



**St Anne's  
College**  
University of Oxford

# The Ship

2018 – 2019

St Anne's College Record 2018 – 2019 • Number 108 • Annual Publication of the St Anne's Society





### **St Anne's College Record 2018-2019**

Number 108

Annual Publication of the St Anne's  
Society (formerly known as the  
Association of Senior Members)

### **Committee 2017-2018**

President: Hugh Sutherland  
Vice-President: Jackie Ingram  
Honorary Secretary: Maureen Hazell  
Honorary Editor: Judith Vidal-Hall  
Ex Officio: Helen King

Bristol & West Branch: Eve Phillips  
Cambridge Branch: Sarah Beeson-Jones  
London Branch: Lynn Biggs  
Midlands Branch: Jane Darnton  
North East Branch: David Royal  
North West Branch: Lizzie Gent  
Oxford Branch: Hugh Sutherland  
South of England Branch: Stella  
Charman

**Front cover:** Photography © Keith  
Barnes. Glasswork by Hazel Rossetti

**Inside front cover:**  
Photography © Keith Barnes.

**Inside back cover:**  
Photography © Keith Barnes.

# Contents

From the Editor – Judith Vidal-Hall	2	Devaki Jain Lecture: Eudine Barriteau	69
From the SAS President – Hugh Sutherland	3	From the JCR – Gagan Khurana	72
From the Principal – Helen King	4	Student News	73
From the Librarian – Clare White	7	College News	76
From the Development Office – Kate Davy	10	Fellows’ News	78
Community Week and Giving Day	13	Alumnae publications	80
Alex on Giving	14	Events	81
COSARAF Foundation - Jonathan Freeman	15	College News: Aim for Oxford	82
Anniversaries: Sex Disqualification (Removal) Act - Jo Delahunty	18	Darcey Bussell at St Anne’s - Thomas Robertson	83
Anniversaries: The women who made Ireland - Patrick Gaul	22	Alumnae News	85
Anniversaries: Forty years on - Roger Crisp	26	Human Papilloma Virus - Diane Ackerley	87
Weidenfield Translation Prize - JVH	29	Silly Monkeys - Robert Gardner	90
Tribute: Amos Oz - Jonathan Freedland	31	Prison Reading Groups - Sarah Turvey	91
Centre for Personalised Medicine - Jason Torres	34	Self Publishing - Ann Revill	94
Anniversaries: Iris Murdoch Centenary	36	Publications	96
Oxford Letter - Sister Frances Dominica ASSP	39	In Memoriam	99
Careers: Peace keeping with the UN - Peter N Due	42	Obituaries	100
Domestic Bursar - John Banbrook	44	Donations	112
Profile: Raymond Killick	46	Gaudy and Alumni Weekend 2019	119
Profile: Tom Ilube	49		
SAS Branch reports	51		
SAS London - Adam Smith	57		
Gaudy Seminar 2018: Howard Hotson	59		
Russell Taylor column	67		

---



## Future Imperfect

**A year of nationwide uncertainty before and behind countered by the progress of important initiatives in the University and St Anne's**

Forgive me if I begin by more or less repeating myself. Little has changed for the better in the UK in the past year, if anything, things are worse: the Brexit impasse, a mind-numbing contest for the Tory leadership and a toxic internecine battle in the Labour Party continue to dominate the media, while the 'democratic deficit' of our parliamentary system and a loss of faith in politics generally is increasingly apparent. Thanks to the inimitable Alex and his creator Russell Taylor we need say no more on this.

Meanwhile, neither the University nor St Anne's has allowed events to block important developments over the past year. As we went to press we heard that an unprecedented £150 million grant from US billionaire Stephen Schwarzman, will fund the building of a Humanities Centre and, more important to many, will put the University at the cutting edge of the development of AI and enable it to 'construct an ethical framework' at a time of rapid change.'

And there is good news for St Anne's too. In May, the Principal launched the Aim for Oxford programme for state-educated

sixth form students from the North East. This is a key aspect of the University and St Anne's outreach programme committed to ensuring that the opportunities of an Oxford education are accessible to all, regardless of background.

