ISSUE FOUR OF OUR ANNUAL ALUMNI MAGAZINE EXPLORES WHAT HAPPENS WHEN SCIENTISTS AND BUSINESS LEADERS WORK WITH ARTISTS, ASKS WHY LIBRARIES MATTER, MARKS THE CENTENARY OF RICHARD DOLL’S BIRTH, LOOKS AT WHERE THE TOUCHSCREEN REVOLUTION IS HEADED AND UNCOVERS THE CHALLENGES FACED BY YOUNG CARERS IN SOUTH AFRICA
WHY LIBRARIES MATTER

By Professor Sir David Watson, Principal

Like many of us sentenced to a career in academia, I have measured out my life not in J Alfred Prufrock’s coffee spoons, but in library reading rooms. Many of these I have loved; a (very) few I have hated.
here is a strong case that the library is the essence of a higher education community. Certainly, despite the huge diversity of institutions around the world with college or university in their titles, the one feature they all seem to have is something called the library.

It was, of course, the destruction of the Library at Alexandria that marked the end of the ancient world’s first experiment with a type of university. And just as it is extraordinarily difficult to kill a university, so the Alexandrian library has been restored (see Michael Slackman, *Invoking Ancient Voices of Islam to Promote Tolerance*, International Herald Tribune, 5 July 2010).

“The true university today is a collection of books.”
Thomas Carlyle (1795-1881)

At Cambridge, I lived for three years on the ‘Musicians’ staircase’ (the College reckoned that we could disturb each other without bothering the rest of the community) in Clare College’s Memorial Court. This was literally in the shadow of the University Library (memorably described by either a Prime Minister or a member of the Royal Family, depending on whose account of the opening in 1934 you read, as a ‘magnificent erection!’).

I was also one of the first (and happy) users of the wonderfully quirky Seeley History Library (by James Stirling) with its cork floors, cafe-style seating and waves of open stacks. I was there when it opened in 1970, when it closed (after a week because the louvre windows had been fitted the wrong way round, and let in the rain), and when it opened again.

As a graduate student at the University of Pennsylvania in Philadelphia I revelled in miles of stacks in the Van Pelt Library, as well as its 24-hour Rosengarten Reading Room (staffed by bleary-eyed teaching assistants like myself) in the basement.

“Well-run libraries are filled with people because what a good library offers cannot easily be found elsewhere: an indoor public space where you don’t have to buy anything in order to stay.”

However, I also broke out, for example, to wonder at how I was allowed to hold in my hand original letters between Ralph Waldo Emerson and Margaret Fuller in the Houghton Library in the other Cambridge. No imported materials were allowed in the rare manuscripts collection other than a notebook and pencil.

I finished my doctoral thesis on American and English (mostly Oxford) reception of Hegelian philosophy – again in pencil, on yellow legal pads (this was a long time before personal computing) – through long stints in the Main Reading Room of the New York Public Library next to Bryant Park in Manhattan, making my way in each day past a proselytising picket line of the followers of the Reverend Sun Myung Moon’s Unification Church. I still get a charge when I walk past the huge stone lions guarding the grand entrance on 5th Avenue.

As Vice-Chancellor at the University of Brighton, my proudest legacy was new libraries on three of the University’s four main campuses: one of them – the Aldrich Library – beautifully designed and delivered by the architects M J Long and Rolph Kentish, who we have engaged to help with Green Templeton College’s proposed western quadrangle; another, at Eastbourne, was, like the new GTC library (on which more below), a highly imaginative refit of a building originally designed for a different purpose.

For GTC – founded in 2008 – libraries represent one of our most important pieces of unfinished business. By September 2013 we shall complete the first stage of our Advanced Studies Centre. At the heart of this project is the creation of a unified

continued overleaf
The Walton Building which will be the home of the unified GTC Library and Learning Resources Centre

Artist’s illustration of the new Fellows’ study in GTC’s Advanced Studies Centre due for completion in September 2013

Library and Learning Resources Centre, in the ground floor and basement of the Walton Building. From a library perspective, the project includes the merging of the currently separate ‘medical’ and ‘management’ collections, the opportunity to create a service that supports College members across the full disciplinary range, and the creation of a single catalogue (incorporating the collection at the Osler-McGovern Centre, curated by the College at 13 Norham Gardens) in union with the University’s cataloguing system. The opportunity will also be taken to improve the environment and infrastructure of the other academic facilities in the same building (especially the E P Abraham Lecture and its entry lobby), as well as the Rotunda, and the Hayloft above the Stables Bar.

Creative use will also be made of the space released by this part of the project in the East Wing of the Observatory and the Observer’s House. The elements here include: a second high-quality seminar room (to assist with the heavy unmet demands for the use of the College’s Barclay Room) in the room vacated by the former Management Library; an open access group and individual work room (ie not intended to be bookable), in the current Per Saugham Reading Room; a secure study for the use of Fellows working regularly on site, as well as the growing number of academic visitors and College-appointed Junior Research Fellows; and a record, storage and archive room (in the enclosed lobby space, currently used as a quiet room by the Medical Library). The latter can be used to improve access to ‘current’ records maintained by the College, provide secure personal space for senior members, and store teaching and other materials (needed regularly for medical teaching).

“Libraries cannot fail to provide their readers with digitized material, especially in the form of e-journals and databases, and they cannot stop buying printed books. Therefore they must advance simultaneously on the analogue and digital fronts.”

Academic libraries, of course, are always changing, and in another way they always remain the same. Ours will provide a safe, warm well-designed and welcoming study environment, in which our two excellent librarians can collaborate to offer a high quality service to all of our students, as well as to Fellows, staff and visitors. And the coffee will not be far away.

Professor Sir David Watson
ARTISTIC DIFFERENCES?

Science and management are often perceived as disciplines which are polar opposites of the arts and humanities. So what happens when practitioners in each field collaborate? Fellows at GTC who are working with artists describe their experiences.

But are they really so different? Arguably they share an underlying will to enhance human understanding, to extend our experience of the world, and to communicate it to others. Medical researcher Dr Megan Dowie believes there is much to be gained from art-science collaborations.

“The intersection between art and science is a really vibrant field that is growing,” she says.

“While working with artists is not as obvious a means to engage new audiences with science as school visits or public lectures, it’s a great way to develop cross-disciplinary dialogue which helps to reduce barriers between research and practice in science and art.”

Dowie is the Green Templeton New Zealand Health Research Council Girdler Fellow, based in the Medical Research Council Anatomical Neuropharmacology Unit (ANU). She undertakes fundamental research into a network of regions in the brain called the basal ganglia, which are involved in a variety of functions, including movement control, with the aim of understanding how different brain cells (neurons) are talking to each other chemically and electrically. This builds on her previous experience of researching the neurodegenerative condition Huntington’s Disease.

As a scientist who is also an art lover, her belief that science communication and public engagement are important responsibilities for researchers has been strengthened by her personal involvement in arts collaborations.

In 2011, shortly after she arrived in the UK from the University of Auckland, she was invited to contribute an original artwork as a scientist for The Art and Science of Trauma, an exhibition at the London gallery GV Art, along with three other scientists and 14 artists.

The invitation arose out of a visit Dowie made to an exhibition at the gallery, where she met Director and...
Founder Robert Devcic, who is passionate about relationships and dialogues between artists and scientists.

Devcic explains: “The scientists in the Trauma exhibition appreciate art and don’t merely think of it as a way of illustrating their work, but collaborate with artists for the exchange of ideas and investigations into new realms of thinking.”

Dowie’s lightbox artwork, which featured an image of brain cells, focused on neuro-degeneration. This could be described as an example of trauma at a cellular level, where damage occurs to cells in the brain often before patients exhibit symptoms or are diagnosed with a disease.

Her first involvement in art-science collaboration began when she curated a successful exhibition called Do You Mind? in Auckland, New Zealand with Leah and Erin Forsyth of arts management business The Busy Nice.

The project paired 15 early career neuroscientists at the Centre for Brain Research, University of Auckland, with local artists, with the aim of promoting neuroscience and gaining exposure for their work.

In a paper about the project, recently published in PLOS Biology, Dowie and co-authors the Forsyths conclude that artists and scientists are similarly interested in understanding nature, order and function and ask questions in similar ways: developing hypotheses, experimenting and testing ideas.

“Although, of course, we present our conclusion in very different ways,” says Dowie. “Scientific research is definite, unambiguous, specialised and intentional. In contrast, artists are speculative and open themselves to critique.”

Dowie’s next project sees her curating an exhibition in Oxford. For the last year, ten students from Central Saint Martin’s College of Art and Design, University of the Arts, London, studying a Masters in art and science, have visited the ANU in Oxford to develop artworks inspired by the Unit’s work.

For the artists, the collaboration has provided interesting subject matter and access to new tools and processes. Many of the students have been inspired by the technology involved in capturing images of the brain, as well as by the archival material stored in the lab.

Their work will form the basis of an exhibition in Oxford’s Art at the Old Fire Station Gallery in October called A Nervous Encounter. Dowie hopes the exhibition will increase public interest in her Unit’s research into the brain which she describes as “a precious organ.” She also believes that interaction with artists will push her and her colleagues to think differently about their work: “It can enliven and re-inspire you when people are fascinated by your work, especially when you take it for granted because you do it every day.”

This aspect of working together is underlined by Clare Matterson, Director of Medical Humanities and Engagement at the Wellcome Trust, which has been at the forefront of funding art-science collaborations since 1996.

“Artists tell us how the science has enriched their work, opening up new dimensions to explore and offering new techniques. This leaves the question, what has art done for science? Evidence is now emerging of how such collaborations have not only influenced how specialists think about their research, but also influenced the questions, techniques and experimental processes they use.”

“Why would a scientist work with an artist?” asks Dowie. “One reason is to promote our research to make it more accessible. There are lots of mutual benefits: we work similarly in a lot of ways, but recognising that we might be doing it for different reasons is important too.”

