensong as part of the 750th celebrations. Left to right: the Chalice and Flagon designed for the Chapel rebuilt by William Butterfield in 1854–1856; the Nash Plate of the 1630s in the middle; and the Sanderson Chalice and Turville Flagon – both pre-English Civil War – on the right. All are arrayed in splendour on the silver-gilt altar First World War memorial, which is hallmarked throughout and would be a glory in any cathedral.

Ian Taylor



Anna Sander

The illuminations of John Bray, including this one from Balliol College MS. 208, Duns Scotus (14th century), were the subject of the first of a series of lunchtime talks called 'Unlocking Archives', launched to mark the anniversary. From 'Tales of the Unexpected', about an archivist's discoveries about the mountaineer George Mallory while researching the history of the Chalet des Anglais, to 'Harold Nicolson's Diaries: Why They Are Important to the Historian', the talks are about research in Balliol's special collections. They are held monthly at the Balliol Historic Collections Centre and are open to all.

Whitework altar cloth, hand embroidered by Mary Addison (Library Assistant) for the 750th anniversary. Inspired by a carved wooded shield above the door in the Old Library, Mary's design depicts flowers that thrive at Balliol – tulips, wisteria, dahlias and Michaelmas daisies – around '1263' at one end and '2013' at the other.



Mary Addison

Domus Sclarium de Balliolo 1263–1913: A 750th Anniversary Exhibition

BY ROBIN DARWALL-SMITH (ARCHIVIST OF MAGDALEN AND UNIVERSITY COLLEGES)

When an institution can celebrate its 750th birthday, an essential contribution to the occasion should be a major exhibition based on its archives. An archive, by providing continuous documentation of its history from its foundation to the present day, can provide the clearest idea of what it means to have been in existence for three-quarters of a millennium. So Balliol College, 750 years old in 2013, wisely arranged a splendid exhibition in its St Cross Centre, curated by Dr John Jones, its Emeritus Fellow Archivist.

John has been a member of Balliol for many years, as both a student and a Fellow. His academic career was devoted to Chemistry; but many of us know him best for his work on the archives and the history of his college. He has trawled through damp cellars and dusty storerooms to bring archives or artefacts back to light, and he played a leading role in acquiring a lease and licence for St Cross Church, Holywell, for the College, and creating there a store for its archives, manuscripts, and rare books, which is the envy of Oxford. Above all, there is his splendid history of Balliol, first published in 1988.¹ Those of us who have since written College histories have regarded John's book as a valuable model to follow, thanks to its combination of scholarship and readability.

Trying, in a few dozen items, to capture the essence of seven-and-a-half centuries of history is no mean task. Having myself curated an exhibition in 1999 for the 750th anniversary of a certain college on the High (an anniversary which, I accept, might not pass undisputed by readers of this article), I appreciate the challenge. Does one go for a chronological overview, telling the essence of the story? Does one try to pick out certain themes? What does one do about one's Great Old Members? John at least had one advantage in his book, which will provide the curious with an overall summary of Balliol's history. He therefore did not have to dot every 'i' in Balliol's seven-and-a-half centuries, but took the opportunity to explore those stories and themes which he thought were worth sharing with his audience.

Nevertheless, the exhibition ought to start with the origins of Balliol – and did, beginning with its earliest

statutes, issued by John de Balliol's redoubtable widow Dervorguilla in 1282, as well as other early statutes and charters. Alongside them was a group of documents relating both to the election of Masters extending from John Wycliffe in 1361 via Benjamin Jowett in 1870 to Baruch Blumberg in 1989, and to a benefaction from another remarkable woman, Dame Stephanie Shirley, in 2001. These documents represent the constitutional continuity which is one of the wonders of Oxford's oldest colleges: even if the role of benefactors or the methods of electing Masters have changed utterly since medieval times, the fact remains that Balliol has always had a Master – and has always relied upon the generosity of its friends to thrive.

There followed sections which took Balliol from Elizabethan times to the Civil War. Here Balliol could show off its early 17th-century Chapel silver, which luckily escaped being used to pay Charles I's troops. The history of Balliol's buildings was represented: there was Loggan's splendid engraving of 1675, and the fascinating plan of the College from 1695, as well as material on the creation of Holywell Manor, but above all there was one of A W N Pugin's luscious designs for Balliol from 1843 – surely one of the greatest architectural might-have-beens in

Oxford (the exhibition also included a declaration from Master Richard Jenkyns to veto the whole project).

There had to be a section devoted to Benjamin Jowett, Balliol's most famous Master, but we saw somewhat unusual items to show the breadth of his interests: there was an urn presented to him for helping to found a university in Auckland; an essay by a Japanese student to his friend Florence Nightingale; and, from long after his death, a play, *The Great Jowett*, written by Graham Greene – who happens to be one of Balliol's greatest literary figures.

Indeed, this exhibition brought together many publications by Balliol members, starting off with *Balliofergus*, the College's first history, written by its then Master Henry Savage and published in 1668. It was pleasing to see publications not just by poets such as Robert Southey or scholars in the humanities but also by scientists, for Balliol has produced eminent alumni in all disciplines. One of the more remarkable documents on show was an undergraduate essay by Christopher Longuet-Higgins on the structure of boron hydrides, which was published in the *Journal of the Chemical Society* in 1943, even before its author had taken his degree.

A celebration of Great Old Members of a college has to tackle the awkward question of what they might or might not owe to their



▲ James Tassie's 1787 glass paste medallion of Adam Smith (1740), the image used on the back of £20 notes



All photos by Ian Taylor

college, or what traces of their Oxford experiences they leave behind. Sometimes, as with Edward Gibbon at Magdalen, the Great Old Member is – unfortunately – very happy to record for posterity his hearty dislike of his *alma mater*. One of Balliol's undeniably Great Old Members is the philosopher and economist Adam Smith, who came up in 1740, but who left few traces in Oxford. At least Balliol has benefited from the generosity of later generations, because one of the items on display was a glass paste medallion, one of the few images made of Smith during his lifetime. There was also on show a £20 note depicting Smith – who is, I think, the only Oxonian so far to appear on an English banknote (thanks to Charles Darwin, honours are therefore even with Cambridge).

Balliol has been more fortunate with records relating to some of its 20th-century alumni. This exhibition could kill several birds with one stone by including a section on College sports, which exploited the sporting abilities of some of its eminent alumni, such as two Kings of Norway, Olav V and Harald VI, who were keen rowers. One of the newest items on show was a photograph of King Harald, invested with an honorary doctorate in 2006, surrounded by current members of the Balliol College Boat Club and evidently enjoying the opportunity to relax in their company.

The final section was devoted to Balliol's 700th anniversary celebrations of 1963. The College clearly celebrated that event in style, and one hopes that Balliol members of 2063 will look back on 2013 and feel that the College did a good job that year.

One additional pleasure in seeing the exhibition was to have the chance to enjoy the beautiful and well lit space of St Cross Church, even if sometimes one had to retrace one's steps to follow the items in numerical order. The exhibition also came with a catalogue written by John, which is excellently produced and lavishly illustrated. *Balliolenses* who could not see the exhibition are encouraged to acquire a copy,² so that they can at least enjoy it vicariously. Even for those who saw it, it was a pleasure to read through the catalogue afterwards, learning a bit more about what one had just seen. For example, in relation to his designs for Balliol, we learn that there is no evidence that Pugin ever received any payment from the College for his work. There are opportunities, also, to look again at aspects of Balliol history: the section on pre-Civil War silver includes a photograph of



▲ A section on Benjamin Jowett, Master 1870–1893, included a caricature by Spy (Leslie Ward), published in *Vanity Fair* on 26 February 1876, and a copy of *The Great Jowett* by Graham Greene (1922), a short radio play written for the BBC and first broadcast in 1939.

'Frank' MacCarthy, Dean of Balliol in 1952–1972, holding a flagon and chalice. The catalogue takes the opportunity to call him a 'great Dean of Balliol', who 'suffered undeserved abuse by student hotheads at the end of his reign' (page 24). Sometimes the catalogue needs some discreet unravelling: it notes that it was 'the Vicegerent (Balliol 1961)' (pages 63–64) who arranged for King Harald to meet members of the Balliol Boat Club; this was actually John Jones himself. In short, those who have enjoyed John's previous works on Balliol will need no further recommendation to add this catalogue to their collection.

If I am allowed a College archivist's moment of regret, it is that no space could be found to include anything about Balliol's estates. It is true that Balliol was not endowed with large estates, but for many centuries it was its estates which kept a college functioning, and the relationship between a college and its estates is an important one. But there was so much else clamouring for space that something had to give.

In any event, this exhibition was both enjoyable and informative, as all the best exhibitions should be. It was a splendid way in which to celebrate Balliol's achievements over its first 750 years, and congratulations should be offered to John for his special contribution to its anniversary year.

In reflecting on Balliol's anniversary, however, I would like to add one observation, speaking as an outsider. The exhibition reminded one of the remarkable things which have happened within Balliol within the last two centuries, but, whilst

reforming itself, Balliol also began to 'colonise', so to speak, many other parts of Oxford. Univ and Magdalen, where I am Archivist, have both experienced this. In 1838, Arthur Stanley, in spite of his First at Balliol, was discouraged from applying for a Fellowship there because of suspicions about his theological orthodoxy. Univ, however, was less interested in Stanley's religion than in his brilliance, and discreetly tweaked its statutes to elect him a Fellow. As hoped, Stanley transformed the academic standing and culture of the College during the next decade. A generation later, in 1877, Herbert Warren, a product of Jowett's Balliol, was elected a Fellow of Magdalen. In 1885 Warren – still in his thirties – was elected President. He used his position to raise Magdalen to a position of social and sporting (albeit not academic) pre-eminence, and he also inherited Jowett's mantle as being Oxford's great networker. A detailed study of which Balliol men moved to which Oxford (or Cambridge) colleges, and with what effect, would be a fascinating exercise.

¹ John Jones, *Balliol College: A History*, 2005 (2nd edition, revised), £30.

² *Domus Sclarium de Balliolo 1263–2013*, illustrated catalogue, with commentary by John Jones (Emeritus Fellow Archivist) and a foreword by Seamus Perry (Fellow Librarian), £10.

Copies of the above titles are still available, at the prices given plus p&p as appropriate. Enquiries: john.jones@balliol.ox.ac.uk.

◀ A display of documents and seals relating to the College's foundation included the 1284 Charter, which recognises the College as a permanent educational corporation and that its founder Dervorguilla of Galloway, Lady of Balliol, had named the College Domus Sclarium de Balliolo (House of the Scholars of Balliol).

New Fellows

Daniel Butt

Tutor in Political Theory, Daniel has worked primarily on questions of historic injustice, international injustice, and historic international injustice: he is the author of *Rectifying International Injustice: Principles of Compensation and Restitution Between Nations* (OUP, 2009). Previously Research Fellow and Tutor in Politics at Keble and then Fellow and Tutor in Politics at Oriel, he returns to Oxford after spending four years at the University of Bristol as Lecturer in Political Theory. He teaches contemporary political theory and the history of political thought, and topics he is currently working on include colonialism, poverty and moral corruption, environmental justice, the political theory of trade unionism, and parental neutrality and ethical vegetarianism.



Ian Taylor

Coralia Cartis

Coralia joins Balliol as University Lecturer in Numerical Optimisation and Tutorial Fellow in Mathematics. She returns to the Mathematical Institute, where she has been a postdoctoral researcher for two years, after five years as Lecturer in the School of Mathematics at Edinburgh University. Her research addresses the analysis and development of useful algorithms for solving difficult optimisation problems, namely the optimisation of real-life processes that may depend in a highly oscillatory way on many parameters. A recent interest is parameter estimation for tuning climate models, a collaboration with geoscientists which requires optimisation algorithms that use judiciously the expensive model evaluations that characterise this application.



Ian Taylor

Barbara Havelková

University Lecturer at the Faculty of Law and Blanesborough Fellow and Tutor in Law, Barbara was previously Herchel Smith Temporary Lecturer and Fellow in Law at Emmanuel College, Cambridge, and CSET Teaching Fellow in EU Law at the Oxford Faculty of Law. She also worked for Clifford Chance Prague, and trained at the Legal Service of the European Commission and at the Court of Justice of the European Union. Her research and teaching interests include gender legal studies and feminist jurisprudence, equality and antidiscrimination law, labour law, constitutional and EU law.



Ian Taylor

Jennifer Balakrishnan

Jennifer joins Balliol as a Junior Research Fellow in the Sciences (Mathematics). She is a Titchmarsh Fellow at Oxford's Mathematical Institute and was previously a National Science Foundation Mathematical Sciences Postdoctoral Research Fellow at Harvard University. Her research is focused on explicit approaches to problems in number theory and arithmetic geometry. During the tenure of her JRF, she will be studying methods to find rational points on curves, motivated by Minhyong Kim's work on a non-abelian analogue of the Chabauty method. She is also interested in Coleman integration and p-adic techniques to compute zeta functions.



Ian Taylor



Brooke Simmons

A postdoctoral researcher at the University and now Balliol's Henry Skynner Junior Research Fellow in Astrophysics, Brooke completed in 2012 her PhD on the growth and co-evolution of black holes and galaxies over 8 billion years of cosmic time. Her primary research focus is on the connection between the growth of supermassive black holes and their host galaxies. She makes extensive use of Hubble Space Telescope and Sloan Digital Sky Survey data; uses parametric methods such as GALFIT to analyse galaxy light profiles and separate galaxies from their central active galactic nuclei (AGN); and has created her own method to determine bolometric luminosities of obscured AGN. She is also a Galaxy Zoo scientist. Galaxy Zoo is a project that mobilises the public to visually classify galaxies, using the rich data produced to study galaxy evolution.

Adam Smyth

Tutor in English and University Lecturer in the History of the Book 1450–1650, Adam comes to Balliol from Birkbeck University, where he was a Senior Lecturer in early modern literature. His publications include *Autobiography in Early Modern England* (CUP, 2010) and *Profit and Delight: Printed Miscellanies in England, 1640–82* (Wayne State University Press, 2004). He has a particular interest in the inventive materiality of early modern texts and is working on a book which explores how early modern readers cut up, annotated, burnt, buried, lost, and variously reworked their books. As well as editing several publications, he writes for the *Times Literary Supplement* and the *London Review of Books*, and has appeared on radio in the UK and abroad.



Ian Taylor

Charles Conn

Charles Conn is Warden of Rhodes House and heads up the Rhodes Trust. He was previously Senior Adviser at the Gordon & Betty Moore Foundation, where his conservation projects included the wild salmon ecosystems initiative, and investigations around climate change and public lands. He has published in both biology and philanthropy journals. Charles sits on several company and nonprofit boards, including Patagonia and the Mandela Rhodes Foundation. Earlier in his career, he was a technology entrepreneur (co-founding and leading Ticketmaster-Citysearch), and a partner of McKinsey & Company. A Rhodes Scholar at Balliol (1983), Charles returns as Professorial Fellow.



Randall Woods

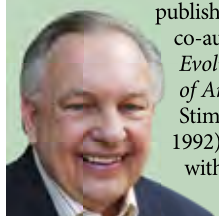
Supernumerary Fellow and John G Winant Visiting Professor of American Government, Randall is the John A Cooper Distinguished Professor of History at the University of Arkansas. Among his books are *LBJ: Architect of Ambition* (Free Press, 2006), *Fulbright: A Biography* (CUP, 1995) and *Shadow Warrior: William Egan Colby and the CIA* (Basic Books, 2013). He is a past President of the Society for Historians of American Foreign Relations and served as Dean of the J. William Fulbright College of Arts and Sciences from 1999 to 2003.



Ian Taylor

Edward G. Carmines

Supernumerary Fellow and John G. Winant Visiting Professor of American Government (Political Science), Edward is Distinguished Professor, Warner O Chapman Professor and Rudy Professor of Political Science at Indiana University; Director of the Center on American Politics; and Director of Research at the Center on Congress at Indiana University. His research focuses on American politics, especially elections, public opinion and political behaviour. He has published widely in journals and is the co-author of six books, including *Issue Evolution: Race and Transformation of American Politics*, with James A Stimson (Princeton University Press, 1992) and *Reaching Beyond Race*, with Paul M Sniderman (Harvard University Press, 1997).



Edith Elkind

Edith is a Non-Tutorial Fellow in Computer Science (Computational Game Theory). Previously she was a postdoctoral research Fellow at the Universities of Warwick and Liverpool and the Hebrew University of Jerusalem, and she held faculty positions at the University of Southampton and Nanyang Technological University (Singapore). She is interested in algorithmic game theory – a new research area at the intersection of computer science and game theory – with a particular emphasis on cooperative games, as well as in computational social choice theory. She is the author of *Computational Aspects of Cooperative Game Theory* (Morgan & Claypool, 2011).



