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Cover Photograph: Nuffield College image ©Paul Laugier. The cover image is a watercolour of the College by Paul Laugier. The watercolour has been produced as a greetings card and is available for purchase at the Porters’ Lodge or from the artist’s website: www.paullaugier.com.

The Chapel Committee will again hold a photographic exhibition and competition for members of College in Michaelmas and we hope to be able to share the winner’s image with you in the next Newsletter. For details about submitting photographs please contact the Chapel Committee on: events@nuffield.ox.ac.uk

Nuffield Society AGM
The AGM and Dinner will be held on Friday 24 September 2010

All Alumni are encouraged to attend the AGM and following dinner. Guests may be invited to Dinner.

On Saturday 25 September, a talk and buffet lunch will be held.

For full details or to reserve a place at all or part of the week-end, please contact the Events Officer by Friday 4 September.

E-mail: nuffsoc@nuffield.ox.ac.uk
Tel: +44 (0)1865 278527

Varsity Rugby at Twickenham
Thursday 9 December 2010

We will be going to the Varsity Rugby match at Twickenham again this year. It is likely that transport will be available from the College for those who need it. To reserve a ticket (in the region of £50) please contact nuffsoc@nuffield.ox.ac.uk.

The ticket price will include lunch, congenial company, and of course what promises to be a fiercely competitive rugby match.

Sociology Reunion Dinner
Friday 18 March 2011

Invitations will be sent by e-mail. If we don’t have your e-mail address but you would like to attend, please contact us on:

E-mail: nuffsoc@nuffield.ox.ac.uk
Tel: +44 (0)1865 278527

We increasingly send out invitations by e-mail. If you prefer not to provide us with an e-mail address, please do not hesitate in phoning or writing for further information about any of the events that you wish to attend.
Nuffield Society Update

Iain McLean and Nicholas Bamforth provided a lively discussion on “Should Britain have a Written Constitution” on 19 March 2010, before leading former members into the College Hall for the Politics Reunion Dinner. The turnout was on a par with the highly successful Economics Reunion event last year, and such dinners will now become a firmly established fixture on the College's calendar. The football match between the Nuffield Old Boys and the Nuffield Lions which took place the following day turned out to be a very competitive one, with the 1:1 draw accurately reflecting a closely fought game. But few braved the drizzle to watch the two teams battle it out, leaving the event very much a sport for participants rather than spectators. Perhaps if the weather was a little more hospitable, a few more might stand by the sidelines to lend their support. The two teams put on a good show, and only one player had to be ambulanced off to hospital.

The Committee met on 19 February 2010, and resolved to continue the quest for a broad-ranging survey of former members, despite some initial disagreements with College over its objectives and approach. In a meeting with the Warden, Steve Nickell, it became clear that no major obstacles stood in the way of such a survey, which aims to tap former members’ views on Nuffield, and in particular to assess the College’s achievements relative to peers, and its contributions to public and private institutions both in and outside the UK. The questionnaire, which is currently in the process of being redrafted, will also ask current and former members what they think the Society should focus its time upon. Clearly, there are some who think that the alumni can play a more active role in supporting the College, particularly in helping strengthen its connections with the wider global community.

The Society held its first event outside Oxford at the Institute of Directors on 17 June 2010, with Martin Wolf of the Financial Times giving a talk on “After the Crisis”. At £75 a head, this may have been a rather pricey event for some former members, and the Committee will be monitoring closely the turnout with a view to shaping the format for future events. The scope for introducing a seminar and dinner on the East Coast of the US also remains under review, as does the establishment of an American chapter of the Society.

Further upcoming events include the Nuffield Gaudy on 2 July 2010, to which the 1995-2004 generation and the pre-1960 vintage are invited, and the Society’s AGM and dinner, which will this year be held on 24 September to coincide with the University’s alumni weekend extravaganza, running on the theme of “Meeting Minds – Shared Treasures”.

The Committee would like to thank Anthony Heath and Geoffrey Evans for taking the time to be interviewed for this edition’s article on “Should Sociology become an Undergraduate Degree Component at Oxford?” In the next edition, the Nuffield Newsletter’s interview theme will return to the Economists’ corner.