For Dr Martin Turner, a Richard and Joan Doll Fellow at GTC since 2004, consultant neurologist and clinician scientist in the Nuffield Department of Clinical Neurosciences, awareness of his research into Motor Neurone Disease (MND) was raised through his involvement in a project with artist Patrick Joyce, who has been...
diagnosed with MND – a devastating disease that kills five people every day in the UK.

In *Incurable Optimism: two different ways of fighting MND*, an exhibition at the Oxford University Museum of Natural History in April 2011, Joyce’s artwork was displayed alongside MRI scans and posters explaining Turner’s research, which centres on biological markers that may improve doctors’ ability to make an earlier diagnosis in MND.

“MND is incurable, there is no treatment and most patients survive on average just three years from its onset. It’s a catastrophic disease and, although rare, can affect anyone young or old,” explains Turner. “Through the Incurable Optimists campaign, the Motor Neurone Disease Association (MNDA: www.mndassociation.org) aims to highlight that people can manage the symptoms and maintain a high quality of life, and that there is hope that in the future drugs treatments will be developed to slow its progress.”

Turner’s BioMOx (Biomarkers in Motor Neurone Disease Oxford) research study is decoding sophisticated imaging of the brain to identify key changes in pathways, as well as analysing blood and spinal fluid to look for proteins that are different in MND patients. Joyce is one of the patients taking part in the study.

Following his MND diagnosis, Joyce, a plumber who had previously created contemporary artworks, decided to paint 100 portraits. His idea was that the degenerative nature of his illness would be demonstrated by the quality of the paintings over time.

His portrait of Turner shows him in half-profile and includes a quote. “I said: MND research is not so different from the Apollo Program and our one small step will be taken too,” says Turner. “The fight against MND needs that kind of ‘Apollo mission’ mentality – something may seem inconceivable but it can be done.”

For his part, Joyce, who was interested in looking at the high-level research scans that show damage to the pathways and motor tracks caused by MND, began to write to Turner with his own theories about the disease.

“One of Patrick’s theories, the ‘leaky roof’ theory, has some merit. It was interesting for me to see a patient making sense of MND through the pathways that appear visually to him and trying to fit that into his basic understanding of science, even though he’s not a scientist,” says Turner. “Interacting with Patrick in this way was new territory for me and something I really enjoyed.”

In the meantime, for Turner, raising awareness of MND is important on a number of levels, including attracting funding for research and care and interesting more scientists in getting involved in MND research.

“Public understanding of neurological disease is very poor. I wrote a paper with GTC student Zoe Davis about public awareness of MND. People confuse it with Multiple Sclerosis, think...
that it only affects young people, that it is curable or compatible with a normal life. All of that is wrong and emphasises just how important it is that we work to deepen understanding of degenerative diseases."

Whilst collaborations with artists play a role in raising awareness of medical research, the creativity of the arts is also being harnessed to develop leadership skills in management, where it can act as a catalyst to transform thinking and effectiveness, open minds and change perceptions.

Said Business School Executive Education (SBSEE) – which ranked number one in the UK and seventh in the world in the 2012 Financial Times Executive Education rankings – works with artists in various ways in its programmes, a number of which have been developed and delivered by GTC Fellows.

Dr Andrew White, GTC Fellow and Associate Dean of SBSEE, says: “The 21st century business environment is uncertain, turbulent and constantly changing. Business leaders face very complex challenges which traditional leadership and management models are limited in their capacity to address. Senior executives need to reimagine the complex realities they face and devise new approaches to tackle them. This requires innovative thinking and creative approaches and this is where the insights offered by the arts and humanities can be valuable.”

A variety of art forms are employed, from music to literature and painting. Olivier Mythodrama, a company set up by Richard Olivier (son of legendary actor Sir Laurence) for teaching leadership development skills, regularly runs sessions for SBSEE on the theatre of leadership and the importance of presentation and performance to leaders. Mythodrama uses Shakespeare’s great political play Julius Caesar to provide crucial insights into leadership challenges, such as effectively building influence and support and surviving inevitable power struggles.

The expertise and collections of the Ashmolean Museum have been a focus of some programmes, with the historical imagery of leadership in paintings or on coins being explored in one session.

SBSEE has also developed a range of ‘experiential’ exercises harnessing the arts, which push participants outside their comfort zones. The immediacy of the experience means that it remains vivid in the participants’ minds long after the activities finish and can be transformational, helping to change what they do, how they behave and how they think about themselves.

For example, programme participants have conducted pre-dinner performances by a choir, typically in a traditional college chapel setting, to explore the links between musical and managerial performance. The problems of interpretation, rhythm, improvisation and the need to respond swiftly and creatively to cues from others are all addressed.
with the iPad, Apple brought touchscreen devices into the mainstream.

It did so by leaving behind the culture of writing. In ten years' time, tablet devices will replace traditional computers as the main home computer. By then, we will all have to become literate in a new type of communication – touching.

In 2001 the chief software architect of a major software company stepped on to the stage at the Computer Dealer’s Exhibition in Las Vegas to make a brave prediction. In five years' time the tablet computer would be the most popular form of PC sold in the United States. It took a bit longer than five years and it did not happen quite the way he expected.

Nine years later, on 27 January 2010 Apple co-founder and CEO Steve Jobs announced the launch of the iPad in San Francisco. The iPad finally did bring tablet computers into the mainstream. As of summer 2012, more than 80 million iPads had been sold worldwide. Many competitors have followed and as a result, computer usage is quickly transforming from typing and clicking to tapping and swiping on glass surfaces.

But it was not Steve Jobs on stage in Las Vegas in 2001. It was another Silicon Valley billionaire who, just like Jobs, had started his megacorporation in a garage in the 1970’s. He had just stepped down from his position as the CEO of that company. It was Bill Gates, holding in his hands a Microsoft tablet with the slogan 'Tablet PC is Super Cool!' on screen. But no one seemed to agree.

Why did Microsoft fail to make tablet devices mainstream and why did Apple succeed? A possible answer can be found by following the roots of the term ‘tablet’. The origin of the term is in the ancient writing device called the wax tablet. A further development from older clay
tablets, it consisted of a frame, often wooden, in which was a layer of wax. A stylus was used to write or draw on the wax. The wax could be easily rubbed or heated to smoothen it and have the tablet ready for use again. The wax tablet was an incredibly persistent device. It was used from the 6th century BC till the late Middle Ages, giving it a lifetime of two thousand years. By comparison, the pencil – graphite enclosed in wood – was invented in Italy in the late 16th century.

Like the hand-held computers on the market around the same time, Microsoft's tablet, released in 2000, followed the example of wax tablets. It required the use of a stylus. The stylus was used to tap on the screen to open windows and to write on screen. The historical illustrations from Antiquity and the Middle Ages of people using wax tablets are remarkably similar to modern day photos of people using a stylus with a tablet device. It seems that Microsoft attempted to transfer the culture of writing, with its pen and paper metaphor to tablet devices. Apple, while retaining the size close to wax tablets, left the pen and paper metaphor behind. The first real touch interface was developed.

How big a deal is this new interface? Is it mere hype to say that tablets will change everything, that we will soon be back to business as usual? It is good to remember what the scientist Roy Amara famously said: “We tend to overestimate the effect of a technology in the short run and underestimate the effect in the long run.”

I believe tablet devices will replace desktop and laptop computers as the primary computing device for the average Western household in ten years’ time. The long term effects of the shift to a touchscreen interface will most likely be enormous.

Interface, the means by which we interact with a machine, is something so obvious we rarely stop to think about it, like a window we just look through. In the traditional computer, the interface consists of a keyboard, a
mouse, a screen and software based on the idea of a virtual desktop with visual icons representing software and content. All of these elements are less than forty years old. The first time someone typed on a keyboard and the text appeared on a screen was in June 1975. That someone was, by the way, Steve Wozniak, the co-founder of Apple with Steve Jobs. Yet now we take them all for granted like the steering wheel and tyres of our cars.

Just a few years after Wozniak’s groundbreaking typing, the computer mouse as we know it was developed by Apple and Microsoft. Both companies stole the idea from Xerox, as openly recounted in Walter Isaacson’s biography of Steve Jobs. The mouse is our main tool to open all those icons, to launch our browsers and open our precious documents on our desktops. Over time though, the wonderful innovation has become more of a hindrance than a useful tool. This clumsy plastic thing which directs an impossibly small pointer is frankly not very practical. Above all, most people simply do not need the level of precision it was built for.

The mouse, or some future version of it, will remain vital for professional use, such as graphic design. Online gamers will keep using their special mouses with nine buttons under one hand while the gamer’s other hand is running over the keyboard. The rest of us though will be better off just tapping with our fingers on what we need from the screen.

Apple has led the way, but touchscreens are rapidly coming to the computer market at large. Microsoft is following fast. The new Windows 8 operating system employs the Metro interface which is oriented primarily to touch use. Microsoft, Apple, Samsung, Amazon and many others will have tablets on the market by the end of 2012. Touchscreens are ubiquitous in smartphones. Different kinds of hybrids between a laptop and a tablet are being released. Touch interaction will profoundly alter the way we use computers, but its effects may reach even beyond computers. Potentially, every surface from a car dashboard to a fridge door can be a touchscreen.

Tablet devices are light and easy to operate. They perform all the functions a home computer needs to do. Most importantly, touch interface is incredibly intuitive. A two-year-old child picks it up immediately. There is a huge amount of tablet applications designed for children under school age. And, even for pets. To witness a cat quickly understanding the functioning principle of App for Cats – slap the red insects running across the green lawn with your paw – is a revolutionary experience in and of itself. Something fascinating is going on here.

Not just cats, but we all need to learn something new. The computer industry, the media and tablet users are collectively beginning to get used to what the Oxford Internet Institute researcher Monica Bulger has called “the literacy of touch”. How to read and to interact with our fingers? The genetic code for touch interaction is presently defined with four basic gestures – the tap, the horizontal swipe, the vertical flick and the pinch. There are already a lot of variations of these, including multitouch, using up to five fingers at the same time. There is constant innovation on how to use these gestures and good ideas spread quickly. Tweetie, a third party application for using the social networking service Twitter was the first to use the downward flick to refresh the application. Now this function is ubiquitous, to the extent that if an iPhone or iPad application does not refresh with a downward flick, we feel that the app is somehow resisting us.