A project that has been significantly furthered by the support of the COSARAF Foundation's Sheikh Family Scholarship Programme for Muslim students in which St Anne's is a key participant. This unique project will significantly advance diversity in the University and begin to redress the paucity of Muslim students in UK Universities.

Once again, we have some important anniversaries to celebrate. While 1918 saw the granting of the vote and the right to sit as MPs to (some) women, Jo Delahunty recalls a less well-known, but possibly even more significant step on the road to equality, the 1919 Sex Discrimination (Removal) Act. And Patrick Gaul reminds us of the role played by Ireland's women in its fight for emancipation and independence.

And our own particular anniversaries? Roger Crisp, now a Fellow of the College, recalls the moment that changed St Anne's for ever: the arrival of the men 40 years ago; and we celebrate the centenary of one of the best known members of St Anne's, Iris Murdoch.

As ever, space prevents my doing justice to everything in the issue. To mention just a few pieces that reflect issues currently in the news: Jason Torres unpicks the tangled ethics of genetic engineering; Sister Frances Dominica challenges us with the news that in one of the UK's richest cities, rough sleeping has doubled in the past year; and though we may think we live in unprecedented times, Adam Smith and Howard Hotson remind us that even the most intractable contemporary issues have parallels in the past.

We don't get a lot of feedback on *The Ship* but one of the few comments we have had was that unlike many publications circulating around the University, our magazine was 'totally unthrowawayable'. And that, of course, is entirely due to the variety, range, experience and skill of our contributors. I thank you all who over the years have not only kept *The Ship* afloat, but made it the rich vessel it is. The person who has more than anyone over the past nine years ensured this was possible, is Kate Davy of the Development Office. She's recently moved on, but I want to thank her one last time for all the time, energy and patience she put into the magazine over the years we worked together.

**Judith Vidal-Hall** (*Bunting 1957*)

## Look to the future

HUGH SUTHERLAND

**It's a time of change in the College and the University. Is it also time to rethink the role and purpose of the SAS?**

Defining the purpose of the St Anne's Society is difficult. We have a ship, we are captains of our destiny, but we lack a mission. The constitution of the Society uses wording which is wide in scope and potential for interpretation: 'preserve and strengthen links', 'keeping in touch', 'the exchange of ideas'. That wording is admirable in its lack of constraints, but also a bit vague and so not much help in setting out a mission or objectives. Much of the hard work with which the Society became involved in the past is now done wholly by capable and dedicated professionals – maintaining a directory of members, organising events, encouraging donations. Some of those professionals are employed by the College; the University also does similar work, even leading with initiatives in areas such as mentoring and faculty networks.

We can reflect on what the Society should not or cannot do. The members of College are a source of wisdom and advice, so the strong links are important to make sure the Principal and Fellows are able to consult with members on their views. However, the Society is not by constitution

or ambition a representative body and cannot have a formal voice in the governance or running of the College.

An obvious purpose we could take up is fund raising. There is a point of view that says that the prospect of being asked for money is a barrier to members engaging with the SAS. Raising funds through charging for events is disproportionately risky: it is quite hard to make an event successful and harder still to reliably return a surplus. Oxford has a reputation as an accumulation of great wealth and power. Fund raising from the wider public is a big ask so members are an important source of donations and a validation of the donations of others. But fund raising is an activity that is increasingly tightly regulated and must be done in a way that ensures members' data and rights are respected.

There is a tendency to see the SAS as drawing people back to the time, the place and the experiences that played such a big part in their lives. We might seek to complement that tendency by emphasising the mission to tell the world about what goes on at St Anne's now, that all members of the SAS, including current students, are welcome to take part, that it is a marvellous institution and should be supported. As part of that objective we would put greater emphasis on the role of



branches in facilitating members meeting, exchanging ideas and making friendships where they live. Having gone out into the world with what our time at St Anne's gave us, there will be a time to acknowledge that influence, to return and to give back, but that must be at a time and in a way we decide.