Any Newsletter readers who would like to contribute ideas for future interviews or articles in upcoming editions should contact the Committee, preferably by e-mail via nuffsoc@nuffield.ox.ac.uk.

Paul Jowett
Chair, Nuffield Society

DIARY DATES

Sociology Dinner
Friday 18 March 2011
A Reunion Dinner for Nuffield’s Sociologists past and present. To reserve your place, please contact: nuffsoc@nuffield.ox.ac.uk

16/17 September 2011
Nuffield Society AGM & Dinner to coincide with the Oxford-wide Reunion weekend.

Friday 29 June 2012
Nuffield 2012 Gaudy for matriculation years 1965/6-1974/5 and pre-1962
News from Former Members

Birnbaum, Norman (RF 1959-66)
Currently University Professor Emeritus, Georgetown University Law Center, I have been awarded, by the Spanish Minister of Justice, the Ministry’s decoration, Cruz de Onor da San Raimundo da Penaforte. It is for services to justice, and since I am not a lawyer, I think it has been given to me for my writings in Spain (my books have been translated and I am a regular columnist for *El Pais*) and for my advice to the Socialist Party. San Raimundo, who has a tomb in Barcelona Cathedral, was a Catalan canonist, advisor and friend to the Popes, a Dominican, and – a reassuring note to someone approaching the age of eighty-four – lived to be one hundred.

I first became aware of Spain at age 12 in New York, during the Spanish Civil War. I sympathised with the Spanish Republic in its struggle against fascism and Catholic reaction. (I had not yet read Dos Passos or Orwell on the ambiguities of the Republic.) Had I been told, then, that seven decades later a Spanish socialist government would award me a decoration named after a Catholic Saint (and an Inquisitor, as well), I would not have believed it.

Corden, Max (PF 1967-76)
This is just a message to my former colleagues and students that I am still alive and active. The world financial crisis has led me to write four papers in the macro area, two on Keynesian fiscal policy (which I enthusiastically support), and one on China’s current account, published in *The Economic Journal*. They are all on my website.

Hagtvet, Bernt (S 1975-76)
Bernt Hagtvet, professor of political science at the University of Oslo, Norway, has been awarded that university’s prize for Public Understanding of Research for his work as organiser and host for a series of public seminars on the role of science and scholarship in society. These included programs focused on dilemmas of Norwegian foreign policy, the US elections, the media in war zones, city planning, and the conflict in the Middle East. In 2008 he published *The Black Book of Genocides*, an anthology of recent research on the topic, and in 2006 he was instrumental in converting Norwegian Nazi leader Vidkun Quisling’s residence outside Oslo, Gimle, into the Holocaust and Genocide Research Centre and Museum.

Hooper, Meredith (S 1962-64)
My latest book will be published by John Murray in June 2010; *The Longest Winter: Scott’s Other Heroes*.

Jones, George (S 1960-63)

Kay, Alison (S 2000-03)
Alison (née Parkinson) continues to pursue her double life as businesswomen and academic. Since leaving Nuffield, she has worked as a senior researcher on women and investment at King’s College London and as Lecturer in British History at Lancaster University. 2009 saw the publication of her monograph *The Foundations of Female Entrepreneurship* (Routledge, 2009).

She is currently co-Director of Piction Media (www.pictionmedia.com), a high-end provider of visual and content media for brands, projects and people.

Lane, Robert (Visitor, 1962 & 1986)
Continues to write in retirement on materialism and conservation. Recent publications have included *After the End of History* (University of Michigan Press, 2006); *If Conservation Fails – Explorations in Verse on Human Extinction*: http://www.grayisgreen.org 2010). His wife Helen’s latest novel (*Night Voices* by Helen Hudson) has the autobiographic setting of a visiting American couple to an Oxford college who live in Osney Island. Available electronically or print from sansan542000@yahoo.com.