Good ideas are also quickly controlled. Apple has patented many touch gestures, some of the genetic code of the emerging literacy of touch. This is comparable to a situation where a 16th century book publisher, who also happens to be in the book printing business, were to patent the way to move from one section of content to the next by turning the page and telling the competition that they now need to figure out some other means of accomplishing this feat. Apple’s patenting policy is stifling research and development into this whole new landscape of human computer interaction. The result will be less innovative and interesting applications.

I believe there is only one potential obstacle to tablet devices replacing desktop and laptop computers as the primary household computers in ten years’ time. Even as Apple opened the world of touchscreen devices by shedding the remnants of the culture of writing, it is ironically, the issue of writing which might decide the fate of these devices. Most people don’t type much in their leisure time on their home computers – the occasional email here and there, a Facebook status update now and then – but will they want to do it on the glassy surface of the virtual keyboard? Maybe this won’t actually be an issue in ten years’ time. Maybe the surface of the tablet device will not be cold glass, but flexible, responding to our touch. And the touch revolution would have moved ahead another step.
THE QUIET REVOLUTIONARY

2012 marks the centenary of the birth of Professor Sir Richard Doll, the foremost cancer epidemiologist of the 20th century. Conrad Keating, Doll’s biographer, explains his impact on medicine and on Oxford.
ichard Doll’s early ambition was to be “a valuable member of society”. In 1950, when Richard and his mentor, the medical statistician Bradford Hill, demonstrated that smoking was “a cause and an important cause” of the rapidly increasing epidemic of lung cancer in Britain, his path in life was set.

Adapting the old science of epidemiology, which had evolved in the 19th century to identify the causes of infectious disease, Doll expanded epidemiological science to discover the causes of the devastating diseases of modernity: strokes, heart attacks and in particular, cancer. As such, smoking forms the narrative arc of my biography, Smoking Kills: The Revolutionary Life of Richard Doll, because uncovering the dangers of tobacco and showing the benefits of quitting to educationalists, politicians and the public formed a major part of Doll’s scientific career.

Doll’s approach was heavily reliant on the science of statistics, rather than of the stethoscope, yet his belief in statistical evidence was firmly rooted in its efficacy for the common good. In October 1951, Doll and Hill sent a letter and a short questionnaire to every doctor in Britain, and the study gradually evolved into the first major prospective investigation of the links between smoking and death in the world.

Doll was also a revolutionary in two other formative ways. His political radicalism prevented him from pursuing a conventional career in pre-NHS medicine, and yet more than any other physician he ushered in a new era in British medicine: the age of medical statistics. In 1966 Doll co-wrote Cancer Incidence in Five Continents, the book that crystallised Doll’s general theory of carcinogenesis: “no cancer that occurs with even moderate frequency, occurs everywhere and always to the same extent.” What Doll was saying, and the reason why his name will forever be linked with cancer epidemiology, is that the principal causes of cancer are environmental and therefore they are in principle preventable.

Doll’s career in Oxford will be remembered for three lasting achievements: developing the Oxford Medical School into one of the most prestigious in Britain, founding Green College (now Green Templeton), and for his own scientific work.

However, when he arrived in Oxford in 1969 as the 23rd Regius Professor of Medicine, he came to a climate of hostility. This early antagonism soon evaporated however, when people observed the political skill and determination shown by Doll to get clinical medical education established in Oxford. During his tenure he negotiated finance for five new chairs at the Medical School: clinical biochemistry, morbid anatomy, paediatrics, clinical biochemistry, and social medicine. Within a short period of time the Medical School was attracting 100 students and, as the Oxford Medical Gazette reported, the new chairs were “an indispensable part of the planned expansion”. Doll was an inspiring scientific investigator and he attracted to Oxford some of the most able in the field. By learning at first hand from the most accomplished cancer epidemiologist of the 20th century, his disciples have gone on to expand the frontiers of the discipline, to the benefit of the health of the global population.

Gentle, courteous and kind, he was friendly and always supporting of other scientists, while one of the secrets of his success was his great ability to organise both his own time and other people’s. When Doll married Joan Faulkner in 1949 he said it was the best thing he had ever done. In Joan he found a lover, a companion and a champion of his scientific career. The years they spent together in Oxford were amongst their most happy.

Establishing Green College proved a neuralgic experience for them both in the early days, but their collective dedication turned it into an enduring success story. The College opened on 1 September 1979, and in 1A Observatory Street, the Warden’s home, over breakfast, they would study photographs of the College’s students so that they could greet them on first-name terms.

Doll never quite retired – his Indian summer of scientific study reached its apogee with the publication on 26 June 2004 of the 50-years’ observation on the smoking habits of male British doctors. On his 92nd birthday that year, together with his great friend and collaborator, Sir Richard Peto, Doll gave a talk to a packed meeting of doctors in the lecture theatre of the John Radcliffe Hospital. Both men were relaxed and comfortable with an audience that had come to recognise the power and necessity of statistics to clinical research and hence to clinical practice.

Doll sought to understand the world and to help people enjoy their lives, free from the unnecessary burden of avoidable disease. His work caused a revolution and changed the health of the nation: in 1950 over 80 per cent of middle-aged men smoked, today that figure is less than 20 per cent, fuelled by the most important discovery in the history of cancer epidemiology – the carcinogenic effect of tobacco. Knowledge that quitting could have such a dramatic effect on death rates would, in time, advance public health medicine as profoundly as the introduction of inoculation or the therapeutic application of penicillin.

28 October 2012 marks the centenary of Doll’s birth, and although most people will never have heard his name, he deserves to be remembered with gratitude and admiration as a man whose work has saved the lives of millions. A medical pioneer in the great tradition of Oxford experimental science, Doll represented the ultimate in dedication, perseverance and integrity.
LONDON 2012: THE GREATEST SHOW ON EARTH

London 2012 has been hailed as the most successful Olympic Games ever staged. Members of the Green Templeton community have been involved in helping to make them happen and in understanding the challenges involved.

For those who watched the 2012 Olympic Games in London this summer, there was no doubt about the celebration and excitement generated by this major sporting event. Very few, however, are probably aware of the organisational challenges that spanned the Games, from organising thousands of athletes and millions of spectators to the logistics of providing sporting venues and facilities. But this aspect of the Games is the topic of Allison Stewart’s (DPhil Management Studies) research, which examines the Games as one of the most complex endeavours a city can undertake from a management perspective.

Allison, who has a background in management consulting and an undergraduate degree in organisational psychology, finds the Olympic Games fascinating from an organisational viewpoint, involving as it does the complex and coordinated efforts of many areas, including marketing, transport, venue construction, and the opening ceremonies.

These efforts not only entail the creation of a Fortune-500 scale company of more than 5000 people, but also seven years’ of work that culminates in two weeks’ of competition. The company then dissolves completely. As such, the Games encompass many of the largest challenges a company can face, and in an incredibly compressed timeline.

An alumna of the College, and the former captain of the GTC women’s rowing team, Allison completed an MSc in Management Research at GTC in 2009, where she developed the idea for her DPhil project. In particular, she has focused on the planning efforts of the Olympic movement, seeking to understand why challenges in planning are so often repeated by subsequent Games.

From a social science standpoint, her project investigates how ‘strategic and inadvertent’ ignorance is both useful
and detrimental to the functioning of the Games. For example, it may be strategically useful not to know the cost of the Games for those who plan them, while it may be detrimental to those who pay for them. The result of such ignorance, Allison claims, is that there have consistently been massive cost overruns and repeated issues in the scope and timing of Games’ planning.

To investigate this topic, Allison has collected data from more than 100 interviews with six organising committees, including those involved in the Vancouver (2010), London (2012), Sochi (2014), and Rio (2016) summer and winter Olympic Games, and the Delhi (2010) and Glasgow (2014) Commonwealth Games. While she enjoyed being able to travel the world for her research, she also struggled to negotiate access, as the Games’ organising committees can be sensitive to potentially negative media attention.

Allison has also been involved, with co-author Bent Flyvbjerg at the Said Business School, in a quantitative analysis of the cost overruns of the Games, which examines the budgeted versus actual costs of the Games over the last 50 years. This research received a significant amount of media attention in the lead up to London 2012, and is expected to generate significant recommendations for future Games.

Results of the research have been published in high-profile articles in *The Economist*, *The Independent*, *Bloomberg Business Week*, *Forbes*, and others. The major conclusion is that the overall sports-related cost of the London 2012 Games is £9.8 billion, putting these Games 101 per cent over their original 2004 budget.

While this research provides important insight into the organisational issues surrounding the Games, another member of the College has been doing crucial but unseen work providing medical support to the Games. Dr Richard Baskerville (Common Room Member) was asked to ensure that a specific team of athletes stayed healthy throughout the competition. To do so, he provided medical care to the athletes of the New Zealand triathlon team, who trained at the University of Oxford Sports Centre in Iffley Road in the weeks before London 2012.

Baskerville, a GP at 27 Beaumont St in Oxford, has an overriding interest in sports medicine, having trained for seven years in orthopaedics, and having lectured in sports medicine for many years. It is a large component of Baskerville’s everyday medical practice: with so many students who achieve highly in sports – but who also experience stress and suffer from illness – Oxford is the perfect place to explore why and how overtraining happens. And what Baskerville enjoys most about sports medicine, in contrast to the more logical process of medical diagnosis, is the holistic approach it demands.

While working with the athletes from New Zealand, Baskerville took care of all acute medical services, including prescribing drugs, and organising any additional services the athletes needed. As his first time working with Olympic athletes, the main challenge involved being careful to prescribe the right – and legal – medicines to them. His concern, therefore, was not just with taking care of injuries, but also with making sure that the athletes did not use drugs which are banned by the World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA): these include common remedies such as inhalers and cough medicines.