Tara Holm

Visiting Fellow and Oliver Smithies Lecturer (Mathematics), Tara is an Associate Professor in the Department of Mathematics at Cornell University. Before going to Cornell she spent a year at the University of Connecticut, and was a National Science Foundation Mathematical Sciences Research Postdoctoral Fellow for three years at the University of California, Berkeley. The focus of her research is symplectic geometry and its relationships with combinatorics, algebraic topology and algebraic geometry. Recent projects include studying real loci of symplectic manifolds and the corresponding varieties in real algebraic geometry, and investigating the topology of symplectic quotients that are orbifolds.



Kylie Murray

Kylie is a Junior Research Fellow in the Humanities (English) at Balliol and a British Academy Postdoctoral Fellow in English. Her principal area of research is the literary culture and book history of medieval and early modern Scotland. She has published on Arthurian romance, Scottish dream literature, Anglo-Scottish prophecy, and Scottish manuscript and print culture. During her doctorate, Kylie held a Knox Fellowship at Harvard and a Visiting Fellowship in the Centre for Medieval Studies at the University of Bristol. At Balliol, she is exploring Scotland's unique response to medieval Europe's best-selling text, Boethius' *Consolation of Philosophy*, from 1120 to 1570.



Christian Wieland

Visiting Fellow and Oliver Smithies Lecturer (History), Christian is Professor of Early Modern History at Albert-Ludwigs-University of Freiburg. His research interests include early modern diplomacy, the Papacy, the history of the European nobility and the history of infrastructures in early modern Europe. He has edited numerous volumes, and his publications include *Fürsten, Freunde, Diplomaten: Die römisch-florentinischen Beziehungen unter Paul V (1605–1600)* (Norm und Struktur 20) (Köln/Weimar/Wien, 2004) and *Nach der Fehde: Studien zur Interaktion von Adel und Rechtssystem am Beginn der Neuzeit: Bayern 1500–1600* (Epfendorf am Neckar, 2013).



Ian Taylor

John G. Ikenberry

George Eastman Visiting Professor (Politics), John is the Albert G Milbank Professor of Politics and International Affairs at Princeton University in the Department of Politics and the Woodrow Wilson School of Public and International Affairs, and co-director of the Princeton Project on National Security. Author of *After Victory: Institutions, Strategic Restraint, and the Rebuilding of Order after Major Wars* (Princeton, 2001) and *Reasons of State: Oil Politics and the Capacities of American Government* (Cornell, 1988), he is writing a book entitled *Liberal Leviathan: The Origins, Crisis, and Transformation of the American System*. He is also co-author and editor of other publications and has published in all the major academic journals of international relations and in policy journals.



Derek Moulton

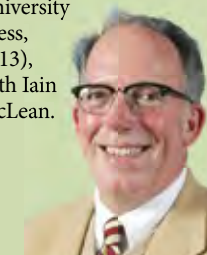
Derek is University Lecturer in Mathematical Biology and Tutor in Mathematics. He received his PhD in Applied Mathematics from the University of Delaware and was a postdoctoral researcher in the Mathematical Institute at Oxford. His research interests are mathematical modelling of biological phenomena, especially growth and pattern formation, and understanding nature's tricks from a mechanical perspective.



Ian Taylor

Scot Peterson

Scot is Bingham Research Fellow in Constitutional Studies and Junior Research Fellow in the Social Sciences (Politics). A political scientist trained in law, he practised law for 15 years in Colorado before coming to Oxford to earn his doctoral degree. He is interested in the constitutional history of the UK and of the US, particularly matters arising from the relationship between church and state. His publications include a number of articles, as well as *Legally Married: Love and Law in the UK and the US* (Edinburgh University Press, 2013), with Iain McLean.



Ian Taylor

New Librarian

Balliol's new Librarian, Naomi Tiley, has come to Oxford following two posts at Cambridge. Inspired to become a librarian by a summer job in Cambridgeshire public libraries, she worked first at St John's, where the variety and challenges of the work convinced her to stay in College libraries ('When I wasn't teaching six- and seven-year-olds about the Fire of London using 17th-century collections and buildings, I might be making a publicly available catalogue of letters exchanged between Greta Garbo and Cecil Beaton or unjamming the photocopier'), and then at Christ's, where she was 'privileged to work with another amazing combination of old and new libraries'. Both colleges gave her experience of special collections, which made her realise 'the power of special collections to inspire and excite just about anyone who has the opportunity to engage with them'.



► The Librarian and Assistant Librarian use images of real and imaginary beasts from Gaspar Schott's *Physica Curiosa* (1662) in outreach sessions with visiting school groups.

► Balliol's new Librarian, Naomi Tiley

So Balliol's 'fantastic special collections of early printed books, manuscripts, archives, and ephemera' were a big part of what drew her to the College. The appeal of the job, she says, was that 'Balliol has a first-class Library which it takes seriously. I have heard it described, not undeservedly, as the jewel in the College's crown. The Library is already well used by the College community, which understands the enormous positive impact of a good Library on academic standards. There is an institutional commitment to preserving the special collections and making them accessible to a wider audience. With this sort of support, I welcome the challenges on offer at Balliol.'

One of these is 'to keep improving the Library so that it provides current and future students with excellent support for their learning'. She has recruited a new Assistant Librarian, Fiona Godber, formerly of All Souls, and taken the Archivist, Anna Sander, on to the Library team. 'With this



new crew, we have been updating procedures and systems to ensure the Library runs smoothly' and 'working to make our service more user-friendly and responsive'. In doing this, one of Naomi's main pleasures has been meeting the people who use the Library. 'Squash-and-biscuit breaks, which we offered as a breather during Trinity Term, gave me a great chance to meet some of our students and hear their ideas about the Library.'

Her other challenge is 'to make the most of all the Library's assets for the College'. Having studied access to special collections for her Masters dissertation (<http://rarelysited.wordpress.com/paper/>), she is convinced 'a proactive approach by Library staff is necessary to alert people to the existence, interest and accessibility of these collections'. To this end, as well as supporting Anna Sander in her work at the St Cross Historic Collections Centre and adding more of Balliol's early printed books to the University's online catalogue, Naomi hopes to encourage the use of the special collections for College teaching, alumni and outreach events. She is making plans with Kate Kettle (the David Freeman Outreach and Student Support Officer), who already brings school groups to the Library, to offer prospective students a chance to work with the special collections through interactive sessions led by Library staff, students or Fellows. 'We know

that visiting school students will be motivated by the experience of getting close to unique, historical material and they will have a chance to test and develop some of the skills they will need to move on to higher education, such as interrogating sources and articulating complex ideas.'

Such initiatives support Naomi's view that the Library – both the space and the collections – is not just an intellectual hub for the College but also something that inspires and involves: a point of interaction for the college community, alumni and members of the public. She invites College members old and current to keep in touch with the Library, including via its Facebook page (www.facebook.com/BalliolCollegeLibrary) and the Manuscripts and Archives blog (<http://balliolarchivist.wordpress.com/>).

As for the space, Naomi is also looking further ahead. 'Ultimately, we would like to make use of the space opened up on the Broad Street site by the special collections' move to St Cross. The Library is a popular place to work and room to sit is currently at a premium. Using this space effectively will involve refurbishment, a brilliant opportunity to decide what the College wants from its Library and how to future-proof the building, the collections and the service. What is her vision of the future? 'I would like Balliol to boast the best college library in Oxford.'

Awards and appointments

New Year Honours 2014

The following people were recognised by the Queen in the New Year Honours list 2014:

Frances Kirwan, FRS (Fellow and Professor and Tutor in Mathematics), appointed DBE for services to mathematics;

Martin West (Honorary Fellow, 1955), FBA, Emeritus Fellow of All Souls College, appointed to the Order of Merit;

Stephen John Rimmer (1981), Director General, Crime and Policing Group, Home Office, appointed to the Order of the Bath (Companion) for services to Criminal Justice and Policing Reform.



Rebecca Scott

Appointments

Arts and Humanities Research Council

Sir Drummond Bone (Master) has been appointed as the Chair of the Arts and Humanities Research Council (AHRC). The Minister for Universities and Science, David Willetts, who announced the appointment, said: 'His high-level experience across a range of sectors make him well qualified to provide a strong contribution to the leadership and work of the AHRC.'

Investigatory Powers Tribunal

Sir Michael Burton (1946), a High Court judge, has been appointed as President of the Investigatory Powers Tribunal. He served as Vice President from 2000. He is interviewed on page 36.

National Constitution Center

Jeffrey Rosen (1986) has been appointed as President and Chief Executive Officer of the National Constitution Center. He said on his appointment: 'I'm thrilled and humbled by the opportunity ... The Center is ... a national and international forum for constitutional debate and education. I look forward to working with the Center to host those debates in Philadelphia, on the Internet, and around the world.' Rosen is a professor at the George Washington

University Law School, legal affairs editor of *The New Republic*, and a non-resident senior fellow at the Brookings Institution, as well as being a highly regarded journalist and the author of several books.



Banking standards body

Sir Richard Lambert (1963) has been appointed as leader of a new organisation that will monitor standards in the UK banking industry. Its creation was recommended in a report by the Parliamentary Commission on Banking Standards. Sir Richard is Chancellor of Warwick University and was CBI Director-General between 2006 and 2011; he is also a former editor of the *Financial Times* and an ex-member of the Bank of England's interest rate-setting Monetary Policy Committee.

NHS

Simon Stevens (1984) has been appointed as Chief Executive of NHS England.

Distinguished Friends of Oxford

Geoffrey Redman-Brown

(1958) has been given the Distinguished Friend of Oxford Award, which recognises 'individuals who have acted as exceptional volunteers for the benefit of the collegiate University or its colleges'.

The award – which began in 1997 and is run by the University's Directorate of Alumni Relations (although DFOs do not have to be Oxford alumni) – recognises various kinds of giving: a long-term effort to raise funds; carrying out a significant project for the collegiate university; introducing Oxford to opinion formers or donors; serving Oxford on committees, internal or external; or representing Oxford to the wider world.

Geoffrey Redman-Brown was a key figure in the establishment of Balliol's Development Office in the early 1990s. A member of the first Balliol Campaign Board for ten years, he was instrumental in securing one of the first significant corporate gifts for the College. He was Chairman of the Balliol College Old Members' Committee and remains one of the Appeal Trustees; and he and his wife organise an annual dinner in London for Balliol Old Members.

Balliol is proud to record that five other alumni have received the DFO award: **Nicholas de Katzenbach** (1947) in 1999; **Jonathan Moynihan** (1967) and **Michael Warburg** (1949, Foundation Fellow) in 2010; and **Catherine Roe** (1980) and **Stephen Stamas** (1953) in 2012.

▼ The Vice-Chancellor, Professor Andrew Hamilton, presenting Geoffrey Redman-Brown with the DFO award at Exeter College on 29 June 2013.



Academic awards and elections

Awards for Balliol Fellows

Tom Melham (Professor of Computer Science and Tutor in Computation) has been selected by Oxford University's Mathematical Physical and Life Sciences Division for an Impact Award, recognising and celebrating the impact of his research into mathematical methods for eliminating functional errors in complex electronic microchip designs. In announcing the award, the Division cited the valuable contribution Professor Melham

has made 'in helping the University to undertake and translate leading research that makes a difference to the world'.

David Wallace (Fairfax Fellow and Tutor in Philosophy) has been announced by the LSE as joint winner of the 2013 Lakatos Award for an outstanding contribution to the philosophy of science, for his book *The Emergent Multiverse* (OUP, 2012).

Cambridge elections

The Revd Dr Jeremy Morris (1978) has been elected Master of Trinity Hall, Cambridge.

James Kirby (2007) and **Paul Howard** (2003) have been elected Junior Research Fellows at Trinity College, Cambridge.

Honourable Society of the Inner Temple

Barbara Lauriat (2006) and **James Goudkamp** (Blanesborough Fellow and Tutor in Law until MT13) have been elected Academic Fellows by the Honourable Society of the Inner Temple.

Creating aspirations

Another Balliol has had an anniversary: Balliol Lower School, Bedford, celebrated its 60th anniversary in 2013. To mark it, pupils from years 3, 4 and 5 visited Balliol College. The children – the youngest school group to come on such a visit – enjoyed wearing gowns to help them imagine being undergraduates. Their head teacher, Kylie Storey, hoped the experience would ‘give them high aspirations for the future’.

The event was one of a number of school visits organised by Kate Kettle, now in her second year as David Freeman Outreach and Student Support Officer (see *Floreat Domus* 2013, page 3). Usually for secondary pupils, visits feature a tour and talk, lunch in Hall and sometimes the opportunity to meet undergraduates. The aims, Kate says, are ‘to inspire able students to consider an application to a selective university, including Oxford; to supply them with good-quality information about the process; and to offer advice on what they can do to prepare for their futures.’

The visiting students are often from schools in the Hertfordshire local authority, to which Balliol is linked, but by no means always. Londoner Fope Jegede, for example, came with Target Oxbridge, a project to help more black students get in to Oxbridge. Her comment is typical of the feedback Kate receives. ‘To say that the day trip to Oxford was a great one would simply be an understatement. Surrounded by the



city’s dreaming spires and fascinating history, I returned to London with increased inspiration, aspiration and motivation: I was inspired by the intellectuals I met, aspiring to attend one of the amazing colleges we visited and motivated to put in the hard work to get there . . . This trip has encouraged me to . . . aim high and to aim for the best.’

Twenty-five students in years 8 and 9 at the Market Bosworth School in Leicestershire came to Balliol for a Women in Science event held in liaison with Talent 2030, which encourages careers in engineering and manufacturing. During the two-day residential visit the group made a site visit to Eurocopter and met engineers, as well as touring Oxford University’s Mathematical Institute and attending a talk by a PhD student in Physics.

Balliol also held two Classics Taster Days with the Oxford University Classics Faculty. The days were aimed at year 10 and year 11 students who are interested in understanding more about the study of Classics at university, and included a lecture by Balliol’s Adrian Kelly (Tutorial Fellow in Ancient Greek Language and Literature). It was the College’s first event of this kind – and the first of more firsts to follow, Kate promises.

Adam von Trott: a European legacy

An evening service was held in Balliol Chapel on 7 November 2013 to commemorate Adam von Trott, Rhodes Scholar at the College from 1931 to 1933. Having trained as a lawyer at Göttingen, he came to Oxford initially in 1929 for a term at Mansfield College. He was a convinced opponent of Nazism, and after going back to Germany he joined the diplomatic service, took part in the conspiracy to kill Hitler, and was executed in Berlin in August 1944. On the way in to Balliol Chapel you can see Adam’s name on the wall tablet commemorating those who died in the Second World War.

The service, which came after a seminar at Rhodes House on ‘Britain and Germany in Europe’ organised on the same day by the Adam von Trott Memorial Appeal, was conducted by the Chaplain of Balliol (Douglas Dupree) with the Chaplain of Mansfield (Tanya Rasmussen). The congregation, which included visiting students from the University of Göttingen, sang hymns traditionally used for special occasions at Balliol, which would have been known to Adam.

Participants in the seminar also visited Balliol’s Historic Collections Centre at St Cross Church to see an exhibition of papers relating to Adam von Trott prepared by Anna Sander, Archivist and Curator of Manuscripts.

For the service, Adam’s family in Germany, including his daughters Verena and Clarita, sent a message conveying that ‘the legacy of our father and his friends, their discussions, and the documents which they left behind, can still inspire us today, when considering the future of Europe. They reflected and planned for the rule of law, self-government, decentralisation, minority

rights, and policies that set the framework for economic power and provide the space for free and responsible citizenship. These are values for which we still have to struggle.’

Bernhard Clemm, Adam von Trott Scholar at Mansfield, recalled that ‘Adam’s international horizon, his commitment to democratic values and his sense of pragmatism were developed at Oxford in ways that shaped decisively his later career.’

Graham Avery (1961) commented that the inclusion of Balliol’s German alumni on the war memorial ‘signifies that the conflict in which these men died could not destroy their links with this college, which has traditionally welcomed students from Germany and from many other

countries. It means that to have been a member of this community is more important than one’s passport; that those who have studied here at Balliol share an identity that is stronger than war.’ He added: ‘If Adam had been at the seminar, he would have made a vigorous contribution. He would have urged our countries to continue trying to find common solutions to political and economic problems, and to the fundamental questions that surround the future of Europe. He would surely want Germany and Britain, the countries that he knew and loved, to play their part in Europe to promote security, peace and prosperity on our continent and in the world.’