McCallum, John (S 1976-79)
After 9 years as a Dean of Health in Sydney and 6 years as a Senior Deputy Vice-Chancellor in Melbourne, I have moved to a new job in Canberra as Senior Scientist (Public Health) with the National Health and Medical Research Council. I am also directing the Health Evidence and Advice Branch of the Council. This brings me back to direct contact with research which I welcome because I did a lot of it prior to taking on senior management positions. In particular I have spent about 25 years running a large longitudinal study of the health of the...
Pelczynski, Zbigniew (S 1951-53)
In 2009 I completed 84 years and have now 3 grandchildren: Zoë and Toby Vernon and Nina Polina di Cintio. I continue to live in a very old Cotswolds farmhouse (with a link to Robinson Crusoe). The CUP has just reissued Hegel’s Political Philosophy and The State and Civil Society in Hegel which I edited in 1971 and 1984 so I have not ceased to count as an academic. I am still very active in Poland where my school for leadership in civil society recently celebrated its 15th anniversary of expanding activity, with a Polish minister of justice, 2 Eurodeputies and 5 parliamentarians among a host of other notable alumni.


!!STOP PRESS!!

Sir David Cox has received the Copley Medal. He was awarded the medal for his seminal contributions to the theory and applications of statistics.

Sir David was Warden of Nuffield College from 1988 until 1994 but remains an active researcher and an Honorary Fellow of Nuffield as well as a member Department of Statistics at Oxford. He has made important contributions to several areas of statistics and applied probability including work on the design of experiments, on the proportional hazards model, which is widely used in the analysis of survival data. The Cox Process, a generalisation of the Poisson process, was named after him and is used in various physical and biological applications.

First awarded by the Royal Society in 1731, the Copley Medal is awarded for outstanding achievements in scientific research and has been awarded to such eminent scientists as Charles Darwin, Michael Faraday, Albert Einstein and Stephen Hawking.

Professor Halsey (Chelly) has written a sequel to his autobiography (No Discouragement, 1995) under the title Changing Childhood and published by the College in 2009. It is based on interviews and correspondence with 23 of his kin and their spouses over three generations. Beginning with his parents who were proletarian Cockneys born in Victorian times, he puts together an account of the childhood of the three succeeding generations and ends with an interpretation of the changes involved. A particular if not entirely novel feature of this account is the re-working of voices illustrating the variations that have emerged through education and migration. This oral version of the story is included on a disc, stored in the back flap of the book.

The result, we believe, is of interest beyond the family it describes. Thus we offer it to past colleagues and students. If you would like a copy, please send £20 to Nuffield College, or contact us on nuffsoc@nuffield.ox.ac.uk.

Forthcoming Warden Election

The College has announced that the Warden, Professor Stephen Nickell, will retire at the end of September 2012.

The election of a new Warden will take place in Spring 2011.
End of an Era

David Butler has run the Politics & Media seminar at Nuffield for over 50 years. In that time, his reputation in the Academy and in broadcasting has ensured that the seminar attracted a constant stream of senior politicians and journalists to the moderate-sized seminar room opposite Nuffield’s entrance: and also ensured that the audience was always at least good, and – increasingly – the room has been to capacity.

The issue of politics and the media is now a familiar one everywhere: it was not when David began it. In the years of the seminar’s existence, the media have shifted from an attitude of relative deference to political debate, largely within the House of Commons, to an assumption that debate should and does take place within broadcast studios: in the creation of Leaders’ debates this year, the Everest has been scaled. The most important questioning in terms of public impact is done by experienced, often confrontational presenters: that which happens in the House of Commons is usually given prime time airing only if particularly combustible. No newspaper now does any kind of parliamentary, Hansard-type, reporting: when David was beginning his academic career, most Westminster reporters were engaged for that purpose, and verbatim reports filled pages of *The Times* and other papers.

The screen has become the entry into much of our political life.

There has also been a shift from discussion of issues of policy substance and ideology to process and performance. For real time media, stories must always move – and if they are to last, must have a defined future, rather like a serialised story in which the next episode is advertised as solving the entanglements created by this one. Issues of policy and ideology are too static for media of this ever-flowing kind. It is to a degree true that ideological divisions are less stark than, in the decade or so after the war, when socialism and conservatism stood on sharply differing platforms. Policies do remain significantly different: but are seldom given wide airing. Over time, the much greater power accruing to the broadcast media meant that television’s great advantage – to show an audience what its leaders are like, physically and behaviourally – has necessarily created a media-political class: leading politicians cannot become and remain so unless they can command the media, at least at times.