As a triathlete himself, Baskerville was coincidentally paired with the New Zealand triathlon team after their race director asked for a medical specialist in Oxford. But with his experience in the sport, he is particularly aware of the challenges – in particular overtraining – faced by triathletes. Triathlon is unique, as it requires athletes to focus on perfecting three different sports, and thus requires almost three times the amount of training. According to Baskerville, the challenge lies not just with the physical conditioning, but also with the technique required to specialise in the very different sports of cycling, swimming and running.

Allison’s research in to the Games and Baskerville’s medical care and support for elite athletes not only highlight the very different but important ways members of GTC have been involved with the London 2012 Games, but also showcase how the GTC community, with its focus on the two disciplines of management and medicine, can contribute to global events.
June 2012 saw the planet Venus pass across the Sun in a rare planetary transit. This was truly a ‘once-in-a-lifetime’ experience, as the next transit will not take place until 2117. GTC, with its links to the transit through the Radcliffe Observatory, marked the occasion in a number of ways.

These included the restoration of the interior of the Radcliffe Observatory, the reproduction of a portrait of the University’s first Observer and the return of an historic telescope used in the Observatory in the 19th century, highlighting the College’s ties to the history of astronomy in Europe.

GTC’s connections to the transit of Venus and astronomy revolve around the history of the 18th century Grade I listed Radcliffe Observatory, which was built in 1772, and was subsequently used for observation and teaching.

In early 2012, the College completed a 16-week restoration of the interior of the Observatory Tower, which focused on the conservation of the windows and the plaster and paint work. The work was carried out by a specialist company, which restores historic buildings for the National Trust, and which also carried out the renovation of the Stables Bar in 2010.

Works involved the refurbishment of the Tower’s many windows, which were made of antique glass and oak. The oak shutters were stripped, re-fitted and re-sashed, while the windows were restored with original glass shipped in from the Continent. The most challenging aspect of the restoration was setting up the scaffolding: because it was not possible to attach bolts to the Tower, the scaffolding had to be set around the inside in the semblance of a bird cage.

The interior paintwork was returned to its original colours, from contrasting colours to the correct Romantic era style, using three shades of grey to draw out the light and shadow effect of its original design.

This restoration work, which was made possible by the combined funds of the University’s College Contribution Fund and internal GTC sponsorship, follows earlier restorations to the exterior of the South side, the Tower and an upgrade of the kitchen. As a result of these and other restorations carried out before the establishment of the former Green College in 1979, the Observatory has now been completely restored, with the exception of its North face.

GTC also commissioned a reproduction of a well-known portrait of the first Observer Thomas Hornsby (1733-1810). Hornsby was instrumental in the building of the Observatory: the building was constructed at his suggestion, after he viewed the 1769 transit of Venus – an important astronomical event that helped to produce greatly improved measurements for nautical navigation – from a room at the top of the Bodleian Tower.

The reproduction was copied on-site from the original portrait, which was loaned to the College by Hornsby’s ancestors, by eminent portrait painter Kenny McKendry. McKendry completed two reproductions, one of which was given to Corpus Christi College where Hornsby was a fellow.

Finally, just before the June transit, the College also welcomed back the Duke of Marlborough Telescope, which was used for observations in the Observatory in the later 19th century. The telescope was made by Charles Tulley in 1822 for Sir James South FRS, the founder of the Astronomical Society of London. In 1844, South gave the telescope to John Spencer-Churchill, the 7th Duke of Marlborough, who had been a trustee of the Observatory. From that time, the telescope became known as the Duke of Marlborough Telescope. After the Duke’s death, the telescope was given by the Dowager Duchess of Marlborough in 1884 to the Radcliffe Observer Edward Stone.

The telescope remained in the possession of the Radcliffe Observatory until 1935, when it became part of the South Africa Astronomical Observatory (SAAO), following the relocation of the Observatory to Pretoria, South Africa. The telescope is now back in the Observatory Tower on permanent loan, thanks to the support of GTC Common Room Member Dr Elman Poole.
HISTORIC HOUSE OPENS ITS DOORS

Oxford has many conference venues, but there can be few with such historic credentials for meeting and learning as 13 Norham Gardens, which is now hosting small conferences following a sympathetic renovation.

The Victorian house was once home to Sir William Osler, Regius Professor of Medicine at Oxford between 1905 and 1919 and one of the greatest physicians in the history of medicine. During Osler’s years of residence, the house was known as ‘The Open Arms’ because of his hospitality to visiting students and scholars.

A suite of rooms on the ground floor, including Osler’s former consulting room, a seminar room and a dining room, is available for use.

“The house is full of the character associated with its Grade-II listing, but is also fully equipped with technology, including Wi-Fi,” says GTC Conference and Events Manager Tayma Cannon.

“We provide a personalised service, offering support in the run-up to an event and our Hospitality & Conference Manager is on hand on the day.”

All catering is prepared by GTC’s in-house team, which is widely regarded as one of the best in Oxford.

GTC acquired the house in 2001, thanks to a gift from Dr John McGovern of Houston, Texas, and it is home to the Osler-McGovern Centre which preserves Osler’s personal library to provide a living history of medical and public health studies at Oxford.

Find more information and a downloadable conference brochure at: www.gtc.ox.ac.uk/13NG

Or contact Tayma Cannon at: conferences@gtc.ox.ac.uk or +44 (0) 1865 284550.

HUMAN WELFARE E-JOURNAL LAUNCHED

Green Templeton has launched a new online academic journal, Human Welfare: An International Journal of Graduate Research, to showcase original, interdisciplinary research by graduate students, which focuses on global issues in human welfare that have current, real-world ramifications.

Research topics in the first issue, which was launched at GTC’s annual Human Welfare Conference, range from welfare state theory in an age of austerity to neoliberal barriers to carbon offsetting in Sub-Saharan Africa. The e-Journal contains research notes, research articles, critical reviews, and media commentaries, giving graduate students the ability to showcase work in a variety of formats.

It provides an important forum for graduate students in any discipline and stage of their research to disseminate their work to a wider research community, and also to gain experience in publishing.

GTC has also launched a Human Welfare Blog, which provides a forum for continuous debate about human welfare amongst graduate students and up-to-date commentaries on current events and ongoing student research.

Sean Grant (DPhil Social Intervention) and e-Journal Editor-in-Chief says: “The Human Welfare Conference and the new e-Journal both aim to promote excellent research by graduate students.

“With the Blog, they also mark Green Templeton as the place for graduate students and established scholars to discuss research, policy and practice that promote human welfare.

“With its unique academic profile that combines business studies, social sciences, and medicine, GTC is ideally positioned to contribute to human welfare discourse across the globe.”

The e-Journal also marked the award of the first Ngo Human Welfare Prize, sponsored by alumnus and Common Room Member Professor Steve Ngo, and awarded annually to a contributor to the Journal. The Prize was given to Willy Oppenheim (DPhil Education) for his article ‘Girls’ Schooling, Capabilities, and ‘Adaptive Preference’ in Rural Pakistan.’ Willy’s paper argues for ‘choice in context’ as a subtle modification of the ‘capability’ models offered by Amartya Sen and Martha Nussbaum, and uses rich interview material from his field work.
THE YEAR IN PICTURES

The Green Templeton events calendar has been very busy again over the last 12 months, with academic, social and sporting activities all contributing to another unforgettable year.

1: Alumni reunion at the Harvard Club, New York City, in April 2012. L: Professor Richard G Frank, R: GTC Senior Visiting Research Fellow Donald Chambers 2: Artist Kenny McKendry working on the Hornsby portrait 3: Celebrations for the Diamond Jubilee 4: Revellers in Lankester Quad for the Observer’s Ball in June 5: Members of the GTC Home Brew and Local Sustainable Products Club turned GTC’s apple harvest into cider 6: Students Kelsey Flott and Jojo Scoble at the Human Welfare Conference 7: The GTBC Women’s Eight competed in the Head of the River race on the Thames in March 8: Winners of the 2012 Nautilus Awards celebrate at the Summer Garden Party 9: The transit of Venus across the Sun from Port Meadow on the morning of 5 June 2012 10: GTC Fellows and colleagues from Kawasaki Gakuen in Japan celebrated ten years of their partnership in June 11: Student performers Sean Grant, Jonah Rimer and Sarah-Ann Burger at the Limeaid fundraising concert in March 12: Guests at a reception to mark the opening of 13 Norham Gardens as a conference centre. Far left: Dipesh Shah and far right: Susan Berrington, Director of Development and Communications 13: Michael Portillo delivered the Sir Douglas Hague Lecture 2011 14: Alumni and friends on a flight on the London Eye in February 2012 15: Croquet in the GTC gardens at matriculation. (Photographers: Big Blade Photography; Greg Blatchford (Yewneek); Sharon Browne; Jackie Cheng; Sam Franzen; Pattie Gonzalves; Karla Lam; Nadine Levin; Kerry Mauochline; Aunnie Paton; Greg Smolenski (photovibe.net); Andrew Steele (andrewsteede.co.uk); Andrew Symington; Sue Wilson.)
A graduate school in the medical sciences has been launched by the University of Oxford to simplify graduates’ hunt for the right research project and provide a package that attracts the best students from around the world.

The Medical Sciences Graduate School manages the process of applying for a research degree place and finding funding via a web portal. It will also provide support for graduate students throughout their courses, offering more training and education in basic research skills and techniques, as well as ‘softer’ skills useful for career development.

Graduate students will get more support, have help with plotting the progression of their studies and the development of their projects and should also come out more employable.

Previously, potential applicants may have had to trawl across websites of different departments and institutes looking for a research project that would interest them. They may have needed to make multiple applications for funding and scholarships.

The Graduate School now removes much of this burden on applicants by organising it on their behalf. Students can know they will only be judged on the quality of their application to the Graduate School and not have to worry about applying to many places to secure the necessary funding.