A full report of the service and the seminar can be found at <http://www.balliol.ox.ac.uk/von-trott>

Remembering Sir Cecil Spring-Rice

BY CHRIS ALEXANDER (1989)

On 7 June 2013 the British High Commission in Canada combined forces with departing Deputy Consul General in Toronto Ashley Prime to unveil a plaque honouring one of the UK's and Balliol's great patriot-diplomats.



Sir Cecil Spring-Rice (1878) is best known as the author of 'I Vow to Thee My Country', a poem that Gustav Holst later set to music, making it a mainstay of patriotic First World War commemorative hymn-singing around the world. Less well known is the fact that Spring-Rice passed away at Rideau Hall, seat of Canada's Governors General, on 13 February 1918; that his grave is at Beechwood Cemetery in Ottawa; and that he owed much of his greatest success as a diplomat to his Canadian connections.

It was on his return from a visit to his brother Gerald, who had settled in Pense in the Assiniboia District of Canada's north-west, that Spring-Rice first met Theodore Roosevelt. The two hit it off, and Spring-Rice was best man at the future US President's second wedding later that year.

Like many of Jowett's students, 'Springy' went on to a remarkable diplomatic career, leading in his case to Berlin, Washington (when Roosevelt was reforming the civil service), Tokyo and Constantinople. He was then Charge in Tehran and Counsellor in St Petersburg while his Balliol classmate George Curzon (1878) served as Viceroy of India, with the Great Game tapering to a close and the Entente Cordiale and Anglo-Russian Convention framing new alliances and a 'pivot to Europe'.

Another Balliol classmate, Edward Grey (1880), 1st Viscount Grey of Fallodon and Foreign Secretary, sent Spring-Rice as British Ambassador to Washington in 1912. But by the next year, Roosevelt was out and Woodrow Wilson was President, with the backing of a firm isolationist lobby. Wilson ran for re-election in 1916 as 'the guy who kept us [Americans] out of the war'.

Spring-Rice's efforts to bring the US into the fight against Germany were so controversial that he sat out the 1916 election, retreating to Rideau Hall in Canada, where his wife's cousin the Duke of Devonshire was Governor General. But he kept up a full correspondence with Roosevelt, who continued to batter Wilson with speeches from the sidelines, decrying his abandonment of the cause of freedom.

Ultimately this diplomatic campaign was crowned with success. The US declared war on 6 April 1917 – two days before the Canadian Corps, four divisions fighting together for the first time, launched their bloody assault on Vimy Ridge.

But Spring-Rice was no longer the man to handle Wilson as an ally in war and peace. He was recalled to London in early 1918 but died en route shortly afterwards, after giving a moving speech to the Canadian Club of Ottawa. His funeral at St Bartholomew's in Ottawa was attended by the Duke of Devonshire and Sir Robert Borden, Canada's wartime Prime Minister. There was also a major memorial service for Spring-Rice in Washington.

His brother Gerald built the first electric power generating station for the City of Regina, but later died at the Somme.

At Beechwood, where the plaque has been installed, Cecil Spring-Rice today lies near several of Canada's great 'Confederation poets' and Sir George Eulas Foster, a long-serving Conservative minister and one of Canada's delegates to the Paris Peace Conference of 1919.

His greatest legacy is the abiding alliance of the US, UK and Canada. This Balliol classicist's gravestone is inscribed with the words of Ecclesiastes 9:10: 'Whatsoever thy hand findeth to do, do it with thy might.'

Sir Cecil Spring-Rice was also co-author of 'The Masque of Balliol' or the Balliol Rhymes, and benefactor of the Cecil Spring-Rice Memorial Fund, which is awarded annually to those wishing to learn foreign languages.

Transforming lives in the Middle East

The Dominic Simpson Memorial Trust goes from strength to strength. The charity's aim is to support education in the Middle East, with an emphasis on the education of girls and young women – an aim based on the values of Dominic Simpson (1982), who believed in the power of education to transform lives and the need for personal engagement with the difficulties of the Arab world. Since *Floreat Domus* reported on it in 2011, the Trust has awarded nine new scholarships to girls at the Dar Al Tifl School, allowing them to complete secondary school, and three more higher education scholarships. It has also initiated a programme of support and development for kindergartens in disadvantaged communities; continued to support vocational training programmes for girls in Jericho; and equipped a library and a science lab and provided laptops in classrooms for the Bardala Girls School in the north Jordan Valley.

Tamara Halasi is one of the young women whose lives the Trust has transformed. With the help of one of its higher education scholarships she graduated in Materials Engineering from Al Quds University in 2012. She won a place at Oxford to continue her studies, but has chosen for now to gain some practical experience working as an engineer in the United Arab Emirates. 'It is hard to believe

▼ Pupils at Bardala School.

▼ Lesson in progress, using recently donated equipment.

▲ Dominic Simpson

all the things that my family now accept,' Tamara says, 'not just my mother and father, brothers and sisters but my aunts and uncles and cousins as well: that it is OK for girls to have ambitions, to want to study hard, to travel outside Palestine, to work as engineers. They are proud of me and they say if she can do this why not me, or my daughters?' Her story illustrates that the work of the Trust not only improves access to good-quality education but also achieves secondary impacts: improved employment, raised family expectations about what girls can achieve, strengthened communities and the stimulation of investment in education by the government and other NGOs.

Susan Cooksley (1982) and Matthew Edwards (1982), both close friends of Dominic, are among the trustees – an involvement that they find 'immensely rewarding'. The Trust undertakes work that otherwise may not be funded, concentrating on activities that have direct practical benefits to individuals and communities, and targeting areas where relatively small interventions can make a difference. It does all this by working with organisations with an established presence 'on the ground'



Bardala School and ANERA

in the region, monitoring their work closely. Susan and Matthew believe that the Trust can have the most impact by establishing and sustaining long-term relationships with such trusted partners. 'So our priority for the future is to raise funds to support them. We are also exploring whether the Trust can play a more active role in providing the women we work with access to networks of people outside Palestine who might be able to help them with their study and broaden their access to employment and educational opportunity.' To find out more about the Trust, see www.dominicsimpsontrust.org.uk.



Bardala School and ANERA

Building capable government in South Sudan

BY ANGUS HAWKINS (2011)



Howard Tiberlegh

South Sudan, the world's newest country, recently appeared in our news as a nation suffering ethnic strife. Although the media's interest in the country has since waned, the work of trying to build effective government in the country goes on, with many Balliol alumni at the forefront.

One such Old Member is Charlie Goldsmith (1996), whose work on education in South Sudan was featured in a *Floreat Domus* article in 2007, at which point Charlie had been working in the country for a year. Seven years later, he remains in Africa, managing his own company (Charlie Goldsmith Associates), which provides support to education and health care systems in South Sudan, as well as Sierra Leone, Ethiopia and the Somalias. Charlie's work is not what may first spring to mind when one thinks of development: he focuses on making the public sector in developing countries work better, building payroll systems and helping in the creation of a functioning public administration. Asked about why he chose to work in public administration in developing countries, Charlie says: 'When you work in the UK, things kind of work, and the people involved in public service provision are often quite capable. In South Sudan, the challenge and opportunity are greater' and 'you have to take the moral risk that you might not be as brilliant as you think, either'.

Working on governance in South Sudan is undeniably a challenge. Another Balliol alum, Graham Wood (1979), who has been working in developmental and emergency aid in Africa, the Middle East and Asia since leaving Balliol, and is now a Vice President in development organisation Pact, outlines some of the issues. The recent conflicts, he suggests, 'were inevitable in some ways, in a brand-new country with pretty much no infrastructure where half the country is cut off by rain for much

▲ Charlie Goldsmith (front row, in white shirt) with his team

of the year.' The first budget of South Sudan was 98 per cent funded from oil revenues, while the military leaders of the former rebel movement that won independence now occupy most of the senior government positions. South Sudan once defined itself by its opposition to the north: now, however, with independence won, ethnic divisions have resurfaced. The view of South Sudan over the past few years as a 'post-conflict zone' is in Graham's opinion 'way off the mark – the conflict is often controlled, but always present'.

Charlie hopes that his work can help overcome the ongoing conflict in the country. On improving the reliability of education and health care systems, he says: 'When these core government tasks get delivered, people may not be so easily roused up to go and kill people they were drinking with and watching football with the night before. No one wants anarchy when their child has exams in the morning.' With this in mind, he is keen to note how important it is not to step away from South Sudan, even when we are greeted with scenes of violence like those seen before Christmas last year. 'It worries me when there is a knee-jerk reaction in some of the international community to revert to "pure" humanitarian aid after something bad happens; if you work in fragile states, there will be steps backward sometimes: if you were to withdraw from supporting, for example, health and education in South Sudan, as some say, who do you really "punish" – if that's what you think you are trying to do? And how do you think the citizens of that country will look at you when you reappear?'

The work of both Charlie and Graham focuses on local co-operation to a huge

extent. Graham identifies this as one of the biggest changes in his many years working in the field: 'Twenty-five years ago, if you were British and turned up somewhere you could get a job with an NGO. Now the sector is professionalised, and there is a focus on providing jobs and finding skills locally, clearly the right approach.' The majority of people working on Charlie Goldsmith Associates' projects in South Sudan are South Sudanese – the effort, after all, is on building capacity and human capital, which happens best through the provision of jobs to local talent. Charlie notes that 'Against all the odds, there are a number of people in South Sudan who have secured a significant amount of education. There is a massive amount of talent and aspiration in the country, and the longer you stay the more of it you find'.

Building capable governments in developing African nations may seem a far cry from the way they spent their days in Balliol, but these Old Members are still influenced by their time at the College. Aside from the academic experience, Charlie credits his time on the JCR Committee as being a useful exercise in learning how people often care a huge amount if something mundane is done incorrectly: excellent experience, he says, for a career in public administration in Africa.

► St Francis Basic School in Juba, where Charlie Goldsmith's team piloted attendance reporting by SMS, as part of DFID's Girls' Education South Sudan programme. Robin Shawyer (1966) and Nic Ramsden (2004) are also involved in the programme.



Joanne Ferry



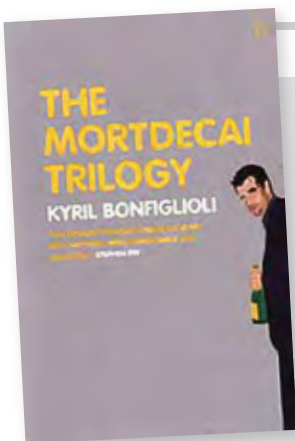
Oscar nomination

Congratulations to Baldwin Li (2001), whose film *The Voorman Problem* was nominated for Best Short Film (Live Action) in the 86th Academy Awards. *The Voorman Problem*, which stars Martin Freeman as a psychologist called to examine a prisoner who believes he is a god, won a Bafta nomination last year and has been screened among the official selections at more than 40 film festivals. Baldwin described himself as 'thrilled, exhilarated, jubilant' on hearing the news. He produced and co-wrote the film with writer/director Mark Gill; you can read more about the film's genesis on page 9 of *Floreat Domus* 2013.



▲ Martin Freeman, star of *The Voorman Problem*, with writer/director Mark Gill (left) and Baldwin Li (right)

◀ Baldwin Li at the Oscar Nominees Luncheon



Mortdecai on screen

Charlie Mortdecai, the fictional rogue art dealer created by Kyril Bonfiglioli (1955), is to feature in a film currently in production with Lionsgate Films, starring Johnny Depp as Mortdecai with Gwyneth Paltrow and Ewan McGregor, and directed by David Koepp.

Bonfiglioli's three Mortdecai comic crime novels, *Don't Point That Thing at Me*, *Something Nasty in the Woodshed*

and *After You with the Pistol* – published in the 1970s and reissued together as *The Mortdecai Trilogy* (Penguin, 2001) – are described by many as unsung classics. His fourth Mortdecai novel, *The Great Mortdecai Moustache Mystery* (Black Spring Press, 1966), was completed by Craig Brown after Bonfiglioli's death in 1985 and it is this book on which the film is said to be based.



DFree/Shutterstock.com

More prizes for elephants and bees project

Dr Lucy King (2005), whose ground-breaking elephants and bees project has been covered in previous editions of *Floreat Domus*, has been awarded the 2013 St Andrews Prize for the Environment.

Lucy's team (working with Oxford University, Save the Elephants and Disney Worldwide Conservation Fund) used the discovery that elephants are scared of African honey bees to create beehive fences which help farmers in Kenya protect their crops from damage by elephant raids. It is, Lucy says, 'a very holistic project', with multiple benefits. It has enabled farmers to increase crop production; with less incidence of conflict between elephants and humans, fewer of both are being injured; and the farmers gain income through the sale of 'elephant friendly' honey and bee products.

The prize has helped Lucy build a new project office and honey processing room at Sagalla, next to Tsavo East National Park in southern Kenya, where she hopes to train other farming communities in the area, and funded her website, elephantsandbees.com, where you can read about the project. She hopes that the prize will bring her financial support, which, she says, will 'enable us to expand our vital research work around Africa and protect many more rural farming families from elephant invasions'. A longer-term aim is 'to go

to Asia and see if we can adapt this for Asian elephants and farmers, using different types of bees and different elephants'.

Lucy was also one of the winners of the Future for Nature Award 2013, presented by the primatologist Dr Jane Goodall, who praised the winners as examples to the next generation of nature conservationists.



A Balliol 375th anniversary

BY MARTIN BURTON (RESEARCH FELLOW IN CLINICAL MEDICINE)

In 1639 Nathaniel Conopius came to Balliol from Constantinople, as a refugee from persecution. He brought with him an Eastern habit that was to become universally popular: coffee drinking.

The reasons for Conopius's flight are well described by Wood:

Nathaniel Conopius, a Cretan born, trained up in the Greek church, and became *primore* to Cyrill, Patriarch of Constantinople . . . When the said Cyrill was strangled by the visier (the grand seignior of the Turks being not then returned from the siege of Babylon) Conopius, to avoid the like barbarity, fled thence and went to England, and addressing himself with credentials . . . to Dr. Laud, Archbishop of Canterbury, that worthy person sent him to Balliol Coll. and allowed him a comfortable subsistence during his abode there . . . It was observed that while he continued in Bal. Coll. he made the drink for his own use called coffee, and usually drank it every morning, being the first, as the antients of that house have informed me, that was ever drunk in Oxon.¹

This was apparently the introduction of coffee drinking not only to Oxford but also to western Europe.²

Conopius is said to have taken the degree of Bachelor of Divinity in 1642 or 1643, but he did not stay long in Oxford. He was sponsored by Archbishop Laud and Charles I, and in '1645, with the war going badly for the king, he left Oxford for the University of Leyden in the Netherlands'.³ He subsequently returned and

... he became one of the chaplains or petty canons of Christ Church . . . In the beginning of Nov. 1648 he was expelled the university by the barbarians, I mean the parliamentary visitors, and had nothing left to maintain him as a scholar and a divine. So that because of the barbarity of such who called themselves saints, and the godly party, he returned into his own country among the barbarians, and was made bishop of Smyrna called Le Smerne, about the year 1651.⁴

Today the College's connection with coffee continues, through an association, via the Oxford Martin School and its Director and Balliol Fellow Ian Goldin, with Andrea Illy, chairman and CEO of Illycaffè S.p.A. the famous Italian coffee business – and, of course, in the enthusiasm with which members consume it.

1 Wood, A.A., and P Bliss, *Athenae Oxonienses . . . To which are added the fasti or annals of the said university, etc.*, new ed. with additions and a continuation by Philip Bliss (1813: London).

2 Rackham, O., *Treasures of Silver at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge* (Cambridge: CUP, 2002).

3 Doll, P.M., *Anglicanism and Orthodoxy 300 years after the 'Greek College' in Oxford* (Peter Lang, 2006).

4 Wood, A.A., and P Bliss, *Athenae Oxonienses*, op. cit.



The John Beecher Memorial Fund

An anonymous donor has helped the John Beecher Memorial Fund get off to a great start.

The fund was established in 2013 to commemorate the life of John Beecher (2011), who died of cancer at the age of 25 in his second year as a graduate student on 12.12.12. 'John was a lovely, quiet man,' his friend Davis McCarthy (2011) remembers. 'He was probably the most astoundingly literate person I have ever met. He came to Balliol to study history, but I think he had a better knowledge and understanding of literature than anyone else in the MCR. He had a wonderful wry sense of humour. He was also passionate, especially about social justice and vegetarianism. He was self-deprecating, but great company. He loved the academic atmosphere at Oxford – it suited him to a T – and I think he had found a place to flourish.' 'John really blossomed at Oxford,' his father wrote in his obituary in the *Guardian*.