Political coverage, especially (but not only) in the UK has become less ideological and more aggressive. In the post war decade and a half, the BBC, still a monopoly and a growing but relatively modest presence in news and current affairs, attempted to find a neutral position – though much of the left believed it was pro-Conservative (for the past three decades, the right has viewed the BBC with most suspicion). Newspapers were edited and staffed by journalists often committed to the left or right: and though good journalism was done, it was often at the service of an ideological view of the world.

That attachment is now more vestigial. Though newspapers’ political preferences can still generally be predicted – less in the 2010 election than in the recent past – their endorsement means less. All practice a form of political journalism which privileges revelation and scandal – some, as the expenses scandal, worth publicising, much else less so. In this they are joined by the broadcast media, whose rapid turnover of stories constantly demands refreshing by new revelations and scandals. Even in quiet times, political reporters from all media hunt for stories which will make waves – knowing these to be the ones which will advance careers.

Finally, the Net has appeared. This isn’t the place or the space to discuss its impact – Yochai Benkler’s *The Wealth of Networks*, and the work of Stephen Coleman (a recent seminar guest), are two reference points for that – but for this essay, the point to be made is that the Net has, so far, played a much less important part in British political life than it does in the US – and even in some other European states. The two best known political sites – Guido Fawkes and Dale’s Diary – are known mainly to the political classes: both are Conservative in orientation. In part this is a tribute to the power of the established, mainstream media in the coverage of political life: in part, too it marks the fact that a relentlessly aggressive UK media leave less space for such a posture from political websites.

These trends and many others have been the stuff of the Butler seminars. Throughout, David has been a highly interventionist chairman – beginning the seminars with an informed introduction, in recent times gleaned from the Net: and then the posing of the central questions. I’ve never seen the seminar flag: questions continue till the end – promptly at 6.30, after a 5.00 o’clock start.

We are searching for a way to continue the tradition: it won’t be easy.

John Lloyd & David Levy
Interview with A Heath & G Evans:

Should Sociology become an Undergraduate Degree Component at Oxford?


Paul: Cambridge’s website boasts that: “Cambridge is one of the world’s leading centres for teaching and research in sociology. Cambridge ranks first among all sociology departments in the UK in both the Guardian’s 2008 University Guide and the current Times Good University Guide.” Oxford, by contrast, doesn’t appear in any of the undergraduate rankings, and while sociology has long been a core component of the PPSIS degree at Cambridge, Oxford’s undergraduates are limited to five courses in the discipline, three each for Human Science and PPE students, and two for Modern History & Politics students. To make the contrast even starker, at Harvard, undergraduates are offered a choice of twenty-one different courses in sociology. So the questions we are putting to Anthony Heath and Geoffrey Evans, Professors of Sociology at Oxford, are: should Oxford place more emphasis upon teaching sociology at an undergraduate level?; and does the discipline at research level suffer to a degree from the lack of a deeper tradition of sociology study and teaching at undergraduate level? Anthony perhaps you could begin by giving us your opening thoughts on these issues?

Anthony: I have been interested in these questions in the past, and indeed once tried to get sociology accepted as a fourth branch of PPE. The fact that I wasn’t successful means that I would probably be less likely to lead that fight a second time.

Paul: Do you think the lack of a sociology component weakens the position of Oxford at the graduate level in this discipline?

Anthony: If you look at the RAE rankings, all the higher-ranked departments have big undergraduate courses, and most of them are much larger in size than Oxford because of this. Scale counts both in the RAE and I think for creating a vibrant academic environment.

Peter: Why did your previous attempt to get sociology accepted fail? Was it because the discipline wasn’t taken seriously?

Anthony: There was never any question of the discipline not being taken seriously. We have both graduate studies and a faculty department in sociology, so there could never be any question of that. But there are limitations placed on the number of undergraduate degrees Oxford offers. Our number of undergraduates is not increasing, and the ratio of students to courses offered needs to keep in an economic balance. There is also the question of how equipped the Colleges are to teach a course once adopted. It was a question of supply and demand. Oxford wasn’t short of degree courses, it was short of sociology faculty to do the teaching, and it wasn’t immediately clear that there was an overwhelming demand from students for a sociology degree.