With students admitted centrally to the Graduate School, the best students across the application pool are selected. There are around 100 well-funded studentships available within Oxford that are then matched with the best students applying across all the departments in the medical sciences. Students can also receive advice about obtaining external funding.

Director of the Oxford Praxis Forum at Green Templeton College, and Governing Body Fellow Professor Tim Morris and Associate Fellow Dr David Pendleton who jointly direct the High Performance Leadership Programme.

Success in the FT rankings follows the news that GTC and SBS Associate Fellow Kathryn Bishop topped the Euro-Mediterranean Managerial Practices and Issues category with her case Becoming a Trusted Advisor in the European Foundation for Management Development (EFMD) case writing competition.

Further details of the Executive Education Programme can be found on the SBS website: www.sbs.ox.ac.uk
RIO+20 OR RIO-20?

Reflections on the United Nation’s major summit on Sustainable Development by Geoff Lye, a GTC Research Fellow who attended the Rio+20 Summit in his capacity as Chairman of SustainAbility, (www.sustainability.com).

In 1992 I attended the Rio Earth Summit as a father of four children and I returned for the Rio+20 Summit this year as a grandfather of four.

Most of us who left the Earth Summit a generation ago were full of hope that we would by now have made serious progress in addressing the huge environmental and development challenges we were facing 20 years ago. We would, however, have been shocked to read the final text coming out of the Rio+20 Summit – making little progress on any of the issues identified as critical in 1992.

As for the final Summit text itself, an analysis by the World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF) showed “a lopsided victory of weak words over action words – with the weak words winning out at 514 to 10. ‘Encourage’ is used approximately 50 times, while the word ‘must’ is used three times. Apparently, negotiators really like the word ‘support’ – they used it approximately 99 times – but can’t bear to use language like ‘we will,’ which appears only five times.”

To his credit, United Nations (UN) Secretary General, Ban Ki-moon, has expressed reservations about the conference outputs: “Let me be frank. Nature does not negotiate with human beings.”

We should not, however, overlook some welcome advances achieved at Rio+20. These include significant progress on proposals to protect the world’s oceans and recognition for the first time of indigenous and disabled people’s rights. But perhaps the greatest potential for real change lies in the agreement to develop a new set of Sustainable Development Goals to succeed the Millennium Development Goals from 2015. These will more actively integrate development and the environment; confront the root causes of our
crises, and aim to provide the foundation for a global green economy.

Paradoxically, I am increasingly convinced that the weak short-term outputs from Rio will actually stimulate stronger long-term outcomes. Rio’s failure highlighted the need for other players – especially business – to take aggressive action both unilaterally and in partnership with like-minded businesses and civil society. As a piece in the New York Times put it, while Rio+20 ended “under a shroud of withering criticism” it was notable for its demonstration of “a new assertiveness by developing nations in international forums and the growing capacity of grassroots organisations and corporations to mould effective environmental action without the blessing of governments.”

And perhaps that is where there is room for optimism. A raft of private sector commitments and actions announced in Brazil signalled a growing understanding that corporations can pull powerful levers of change, shifting corporate responsibility from doing less environmental and social harm to driving and delivering positive economic, social and environmental outcomes. Notably, the finance sector’s Natural Capital Declaration and the promise made by the twenty-four major companies (collectively worth a half a trillion dollars) to “demonstrate the business imperative of valuing nature”.

As my SustainAbility colleague Lindsay Clinton noted: “by calculating the value of what nature provides to make the stuff we buy, and also by measuring the harm a product inflicts on the environment during production or consumption, we can gain a more realistic understanding of the costs of goods and services . . . which may lead to massive changes in the way we make, consume, and dispose of products. That behaviour change might put us on the path to sustainable development.”

Given my particular interest in how the corporate sector is responding to sustainability challenges, I was fortunate in being asked to moderate a lunchtime roundtable of CEOs and COOs to explore how business leaders can accelerate the necessary changes. Interesting conclusions included broad agreement that old-style lobbying for corporate self-interest is no longer responsible or effective; the new model should build collaborative alliances focused on positive sustainability outcomes with roles aligned around each stakeholder’s unique skills and assets.

It was also felt that sustainability suffers from a ‘dialogue of the deaf’ with government and business each seeing the other as the power brokers in the sustainability debate; in truth, the UN and other policymakers are seriously hampered by the need for consensus, while businesses can (and the best do) take unilateral action, whether in the best interest of the business or society (or both).

Finally, there was real frustration expressed with the inability of investors, and the financial community more generally, to attach any value to corporate sustainability investments; this remains a real barrier to business leaders who are keen to move proactively but are still judged on short-term profitability.

For business, however, even ‘long-term’ discussions missed the issue which was widely discussed in Rio – the challenge of generational (in)equity. The essence of sustainable development is, of course, to ensure that current generations do not compromise the social, environmental and economic rights of future generations. I was encouraged, therefore, to see active participation by youth groups throughout the conference. They fully understood the implications for their generation of the failure by my generation (Baby ‘Boomers’ – or more properly ‘Busters’) to use the last 20 years to reverse the impending social and environmental crises. This was symbolised by a group of young people walking backwards around the conference centre to highlight governments’ failure to deliver concrete outcomes.

But back to the Rio+20 Summit itself: despite some minor victories, we have very little to show for a generation of talking without action. The theme of Rio+20 was ‘The World We Want’. Any reasonable assessment of the actual outcome, however, would have it re-branded ‘The World Was Left Wanting’.

➔ Geoff Lye attended both the 1992 and the 2012 Rio Summits
BURDEN OF CARE

Nadine Levin (DPhil Anthropology) highlights the way that research is documenting the mental, health and education challenges faced by children in HIV/AIDS affected families in South Africa.

Dr Lucie Cluver is sitting in her office in Wellington Square. Scattered with papers, articles and books, Cluver has just returned from presenting research findings to high-level officials at USAID in the United States. One of several international trips every month for Cluver, this is the life of a rising academic, whose achievements include managing a groundbreaking study of South African children who care for family members suffering from the disease HIV/AIDS.

For the past four years, Cluver, an alumna of Green Templeton College and a University Lecturer in Evidence-Based Social Intervention (EBSI), has worked on the Young Carers Project South Africa. It is a collaboration between the University of Oxford and the South African Government, three South African universities, and several major local and international NGOs.

Two GTC DPhil students in Social Intervention, Tyler Lane and Kerry Mauchline, have also worked closely with Cluver on the project as the main focus of their doctoral research. Their combined research is helping to identify the mental, health and education challenges faced by children of AIDS-affected families – and also the interventions that can best help them.

The Young Carers Project is based around a two-year national study that involves the collection of quantitative and qualitative data from more than 6000 children and 2500 parents across three South African provinces. Although significant international attention has focused on the estimated 1.4 million AIDS-orphaned children living in South Africa, little research has been done on the five to ten million children living in and caring for AIDS-affected families in South Africa.

To investigate the challenges faced by these ‘young carers’, Cluver’s team employ innovative research strategies to interview AIDS-affected children.

continued overleaf
They use confidential questionnaires filled with pictures of celebrities and ask children to draw their experiences. These methods are designed to elicit sensitive information from the children, such as their experiences with school, care duties, access to food and sexual or physical abuse.

Thus far, the project has shown that children who care for family members suffering from AIDS are as disadvantaged – or in some aspects worse off – than orphaned children. These children are three times more likely to suffer physical and emotional abuse from their families, and they also experience extremely high levels of psychological stress, particularly depression and post-traumatic stress disorder. Coping with the burden of caring for adults with AIDS – which often entails more than three hours of work each day – creates a myriad of mental and social problems. Children frequently miss school, and experience anxiety over their parents’ well-being.

With these powerful findings, the Young Carers team has been able to influence AIDS-related governmental and NGO policies in South Africa, as well as in several other African countries. It has also been able to direct attention and funding to important follow-up research on potential interventions to help AIDS-affected children and families. “NGOs and government want – they need – numbers. And they need to see the numbers to see the impact,” Cluver explains.

The inspiration for the Young Carers Project began when Cluver decided to expand the research she had done during her Masters degree in Social Work into a DPhil, both of she undertook at GTC. Originally from Cape Town, Cluver’s initial study was a collaboration with South African organisations to interview more than 1000 children from high-crime townships. She found that children orphaned by AIDS had a significantly higher incidence of mental health problems, which were closely linked to high levels of poverty, stigma and illness.

To disseminate the results of her DPhil research on AIDS orphans, Cluver wrote a series of policy briefs and sent them to a professor at the University of Western Cape for review. She recounts: “He rang me when I was in the middle of Khayelitsha doing a focus group with children and covered in green paint. He asked if I could be at the French ambassador’s cocktail party in an hour, and I said ‘no’! And he said ‘be there’ and hung up. So I bought a cheap dress in the township and drove there, and the professor introduced me to the Minister of Social Development. The next day I went to meet him, and he said: ‘This is clearly a problem, but what we have to do is do it bigger and better and together.’” After that, according to Cluver, the Young Carers Project was born.

During her early years as a DPhil student, GTC (then Green College) played a formative role in Cluver’s education. “I really liked working within the College, I really liked the ethos,” she explained, “and I encourage many of my PhD students to go to GTC.” Being in an interdisciplinary environment, she enjoyed meeting students and academics who valued making an impact on social issues in the developing world. She also learned about the medical aspects of HIV/AIDS from many of her medical student friends.

“When I was there I met people who really changed the way I saw things. And I learned an enormous amount from them. I think you get that from other colleges, but you just don’t get it in such a concentrated way.”

Although Cluver is the public face of the research, disseminating findings to a wide variety of journals and newspapers, her work is often taken up with administration and grant applications. As a result, GTC DPhil students Tyler and Kerry are the behind-the-scenes orchestrators of important aspects of the data collection and analysis. For their doctoral research, they each carried out many months of fieldwork and primary data collection, leaving their lives – and in Tyler’s case, a partner to whom he is now married – in Oxford. Ultimately, Tyler and Kerry’s experiences are a humbling reminder of the challenges – both professional
and personal – that come with conducting fieldwork in developing country settings.