The fund will be used to advance the intellectual life of graduate students at Balliol, with an emphasis on those

areas for which John was passionate. The MCR, which will propose and choose the projects, are still working with the College on how best to do this, but have two particular things in mind. The first is to provide small grants towards academic travel. 'Many graduates, particularly those in the humanities, find themselves short of funding to attend conferences or archives, missing out on great academic opportunities,' Davis explains. The other is to help stage a play in the sunken garden at Holywell Manor, as 'John was very keen on theatre and worked, typically behind the scenes, on a number of shows. We think this would be a good way to add something extra to life in the Manor.'

A desire to help 'create opportunities and unique experiences for students to enrich their education in ways that might not be possible otherwise' was what motivated the anonymous donor, who will provide matching funds for young donors

to the fund. The Old Member, who came to Balliol as a graduate in 1993, believes that 'such opportunities are critical to young adults as they figure out their path in life and ultimately their contribution back to society'. Thanks to the donor's generosity and that of others who have already contributed, the fund will be able to help graduate students blossom and flourish while at Balliol as, all too briefly, John did.

All donations to the John Beecher Memorial Fund will be gratefully received. Those from graduate students and graduates who left at the end of the academic year 2012/2013 will be matched pound for pound, up to £3,000. Donations can be made at www.balliol.ox.ac.uk/beecher.



▲ Holywell Manor in Four Seasons, by Spencer Heijnen (2012). The photograph has been framed and now hangs in Holywell Manor.



Balliol for Big Cats

BY ALEXANDER BRACZKOWSKI (2013)

Whether it be Wadham's scallop shells, Campion Hall's wolf head or St Hilda's mythical unicorn, wildlife adorns the coats of arms of 25 of Oxford's colleges and halls. Naturally, most of these relate to their founding fathers, while some commemorate a benefactor. In either case, the animals on them have been chosen to express something about whomever or whatever they represent.



▲ Tutilo Mudumba releases a lion from a snare.

As a student in zoology, when I joined Balliol as a graduate I couldn't help but notice the College's coat of arms: a crowned lion rampant, combined with the Balliol orle. Although the running lion represents the lion of Galloway on the seal of Dervorguilla that is attached to the statutes she gave the College in 1282, it incidentally evokes the lion in the royal arms of Scotland and her husband John de Balliol's role as a protector of the young Scottish king, Alexander III. And it seems to me apt in other ways. Balliol's history as a progressive college is dotted with actions that were bold and lion-like in their time, such as those students who stood up against the human rights abuses in South Africa, and the College being amongst the first to accept students of Asiatic and Indian descent. But I couldn't help ponder, too, on the lion's wild counterpart and whether it will soon become nothing more than a symbol for Balliol, and for the families and institutions that use it on their blazons.

For if we leave Oxford and pan to Africa, where real lions roam, we find the wild lion population in crisis. Reports from the scientific community suggest they have virtually vanished from west Africa, and the majority of the estimated 32,000–35,000 lions remaining on the continent occur in only seven population strongholds. This doesn't sound as grave as, for instance, the plight of tigers, which now number just 3,000 animals. However, the lion figures are sobering in light of the fact that a century ago Africa's lions numbered

close on 200,000 individuals. Protective cattle farmers, trophy hunters, poachers and a burgeoning human population in need of land are the key factors driving this decline.

At this point I'd expect you to ask whether the fact that the lion features in Balliol's arms warrants the college becoming involved in its conservation. Similarly, we could extend this question to corporate giants like Apple and Kellogg's, and ask them why, when commercial branding activities make use of names like the Snow Leopard (for an operating system) or Tony the Tiger (on a box of Frosties), they do not somehow give back to the species which they use in their advertising. I considered this question and came to the conclusion that Balliol could help the lion a little.

Thus Balliol graduates teamed up with private funders from the crowdfunding website indiegogo.com to help raise funds for lion conservation in Africa. We picked a small project in Uganda's Murchison Falls National Park that was in dire need of resources to stem the rapid decline of the park's lions. These now number 90 individuals; a decade ago there were about 300. We picked a realistic target of £1,200, which would purchase an outboard boat motor to help the project's leader, Tutilo Mudumba, patrol a section of the Albert Nile River known for its high incidence of lion snaring. We organised a cheese and wine event entitled 'Balliol for Big Cats', which took place on 4 May 2013

▼ A male lion maimed by a snare.



and featured talks by prominent big cat biologists: Professor David Macdonald (Balliol Research Fellow in Biological Sciences 1976–1979), Director of the Wildlife Conservation Research Unit in Oxford's Department of Zoology; Dr Amy Dickman, Kaplan Research Fellow in Felid Conservation at Pembroke College and based at the same unit; and Mohammad Farhadinia, a co-founder of the Iranian Cheetah Society.

The event was a 'roaring' success: the Balliol leg raised a third of the fundraising goal, and provided an important base for the crowdfunding campaign, which raised the remainder. Tutilo continues his lion work today, with specific goals of stemming the spread of snaring, and researching the impact of oil exploration on lions in the park.

Though a college in Oxford may seem a long way from a population of lions in Africa, I feel that the distance may not be as great as it seems. I think it's about whether lions matter to you, what they stand for and the fact that you have one on your college crest. For me, the distance is insignificant; many of my graduate friends feel the same. We hope to see the rampant lion live on, both on our coat of arms and in the wilderness of Africa.

Boat camp

BY JOHN CLARK-MAXWELL (2012), BCBC CAPTAIN

For most of the squad, the pre-Michaelmas Term training camp was our first boat camp at Balliol, and we did not know what to expect. Over five days we were to be coached by Peter Haining, in his last week with Balliol before heading to new things, and by Nick Fulton, our new coach. The aim was to make the technical changes necessary for us to jump from being good second boat rowers to being able to compete for places in the first boat.

Typically we started the day with a session in fours on the water, changing the crews round every day and training side by side. Next we went either to the OUBC tank or to the gym, where there was an exciting sense of teamwork: you have the satisfaction of knowing that you have to push yourself, because the man next to you is doing that too. In the tank we focused on taking the stroke one element at a time, breaking it down and paying attention to every detail – hard work mentally as well as physically, but always encouraged by the expert eye of the coaches. In the afternoon there was another session on the water, often in the eight, focusing on pulling together and introducing some race pressure pieces to get the adrenaline pumping. Dinner together was next on the schedule, and then some well-earned rest.

At the end of the week, we took a boat to the Reading Small Boats Head. Taking part in the IM3 4+ category (coxed fours with experience but no major wins), in a time trial format, gave us our first racing of the season. It was a long race, of some 4,700 metres, with competition coming from Reading Rowing Club and Eton. Hitting a good rhythm early, we kept strong to the end and came second, behind the strong Reading crew on their home water but beating both the Eton crews. This was a good result, especially given that for most of the crew it was their first experience of racing outside Oxford, and that we had had less training than the clubs and schools, as our term starts later.

Overall, the camp was a great experience and we really enjoyed the time we spent together as a squad. The amount of technical work that is possible in four really focused days of training is worth roughly four weeks of term time, and the resulting improvements in understanding of the sport mean that all subsequent time spent rowing can be spent more effectively.

Pre-term training camps for men and women are made possible by the BCBC Training Fund, which Neville Mullany (1950) started in 2004. Neville asks anyone who would like to help keep the fund topped up – ‘to put something back for the fun we had in BCBC’ – to contact him c/o the Development Office at development@balliol.ox.ac.uk or the postal address on the inside front cover.

Christ Church Regatta triumph

‘Roar lion roar’ was one of the many cheers that resounded around College when Balliol’s novices won the Christ Church Regatta on 30 November 2013, beating Trinity in the final.

Floreat Domus met cox Toby Dirnhuber and stroke Victor Porras, who, like the rest of the winning crew, had started rowing only six weeks or so before, having been persuaded in Freshers’ Week to ‘give it a go’. Winning, Victor said, was ‘so much fun’. Their victory, they believed, was vindication of BCBC’s new policy of giving the novices a professional coach; and it was all the sweeter as the crew had lost to Trinity in the semi-finals of the Nephys Regatta only the week before. Fighting back from that, in the last week before the Christ Church Regatta they reached a point when ‘everything just clicked’. Beating the favourite, Christ Church, in the last ten strokes in the quarter-finals – ‘we pulled ahead towards the end to sneak through to the semi-finals by half a boat length’, said another crew member, Louis Chambers – was also a key moment.

The crew paid tribute to their ‘extremely dedicated’ coach, Nick Fulton, who from the beginning had concentrated on developing power as well as technique. They also expressed their appreciation of John Clark-Maxwell, BCBC’s captain, for all his work and encouragement. John was delighted to see the ‘raw talent’ of all the new recruits being translated into ‘people enjoying themselves’ on the river. Victor, for one, had discovered the satisfaction of being part of ‘a very interdependent team where no one is the only star of the show’ while Louis said: ‘It’s amazing to have the opportunity to go from being a complete novice to racing in Christ Church in a matter of weeks. It’s a real testament to Balliol that it trains people so well.’ Their win had motivated them and 20 other novices to carry on rowing the following term – an unusually large number that bodes well for BCBC’s future.



▲ The winning crew: bow Matthew Lynch, 2 Giles Gardam, 3 Benedict Simon, 4 Thomas McDonald, 5 Louis Chambers, 6 Laurence Warner, 7 Laurent Stephenson, stroke Victor Porras and cox Tobias Dirnhuber. Substitutes used were Harvey Ellis and Tushar Kelkar, and the coach was Nicholas Fulton.

Winning satire

The 2013 Bob and Jeannie Heller Prize for the best piece of satirical writing was awarded jointly. Here are the two winning entries.

Child's Play: a banker comments on the state of the economy

BY ALEX BARTRAM (2011)

As an experienced wealth-creator in my own two-dimensional sector, I feel I can say with some confidence that George Osborne's economic policies have been misguided – if not completely hopeless. It didn't help that Gordon Brown before him sold off the Water Works and the Electric Company, and that we no longer get the bonus from owning all four train stations, but Osborne is definitely not improving the situation. He's cut the income tax and the luxury tax, two key components of state revenue, but even worse, he's neglecting the real key to wealth creation: the acquisition and long-term development of the orange squares into a profit-making sector. My suggestion to him is to implement a new, progressive form of location-based taxation, where those passing by more upmarket areas bear a greater share of the burden – if you're walking around Park Lane or Mayfair, you can afford to pay a bit more than the poor wretches down the Old Kent Road. Combine that with some extensive property development, have a look at restructuring the hotel industry, and you're laughing. Osborne seems just to be hoping to pass 'Go' sometime soon and get the money from there. Thatcher did always say that there was no such thing as the Community Chest, but this government cannot continue to leave everything to Chance.



A Modern Decalogue

BY HOLLY MARRIOTT WEBB (2012)

I am the lord thy God, Twitter, which have brought thee out of the land of Obscurity, out of the house of Insignificance.

Thou shalt have no other gods before me; not Sense, nor Modesty, nor Reason. #parisbrownwozhere #thineopinionsareinfallible

Thou shalt not worship false idols, for I the lord thy God am a jealous God, visiting the plague of the Troll on those who hate me, whilst protecting the vanities of those that love me. #spamtheunbelievers #whatyouhadforbreakfastisinterestingandvitallyimportant

Thou shalt not take the name of the lord thy God in vain, nor scorn the members of his community: for the lord will not hold him guiltless that taketh his name in vain, he will ostracise him. #twit #twater #twatosphere

Remember not the Sabbath day; the lord our God Twitter never did rest on Sunday, neither shall you. #tweetinginchurch #tweetinginbed #tweetingonthetoilet

Honour @mom and @dad, for it is they who birthed the dexterous fingers and great minds that typeth God's Holy twitterings.

Thou shalt not kill, but thou shalt incite violence against those the
twittersphere righteously judges guilty. #allmuslimsareterrorists
#allbbcstaffarepaedos

Thou shalt not commit adultery, unless it shall trend. #marr #bojo
#giggs #andycoulsonrebeccabrooks

Thou shalt not steal, unless God can help with the logistics. #looting

Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbour. *innocent face*

Thou shalt not covet thy neighbour's house, his wife, or his manservant, nor his maidservant, nor his ox, nor his ass. Only his followers. #allmenareequalapartfromtheoneswithnofollowers

#obey

As related to Hol(l)y Marriott Webb at the summit of Mount Sinai(n)

Judo success

Congratulations to Max Denning, who won the individual championships (at 90kg) while representing Oxford Judo at the British Universities and Colleges Sport competition. He also led the Oxford team to a silver medal. As a result, Max and one other Oxford student joined the British Universities/Oxford team for the European university championships in Portugal. He ended up being placed equal seventh, 'after losing to a French gentlemen in the quarter-finals and a Dutchman in the *repêchage*', and declared it 'an all-round incredible experience'.



Student project grants

Each year a number of students are successful in their applications for College grants for academic-related projects. These grants are made possible by generous bequests and donations from Old Members and others, and are made available via the College Trust Funds. Some grants go towards enabling students to attend conferences relevant to their studies, while others help them get involved in interesting and inspirational projects around the world. Here, two students report on what they were able to do with their grants.

Summer camp in Beijing

BY ANNA BLUM (2011)

Last summer, I was lucky enough to spend four weeks in China teaching English at Tsinghua University in Beijing. I was a volunteer at the English Summer Camp run by Tsinghua University, which had invited students from universities in the US and UK to teach English to first-year students at Tsinghua. For a month, I lived in Tsinghua's dormitories, ate in their dining halls and had a unique opportunity to understand the life of a student at university in China.

I applied to the internship through the Oxford University Careers Service, not really knowing what to expect. I knew that I wanted a chance to travel to an area of the world to which I had never been before, and I knew that I enjoyed teaching, but I was not sure what China or Tsinghua University would actually be like.

It turned out to be an incredible but challenging experience. I was paired with another volunteer from the UK, and we were together put under the supervision of a teacher from the US. The students were in class from 9.00am to 4.00pm, with a lunch break in the middle, and my co-volunteer and I taught half the students for an hour in the morning and then switched with the teacher to take the other half for the rest of the morning. After lunch, we brought together the whole class, totalling 63 students, to work on group projects.

I was struck by both the similarities in and the differences between student life in China and that in the UK. Though some of student life seems to be universal, particularly studying and procrastinating, there were also big differences in the way that the Chinese students related to their teachers and classmates and in the way they learned. The Chinese system generally

emphasises being able to memorise and recite back information, and classes are primarily taught through lecturing. In contrast, my experience in school and at university had always emphasised thinking creatively and originally about material as an essential part of learning. I initially found it difficult to teach students who found it odd when we asked them questions or encouraged them to propose their own views on issues, just as they initially thought it was inappropriate to give their own views in the classroom. To me, this difference in educational philosophy was particularly thought-provoking, especially considering the rise of Chinese test scores in international rankings, and it was eye-opening to be able to see the strengths and weaknesses of the Chinese system.

It was interesting to get to know people my own age who had never left China and to learn about what they thought about Western culture and global politics. It was particularly interesting to learn how much they knew about Western music and television, in contrast to how little I know about Chinese music and television.

I was also able to do some sightseeing during the trip, and I really enjoyed that. I saw a lot of Beijing, including Tiananmen Square, the Forbidden City, the Summer Palace, and the Silk Market. I loved seeing the beautiful and historically significant sights. One of the highlights of the trip was seeing a Chinese acrobatics performance that the university had arranged for us; another was going to the Great Wall of China. I enjoyed being able to see evidence of the history of China in person and to experience Chinese culture first hand.

Altogether the internship at Tsinghua University provided a great way for me to understand more about China, its people, and its history. I enjoyed meeting university students my age and learning about how their experience differed from mine, and I felt I learned a lot from being immersed in Chinese culture and the university life.

Isocphoto/fiskin

Washington think tank

BY MARVIN GOURAUD (2011)

From the end of June and through August 2013, I interned with the Woodrow Wilson Center's Program on America and the Global Economy (PAGE) in Washington, DC. After previous public sector internships within the wider European bureaucracy, I had been looking for a more dynamic environment in which to learn about public policy. As a committed PPE-ist, I had applied to think tanks working on matters ranging from US foreign policy to possibilities for avoiding the fiscal apocalypse, without much preference for one over the other. Luckily for me, I did not have to choose.

A state-funded, non-partisan think tank, the Wilson Center maintains several permanent programs. Each program regularly hosts conferences, publishes research and provides a platform for exchange between decision-makers and academics. As its name suggests, PAGE covers a rather broad range of topics. The program director, Kent Hughes, a Harvard lawyer and economist, had worked in senior positions on Capitol Hill before coming to the Wilson Center, where his main areas of research lie in international trade, education and the effects of globalisation.