This is the final year of my tenure as President and nominations for the post and for the committee generally are most welcome. You can contact the Hon Secretary through the College. I would like to thank the committee and the College staff for their patience and help. In particular, I would like to thank Jules Foster, Kate Davy and Ali Albrecht for their work in contributing to make the Development Office so successful in a demanding period of transition and change, and to wish them well in their future endeavours.

**Hugh Sutherland**, (1983)

## Reaching out

HELEN KING

**St Anne's was one of the first colleges to reach out to students from 'under-represented backgrounds'. Now, despite criticism, the University itself has rolled out new initiatives to further that cause**

Over the past 12 months I have been working with Governing Body and College Officers on a wide range of initiatives and plans that take forward the College Purpose (*The Ship 2017-2018* pp7-9). St Anne's has a proud history of making an Oxford education accessible to under-represented individuals and groups, so in *The Ship* this year I wanted to update you on what we are doing to ensure this continues to be the case and that we're not missing out on talented students from schools and communities that don't have a tradition of sending pupils to Oxbridge.

In the College's Purpose, we committed to being the 'home of choice for the brightest and most ambitious students, including those from under-represented backgrounds'. Broadly there are two main challenges in achieving this goal. The first is to provide information, insight and inspiration to bright and ambitious students who currently don't



see applying to Oxford as an attractive or realistic option, often because of stereotypes and misinformation they have been exposed to. One of our current, first-generation-at-university students shared the following: his Gran had told him, 'People like us don't go to Oxford', his Dad had said, 'I can't afford for you to go to Oxford', and his teacher had said, 'Don't apply to Oxford, you'll have much more fun at another university'. Of course he is now here,

doing really well academically, with a generous automatic bursary, enjoying himself playing University sport.

That student is one of many who motivate us to continue to spend over £100k a year as a college on our outreach work. We go into schools, attend university and careers fairs and welcome school and other youth groups to St Anne's in order to raise aspirations of pupils, teachers and parents. We provide them with accurate information about what it is like to study at Oxford and guidance about how to apply. Our Outreach Officer, tutors and student helpers are fantastic ambassadors for St Anne's. They are all involved in University Open Days and I can't recommend these events more highly for any secondary school pupil, or teacher or parent of bright and ambitious students. In 2019 these take place on 3 and 4 July, and 20 September. St Anne's will be open from breakfast and throughout the day. Please see the website for details.

The second challenge is how we ensure all applicants have a fair chance of receiving an offer in the admissions process. Oxford admissions are more competitive than ever with applications

rising by almost a quarter since 2014. In 2017 over 21,500 applicants (nearly all of whom had top grades, school support and convincing personal statements) competed for about 3,300 places. In the most competitive subjects, it is only possible to interview fewer than a third of applicants. Departments now co-ordinate admissions so as to ensure College choice does not prevent the best candidates overall from being the ones to receive offers. This results in one in four offers of a place being from a College that is not the one the candidate applied to.

Some schools and families are able to offer a huge amount of academic, practical and emotional support to pupils preparing for the admissions process and run special sessions and events for their Oxbridge applicants. This often includes intensive preparation for admissions tests and interviews. Other candidates have none of these advantages and may well be in schools where the teachers' focus is, understandably, on helping other pupils to achieve C, D or E grades.

Admissions tutors at Oxford are provided with contextual data on candidates, including the area where they live and the schools they have attended pre-16 and post-16 as well as whether they have been in care. Grades at GCSE are also provided in a

contextualised form, so that tutors can understand how a candidate compares with other applicants from similar schools. Interviews are designed to take applicants beyond what they have been prepared for and to explore their potential for thriving in the tutorial system of teaching.

The huge care taken by tutors during admissions has produced progress in making the student body at Oxford more diverse and more representative of the brightest and most ambitious students in the UK. Just one (very imperfect) way of measuring this is that in 2018 more than 60 per cent of Oxford's UK freshers came from state schools. However, this still compares with 73.2 per cent of A-Level students achieving at least three A's at A-Level being state educated. You can find more data and other comparisons in the annual data release on the University's website, which shows that progress, while significant is also quite slow.