Paul: The last of those points is probably the most fundamental. According to the 2010 Good University Guide, there are 86 UK universities offering degrees with a sociology component, compared with 69 for politics, 67 for economics, and 50 for philosophy. With so many courses on offer, there appears to be no lack of interest in sociology among undergraduates.

Geoffrey: But if you look at which universities are offering sociology, you will immediately detect an element of stratification. For instance, if you look at the rankings for economics, the top four places are taken by Oxford, Cambridge, LSE, and UCL, positions which compare closely to the overall rankings for all subjects. For philosophy, the picture is much the same, except that St Andrews, Durham, and Sheffield separate UCL from the rest of the pack. This trend continues with the politics rankings, where after first placed Oxford, St Andrews and Sheffield take second and third places, before Cambridge, then Essex in fifth place, before we return to UCL and LSE in joint sixth place. Now we come to the sociology rankings. Cambridge takes first place, and LSE fourteenth place, and Oxford and UCL don’t appear in the rankings (and nor does St Andrews). The positions after Cambridge are taken by Surrey, Warwick, Loughborough, and Leeds, i.e. the white tile and redbrick universities. In other words, while economics, politics, and philosophy attract the competitive, elitist students, sociology on the whole has a different catchment.

Paul: The only puzzle with that picture is why LSE scores only fourteenth position. Anthony, was that perhaps part of the reason why Oxford didn’t take on Sociology as an undergraduate component?
Anthony: I don’t think anyone involved in this debate for a moment looked at league tables, or considered the case in terms of the cohort of students to be attracted. It would anyway have been a chicken and egg issue. If Oxford did offer sociology, then it would almost certainly be first or second in the table. Although I agree the LSE position is curious. I was actually the external examiner at LSE some years ago and thought their course was somewhat old-fashioned and needed refreshing. Maybe that’s still part of the problem.

Peter: Perhaps we should be addressing the question of what undergraduates think they would need an education in sociology to do. For many, I think, sociology is viewed as a soft subject, which doesn’t automatically lend itself as a training for any particular profession.

Anthony: Yes, students who have studied economics or politics will think they have been given a good basis for going on into a career in banking, the civil service, journalism etc. but it’s not obvious that a training in sociology will help an ambitious student ‘get ahead’. I would make a rather different case for sociology, however. A lot of the problems that the last government wrestled with, and probably the current one will too, concern fundamentally sociological problems of social cohesion, national identity, ethnic inequalities and anti-immigrant sentiments. These may well be ‘softer’ concepts, but they can be researched rigorously – and in fact I have found that government has quite an appetite for this kind of sociological research. They are also topics that I think can excite students. Some of my best students started off reading PPE but then found that a sociological intellectual agenda was more exciting than, and just as rigorous as, the drier aspects of politics, philosophy and economics. And one of them ended up in the Cabinet, so it does not necessarily stop you getting ahead either.

Paul: Why would white tile or redbrick universities be more likely to offer sociology? Are they less likely to be influenced by market and employment factors?

Geoffrey: A training in sociology is more likely to be viewed as a benefit to those considering a career in social work, nursing, care for the elderly, and teaching. These careers are not as well remunerated as those in banking, journalism, and the civil service. On the other hand, there are more people employed in these sociology-relevant professions, and semi-professions.

Anthony: This is of course, no argument for why Oxford shouldn’t be offering sociology. Oxford might be an elite educational intuition, but that shouldn’t mean it is only dedicated to elite professions.

Paul: Although there is no denying that there is an elitist element in Oxford’s course selection. For example, you can’t study nursing at Oxford.

Anthony: True, but we don’t have a faculty or graduate studies in nursing either, whereas we do have those for sociology.

Paul: Perhaps we could switch to the second question of how far the lack of an undergraduate component weakens Oxford’s position in graduate studies. The RAE rankings put Oxford in joint seventh place, alongside Loughborough and Belfast.

Anthony: Yes, the lack of an undergraduate programme does have a negative impact on our faculty and graduate programme. Inevitably, it reduces our scale, and scale does impact both the rankings and the vibrancy of our academic community.