Kent took great care of me and the two other interns working with PAGE last summer, encouraging us to combine research with intellectual curiosity, while sharing his wisdom through a steady flow of insightful and humorous anecdotes. Together with his

assistant, Liz White, he made sure we were exposed to American culture and history, so that I learned about the importance of 'The Godfather' as well as about the most significant battles of the American Civil War.

In a team with the other interns, I was in charge of authoring blog posts (americaandtheglobaleconomy.wordpress.com), writing event summaries, conducting literature reviews and gathering data for PAGE publications on the Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership (T-TIP) and education reform in Chile and Haiti, as well as researching the state of small business in the US. During my time at the Wilson Center, PAGE hosted a series of conferences, the most impressive of which was the presentation of the World Bank's report on the future development of global savings and investment, as part of its 'Global Development Horizons' series. Another interesting event included a speech by Carla Hills, Oxford alumna and former US trade representative who – as Kent pointed out – is still often referred to as the 'velvet crowbar', on the effects of the Trans-Pacific Partnership on the NAFTA partners.

Overall, my expectations were exceeded on several levels. The exchange between politicians and the expert community, especially, seems a lot more fluid and dynamic than in Europe. Think tanks employ a lot

of young graduates, and offer space for the sharing of ideas without commitment. I learned most through the exchange with fellow interns and other members of staff at the Wilson Center, while freely floating ideas and discussing our work and current affairs. Sometimes, Kent and former US Secretary of Commerce John Bryson would overhear our discussions and join in while on their way to their offices across the hall – something Germans like me are definitely not used to.

Whenever we found an interesting issue we wanted to know more about, we turned it into a small research project and wrote a blog post about it. The birth of the royal baby, together with my studying in the UK, was enough to spark a debate about whether the Windsors cost the British tax payer money. Another time, a debate about the risks of quantitative easing turned into a blog post about financial bubbles. Bitcoin, global youth unemployment and the possible decline of the oil supermajors presented yet more opportunities to contribute to the blog.

I had a great time at the Wilson Center, and I am very much looking forward to going back to DC soon. Unfortunately, work permits for recent foreign graduates are hard to come by these days and it seems that one can greatly benefit from further education and some private sector exposure before joining a think tank in a full-time position. For now, I am grateful that I had the opportunity to experience the workings of the political Washington, and recommend the experience to anyone who is reconsidering work in the public sector on the basis of thinking about the mysterious ways of the Brussels apparatus.



Oxford at war

BY AOIFE O'GORMAN (2012)

As this year's Balliol-Bodley Scholar, I was lucky enough to be sent off to the Bodleian Library Special Manuscripts Room, where I was instructed to make myself useful by helping to curate the library's exhibition commemorating the centenary of the First World War: *The Great War: Personal Stories From Downing Street to the Trenches* (12 June to 2 November 2014).

This was a wonderful opportunity for a historian of the First World War, both in terms of my thesis and in the general giddy (nerdy) joy of getting to work on something which wouldn't necessarily come up in the course of my research. Though a historian is used to working with old documents, I for one still find the mere fact of holding a Christmas card from the trenches terribly exciting and cannot help feeling awe at the thought that a scrap of paper – a relic of one of the most devastating conflicts of the last century – has not only survived but is sitting in my hands (or rather on a special stand, having been placed there incredibly gingerly).

A paper detailing my findings will be a component of the website accompanying the exhibition. As ever with research, the end result deviated a good deal from the original plan, and so the paper will focus not on Oxonians in the war but on Oxford's war. I began with the papers of Lord Bryce, Head of the Committee investigating reports of German atrocities during the invasion of Belgium, and subsequently examined records from the Oxford Belgian Refugee Committee. Both sets of documents highlight just how involved Oxford was in the war effort, be it in the prominent positions of her graduates, or in the efforts of the town to take in those directly affected by the devastations of the war.

Of greater interest for those with a Balliol connection, however, are the records of Balliol's Master from 1916 to 1924, A L Smith, who was an historian with a strong connection to the Workers' Educational Association. His notes reveal his initial concern that the general public should be roused to support the war effort. In the early days of the war, he saw the conflict as 'a magnificent educational opportunity', shocking even the most uninterested observer of political life into contemplation of the issues involved. As the war continued, he monitored the changing sentiments of the working classes, and of the groups which had previously been outspoken in their opposition to the war. He himself was determined to 'do his bit', and gave a

number of lectures (including a series at Rugby School) on the causes of the war, the duties of the citizen, and the dangers of German militarism.

Equally fascinating are the Balliol scrapbooks, compiled by Hilda Pickard-Cambridge, the wife of a Balliol Fellow. Here we find Christmas cards from the trenches, pamphlets from the Front and, equally interesting, newspaper cuttings, photos and letters which describe an Oxford that had given itself over to the war effort. All the colleges remained open (even those with fewer than six undergraduates), some gave buildings to refugees,

some converted space for hospital use, and a number of departments devoted their efforts to furthering the British war machine. Air raid warnings appear alongside reports on the visit of Italian professors to the University, ration books with concerns that the opening of the University Golf Club to officers on Sundays will set a dangerous precedent for peace-time play.

Balliol housed 'A' Company of the 6th Officer Cadet Battalion, and their troop magazine conjures up a college still echoing to the laughter of young men stealing mulberries from the Garden Quad and teasing their tutors, although now they are clad in khaki instead of gowns, and the tutors are teaching the correct way to dig a trench, not how to decipher the intricacies of Homeric Greek. Sports results show that the cadets enthusiastically embraced the collegiate lifestyle, fielding teams for rowing, cricket and tennis; and photos of and articles about them with the undergraduates and academics of Balliol highlight the degree to which they succeeded in integrating.

On a more sombre note, the scrapbooks also contain letters from the relatives of Balliol men who died – who were to be included in the War Memorial now on Balliol's Chapel door (left: first panel). Heartbreaking in their too-brief descriptions of the careers of those who died, the letters unfailingly mention the Balliol spirit and the Balliol tradition to which their sons were proud to belong. On the centenary of the war, we can say that Balliol is proud to call them her own.



Ian Taylor

Heartbreaking
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Balliol Boys' Club

BY ANNA SANDER (ARCHIVIST AND CURATOR OF MANUSCRIPTS)

During the 2014–2018 commemorations of the First World War, a number of WWI-related exhibitions will be held at Balliol's Historic Collections Centre at St Cross. The first of these will be based on the Balliol Boys' Club collection held in the College archives.

The Balliol Boys' Club was formed in early 1907 as a result of changing attitudes in the College – driven especially by A L Smith, soon to become Master – towards social responsibility and widening access to education. The aim was to provide healthy, vigorous activity for boys from underprivileged areas of Oxford; Balliol's club was based in St Ebbe's and offered boxing, football and summer camps. Such boys' clubs – a number of colleges and public schools ran similar enterprises – fitted with emerging ideas about social action and youth activities, exemplified most famously by Robert Baden-Powell's Scouting movement. As it was run by College undergraduates for local boys, the Club brought town and gown together, and its strong and lasting esprit de corps was to play an important role in the wartime experience of many of its old members. The Club flourished again after the war, and its future was assured by the gift of a new clubhouse and funds in memory of one of its leading lights from the College, T E K Rae (1907), who was killed in 1915.

The Club was wound up when the St Ebbe's area was redeveloped c.1970, but there is still an active old members' association and we hope friends and former members of the Club and their families will be interested in visiting the exhibition. I hope it will be an opportunity for further mutual sharing of information, and bring more Club memorabilia and reminiscences to augment Balliol's collection.

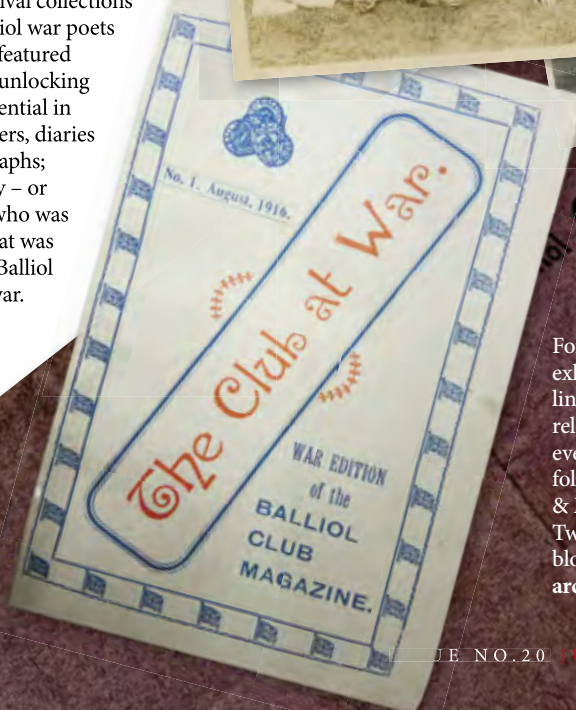
The Club's own records survive fairly well right from the early days, and the exhibition will include: minutes of meetings, which are usually in junior members' handwriting; log books recording attendance and activities, featuring daily notes from summer camps; newspaper cuttings; photographs; accounts; and numbers of the Club magazine, among them *The Club at War*; its own trench magazine, which circulated from 1916 to 1919. Balliol also has a good selection of interesting ephemera from the Club, including award certificates, trophies, cricket caps, badges and more photographs. Central to the exhibition will be the Boys' Club war memorial board, listing the Club members who fell, Oxford boys and Balliol men together. Visitors will be able to browse contextual material such as the College's War Memorial volumes, contemporary numbers of *Punch*, the *College Record* and a selection of enlargements of photographs from Francis Fortescue Urquhart's photo albums of the period.

For the exhibition, the physical condition of the whole Boys' Club collection will be improved by conservation repair and new packaging where necessary, and the collection's catalogue will also be revised.

The exhibition is to be mounted physically in St Cross for only a few weeks, but it will have a virtual 'afterlife' online. Indeed, the online exhibition will be bigger than the 'real' one, as it will not be subject to the same restrictions of display space. Balliol's full set of *The Club at War* has already been digitised and can be viewed at www.flickr.com/photos/balliolarchivist/sets/72157637160461386/. These and other images will form the backbone of the online exhibition. Because they will present whole series of items rather than extracts, they will also greatly increase access to the information in the collection, providing new, or at least newly accessible, source material for future research.

A preview of the exhibition will be in place in time for the Oxford Open Doors weekend, 13–14 September; opening hours for the full exhibition later in September will be announced later in the year. A complete list of Balliol Boys' Club holdings in the College archives can be viewed at <http://balliolarchivist.wordpress.com/2012/05/21/faq-balliol-boys-club/>. More information about the history of the Club is available in John Jones's history of the College (see page 13) and in *A History of the Balliol Boys' Club 1907–1971* by Cyril Bailey, updated by John Roughley (OUP, 1995).

Future subjects for WWI-related talks and displays from Balliol's archival collections include: Balliol war poets and poetry; featured individuals; unlocking research potential in personal letters, diaries and photographs; and the story – or stories – of who was here and what was going on in Balliol during the war.



For information about exhibition dates and links to other WWI-related exhibitions and events in Oxford, please follow Balliol Archives & Manuscripts on Twitter, Facebook, Flickr, blog and the website: see archives.balliol.ox.ac.uk.

50 years of University Challenge

Fifty years (and more) since *University Challenge* was first aired on ITV, we look back at Balliol's participation in the programme.

From Edward Mortimer's recollections (right) – he and Simon Wood (right) were members of two of the College's more successful teams – it seems that in the early days selecting a team was a somewhat arbitrary process. In 1970, Jonathan Moynihan says, the JCR 'passed a binding motion (proposed, very self-servingly, by me) that the team be chosen on the basis of the four with the longest hair. The motion was hard fought and had to go to several votes to make it more binding... And then those with the power didn't implement it anyway: the team that year had the very short-haired John Palmer (1966).' In Chris Dunabin's time, 1971, it was 'some self-appointed person who had been in the team the previous year who took the lead in selecting each year's team'. In 1975 the team was chosen by a proper mock heat, compèred by John O'Reilly (1974).

Of course many a Balliol team entered and didn't make it to the actual programme. But Jamie Lee, who did, recalls: 'The rigours of the selection process were nothing compared to the assessment of our clothing for the programme: we each had to bring three outfits, with various prohibitions on logos, stripes and checks'; he also describes (in



Floreat Domus 2005) a session in make-up as 'very traumatic for the boys'. And that was even before the questions and all the tension they entailed – as when the 1975/1976 team lost to King's College, London. Ross Macdonald wrote in his diary: 'Though we beat them in the dress rehearsal they beat us in the actual television game by 285 to 230 – nevertheless, a close game with the lead constantly changing hands, and with the result only finally decided when King's pulled away in the last two minutes.'

In the first series the prize was a first edition of Dr Johnson's dictionary (as David Wickham recalls in *Floreat Domus* 2005). Things were different by Simon Walker's day, 1974: 'We were allowed to determine our own prize up to a certain value and I remember trying unsuccessfully to persuade my team mates that we should commission a painting of Roy Jenkins if we won: they decided it would be a huge aquarium for the JCR.' But, alas, there has been no winners' prize for Balliol yet: the Challenge remains exactly that.



Balliol's University Challenge teams

University Challenge was aired on ITV from 1962 to 1987, presented by quiz master Bamber Gascoigne, and then, after the BBC revived the programme, from 1994 with Jeremy Paxman as quiz master. With the help of those who kindly sent in their recollections and photographs, we have compiled as best we can this list of Balliol teams which appeared on the programme and how they fared, where known. Information is scarce for the 1962–1987 years and some of the details are drawn from memory. The Editor would be delighted to hear from anyone with more information or who can set the record straight.

1962/1963

Edward Mortimer (1962), David Wickham (1961), Timothy Ades (1960) and Oliver James (1961) (captain); reserve Guy Brown (1962)
Lost to Leicester in the final round

1971

Nigel Thomas (1968), Chris Dunabin (1968), Ken Grimshaw (1969), Richard Jenkyns (1967); reserve Roger Harrison (1968)
Beaten in the third round by Sidney Sussex, Cambridge

1973/1974

Simon Walker (1971), Jonathan Kay (1970), [?] Williamson and Ralph [?]; reserve Simon Jones (1971)
Lost to Trinity College, Cambridge, in the final round

1975/1976

Oliver Weindling (1974), David Gunner (1974), Ross Macdonald (1974) (captain), Philip Brace (1974)
Runners-up

University Challenge 1962/1963

BY EDWARD MORTIMER (1962)

The President of the JCR, Hans Sluga (1960), put up a notice saying that Balliol had been asked to enter a team for a new TV quiz contest. I was in my first year as an undergraduate, and must have been a good deal more self-confident then than I am now, because I approached him and expressed interest. As I remember it, only one other person did so – David Wickham. The other two members of the team were friends of Hans's whom he recruited: our captain, Oliver James, and Tim Ades. Later we found out that other teams had been selected by elaborate competitive processes; but we were Balliol after all, and 'effortless superiority' was our watchword.

The programmes were recorded at Granada TV's studios in Manchester. So as not to keep bringing us back there, they recorded three programmes at a time, and we were put up in a

hotel, which at our age was quite exciting. One evening we visited a nightclub in Salford, the Whisky-a-go-go. It was rather disappointing. The only thing I remember is the embarrassment of having to change my trousers in the back of Oliver's mini outside the club – I can't remember why. Probably they didn't admit people wearing jeans.

The question master, Bamber Gascoigne, was very suave and friendly, and told quite good jokes. We were surprised by our success. I think David was the one who answered most questions, but Tim also did well: as a classicist he knew most of the classical and literary ones, but his knowledge of Greek also enabled him to answer many of the maths and science ones, such as 'How many faces has an eikosihedron?' (Easy when you know that in Greek *eikosi* means 20 and *hedron* means a face or surface.) The only times

I remember pressing my buzzer for the 'starter for ten' were for the question 'In which academic discipline is Paul Tillich famous?' (answer: theology – my dad was a bishop), and when I recognised the theme music from *The Big Country*, one of my favourite films (but not, as Oliver claimed later, 'the only film Edward had ever seen').

On one occasion, when we'd been recording during the vacation, I hitchhiked home from Manchester to Exeter and was picked up by Frank Kermode, the famous English scholar from Cambridge. It's hard to imagine such a thing happening now; in fact I don't know when I last saw a hitchhiker on an English main road, let alone picked one up.

We got some fan mail – I even had a drink in London with one promising-sounding young lady, but it went no further. I also got a stern letter from one viewer telling

me not to keep slurping from the glass of water Granada provided, which I guess I must have been doing out of nervousness.