Concern about the pace of change led to the University's announcement in May 2019 of two initiatives that should increase the proportion of students from under-represented and disadvantaged backgrounds from the current level of 15 per cent to 25 per cent in the next five years. I've been Deputy Chair of the Admissions Committee, whose members have played a key role in

developing these schemes and gaining University-wide support for them. The initiatives also have the support of St Anne's Governing Body and we hope in due course to welcome students to the College through both new routes. Once fully rolled out, *Opportunity Oxford* will provide 200 places a year to students who have achieved the standard Oxford offer grades whilst experiencing home and/or school disadvantage (captured in nationally recognised measures). Any gaps in their teaching and confidence will be addressed through a summer 'bridging' programme. The ambition for *Foundation Oxford* is to select up to 50 students a year who have experienced severe educational or social disadvantage (such as in care, an asylum seeker or significantly disrupted educational background) for a one year, funded, Foundation Year, which, if successfully completed, will give them the knowledge and skills to flourish in the first year of their undergraduate degree.

These programmes don't replace the College's outreach work. In fact they make it even more important that we share news of these opportunities with the pupils who will benefit from them. St Anne's has decided to take a leading role in our link region of North East England by launching a new two-year programme for less advantaged, academically able sixth formers, called





Above: The launch of the Aim for Oxford programme at St James' Park: (from left to right): Joseph Turner, Current Student, Bronwyn Riani, Current Student, Tom Ilube CBE, Advisory Fellow, Chi Onwurah, MP for Newcastle upon Tyne Central, Helen King, Principal, Ryan Dornan, JCR Access Rep, Gagan Khurana, JCR President

*Aim for Oxford* (see p.82). This has been designed to provide some of the types of guidance and support more advantaged pupils enjoy and to generate a supportive peer group for students who may be the only one from their school aspiring to a top university.

I'm proud, and I hope you are too, to be a part of a College and a University that is determined not to rest smugly on its laurels, but constantly to seek

to provide opportunities to those who will benefit most from them. In turn, every student from this generation will benefit from socialising, making friends and learning with and from others from the widest range of backgrounds. Of course, they take the understanding they gain from this experience with them when they graduate. Many will go on to careers where they have the opportunity to change the world. It is

my lasting hope that their experience at Oxford will equip them in every way to address the many important issues that it appears my generation has failed to grasp. In this way, I believe that increased diversity of Oxford students has the potential to change the world resoundingly for the better for us all.

**Helen King** *Principal*

## Art at St Anne's

CLARE WHITE

**It's very different from the Old Masters in some other places, but the St Anne's art collection includes some of the most eminent names of the twentieth century**

As well as being rich in awe-inspiring buildings, books and brilliant minds, Oxford is home to some impressive art collections. At St Anne's we may lack the type of Old Masters hanging in Christ Church's Picture Gallery, but we do have an extensive and interesting collection featuring names as significant as Pablo Picasso, John Minton, Paul Nash, Edward Lear, Walter Richard Sickert, Marie-Louise von Motesiczky and Barbara Hepworth.

The art collection exists mainly thanks to generous donations from former students, tutors, principals and friends of the College. The *Book of Benefactors* held in the College archives records the first gifts in the 1920s as portraits, drawings and photographs of the first two principals, Bertha Johnson and Christine Burrows, as well as early supporters of women's education in Oxford. Several of these are pastels by Jane Emmet de Glehn, the US portrait painter, wife of British Impressionist Wilfred de Glehn and friend of John

Singer Sargent. Thus the collection began before the Society of Oxford Home-Students even had a premises of its own in which to display the works. The tradition of portraits of principals has continued with likenesses of Grace Hadow, Eleanor Plumer, Lady Mary Ogilvie, Baroness Ruth Deech and Tim Gardam keeping a watchful eye over the buildings and rooms which bear their names.

Portraits at St Anne's are not limited to principals. The seminar rooms named after Fellows Gwynneth Matthews and Margaret Hubbard each contain drawings of their namesakes. Interestingly their creator is a St Anne's alumna, Dr Judith Tucker, who matriculated in 1978 to read Fine Art and who remains an artist and academic. In a further pleasing twist, Judith, along with her sister Catherine, appears as the subject of a painting by the Welsh artist Claudia Williams, *Two Children with a Cat*. At the time the painting was made, Judith's father was a colleague of Gwynneth's at the University of North Wales in Bangor. He gave the painting to Gwynneth and Margaret, with whom he remained friends, and the tutors



Edward Lear, *The Quarries of Syracuse, Sicily, Italy*.

subsequently gave the painting to the College. As the saying goes, every picture tells a story.