Managing and working with local staff, Tyler and Kerry’s fieldwork entailed significant mental and physical demands. Ten-hour work days conducting and overseeing interviews were followed by data entry and quality checking. In the field, Tyler and Kerry had constantly to watch out for their own safety, and that of their staff. Working with local communities, therefore, was crucial to the success of the project. It provided ‘buy-in’ or trust, and also protection in difficult and unfamiliar areas. This was particularly important for Kerry, as a female working in a largely female team.

One of the biggest challenges for both Tyler and Kerry was learning to deal with the unexpected issues that happened on a day-to-day basis. Kerry learned quickly that she needed to introduce the project in English – although it was not the native tongue of those she was interviewing – because people wanted to see how she spoke and make sure that she had compassion. Tyler, on the other hand, had to deal with accusations of Satanism at some field sites, while in others he had to make arrangements for the torrential downpours that would block road access during the rainy season.

On top of this, the ethics and emotional burden of working with AIDS-affected families was the most challenging aspect of Tyler and Kerry’s fieldwork. Faced with official protocols for dealing with sexually-abused children or domestic violence, they had to find ways to separate themselves from the difficult experiences surrounding them. Tyler explained how he became so immersed in one case, filling out forms and trying to help, that his own work came to a halt. He realised that he had to draw a line between being a researcher and an advocate, and that doing ethically challenging fieldwork required researchers to set up emotional barriers. As Kerry says:

“No one knew what it was like. And to make it even harder, there were confidentiality issues, so I could never talk to anyone about why I was so upset or shocked by what I had seen.”

Despite the challenges of fieldwork, Tyler and Kerry describe the experience as being overwhelmingly positive, and an incredible learning opportunity. “It was the best thing I’d never ever do again,” says Tyler. Most importantly, they gained an appreciation for the importance of doing first-hand data collection. As Cluver said, “You can’t take a dataset and analyse it, and not understand the context, and not have sat in their houses and had the dirt on your feet and seen the reality of what these numbers are reflecting…and I hope it changes the way my students see the world and do research.”

In the future, Tyler and Kerry hope to put their fieldwork experiences to positive use, drawing on the skill of managing teams of researchers for job applications and grant proposals. The future for Cluver, however, is more challenging. Cluver explains that the project has made her more cynical, as she realised how complex and multifaceted the problems faced by young carers – whose numbers are growing in South Africa – are. “The parents tell our researchers about horrific experiences and expect to receive help for their situation, but even when we try to help them directly, there’s millions more who we can’t get to.”

But, Cluver says, working on the Young Carers Project has left her with an overwhelming sense of hope. She has seen the impact that her research can have, and she believes in its ability to produce powerful effects. “Officials throughout Africa are committed to using this information to make change,” Cluver says, at the government and NGO levels, and also at the community level. As she continues to expand her research – working on projects to understand why teenagers with HIV struggle to adhere to drug treatments, and also on programmes to reduce levels of abuse in AIDS-affected families – she believes in the power of South African institutions and peoples to make change.
THE EMS: A MATTER OF PRINCIPLES

Ian Scott, Executive Director of the Emerging Markets Symposium (EMS) and GTC Associate Fellow, and Professor Michael Earl, EMS Steering Committee member and GTC Honorary Fellow, explain how an innovative collection of principles sets the EMS apart from similar forums by encouraging candid debate and generating action for change.

The Green-Templeton merger coincided with a gift of £500,000 from the C&C Alpha Group to fund an annual symposium on human welfare in Brazil, China, India, Indonesia, Mexico, Russia, Turkey and smaller emerging markets in Asia, the Middle East, Africa, Europe and Latin America.

The Emerging Markets Symposium (EMS) was established in 2008 and focused on human welfare because it is critical to economic growth, social cohesion and political stability, because it has been neglected by other forums and because it coincides with GTC's priorities. Past symposia have addressed issues of Health and Healthcare (2009), Urbanisation, Health and Human Security (2011) and Tertiary Education (2012). The fourth (2013) will focus on Gender Inequality.

Irrespective of their backgrounds, all participants are expected to speak for themselves, which is why the EMS tends to invite former (but still influential) rather than current office holders (who are also less likely to cancel at the last minute to fight unanticipated fires). We prefer participants who are known to be open-minded, to tolerate conflicting opinions, to be unlikely to hog the limelight or to be overwhelmed by the eminence of other participants. And we expect participants to help refine agendas, accept the fact they will not be asked or allowed to give full-length speeches and are willing to engage in intensive conversations, to act as chairs, introductory speakers (for a maximum of ten minutes) or panellists, to be there from start to finish and, after the event, to help disseminate collective findings and recommendations.

The third principle is that success requires the right environment. The physical setting must foster active reflection, be sufficiently removed from the throb of Oxford to keep participants on-site, accommodate them in comfort but not luxury and provide outstanding meeting facilities. Egrove Park, the former home of Templeton College, does all that yet is close enough to central Oxford to allow participants to dine at GTC on the second night of each Friday-Sunday symposium.

The fourth principle is that candid debate demands the right ground-rules including the Chatham House Rule (which prohibits attribution) and the exclusion of the press, media, cameras and recording devices. Our attitude to the press and media changes radically after each symposium when we tell the world (particularly emerging markets) about the outcomes and seek dialogues with policy makers to urge action on our recommendations. Participant comments on this principle have been invaluable: at the end of the first symposium an eminent economist said: “You know, if the press had been there I wouldn’t have said what I said. But because they weren’t I said exactly what I thought.” Which was rather what we had hoped to hear.
Thanks to the generosity of donors, Green Templeton is able to offer a variety of scholarships to students such as Kate Fayers-Kerr (DPhil Anthropology) to help support them in their studies.

I am writing the first medical ethnography of body painting, based on research among an agro-pastoral people, called the Mun or Mursi. They live at the periphery of the modern world along the Omo River in south-west Ethiopia, a UNESCO World Heritage Site. These people are known for their body decoration, but few know that they paint their bodies because the earths and clays are therapeutic. “Disease will flee”, as they put it, for “disease is afraid of clay”.

My thesis evaluates how body art makes people healthy. By focusing on the process of body painting, rather than the aesthetic product, I have shown that their ‘laboratory’ is all around them, in childhood play, in ritual actions, and of course in the highly-valued clay-pits and earthy outcrops.

Anthropologists have hitherto explored body painting as a social art. What I have shown is that it also negotiates the body’s relationship with the wider ecology. Western science is only beginning to appreciate the healing role of the topical use of earths, with research into the antibacterial properties of certain clays proving particularly interesting for my own research interests.

By looking at the healing role of body art, my PhD thesis illustrates that medicine is an art as much as a science. For this intellectual project I am deeply indebted to a GTC Fellow, and my supervisor, Professor Elisabeth Hsu, without whose support and vision this project would never have been born.

Green Templeton is generous and supportive of its students in more ways than one. Having received the GTC one-year scholarship, I can certainly speak of the financial support College offers. With my Arts and Humanities Research Council scholarship drying up after three years, the GTC scholarship has kept me afloat in my final year of writing up.

However, GTC has supported me in other ways. As an anthropologist, our fieldwork is frequently long, often over a year at least. In my case it took me to a remote corner of the world, where the idea of running water means water in the stream, and electricity was something people may have seen on an annual trip to the local market town two days away.

So, writing up only began when I returned home in Hilary 2011. Upon returning to Oxford, after a year sleeping on cow hides among a semi-nomadic people, I think I had post-traumatic stress: at least I struggled to make the transition from fieldwork to writing-up. Even people whose fieldwork is less physically remote can share in this feeling. For me, the College environment, as a second home, provided an anchor, making the transition back into an academic way of life more manageable.

GTC scholarships for 2013 entry are available to view on the College website at www.gtc.ox.ac.uk/admissions/scholarships-and-awards.html, and are also included in the University’s Fees, funding and scholarship search at www.ox.ac.uk/feesandfunding/search/.
A DAY IN THE LIFE OF GREEN TEMPLETON COLLEGE

In the three years since the annual GTC Photography Competition was launched, it has become a popular fixture in the creative life of the College.
The theme of this year’s competition was *A Day in the Life of Green Templeton College*. College members were asked to submit original images which sum up what makes GTC a special place to live and study, whether it’s one of the many academic, social or sporting events that take place throughout the year, a particular personality or just day-to-day comings and goings.

Congratulations to students Rasmus Hagen (MSc Social Sciences) and Kerry Mauchline (DPhil Social Policy and Intervention) whose winning photographs are reproduced here.

The College also wishes to thank Dr Elman Poole, a retired neurologist living in Oxford who is also a Common Room Member, whose generous support makes the competition possible.

1. **Winner** The Common Room by Rasmus Hagen

   "Although the Observatory was built to gaze into outer space, it is also a place for introspection. After the dinner crowds have emptied out of the Common Room, there is time for a moment of quiet contemplation."

2. **Runner-up** To the Boathouse by Kerry Mauchline

   "I don’t like exercise. Or early mornings. Or the cold. So how is it possible that I became a rower? After watching Torpids 2011, I was amazed by the collection of students, staff, Fellows, friends and family who filled Longbridges to capacity to cheer on our Boat Club. And I thought, ‘I want to be part of that.’ I’d missed the initial novice training in Michaelmas, but the women’s captain and crew welcomed me with open arms and were incredibly patient."

3. **Joint runner up** The Porters Lodge by Rasmus Hagen

   "This photo was taken during Summer Eights 2011, in the process of GTC’s utter domination of the races. I was part of the scrappy W3 crew that contributed a bump and an overbump to the total. It’s my favourite photo of GTC life because on that day the rowers and spectators made us feel as proud and appreciated as the top crews. And we plan to do exactly the same this year."

“The porters are the gatekeepers of Green Templeton – visitors, students, Fellows, correspondence, and gossip flow in and out of the Porter’s Lodge around the clock. In this photo we find the porters engaged in the day-to-day update about everything and nothing, in other words, the most important things…”
Once again this year, the generosity and support of alumni, friends and Fellows has surpassed all expectations. The College is very grateful for all gifts, large and small, particularly at a time of exceptional economic uncertainty for all of us.