Geoffrey: But the correlation with the RAE rankings is weak. Manchester comes top of the RAE rankings, but achieves only 25th position in the rankings for undergraduate sociology. The same holds true for Goldsmith’s, which shares second place in the RAE rankings with Essex, but gets 28th position in the Good University Guide. There is a good argument for saying there is no correlation whatsoever. Top placed Cambridge in the undergraduate rankings scores worse than Oxford in the RAE.

Peter: We can draw some comfort from that, although I think we would all agree that the RAE rankings are not the only measure of significance. Oxford would undoubtedly be a better place for sociologists if it had more of a commitment to its undergraduate teaching.

Paul: If we were to conclude, then, Anthony and Geoffrey, what do you think the chances are for Oxford offering a degree in Politics, Sociology, and Economics within the next ten years?

Anthony: Close to nil.


Paul: That is a pity for sociology at Oxford. Anthony, Geoffrey, on behalf of Peter, myself, and our readers, many thanks for your contribution.
THE TOWER ROOM RESTORED

The room at the top of the Nuffield Tower has been restored as a spectacular common room after more than 40 years as a store. It now looks very similar to a photograph of its original role as a Senior Common Room. The main white painted 10th floor room has magnificent views in four directions, a black and white star carpet, Mies van der Rohe Barcelona chairs and three fine original prints by Patrick Caulfield. A central spiral stair leads to an upper floor whose walls are hung with archive photographs of the college site, building and opening. Above is a large orrery which once again rotates. Sadly we are no longer allowed to go outside to the parapet walk.

The tower was a controversial feature of the post war planning. Austen Harrison had originally proposed a dramatic lantern over the steps to the Hall and Lord Nuffield was very keen that all later plans should also include a tower. He had a picture of Magdalen tower over his desk and wanted his college to be similarly impressive. The drawings at the bottom of the SCR staircase show various 1954 proposals and a comparison with other Oxford towers. The top of the spire (160 feet above ground) is second only to St Mary’s, the University Church; it is 10 feet higher than Magdalen tower. Whilst often derided in its early days, the tower is now admired. Pevsner concluded in his Oxfordshire guide: “As for the tower, I propose forgiveness. Yes – it positively helps the famous skyline of Oxford. The inspiration must be Lutyens”. We know rather little about the orrery. Jan Morris in her book Oxford wrote: “Some years ago a prisoner in Oxford gaol looking sadly out of his cell at night was puzzled by the revolving lights he could see hanging in the bulk of Nuffield Tower. He wrote to the Warden and was told that they were an illuminated and fanciful type of orrery which had been partly designed by John Verney, author of that little masterpiece, Going to the Wars. Memories of those who knew the original common room would be helpful.

Richard Mayou
Chair, Art Committee
Sadly, we note the deaths of the following former members:

**Sir Michael Angus** (VF 1985-92) died on 13 March 2010. An obituary was printed in *The Telegraph* on 21 March 2010.

**Vojtech Cepl** (S 1967-69) died on 21 November 2009.


**Harold Lydall** (AM 1980-85) died on 12 March 2009.

**Robert Sansom** (S 1966-68) died on 20 December 2008.


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*It’s Just Not Cricket*

Each time I read accounts of the College’s sporting activities I recall what happened when I was a student at Nuffield (1961-1963).

Then it was all but impossible to be a student and not play table tennis. But that was the only such activity that attracted any interest.

Occasionally though some one would find the bag of cricket kit in the cellars and a game would be arranged against a local village. Water Eaton was the chosen venue for the first game in 1962. I had opened the batting for my undergraduate college, Balliol, and had played quite serious north London club cricket. This saddled me with the job of captaining the band of brothers representing Nuffield College.

I lost the toss and we fielded first. After ten minutes Water Eaton had scored 11 runs and we had taken 4 wickets. I rapidly worked out that extrapolating from that position the whole game would be over an hour before tea. I changed the bowling to reduce the pressure. Hugh Clegg played a leading role in this ploy. After several overs from him it seemed we might make the game last until tea. The ploy also allowed me to ensure that even those who had been pressed into playing got a chance to bowl.