We got to the final, but were defeated by Leicester. One of the Leicester team was so quick on the starters for ten that we almost thought he must be psychic. Bamber would say, 'Is Edinburgh east . . .', and without waiting for the rest of the question he would come back with 'It's west of Bristol.' Or again 'Which phrase, which originated as a typing exercise . . .', and he answered, 'Now is the time for all good men to come to the aid of the party.' (Bamber told us afterwards, 'I thought I'd got him that time, because the question went on "would make a good slogan for any political party", and, not having heard that, he was bound to say "The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog." But no: he got it right!')

Still, even as runners-up we each got a copy of the largest one-volume *Oxford English Dictionary*, signed by the legendary founder and CEO of Granada, Sidney Bernstein. Mine is still a prized and much used possession.

University Challenge 2011/2012

BY SIMON WOOD (2008)

It's hard to remember anything from the actual matches we played. Perhaps that's because we were so focused on tapping into whatever combination of memory and intuition it takes to find the right answers that there was no time to take in what was going on around us. But I can very clearly remember being in the canteen before the first

match, when Jeremy Kyle pushed in front of me in the lunch queue (although it's shown on the BBC, *University Challenge* is filmed by ITV). And I remember when the cast of *Coronation Street* came in: it was odd to see those familiar faces as real people.

I also remember getting my first question right and feeling a great

weight slipping from my shoulders: I had made some contribution, some attempt to justify my place on the team. I can remember when the gong went after that first match: I had been so intent that I hadn't glanced at the scores for five or ten minutes, and when I looked again they were very close, but we had clinched it by five points. And I

remember that after we lost the match that knocked us out, Jeremy Paxman, the quiz master, came into the green room to have a beer with us, but there was no bottle opener, so Andrew Whitby used another bottle to do it and for once Paxman wasn't scathing.

But although I can't otherwise remember much, whenever I hear the theme music it sends a shiver up my spine, a Pavlovian reaction to cameras rolling, to the knowledge that everything you say and do is being recorded, and that anything you say, right or wrong, inspired or idiotic, will be seen in homes across the country.

1978/1979 (main photo)

Graham Fife (1978), Christopher Taylor (1977), Robert Reed (1978, Visitor), Jim Hankinson (1976)
Lost to University of Wales Institute of Science and Technology in the quarter-finals

1998/1999

Nicholas Hutchings (1995), Athar Yawar (1994), [?] Hughes, one other.
Defeated in the first round

2000/2001

Saul Lipetz (1998), Helena Bayley (1998, now Hawthorn), Mark Strathdene (1994), [?] Clark
Reached the quarter-finals

2004/2005 (opposite above)

Marshall Steinbaum (2002), Jen O'Donnell (2003), Jamie Lee (2002), Peter Baker (2000)
Reached the semi-finals

2010/2011

Oliver Murphy (2008), Kieran Hodgson (2006), Michael Slater (2007) (captain), Marine Debray (2008); reserve James Kirby (2007)
Lost to Queens' College, Cambridge, in the first round

2011/2012

Liam Shaw (2009), Andrew Whitby (2007), Simon Wood (2008), James Kirby (2007); reserve Tom Arnold (2007)
In the quarter-finals lost to Pembroke, Cambridge, beat Homerton, Cambridge, and made it to the top six before being beaten by UCL

2013/2014

George Corfield (2011), Michael Bennett (2012), Amy Vickers (2010), Robin Edds (2012)
Lost to Peterhouse, Cambridge, in the first round

Rare breeds

BY ANNE ASKWITH

Of all the careers and interests Balliol Old Members have pursued over the years, one suspects there are not many who have gone into animal breeding. But *Floreat Domus* has found two who have: Aidan Hartley (1984), who, when he is not working as a journalist, 'often in challenging places', rears pedigree Boran cattle in Kenya; and Andrew Lavender (1987), who, alongside his day job, rears rare breed pigs in the Mâconnais hills in southern Burgundy.

Beautiful pork from beautiful pigs

Escaping to rural France to run a farm sounds like a pipe dream. But for Andrew – who used to live in Worcestershire – 'All the planets seemed to align for once: we needed to find a new home with outbuildings so that Sarita [his wife] could stop paying rent for her glass art studio; we were moving our younger daughter's school and both the older ones were boarding; I was negotiating a change in job. All the things that normally stop a family of five making a big move were open to change at the same time, so we took the plunge.' Less than two months after they had dreamt up the plan, they had signed up to a house and to a job change that allowed Andrew to work in France.

The house came with 'the best part of 3 hectares of land' and, needing to do something with it, they decided to breed pigs. They had stopped eating factory-farmed meat and were finding it expensive to feed a family of five at the local organic butcher's, as well as impossible to find decent English-style bacon; so, 'out of desperation for a good bacon roll of a morning', they opted to make bacon themselves. They chose rare breeds 'because we needed rustic pigs

that could live outdoors and look after themselves as much as possible, and we wanted breeds that were not the product of intensive farming practices'. They went on a family weekend course – 'One day pig keeping, one day butchering, and homeward bound with three piglets in the boot of the car' – and now have four English breeds: Berkshire, Gloucester Old Spot, Middle White and Tamworth.

'The meat tastes out of this world compared to factory-farmed pork,' Andrew says; and as they had 'way more' pork, ham, bacon and sausages than they could eat, they now sell it under their brand name Liberty Pig. Using traditional, humane farming methods is the primary driver for them, but the quality of the pork 'sure does help the economics': people buy the meat 'because they know it is reared ethically and tastes amazing'.

Keeping pigs is hard work. Something always needs doing, from topping up straw for new-born piglets to 'having a good old study of a sow's vulva to work out what stage of her three-weekly heat cycle she's at'. There are the 4.00am trips to the abattoir, afternoons in an eight-degree cold room making sausages, having to take water to the site. 'Anyone who has seen the film *Jean de Florette* will know what that does to a city boy deciding to rear animals on a hillside with no water!'

And then there's the fencing. The farm is in Mâcon Cruizille wine-growing country, so Andrew mustn't let the pigs get out into neighbouring vineyards; and with wild boar hunting 'as popular locally as it is in the Asterix and Obelix books' he needs fences to keep wild boars away from his sows. But the land is so rocky 'that a normal posthole borer won't cut the mustard at all. All the fence posts are put in by hand with a drill, iron bar and a selection of sledge hammers.'

► Middle White x Berkshire piglets

► Boran cattle grazing at Aidan Hartley's farm at Laikipia, Kenya

'The meat tastes out of this world compared to factory-farmed pork.'

► Andrew Lavender and Suzie, a Gloucester Old Spot

► Boran bull



Sarita Lavender



The best beef breed in Africa

In contrast, Aidan Hartley's cattle graze freely on the open range: 'Get on a horse at our house and you could ride to Ethiopia and never meet a fence.' Aidan lives on 2,500-acre farm in Laikipia, the plateau north of Mount Kenya that falls away into the Rift Valley, which he first saw as a boy while travelling with his father. 'I remember a red dirt track cut through wilderness and in front of us a bull giraffe, all horns and dappled flanks, galloping away into the wait-a-bit thorn groves white with scented blossom. I fell head over heels in love with the place. The road to home rises up on to high plains that look out over the land towards Mount Kenya and when I see that my heart sings.'

Aidan worked on a Laikipia farm during his gap year before going up to Balliol 'and already my compass had found true north'. After Oxford (and then the School of Oriental and African Studies) he returned to the continent, but while working as a foreign correspondent for Reuters and newspapers he only ever saw the plateau from aircraft. Then in 2004 he and his wife, Claire, had the chance to buy some virgin bush. They lived in a tent for two years and built a house from mud, local stone and thatch. 'Our aim has always been to conserve the wildlife, the grasslands and forest, but Kenya is a poor country where the land must produce food, so we bought in livestock. That's how our Boran stud began.'

Boran cattle, Aidan explains, are probably the best indigenous beef and dual-purpose breed in Africa:

‘The Boran is a Zebu breed (*Bos indicus*) that originated from the Somalis, Oromo and Boran people of the Liban plateau in southern Ethiopia. For 1,000 years they honed the genetics of Boran-type cattle, which commercial ranchers adapted to modern requirements. Early European ranchers bought them from Somali traders and bred out weaknesses, and before the Great War Shorthorn bulls from England were imported to improve the Boran Zebu type for dairy. For beef, the ranchers left them mainly as pure Borans, working to better their natural qualities: hardiness, heavy weight gain, docility, fertility.’

For Aidan and Claire, the objective is beef. After a decade of investing in top-quality genetics, they have a breeding herd of around 80 cows, and Aidan hopes to show their first cattle at the Livestock Breeders Show in Nairobi in 2015.



‘Our ultimate aim is to rear pedigree Boran cattle of superior genetics to improve the national herd in Kenya and for export to countries around Africa, particularly post-conflict economies that aim to up their ranching with the special qualities of the Boran. I see our mission as one of providing food for the growing African market which, as the middle classes grow, wants to buy more beef. This is all part of the miracle sweeping our continent, in which Africa's economic growth is the Next Big Thing.’

But, Aidan says, 'You don't ranch cattle for an easy life or that absurd notion of "profit". Every day is a drama.' Laikipia has a healthy population of predators – lion, hyena, wild hunting dog, cheetah, leopard – so all livestock are brought into a night enclosure of thorn or dry stone walls, called a *boma*. 'I've had a cow devoured by lion on the croquet lawn in front of the house, where I had put her to convalesce, and recently a leopard leapt into the *boma* at midnight and consumed a calf minutes after it was born, attracted I suppose by the scent of blood.'

The biggest problem is cattle rustling. 'Samburu youths come at us like border reivers and it's a cultural practice that has gone toxic with the appearance of the AK-47 semi-automatic rifle.' Once a rustler ambushed Aidan's vehicle, putting several bullets into the metal a few feet in front of him. With lack of education being a big problem, Aidan aims to build a primary school for local children near the farm. 'I am no starry-eyed philanthropist: I'm hoping that these kids will opt to become brain surgeons and rocket scientists when they grow up instead of raiding my cattle!'

A great feeling

But if breeding animals is challenging, in Kenya or in Burgundy, both men speak of the rewards. Andrew's are 'the taste of a plate of home-reared, home-cured bacon or roast pork and the great feeling of being outside, connected to the animals and rearing them well.' Aidan appreciates the outdoors and the company of animals too: together with the hard labour that life on a ranch involves, they are a solace to him. He has paid for the farm by continuing to work as a journalist and making documentaries for Channel 4 television in Mongolia, Yemen, the Nuba Mountains, Somalia, Colombia and other places. It has been 'wonderfully interesting', but

there have been times when he has been 'a bit worn out by conflict and crisis'. At such times going back to the farm – 'switch off the phone, dip cattle, dose sheep, weed vegetables, chew fat with shepherds, walk in the heat' – is an important part of his cure.

Do their lives now have anything to do with having been at Balliol? 'Intellectually Balliol prepared me for the road in Africa as a correspondent, where I had to tackle big questions in life,' says Aidan, and he thinks the intellectual journey he and Claire made at Oxford as English students helps sustain them in their life in a quiet place that is far away from many of their friends. Andrew: 'Er, not at all – that I can think of, at least!'

Aidan Hartley writes about his farm in his 'Wild Life' column for *The Spectator*: see www.spectator.co.uk/life/wild-life. You can read more about Andrew and Sarita Lavender's pigs at www.libertypig.com.

A life in the law

BY TOM LOWENTHAL (2010)

Sir Michael Burton (1965) is a High Court judge, and has recently been appointed to the presidency of the Investigatory Powers Tribunal (IPT). *Floreat Domus* caught up with him, to ask about his role, his career in the law, and the Tribunal generally.



The Tribunal is responsible for hearing complaints, made by ordinary citizens, about allegedly unlawful state surveillance. With revelations about the nature and extent of government 'snooping' garnering significant controversy recently, this has become a politically very contentious area, and Sir Michael presides over a judicial tribunal which is charged to ensure the lawfulness of this surveillance.

TL: What motivated you to choose a career in law?

MB: I won a scholarship to Balliol to read Classics, which enabled me to have four years at Balliol, and, since Classics Mods then consisted entirely of Latin and Greek language and literature and really felt like the culmination of the study of Classics, to read Law after Mods instead of continuing with Greats. My father, a barrister in Manchester, was a QC for a year before being killed in the Harrow train crash in 1952, and so my mother had always been keen that I should consider a career in law; but I would not have been incentivised to do so without the inspirational teaching of the Balliol law tutors, Don Harris and Neil McCormick. While a young barrister I also had the privilege of being a lecturer in law at Balliol for some three years, teaching on Friday nights and Saturday mornings.

TL: Do you look back on your time at Balliol fondly?

MB: I look back to my time at Balliol with enormous pleasure. It was and is the most stimulating of educational establishments, laced with the additional and enticing opportunities of politics, student administration, drama, debating and socialising.

TL: Do you find the work on the Tribunal interesting? Is there anything you find especially challenging about it?

MB: Much of the work on the IPT is on paper, dealing with and sifting out the large number of applications which can be categorised as 'frivolous and vexatious', i.e. without any arguable foundation, and then making enquiries and resolving issues. The hearings themselves, of which there have only been an average of about two per year, most of which are published on our website, are fascinating, involving the complex interplay between the requirements of confidentiality and secrecy – i.e. in matters relating to national security and the prevention of crime – and of natural justice. The normal need for both sides to have full opportunity to understand each other's cases and see each other's documents, such as is intrinsic to ordinary litigation, has to be balanced and compromised. The Act itself (the Regulation of Investigatory Powers Act 2000 or 'RIPA') is complex, and always throws up knotty questions of law.

TL: Could you explain the nature of your role when hearing complaints? Is it more judicial, or investigative?

MB: All decisions on paper are made by two members, and I am only one of nine, the President and Vice-President being full-time senior judges and the other seven being senior or retired lawyers, all qualifying for the description 'great and good', including, until his recent retirement, another Balliol man, Peter Scott QC [1956]. Most complaints or claims to the IPT which fall to be investigated are resolved on paper without a hearing, and all respondents are under a statutory duty to supply any information the IPT requires, and indeed to permit members of the IPT to inspect all their files, including the most secret. When there is a hearing, our role is entirely judicial, and we are required to resolve matters as if we were a court of judicial review, i.e. similarly to the Administrative Court.

At present there are claims lodged with the IPT by organisations which allege, relying on the publications of the alleged disclosures by Mr Snowden, that the Security Services have acted unlawfully, supported by pleadings which run to many pages, and these will need to be resolved carefully after exhaustive investigation of, and disclosure by, the Security Services, by hearings, no doubt partly in private but so far as possible in public.

The normal need for both sides to have full opportunity to understand each other's cases and see each other's documents ... has to be balanced and compromised.

TL: The Tribunal is awash with vexatious claims. Does this impact on the Tribunal's legitimate work at all?

MB: I do not find that the substantial number of hopeless cases is a problem. Each of them is read by two members, and sometimes what appears to be without foundation might just suggest a glimmer of something worth investigating. The IPT is under a duty to investigate all claims, except those that it is satisfied are frivolous and vexatious, but it is not overly a burden on the Tribunal, and the burden is a price worth paying for leaving access to the Tribunal fully available. There may be disadvantages about the Tribunal's degree of secrecy, but there are great advantages to those who wish to complain to it that, unlike in respect of High Court claims where an arguable case is required before a claimant can issue a claim form, the IPT will act on the basis simply of reasonable suspicion.

TL: The Tribunal is exceptionally secretive in its rulings, with most cases receiving 'no determination'. Do you think the present arrangements strike the right balance between openness and security?

MB: Apart from those claims which are rejected because they are without foundation, or out of time (there is a *prima facie* time limit of one year, which can be extended for good reason) or outside the Tribunal's jurisdiction, all cases which are investigated and rejected must by statute be given the same response: 'no determination'. This is because of the well-known concept of NCND (neither confirm nor deny). If the Tribunal said to one applicant that he or she has nothing to worry about because the Tribunal is satisfied there has been no surveillance, while to another applicant the Tribunal gave a different answer, then it would be obvious in the latter case that

there had been surveillance but that it was justified. It is important that no inferences can be drawn from the manner of the answer. If of course the complaint is upheld, then full reasons (subject to the requirements of national security) can be given. The Tribunal has very much tempered the effect of the 'no determination' principle by holding hearings on *assumed facts* so as to resolve questions of law. In that case the IPT has ruled that it can, and should, give detailed reasons, which are published, sometimes anonymising the parties, on its website, and in open judgements delivered to the parties and capable of

being reported. There was a rule which required all hearings to be in private, but the IPT in 2003 declared that this rule was unlawful, and that we ought to hold hearings in public so far as we can. Our determination to do as much as possible in public hopefully attempts to strike the balance between openness and security.