Every gift and donation to Green Templeton makes a difference to the quality of the experience we can offer to our postgraduate students. In some cases, it means the difference between undertaking a course of study at Oxford at all through vital support in the form of scholarships and bursaries. It also makes possible a range of projects which enhance College life, such as investment in academic initiatives and the improvement and development of our buildings and grounds.

The list of names on these pages is based on all gifts received by Green Templeton College between 1 August 2011 and 31 July 2012 and includes individuals, companies and foundations. We thank you all.

We have made every effort to ensure accuracy and completeness, but we apologise for any errors that may be contained in the list.

**Individuals making donations to GTC**

**Mr Peter Burge**  
**Mr Kevin Burke**  
**Professor Jeffery Burley**  
**Mrs Dana Cartwright**  
**Professor Donald Chambers**  
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**Dr Bernadette Lavery**  
**Dr Laurence Leaver**  
**Dr Grant Lee**  
**Mrs Janine Lee**  
**Dr David Levy**  
**Ms Jingli Li**  
**Ms Tania Little**  
**Mr Andrew O Y Lo**  
**Dr Martin Lockett**  
**Mr Ian Lou**
“Supporting the Boat Club is a way of saying thank you for the great support and friendships made at the College. Memories remain fresh, and it’s wonderful to see the confidence and similar aspirations of current students. I know how important the Boat Club is: it’s a privilege that alumni can support it.”

Kevin Burke, MSc Industrial Relations 1990

“Giving to GTC is in appreciation for lessons learned and opportunities gained. An investment in the physical and emotional well-being of students through the Boat Club is made in the hope that teamwork and sportsmanship become manifest in all aspects of College life and the impact alumni have on society.”

Marc Desmidt, MPhil Management Studies 1990

“I remember the life-changing times at GTC that helped pave the way to new experiences for me. Hence my continued support to the College, to ensure that future students can gain similar invaluable experiences.”

Ramesh Nadarajah MSc Environmental Change 2003

Donors to the Ann McPherson Tribute Fund
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MORE SUPPORT THAN EVER BEFORE FOR THE GTC ANNUAL FUND

David Humble-White, GTC’s Development Manager, outlines how gifts to the Annual Fund help enhance life for our students.

We would like to extend a huge ‘thank you’ once again to all our alumni and friends who generously support our Annual Fund.

Gifts to the Fund are used to support projects that enhance student life and experience at GTC, such as improving sports and social facilities, supporting clubs and societies and providing vital funding to students in the form of scholarships, research grants and funding for College-based academic initiatives.

Financial support for graduate students is especially crucial, particularly in the current challenging economic climate, because it means that talented students who might not otherwise get to study at Oxford have an opportunity to do so.

Through the Fund, the College sponsors a Clarendon Scholar each year in partnership with the University. Current recipient Sean Grant (DPhil Social Intervention) is a very active member of the College community; he has been involved in the Human Welfare Conference, is editor of the newly-launched Human Welfare e-Journal and Blog, and has also represented the College in a number of societies and sports teams.

Sean says of the support for his Oxford studies: “My time here has been terrific and continues to be formative and inspirational. Many thanks for your support of the Annual Fund; I could not be here without your generosity.”

In the future, GTC would like to be able to offer full financial support to any graduate student with the talent and ability to study here and contribute to College life. Currently we are able to fund around seven per cent of our students, compared to Oxford’s average of 13 per cent and the US average of over 50 per cent, so we are a long way off that target still. But with the support of our alumni and friends, we are making progress.

A number of other exciting projects have also been made possible by the Annual Fund this year.

In the spirit of GTC’s academic focus on issues relating to human welfare in the 21st century, the Fund supported the Human Welfare Conference for the second year running. This annual Conference attracts speakers from all over the world to discuss a range of topics relating to human welfare globally and this year used social media such as Twitter for the first time to share events and findings in real time with those unable to attend.

Exceptionally among Oxford colleges, GTC offers its students a range of personal and professional development courses, which allow students to hone their skills in interviews, abstract writing, communications, and negotiation. Again, this kind of support for students would not be possible without contributions from alumni and friends.

It is your support that has helped to make GTC the most popular choice for Oxford graduate applicants.

We have also been able to enhance GTC’s already beautiful grounds for the benefit of everyone who works and studies here. The tennis pavilion, which was in a considerable state of disrepair, has been lovingly restored to its former glory and can now be enjoyed by GTC students, staff and visitors: you can read more about this project on the opposite page.

The distribution of the Annual Fund is overseen by a working group of Fellows, students and staff in accordance with the wishes of our donors and the needs of the College. Next academic year, the Annual Fund is being re-named the Nautilus Fund: look out for news and updates about our fundraising and projects.

All the projects supported by the Annual Fund have a direct and positive impact on student life here at GTC and we are grateful to everyone for their on-going support. Thank you.
Michael Pirie, GTC Head Gardener, describes how the College garden has been improved this year by donations made to the Annual Fund.

The tennis pavilion, which was put up in the late 1940s, has been restored to something of its former glory, thanks to the Annual Fund.

The pavilion was given for the use of medics from the former Radcliffe Infirmary Hospital, at a time when Observer’s House was their social hub, known as Osler House Club. An inscription on a wooden plaque inside the pavilion records how it was given in memory of Brian Ingram Johnson BM, MA of Christ Church College and the Radcliffe Infirmary, who died on 19 March 1949 aged 28, by his mother, brother and sisters. They also gave the cost of construction of one of the tennis courts.

Before work began, the original colour scheme had to be established by the College’s now customary habit of analysing scrapings of old paint. The mid-green and white finish is the result, and thanks are due to the maintenance duo of Roy Longford and Bill Cadd for their hard work. New gates have also been added to the northern ends of the courts and defective fencing has been replaced.

The restoration was celebrated in early June with ‘Not the Davis Cup’, a tennis tournament organised by the Principal between doubles’ teams representing students, and staff and Fellows.

Representing staff and Fellows were: Professor Ken Reid and Hilary Binks; Dr Chris Sauer and Anne Wrightson; and Professor Sir David Watson and Sue Wilkinson, a guest from Oxford Brookes University.

The students were: Andrew Symington and Stephane Farenga; Aleksander Janusz and Nicholas Netto, and Ouleye Ndoye.

Vice-Principal Professor Ingrid Lunt and her husband Julian Hall were umpires for the six doubles matches of one set each. The staff and Fellows were convincing winners by five matches to one.

The proceeds from Views of Iran, an exhibition of photographs taken by the late Dr Andrew Markus, GTC Emeritus Fellow, raised over £1000 for the GTC Student Hardship Fund, which supports students in financial or other types of need.

The photographs, taken by Andrew during a trip to Iran with his wife Pat in October 2011, included scenes of people, historic buildings, and gardens. Sadly, just a few months after his exhibition, Andrew passed away peacefully at home with his family on 7 April after a short illness. He is very much missed by his many colleagues and friends at GTC.

Speaking in February, Andrew said: “On our return from Iran I thought members of GTC might enjoy seeing some of the pictures I took and hoped that their sale might add to the reserves of the Hardship Fund. In my time with students over the years, I have found that problems over money can be a source of much anxiety and the Fund is designed to help with these.”

Andrew was involved in teaching students in the University Medical School and also in the pastoral care of students reading other subjects. During his final illness he received many personal accolades from grateful students.

Andrew studied at University College Oxford in 1948 and won a scholarship to University College Hospital in London, before going into general practice in Thame, Oxfordshire. He was always interested and involved in the training of doctors and throughout his life focused on this at several levels.

At the initiation of the Royal College of General Practitioners, he entered into its development with enthusiasm. He became chair of the oral part of the exam and in 1994 received the prestigious award for essentially being judged the best family practitioner in the country.

Andrew was very proud of his five children, three of whom were educated at Oxbridge. Amongst his life-long pleasures were music, particularly opera, and he was chair of the Oxford branch of the Friends of the Welsh National Opera for many years.
Green Templeton alumna Emanuela (Ema) Vartolomei (MBA 2009) explains how her studies at Oxford have inspired her to set up an innovative 'think-bank' for financial knowledge.

The Romanian Revolution in 1989 came early enough to save me from a communist life. I vividly remember the beginning of my teenage years when I was catapulted into the so-called ‘sacrificed generation’: the generation that saw how a society had to change every known rule in order to test how a democratic and capitalist system could work. The collective mission was to build a better life.

For most of my career I have worked in corporate banking and asset management and have found it to be an incredibly stimulating environment. I feel privileged to work every day alongside so many intelligent and ambitious people. I was particularly fortunate to have worked in business development roles for Citigroup and ABN Amro where I found myself at the heart of the birth of the Romanian banking system, with an opportunity to participate directly in building new products and businesses. Once the developing market experience came to an end, I naturally looked for another challenge.

I left Bucharest for Dublin, where I immersed myself in the world of asset management. It was the beginning of the financial crisis and everyone was talking about the future of financial services. It was also the year that I chose to go to Oxford to study for an MBA at Green Templeton College.

At Oxford I found the ongoing debate about the future of financial systems to be an extremely challenging one: a complex issue touching every person on the planet, engaging leading thinkers and creating ripples in the Oxford business and management environment. What are the breakthroughs and new business models that will reshape the financial services world? How are we going to drive the change towards smarter financial mobility? As we move to a population of nine billion by the middle of the 21st century, how do we manage the increased financial needs of providing food, water and energy? Do rapidly growing alternative finance solutions offer a blueprint for better financial systems?

To help address these questions and others, I have launched All Street, ‘Wall Street without walls’, a web-based ‘think-bank’ that aims to provide global access to alternative financial knowledge. The first project to be undertaken by All Street (www.allstreet.org) is an open-source knowledge platform leveraging the power of individual and institutional contributors all over the world to design a more robust, network-based financial system that is inherently self-renewing.