Another portrait with an interesting story is that of Philosophy Fellow, Dame Iris Murdoch, painted by Marie-Louise von Motesiczky. Marie-Louise was a Jewish émigré who fled her native Austria in 1938. The two women met through the writer Elias Canetti and became friends. When Iris resigned her post at St Anne's in order to concentrate on writing, the College wanted to have her portrait painted as parting gift. Iris suggested her friend for the commission, writing in a letter to the Principal, 'I admire her work very much & I think she is not well enough known in England.' Mindful of the cost, Iris also requested to be allowed

to pay the difference between the contribution offered by the College and Marie-Louise's normal fee. The finished portrait, which depicts Iris against a background of the sea and the prow of a ship (no doubt in reference to the ship as an emblem of the College), was received with mixed opinions by the Fellows of St Anne's. Lady Ogilvie wrote in a thank you letter to Iris, 'Not everybody likes it as a picture of the Iris we knew, but everyone agrees that it is a powerful and impressive picture.' Troubled by the thought that College should be paying towards a painting not everyone liked, Iris subsequently offered to pay the entire fee for the portrait and asked that the sum of money contributed by her former colleagues towards this controversial leaving present instead 'be devoted to books for the Library'. It would seem that in the end, the College benefitted doubly from Iris' generosity.

Motesiczky's *Portrait of Iris Murdoch* was loaned from St Anne's in 2007 for a touring exhibition of galleries in Austria, Germany and the UK marking the centenary of the painter's birth. Other paintings in the College collection have also been loaned to London galleries for more recent exhibitions. Paul Nash's *Poised Objects*, 1932, appeared in the 2016 Nash exhibition at Tate Britain and two paintings by Elwin Hawthorne were loaned to the Nunnery Gallery for



Marie-Louise von Motesiczky, *Iris Murdoch*. © Marie-Louise von Motesiczky Charitable Trust 2019.

their 2017 exhibition *The Working Artist: The East London Group*. These works are particularly interesting because they have been painted on the front and back of the same canvas. *The Signal Box*, which is the piece the Nunnery Gallery wanted to display, has been partly written over (we assume by Hawthorne) and the front of the framed canvas shows the work *Landscape with House*. The Nunnery Gallery was able to display the work in a custom-made plinth so that visitors to the exhibition could view the framed work from both sides to see the two paintings.