TL: Do you feel that the Security Services, the police, and the other subjects of your investigations cooperate willingly, or at all?

MB: I have no doubt that the introduction of RIPA in 2000 was salutary, imposed a discipline upon the Security Services and, in so far as it requires warrants and authorities to be given prior to any intrusive conduct, is not regarded by them as unwelcome. All those who are the recipients of enquiries by the Tribunal resulting from complaints to it are statutorily obliged to cooperate, to provide any documents requested and to allow inspection of their files. The Tribunal has never been denied any such access.

TL: What are the advantages of review of state surveillance in the IPT, as opposed to judicial review in the High Court?

MB: Any Human Rights claim against the Security Services, and any claims alleging covert surveillance or interception against the police and other similar authorities *must* be brought to the Tribunal, which has exclusive jurisdiction. Claims against the Security Services for damages for tortious acts can be and have been brought in the High Court, but before the Justice and Security Act 2013, which allows 'Closed Material Procedures' to be used in the High Court in appropriate circumstances, the government found it difficult to defend claims where they were reluctant to disclose documents in open court. The balance at the end of the day is not for me to question but

for Parliament.

However, it seems to me that there are advantages in the IPT for claimants: (i) they are able to issue proceedings on the basis of reasonable suspicion rather than provable claim, leaving it to the Tribunal to carry out further investigations; (ii) they themselves can retain confidentiality and anonymity; (iii) there is no risk of a costs order. The real difference is that litigants have to put a degree of trust in the Tribunal's independence and perspicacity.

TL: The Tribunal's members rarely give interviews or publicise the work they do. Is there a reason for this? Do you feel that most people are aware of the avenue of redress offered by the IPT?

MB: I am the first President to have given an interview (Radio 4's *Law in Action*), but we do have a website and there is a published report freely available. I do not think it is for us to go out and drum up business, but I believe that anyone who thinks

he or she is being the subject of covert surveillance or interception can easily discover our existence.

TL: Have you any regrets, looking back on your career?

MB: I do regret not being able to have enough time with my wife and family when I was a busy QC.

TL: Is there any message you would like to give aspiring lawyers at Balliol?

MB: Work hard, take up every single opportunity you are given and keep a life outside the law!

Litigants have to put a degree of trust in the Tribunal's independence and perspicacity.

Global Balliol: North America

In our series of articles about Balliol alumni working around the world, Oliver Franklin (1967) and Susanna Mierau (2000) talk to *Floreat Domus* about working and living in North America.



Oliver St Clair Franklin, OBE Vice Chairman of Electronic Ink, Philadelphia



Please describe your career since you left Balliol

When I came down from Balliol the US was in flames. Martin Luther King had been assassinated, the protest against US involvement in Vietnam was growing and every assumption the society had was being questioned. So I did what anyone of my generation would do: I threw myself into grass roots politics in Baltimore, my home town. I worked for the Governor of Maryland, wrote for the local newspaper and made a nuisance of myself to move the 'process forward'. My girlfriend was in Philadelphia and as my phone bill was larger than my rent, I eventually moved there. After a few weeks of seeking employment I leaned on the Balliol network. Thomas Hodgkin (Fellow 1945–1952 and 1966), my major tutor, knew the President of the University of Pennsylvania and put in a 'quiet word'. I landed a position as one of the President's assistants to develop programmes to bring a more diversified audience on to the campus. One of the projects we developed was a Black film festival, which eventually went national. Four years later I left to produce films. Then on a whim I got involved in a mayoral campaign, and the candidate won and appointed me the Cultural

Commissioner and Chief of Protocol. This was ideal, as it involved artists, cultural policy and a good deal of international diplomacy; most of all, it was about ideas. I enjoyed the intensity and the politics.

After five years, I entered the investment business, starting as a lowly analyst with a local firm and working my way to a Senior Vice Presidency at Dreyfus Corporation and finally at Fidelity Investments. When Mandela was released from prison, Fidelity asked me out to South Africa for an investment assessment. I thought besides selling Fidelity mutual funds, we should offer an African fund and when that proposal was declined I, along with several colleagues, founded the first US mutual fund to invest in the Johannesburg Stock Exchange and several other African exchanges. I lived two weeks in Cape Town and two weeks in Philadelphia, as my girlfriend was now my wife and we had a son. The firm did well and again the Balliol network was very powerful in southern Africa. After we sold the firm I became Chief Exec of the International House, a residential and cultural facility for international students studying in Philadelphia. This was a different experience, a charity with all the various aspects of fundraising, but I enjoyed it so much that I stayed for five years.

What does your current position involve and what do you enjoy about it?

I am now the Vice Chairman of Electronic Ink (ofranklin@electronicink.com), a business design firm. Companies spend millions on their technology hardware and applications and rarely realise that the purpose of these tools is to change human behaviour to meet business goals; business processes are represented as boxes and arrows and companies forget that there are human beings in those boxes. We focus on the human aspect of technology and discover whole ranges of opportunities and risks that come forward.

I talk to CEOs about a process that is not in their budget and a product they've never bought before. But once we start working you can see the light bulbs going on above their heads as they discover another way of looking at their business.

How have you come to be based in North America?

My family has been in North America about 320 years, but half of that time as enslaved Africans in Virginia.

What do you love about where you live?

Philadelphia is a very cosmopolitan, historically focused city with all the challenges of a modern American city and, being situated between New York and Washington, DC, easily accessible to the rest of the world.

Is there anything you miss about the UK?

I am very fortunate: besides being the Honorary British Consul, I manage our firm's London office and I'm in London quite frequently. I attended the 750th gala, which was a peak experience, and I continue to watch with fascination the Oxbridge front benches in Parliament.

Would you recommend life in North America?

I have a Nigerian friend who lives in China. His children were born there and speak Mandarin. When his eldest daughter turned 18 and applied for Chinese citizenship, it was refused on the grounds that she was not Chinese. In the US over half of all of the internet millionaires are foreign born. Even with our debates on immigration policy, we're actually a welcoming society. I am not saying that the US is the best country in the world – Balliol's JCR changed my thinking on that idea – but with a black family in the White House we are ever changing.



Susanna Mierau

Postdoctoral researcher at Boston Children's Hospital, Massachusetts, and neurologist, MGH Lurie Center for Autism



Please describe your career since you left Balliol

After finishing my DPhil in neuroscience in the Physiology Department at Oxford, I began my medical studies at Harvard. I completed my medical internship in Wichita, Kansas, where I grew up, at the University of Kansas School of Medicine and my neurology residency back in Boston at the Massachusetts General Hospital (MGH), Brigham & Women's Hospital and Harvard Medical School. For the last two years, I have combined my neuroscience and neurology backgrounds, as a postdoctoral researcher at Boston Children's Hospital investigating the neurobiological basis of autism, and as a neurologist at the MGH speciality clinic for children and adults with autism.

What does your current position involve and what do you enjoy about it?

I spend most of my time in the laboratory studying the neurobiology of autism and related disorders that affect brain development. More specifically, I investigate how the mutation identified in Rett syndrome, a disorder with autistic features,

alters the connections between neurons in the developing brain. Using techniques I learned as a DPhil student, I am able to record electrical activity from living brain cells. I also teach neuroanatomy and a course entitled the 'Neurobiology of Disease' at the medical school. Two days per month, I see children and adults with autism at the MGH speciality clinic.

I am fascinated by how we learn and how this process occurs on the cellular level. My job allows me not only to explore fundamental scientific questions about brain function but also to apply that knowledge to address neurological disorders. This is both enjoyable and challenging. Working directly with patients and families, I am able to help them understand and cope with the symptoms; however, we currently do not have any treatments that will 'cure' or reverse the regression of social, language or cognitive skills that occurs in some of these disorders. I am hopeful that the translational research we work on in the laboratory will eventually lead to new drug therapies.

What do you love about where you live?

Boston is an incredibly exciting hub for neuroscience research and neurological clinical care. I deeply appreciate the opportunities I have had to train here (I was at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology before I went to Oxford) and to work with wonderful colleagues. I live on the Harvard undergraduate campus as an academic adviser at one of the 12 residential communities. The 'house' system at Harvard was modelled, in part, on the Oxbridge colleges. Here 400 students live together with 24 graduate students (or young professionals like me) and the Masters (two faculty members). Eating together in the dining hall with students and faculty members from so many different academic fields reminds me fondly of times at Balliol and Holywell Manor.

There is a rich calendar of intellectual (and not so intellectual!) events in the JCR and SCR. Although it is only 10 minutes by subway from the hubbub of Boston's city centre, Cambridge (Massachusetts), around the Harvard campus, offers a leafy green oasis with many cultural and culinary options. In summer, I enjoy sailing on the Charles River (above) from the boathouse at MIT, my alma mater. In winter, I am particularly fond of the Museum of Fine Arts, the Boston Ballet and the Boston Symphony Orchestra.

Is there anything you miss about the UK?

There is something so truly special about the intellectual community at Oxford. The friendships I formed at Balliol, and in the wider University, continue to grow and enrich my life. At Oxford, it always felt as if there were more time for engaging with one another, and the college system structurally facilitated that by bringing people from many different fields and backgrounds together for daily discussion over dinner or other formal (or informal) events. I returned to the UK in my final year of medical school to do a clinical rotation at the National Hospital for Neurology and Neurosurgery in Queen Square in London. I was so impressed by the collegiality and high level of clinical specialty care that I could see an ideal career working (and living) in Oxford as a researcher and serving as a neurology consultant at Queen Square.

Would you recommend life in North America?

Yes! There are so many opportunities in the US and Canada. Here in Boston, there is a vibrant intellectual and cultural scene and all that big city life has to offer. I am also particularly fond of my home in Wichita, where the pace of life is less pressured, leaving more time to enjoy activities with family and friends.

D-Day landings: a testing experience

BY DAVID GIBLING (1941)

In the 70th anniversary year of the D-Day landings, David Gibling, whose studies at Balliol were interrupted by the Second World War, recalls his experiences of the Allies' invasion of Normandy. After the war he returned to Balliol to complete his degree. He then joined the OU Education Department and later became a grammar school teacher.

I was with the reserves camped at Aldershot when the D-Day landings took place. We knew they were imminent when all leave was cancelled and when, the night before, we witnessed the passing overhead of an armada of towing aircraft and gliders. We knew then that we would shortly be facing a testing experience.

By the time our turn came to cross the Channel on 10 June 1944, D+4, the beaches and a widening strip inland had been secured. We left from Newhaven, where the port officer who directed us on board was Derek Barrett (1941), a Balliol contemporary. We disembarked at Sword Beach and were trucked and marched inland. I was attached to the South Lancs Regiment (1st Battalion) and assigned to the 3-inch mortar platoon.

The battalion HQ was situated in an enclosed property opposite Château de la Londe (Le Landel), a significant feature of the German frontline in that sector. For the next three weeks or so we awaited the breakthrough that would allow us to attack Caen. Every night, our sleep was interrupted by the sound of HE (high explosive) and tracer bullets whipping through the trees above us and creating a sense of alarm and insecurity. During the day, units from the battalion launched regular attacks on enemy positions, often calling in the support of 3-inch mortar fire. One witnessed troops advancing across the open land under enemy fire. The tension in the air was palpable – particularly on one occasion I remember, when troops from both sides were occupying the same wood at close quarters.

Eventually the chateau was taken and some time after that the long-awaited assault on Caen took place. The evening before, we had witnessed the Allied bombing of the city, the only evidence of its devastating effect at that moment being the dust cloud that enveloped us. Like the mortar officers of battalions either side of us, I had already selected an observation point from which to direct the mortar fire when the attack went in. The fire-plan orders for the mortar platoon involved laying a cable across the field to the OP to back up the radio. In the end, neither worked! At 4.00am on 8 July, before the infantry advance began, I positioned myself in the OP. Alas, the failure of the radio as well as the cables made essential a dash on foot to the nearest OP to get assistance. It was at this point that I was seriously injured by German mortars. I suffered a chest wound with

lacerations to my liver, a collapsed lung and shrapnel wounds in my ankle. On that first day, 8 July, my military service came to an end.

The sergeant was excellent, calm and efficient; he put on dressings, administered morphine and called the stretcher bearers, and I was off to the first aid post and field hospital. The staff there did all they could,

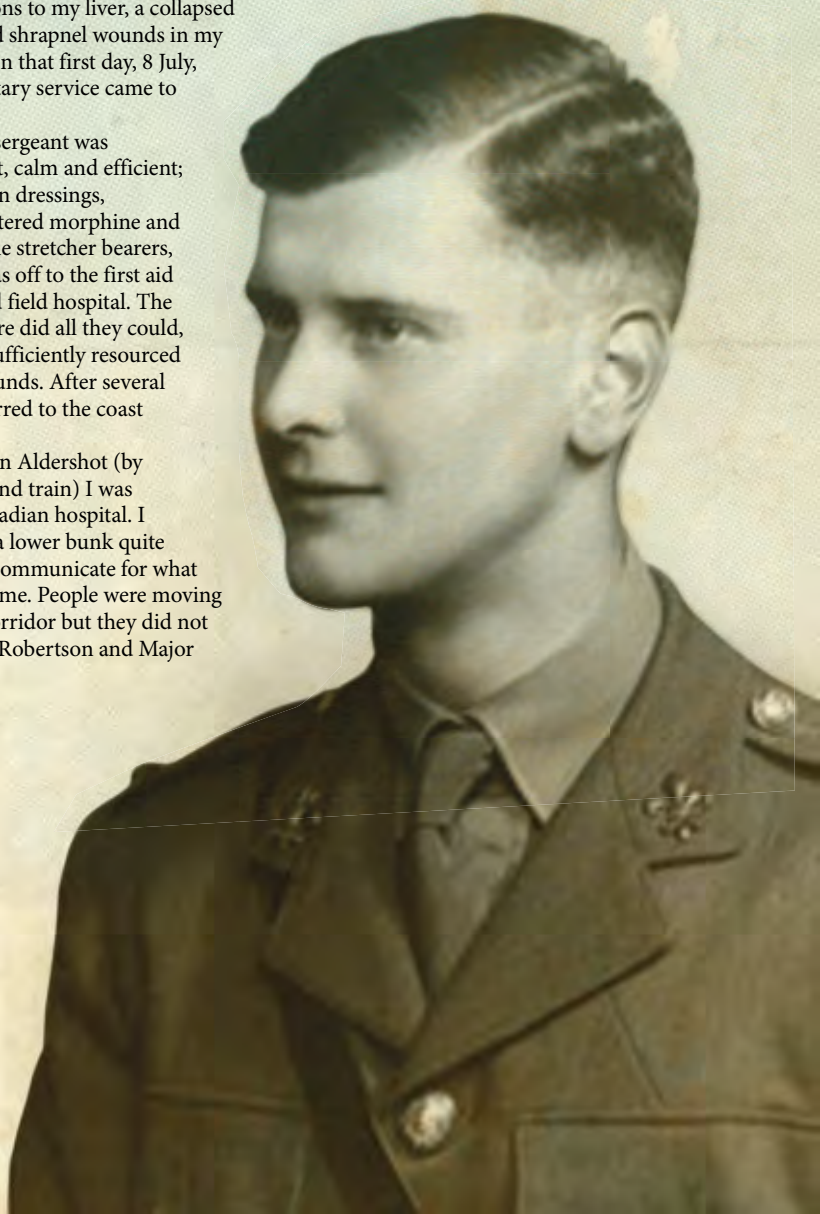
but they were not sufficiently resourced to deal with my wounds. After several weeks I was transferred to the coast by ambulance.

When I arrived in Aldershot (by landing ship, tank and train) I was assigned to the Canadian hospital. I remember lying in a lower bunk quite unable to move or communicate for what seemed like some time. People were moving up and down the corridor but they did not notice me. Captain Robertson and Major

Geddes (I discovered their names later) of the Canadian medical corps briefly examined all the new arrivals. Captain Robertson immediately saw that I was in need of urgent attention and arranged that I should receive it first thing in the morning. They removed over a litre of noxious fluid from my collapsed lung. A nurse later told me that she had been most surprised that I had survived that night. I am in no doubt that Captain Robertson saved my life.

D-Day and the landings should be remembered as a triumph of cooperation, planning and courageous execution. They were the essential precursor to the restoration of liberty and welfare to nations where these had been in abeyance for so long.

D-Day and the landings should be remembered as a triumph of cooperation, planning and courageous execution.