I believe that we are moving towards a fundamental reconfiguration of the financial industry, moving away from the current model of vertically-integrated monoliths and towards an ecosystem of firms focused on different components of the industry.

So here I am, building All Street as a not-for profit think tank while working full time in asset management. As I move into a new chapter of my professional life, I believe that every life experience I have gained so far will teach me important lessons that I can use in my future endeavours. The only guiding principle is to focus your attention on what you love and value, because this allows you to participate in the birth of a better future, ushered in by the choices you make each day.
Do you have the knowledge, expertise and insight to be a career mentor and offer advice and support to fellow alumni or current students who are working – or would like to work – in your profession?

Deciding on a career path and taking the first steps along it can be a daunting prospect, but for many students and recent graduates the experience can be made smoother by having informal support and advice from someone who is already established in the same or a related field.

Green Templeton is now offering College alumni the opportunity to share the benefit of their own experience with current GTC students and recent graduates through the University’s Careers Service career mentoring scheme, the Oxford Careers Network.

“Career mentoring is an informal and confidential way for you to share your work-related knowledge and the unwritten aspects of your work with others interested in your career sector,” explains Chris Caswell, Careers Advisor with the University Careers Service.

“Usually mentees want to explore ways to develop skills, consider new possibilities, and perhaps discuss specific concerns and ideas in a relaxed, risk-free environment. The role of a mentor is not to offer solutions but to help in the decision-making process on when, where and how to enter that sector.”

Key areas in which alumnio can offer support include assessing career options, developing a network of contacts and seeking opportunities to develop for a particular employment sector.

Caswell stresses that there are many benefits to be gained from being a mentor, apart from the satisfaction of helping a less experienced individual develop or progress. These include development of a mentor’s one-to-one coaching skills and an opportunity to reflect on their own working practices and priorities.

Alumni who are interested in finding out more about mentoring, or who are interested in finding a mentor to work with, should contact the University Careers Service or visit the website at www.careers.ox.ac.uk and click on Oxford Careers Network. A group of GTC alumni is already registered on the database.

The Careers Service also supports Oxford alumni throughout life, including with career transition and development, so whatever stage you are in your professional life, you can access help and advice.

GTC LAUNCHES OUTSTANDING ALUMNUS/NA OF THE YEAR AWARD

There are almost 6,000 Green Templeton alumni living and working around the world, all of whom are making their mark in their respective fields, leading, innovating and changing the world for the better.

Many alumni also maintain a close relationship with the College and continue to contribute to its on-going success in a variety of ways.

The achievements and success of GTC alumni are what make the College both what it is today and what it will be in the future. To recognise this, Green Templeton is launching a new award for a significant contribution by a member of the alumni community.

The GTC Outstanding Alumnus/na Award will be presented to a member of the College alumni community in recognition of his or her sustained service to Green Templeton.

Sustained service includes a significant contribution in community or society benefitting human welfare; significantly enhancing the profile and reputation of the College, and volunteering for GTC, for example by fundraising. The Award may also recognise an exceptional financial contribution.

Nominations for the Award will be made by the Senior Tutor and Director of Development and Communications, for approval by the Principal. The Award may not be presented annually if a successful recipient is not identified.

The Award trophy has been commissioned and donated to GTC by Associate Fellow Dr John Cumming. Crafted in Scottish Ash by self-taught designer and sculptor Scott Irvine, the unique design incorporates the College colours of blue and green and the nautilus shell from the College crest. The recipient of the Award will receive a certificate and be able to keep the Award for six months.

The inaugural Award will be presented at the Green Templeton College Annual Alumni Reunion Dinner on 15 September 2012.

COULD YOU BE A CAREER MENTOR?

Do you have the knowledge, expertise and insight to be a career mentor and offer advice and support to fellow alumni or current students who are working – or would like to work – in your profession?
I have now completed my first full year at Green Templeton College. I am inspired every day not just by the beautiful setting of the College but by the people I meet here, students, Fellows, staff, friends and members of the alumni community. What a special place the College is and how lucky we are.

I have had the great pleasure to meet a number of our alumni and friends around the world. I hope over the next year to meet many more of you. Join us at many of the College alumni activities in the UK (Oxford and London), Europe, USA and Asia; see the alumni events webpage for details. Parents, students and friends of the College are always welcome. Keep an eye on the College calendar on the website for lectures, seminars and symposia that you may find interesting outside alumni activities. You have an open invitation to come back here anytime in the future. Bring your family for lunch (you will need to contact us to book in first) with the students, staff and Fellows, this is your College. Please check your diaries to see which events you would like to attend, or just come and visit.

We are seeking mentors and advisors from the alumni community for current students and recent graduates. If you would like to help a fellow GTC colleague up the ladder or to make an informed career decision, please log your details at CAREERSCONNECT: www.careers.ox.ac.uk. Students at GTC are often asking to speak with GTC alumni to seek advice on many decisions such as electives, experiences of particular organisations or departments of hospitals. This facility allows students and fellow alumni to search for alumni from Green Templeton College as their first choice for advice and assistance. Please add yourself as a potential mentor. If you are a member of the alumni community looking to change direction in your career or need some assistance with job searching, this is an excellent service giving short courses, seminars and one-to-one meetings to help alumni.

There are numerous benefits attached to being a GTC alumnus/na including exclusive events, receipt of the GTC Magazine, e-InTransit (first issue next term), careers’ advice, mentoring, visiting, and dining and accommodation rights. You are also entitled to use the library, squash and tennis courts. Please contact me or any of my colleagues in the Development and Communications Office for further information.

We are pleased to announce, commencing in September 2012, the Outstanding Alumnus/na Award which will be presented annually to a member of the Green Templeton College Alumni/ae community. This Award recognises an individual who has provided sustained service to the College. The inaugural award will be presented at the Green Templeton College Annual Alumni Reunion Dinner on 15 September 2012. We look forward to seeing you there.

Green Templeton College has established a first at the University of Oxford, the Oxford Health Experiences Institute Corporate Partnership Programme. We are seeking business partners to support, engage and inform the future of patient experience, see our website for more information: www.gtc.ox.ac.uk/hexi. If your firm is seeking social investment and corporate social responsibility opportunities, this is a unique and exclusive opportunity to partner with a University of Oxford college to make a real difference in the world. Green Templeton College is exceptionally well placed to harness the skills of researchers from a range of backgrounds and research traditions and to broaden the Oxford Health Experiences Institute’s reach. We are seeking corporate partners who share our ethos of social responsibility and social investment in a better world.

We look forward to hearing from you, always. Stay in touch.

Sue Berrington
Director of Development and Communications
Thursday 1 November 2012

Halving Premature Death: The McGovern Lecture 2012

Join us at 6pm for the annual McGovern Lecture in the history of medicine which this year celebrates the centenary of the birth of Professor Sir Richard Doll, the founder of Green College. Doll’s friend and collaborator Sir Richard Peto, GTC Fellow and Professor of Medical Statistics and Epidemiology at the University of Oxford, will set Doll’s contribution to our understanding of disease – especially his confirmation of the link between tobacco and lung cancer – in the historical context of the span of the 20th century.

Admission free: all welcome.
Venue: Tsuzuki Lecture Theatre, St Anne's College, Woodstock Road, OX2 6HS.

Monday 12 November 2012

City Breakfast in London

Please join us between 8am and 10am for an early morning networking event over a continental breakfast and with a topical discussion. Our guest speaker is GTC Fellow Dr Marshall Young.

Tickets: £25 per person.
Venue: Oxford and Cambridge Club, 71 Pall Mall, London SW1Y 5HD

Thursday 15 November 2012

Barclay Lecture

Professor Peter Tufano, Dean of the Said Business School, will speak about public policy in support of entrepreneurship. The Barclay Lecture is generously supported by the Barclay family in memory of Clifford and Evelyne Barclay.

Admission free: all welcome.
Venue: Martin Wood Lecture Theatre, Department of Physics, Parks Road, OX1 3PU

Thursday 6 December 2012

Varsity Rugby Match at Twickenham

The pinnacle of amateur and student rugby in the 131st clash between Oxford and Cambridge. Kick-off is at 2pm.

January and February 2013

Feeding A Better Future: Green Templeton Lectures 2013

Green Templeton’s flagship lecture series takes place in Oxford on four consecutive Mondays: 21 and 28 January and 4 and 11 February.

See the GTC website for details of speakers and venues.
Admission free: all welcome.

Tuesday 19 February 2013

Alumni Drinks reception on HMS Belfast

Join us for a lively and fun evening on London’s South Bank at a drinks reception hosted by GTC Principal Professor Sir David Watson from 6.30pm. GTC Fellow Professor Carolyn Hoyle is our guest speaker. This has become a popular fixture in the GTC alumni events calendar so please book early to ensure your place.
Tickets: £20 per person.

Sunday 31 March 2013

The 159th Oxford and Cambridge Boat Race, London

Cheer on the Dark Blues from the safety of the Thames riverbank! Race at 4.30pm.

May 2013

City Breakfast in London

Join us for an early morning networking event in central London. Date to be confirmed. More details to follow.

May 2013

Summer Eights at Longbridges Boathouse

Enjoy all the rowing action and cheer on the Green Templeton Boat Club crews as they race on the Isis!

Saturday 22 June 2013

Garden Party at Green Templeton

Enjoy the beautiful college grounds, music, entertainers and afternoon tea. Fun for alumni and family, as well as GTC Fellows, students and staff. Check the GTC website for more details nearer the time.

Saturday 21 September 2013

Alumni Reunion at Green Templeton

Please join us for the annual gathering of GTC alumni and friends at the College during the University of Oxford alumni weekend. There will be a special programme of events and activities, followed by a drinks reception and dinner in the Radcliffe Observatory.

For more information about these events, please contact:

alumni@gtc.ox.ac.uk
Tel +44 (0)1865 284556
Or go to www.gtc.ox.ac.uk/AlumniEvents

Please note that all dates and details are correct at the time of going to press but may be subject to change. Please check the Green Templeton website for the latest information.