By tea Water Eaton had amassed 92 for 8 wickets. In those days few games were played with an over limit but the convention was that the team batting first would declare at tea. However our opponents had only rarely reached an innings total of 100 and they asked if we would mind if they batted on. It would not have been cricket to refuse this request so we took the field again. Our opening bowlers did the trick and we took the last 2 wickets for a couple of runs.

Our innings had been going for a few overs when I began to doubt the wisdom of my “make it last till tea” ploy. The problem was that while the strip had been cut reasonably short the area a yard or so from that was pure healthy pasture i.e., long grass. Our hosts were used to these conditions. They placed their fielders a yard into the long grass. Each time a well struck cover drive or a lucky snick hit the grass it stopped and a fielder was immediately on hand to prevent a run.

The only way to score was to clear the infield. But their key bowlers were both very short and bowling a good line and length so it was difficult to exert the necessary leverage to propel the ball to the boundary. The result of all this was that Nuffield were dismissed for 7. The top scorer was a friend of mine from Teddy Hall; he made 2.

To add insult to injury the game didn’t last until the then statutory Sunday pub opening time of 6pm.

Ted Whybrew CBE  
(S 1961-63)
Old Boys’ Football 2010

The seventh Nuffield Lions vs. Nuffield Old Boys game took place on 20 March. In keeping with tradition, the match was a fiercely physical contest played out in inclement weather – this time under grey skies and drizzle. Nuffield Lions started well and had the best of the first half hour. They created more chances and deservedly took the lead with a powerful headed goal from a corner. The Old Boys, sporting a fluorescent yellow kit – their fifth new strip since 1995 – took time to settle. As ever a scratch side, with four survivors of the cup-winning team of 1993 (Kachingkwe, Kassim, McGovern, and Walker), at least one repeat ringer, and six of the fourteen-man squad making their first appearance (Jowett, Tyson, Ozcan, Behar, Studer and Norrie), the veterans found it difficult to establish any coherence and looked decidedly vulnerable. It seemed a biennial fixture too far for the seven old boys on the wrong side of forty, and the team was fortunate to keep the score down to one-nil in the opening spell. Towards the break, however, the veterans came increasingly into the game, at last finding their composure and playing with a new fluency. Their ascendancy continued in the second half. Injuries had forced departures on both sides, but Nuffield Lions seemed to be more adversely affected. The Old Boys, marshalled by former Oxford blue, Mayamiko Kachingkwe, were solid at the back, attacked with greater menace (though not pace), and showed more running. Mike Walker was a particularly powerful presence on the left side of midfield and it was he who scored the equalising goal. The game finished 1-1, with the older side ruing the missed chances that would have sealed a deserved win. Spirits revived at tea, though, and no more so than at the entrance of the Nuffield Lions ‘keeper’ injured in an accidental collision towards the end of the game, but now fully recovered. We now look forward to 2012 when we hope more recent old boys will add fresh legs to our ageing squad and to see the return of legends, including Steve Hopgood and John Page, who could not turn out this time. If you're interested in playing, please contact Emre Ozcan (emre.ozcan@gmail.com) or Hussein Kassim (hhkassim@hotmail.com).

Hussein Kassim (1987-89, 1990-93)
Old Boys Captain

NUFFIELD OLD BOYS 2010

Back Row (left to right):
Mayamiko Kachingwe, Tom Ogg, Pat McGovern, Stefan de Wachter, Paul Jowett, Chris Tyson, Emre Ozcan
Front Row (left to right):
Simon Cowan, Alberto Behar, Hussein Kassim, Akram Kassim, Mike Walker, Roman Studer
[not pictured: Mat Humphrey, Richard Norrie]
CONTACT DETAILS

Porters’ Lodge
+44 (0)1865 278500
the.lodge@nuffield.ox.ac.uk

Nuffield College Society
+44 (0)1865 278527
nuffsoc@nuffield.ox.ac.uk

Bursar’s Secretary
+44 (0)1865 278525
bursars.secretary@nuffield.ox.ac.uk

Library
+44(0)1865 278550
library-enquiries@nuffield.ox.ac.uk

Butler
+44(0)1865 278531
buttery@nuffield.ox.ac.uk