All downhill from Balliol

BY SIMON LEE (1976)

To those who enjoyed the first Winter Olympics in which Team GB won a medal on snow, it will come as no surprise that it was a Balliol man who was described in the *Alpine Journal* as the 'Father of Downhill Skiing, Ambassador of the Mountains, Inventor of the Slalom'. Arnold Lunn (1907) took on the Nordic establishment, who 100 years ago thought skiing was about cross-country and ski-jumping. After decades of controversy, he succeeded in introducing downhill and slalom into the Winter Olympics in 1936, officiating himself at the first Olympic slalom.

Arnold Lunn described his own Balliol career as 'inglorious', explaining that he was sent down in 1907 and only sat for a pass degree in 1911 under pressure from his father. He failed anyway and was asked by the Master to apologise to an irate examiner for the impudence of his answer on James I. He enclosed a copy of his book, published while he was a student by Oxford University Press, *The Englishman in the Alps*. The chairman of examiners responded in kind. Dr John Jones, from the decanal wing of Balliol College historians, informs me that Lunn made a mistake in reporting that he was sent down: he was only rusticated.

Lunn had a similar disregard for the technicalities of skiing, such as the Nordic preoccupation with using skis for going along or even up. As with so many Balliol contributions to life, he saw a more elegant solution which now seems obvious to everybody. The Norwegian skiing community objected to his efforts to encourage downhill skiing. After thousands of years of experience in skiing cross-country, they regarded themselves as the guardians of the sport and asked him how he would feel if an Eskimo presumed to offer advice on changing the fundamental laws of cricket. Arnold Lunn thought it would be a jolly good idea because there were so many drawn games. Elisabeth Hussey, who helped him in his role as editor of the *British Ski Year Book*, recalls that when the Norwegians responded by saying 'but our children were born on skis', Arnold Lunn merely observed that that must make it very difficult for their midwives.

As with so many Balliol contributions to life, Lunn saw a more elegant solution which now seems obvious to everybody.

Lunn enjoyed his undergraduate years, notwithstanding his difficulties with exams and a serious climbing accident which left him with one leg a couple of inches shorter than the other. He was editor of the student magazine *Isis*, secretary of the Oxford Union and a leader of the Oxford University Mountaineering Club, which he started. He was as an undergraduate a fiercely committed atheist. He criticised Balliol's Cardinal Manning and

other religious figures who had converted to Rome, engaging later in a public controversy with another Balliol convert, Mgr Ronald Knox. He was later received into the Catholic Church by Knox and started arguing fiercely and publicly against atheists, such as J B S Haldane.

Much more could be said about the Lunn family and especially Arnold, who must be the only Balliol man born in India to have been knighted for services to skiing and to Anglo-Swiss relations. He was a prolific author. He told the story of his own conversion in a book entitled *Now I See* and liked to claim that readers who knew of him as a skier had bought it in the mistaken belief that the memoir was called *Now I Ski*. When he died, a prayer he had composed was found among his papers. It concludes in thanks to God 'for the moments of revelation when the temporal beauty of the mountains reinforces my faith in the eternal beauty which is not subject to decay'.

Professor Lee's book *Vincent's 1863–2013* has recently been published by Third Millennium, with a foreword by Sir Roger Bannister.



Bookshelf

Let It Go: The Story of the Entrepreneur Turned Ardent Philanthropist

Dame Stephanie Shirley
(Foundation Fellow)

Andrews UK Limited, 2012

Balliol benefactor Dame Stephanie Shirley arrived in England in 1939 at the age of five as an unaccompanied Kindertransport refugee. In 1962, in the early days of computer programming, she set up a software company with £6 of capital, innovatively employing only women working from home and using the name 'Steve' to overcome the prejudices of the male-dominated business world. She had a son – her only child – who was severely autistic and who died at the age of 35. After her company was floated on the London Stock Exchange in 1996, she became one of the richest women in England. Since then she has given all but a tenth of her wealth away, to autistic and other causes, discovering that 'the money I have let go has brought me infinitely more joy than the money I have hung on to'.

'This engrossing story of an extraordinary life is filled with lessons in what it means to be human.' *Financial Times*



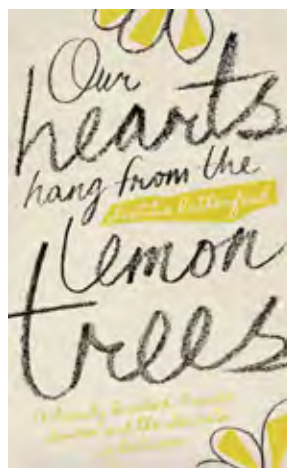
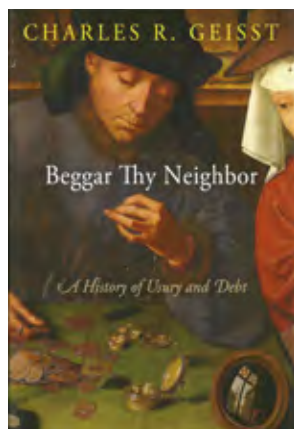
Beggar thy Neighbor

Charles R Geisst (1977)

University of Pennsylvania Press,
2013

Financial historian Charles R Geisst tracks the changing perceptions of usury and debt from the time of Cicero to the most recent financial crises, looking at humanity's attempts to curb the abuse of debt while reaping the benefits of credit, and demonstrating that extensive leverage and debt were behind most financial market crashes from the Renaissance to the present day.

'A compelling book not only for history buffs but also for financial market participants who will find that events today have a long history leading up to our current travails.' *Henry Kaufman, author of On Money and Markets: A Wall Street Memoir*



Our Hearts Hang from the Lemon Trees

Laetitia Rutherford (1994)

Short Books, 2013

Laetitia Rutherford's relationship with her brilliant but troubled father, *Financial Times* journalist Malcolm Rutherford (1958), is at the heart of this memoir. She grew up in a crumbling house in Notting Hill and in the summers left her father behind to stay with her maternal grandparents at a villa on the Riviera that was stuffed with books and fragments of the past. As she evocatively recalls the places and people of her childhood, she explores the family's problematic dynamics and gradually reveals its painful secrets: why the two sides of the family never spoke to each other and why her father was absent.

'This beautifully sculpted and tender memoir . . . is not one of those scarily abusive dark holes in which so many misery confessionals flounder. Rutherford has crafted a beautiful but thoughtful book . . . [and a] gem of a memoir.' *Sunday Times*

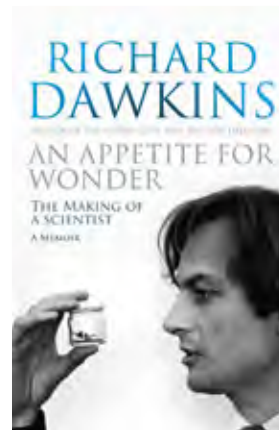
An Appetite for Wonder: The Making of a Scientist: A Memoir

Richard Dawkins (1959)

Bantam Press, 2013

'And in so far as anything was the making of me, Oxford was,' writes Richard Dawkins in this memoir of his early life, as he describes how he followed his father, two uncles, a cousin and a grandfather (who was immortalised in the Balliol Rhymes) up to Balliol, in his case to read zoology. Recalling his childhood in colonial Africa, anecdotes about family and friends, literature, poetry and songs, and the inspirational mentors and vigorous debate he enjoyed at Oxford and which awakened his intellectual curiosity and creative thinking, in the book he reveals the influences that shaped him into the scientist who famously became the author of *The Selfish Gene*.

'There is no score-settling, but a generous appreciation and admiration of the qualities of others, as well as a transparent love of life, literature – and science.' *Independent on Sunday*

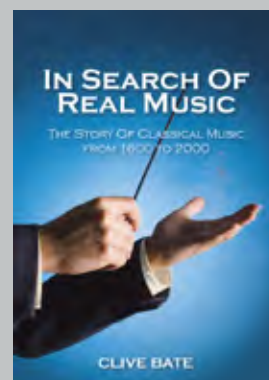


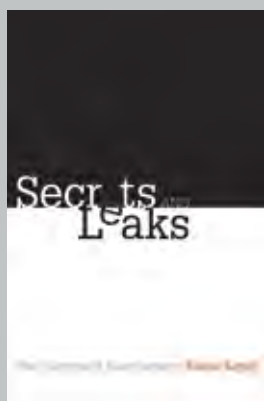
In Search of Real Music: The Story of Classical Music from 1600 to 2000

Clive Bate (1955)

FastPrint, 2013

Written for everyone who enjoys classical music, this book explores the crucial events, the traditions and the changes which shaped the course of classical music across the centuries. Profiles of the music produced in 50-year periods from 1600 to 2000 are complemented by sections on the development of musical instruments, on the evolution of the orchestra, on publishing and recording, and on the buildings designed for operas and concerts. In this way it allows readers to make connections between strands of history that are rarely brought together and so to enrich their understanding of music.





Secrets and Leaks: The Dilemma of State Secrecy

Rahul Sagar (1997)

Princeton University Press, 2013

State secrecy is vital for national security, but it can also be used to conceal wrongdoing. How, then, can we ensure that this power is used responsibly? Rahul Sagar, Assistant Professor of Politics at Princeton University, examines the complex relationships involved in executive power, national security and secrecy. In particular, drawing on several cases, he considers whether unauthorised disclosures, which violate the law, should be condoned.

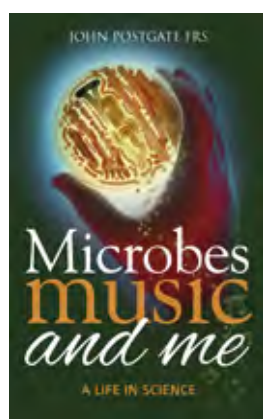
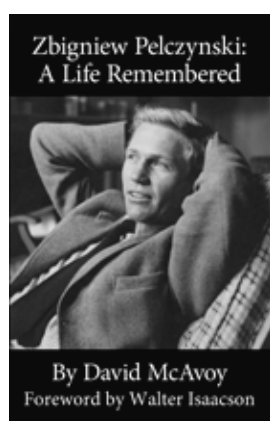
'Were Snowden's leaks justified? Rahul Sagar's *Secrets and Leaks* sheds important light on the question . . . In carefully argued and lucid prose.' *New York Review of Books*

Zbigniew Pelczynski: A Life Remembered

David McAvoy

Grosvenor House Publishing, 2012

Zbigniew Pelczynski was a Politics Lecturer at Balliol from 1955 to 1957 before becoming a Fellow at Pembroke. Written by one of his students, this book records his origins in Poland, where he fought in the Warsaw Uprising and was captured by the Nazis, and his academic career, during which he revived interest in the political philosophy of G W F Hegel. He also initiated the Oxford Colleges Hospitality Scheme for Polish Scholars and established a School for Young Social and Political Leaders in Warsaw.



Microbes, Music and Me: A Life in Science

John Postgate (1941)

Mereo, 2013

'I arrived at Balliol with a trunk, a black Wedgwood teapot, a bottle of crusted old port given to me by my father, a new set of dissecting instruments and some other paraphernalia appropriate to a freshman embarking upon a science degree.' John Postgate describes Balliol in the Second World War as he looks back on his life, in which he rose to international prominence in the field of microbiology. But the book is more than 'a book about doing science'; it is also about his other great love, jazz – playing it, listening to it, and writing about it.

Thomas Graham and his Perthshire Estates

Thomas Huxley (1949)

Perth and Kinross Libraries, 2012

Thomas Huxley has delved into the vast Lynedoch collection of manuscripts in the National Library of Scotland to examine the role of Thomas Graham – Peninsular War soldier, politician and traveller – as a Scottish landowner. Quoting extensively from Graham's letters to his agents, and other contemporary sources, and illustrating his text with estate maps, photographs and drawings, the author explains how Graham developed his Lynedoch estate in Perthshire and assesses his contribution to the agrarian revolution and the designed landscape in the late 18th and early 19th centuries.



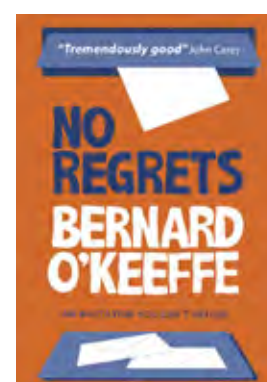
No Regrets

Bernard O'Keeffe (1977)

Acorn Independent Press, 2013

What would happen if you accepted every invitation, appealing or appalling, that came your way? The hero of Bernard O'Keeffe's first novel finds out when, after his wife leaves him, a best friend dies and a friend suggests he has become boring in middle age, he resolves to take every opportunity, good or bad – with no regrets.

'Gripping, heartening, a captivating read . . . tremendously good' *John Carey, Emeritus Fellow of Merton*



Black Chalk

Albert Alla (2006)

Garnet Publishing, 2013

In the Oxfordshire countryside, a student walks into a classroom and starts shooting. Nate Dillingham, a friend of shooter and victims alike, is the sole survivor and witness. Unable to resume normal life after he leaves hospital, Nate decides to travel instead of going to university, in the hope of avoiding his memories. But when, after eight evasive years, he meets Leona and plunges into a world of candour and desire, his defences start deteriorating and he can no longer evade the past. *Black Chalk* is Albert Alla's debut novel.



Friendly Steppes: A Silk Road Journey

Nick Rowan (2001)

Hertfordshire Press, 2012

In 2006 as an undergraduate, with significant funding from a Vaughan Memorial Travelling Scholarship, Nick Rowan undertook a journey along the Silk Road. What began as his report for the trustees turned into this book, the full story of his travels, which it took him six years to complete. In it he recounts his journey from Venice, through Eastern Europe, into Turkey, across Iran, through Azerbaijan and Central Asia and ending in China, describing his encounters with the wonderful people he met and assessing the impact that the 2,000-year-old Silk Road has had on modern culture.



The Heart of the Matter

Balliol has been offered the chance to obtain a collection of personal material belonging to Graham Greene (1922), probably the most distinguished Balliol author of the last century. The collection includes transcripts of around 100 dictated letters, hand-written postcards, obituaries, programmes of Greene's plays, posters and promotional material, an extensive selection of early printings of Greene's works, and numerous photographs.

The letters cover a wide range of topics, including Greene's religious beliefs, his thoughts about Latin American politics, and his relationship with Kim Philby, the high-ranking member of British intelligence who worked as a double agent before defecting to the Soviet

▼ College Members performing in the reading of Graham Greene's *The Great Jowett* at the 750th Celebration Weekend (see pages 8–10).

Union in 1963. Many of the papers have never previously been seen. Altogether this represents a unique and exciting opportunity for the College, as the archive is probably the last of such calibre to remain in private hands, as well as one of the very few significant collections of Greene material still in the UK.

Balliol is seeking to raise £65,000 in order to secure it and, thanks to the generosity of many Old Members, we have already reached £21,000. Seamus Perry (Massey Fellow and Tutor in English) says, 'The appeal for the Greene archive has begun very well, and we are extremely grateful to everyone who has contributed. We have some



Image courtesy of 'Dacorum Heritage Trust Ltd'

way to go, but we have made a great start on acquiring this extraordinary collection of material relating to Balliol's greatest modern novelist.'

If you would like to contribute to this appeal, please visit www.balliol.ox.ac.uk/greene or contact the Development Office on +44 (0)1865 277691.



Ian Taylor



Ian Taylor

Calendar of events up to June 2015

2014

Saturday 28 June
Summer Gaudy for the matriculation years 1975–1977

Saturday 5 July
Balliol Family Day

Friday 19 to Sunday 21 September
Meeting Minds: University Alumni Weekend in Oxford

Saturday 4 to Sunday 5 October
Balliol Society Weekend
Dinner in Hall at 7.45pm on 4 October
AGM in the JCR at 9.30am on 5 October

Thursday 20 November
Usborne Dinner
Reform Club, Pall Mall, London
Speaker: Seamus Perry (Massey Fellow, Tutor in English, Fellow Librarian and Chair of English Faculty)

2015

Saturday 14 March
Greville Smith Society Lunch

Saturday 21 March
Spring Gaudy for the matriculation years 1964–1967

Tuesday 21 April
The Master's Lunch

Saturday 27 June
Summer Gaudy for the matriculation years 1968–1970



Peter Nye

Why leave a legacy to Balliol?

Building on the long history of philanthropic support the College has enjoyed during the last 750 years, a gift in your will helps to shape Balliol's future.

A bequest from you – no matter how large or small – is an investment in the highest quality of education and enables us to endow key Fellowships, establish lasting scholarships and fund the very best facilities, clubs and societies for generations of students to come.



Rob Judges



Rob Judges



Rob Judges



Rob Judges

Please remember your College in your will

For more information on how your bequest can help Balliol, please see

www.balliol.ox.ac.uk/bequests

or contact Laura Bianco at the Development Office:
laura.bianco@balliol.ox.ac.uk