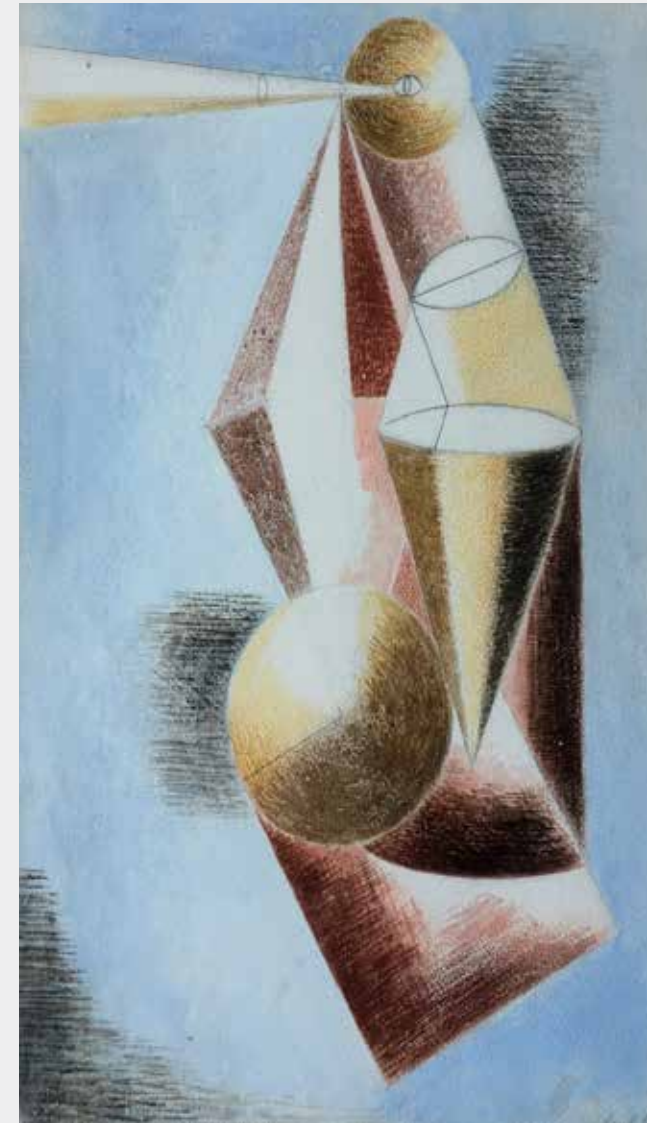
Whereas most of the art works at St Anne's have been donated to the College, Nash's *Poised Objects*, 1932 belongs to a group of pieces that were actively collected, slightly surprisingly, by the JCR. In the 1950s and 1960s several of the JCRs across the University took part in a scheme to buy contemporary art for their own colleges, with some of the works even being displayed as an exhibition of JCR pictures at the Ashmolean in 1950. The JCR collection at St Anne's includes fauvist and expressionist styles with works by Georges Braque, Georges Rouault and John Houston.

The war artist and surrealist painter Paul Nash features in two other collections at St Anne's which were donated by former students Beryl Harding (Medicine, 1917) Harris and Marjorie Mynard Barley (Modern Languages, 1947), both avid collectors of modern art. Amongst the pieces in the Harding collection are works by Eric Gill and Gertrude Hermes from the 1920s-1940s alongside watercolour landscapes by Paul Nash and his younger brother John. The Barley collection spans the twentieth century with a particular focus on the 1980s, but also includes earlier pieces by both Nash brothers. Images of a small selection of works in the Barley collection were used to illustrate a *Commonplace Book*, which some readers may recall was produced in 2006 by members of the St Anne's

Society (or the Association of Senior Members as it was known at that time).

Along with Harding and Barley a further sizeable donation from another alumna, Honor Balfour (PPT, 1931), ensures that St Anne's is never short of art work to decorate its walls and to inspire, challenge and occasionally provoke its staff and students. The pieces can be found throughout the College, carefully curated over the past three decades by the designated Fine Arts Fellow – first Dr Ann Pasternak Slater followed by Professor Kathryn Sutherland until her retirement in 2017. Together the paintings act as mini exhibitions – Hepworth's *Aegean Suite* in the corridor of Hartland House, the modernist pieces of the Barley collection in the foyer and seminar rooms of the Ruth Deech Building, the botanical illustrations from Shirley Sherwood's collection in a seminar room in 48 Woodstock – whilst Fellows and staff are able to choose individual favourites for their offices. The overall collection is as eclectic as our architecture, perfectly reflecting the style, atmosphere and ethos of the College. In fact, the only place you will not find any paintings and portraits, in contrast to other Oxford colleges, is in the Dining Hall. After all, as we proudly say in our video *St Anne's: Your Oxford College*, 'You wouldn't want a dead guy staring at you while you eat.'

**Clare White** is the Librarian at St Anne's



Paul Nash's *Poised Objects*, 1932



# Developing Development

KATE DAVY

**After a decade of expansion both in staff and its range of activities, the Development Office is facing a time of change. Kate Davy, who has been in the office in different roles for the past nine years, and has played a pivotal role in so much of this, looks back at her time with St Anne's**

As many of you will know, Jules Foster, Director of Development, has moved to a fantastic new role at the International Red Cross and after nine very happy years at St Anne's, I will be moving to a position in the University of Oxford. It's an exciting time for the Development Office and I've been asked to write the Development Office report for *The Ship* in which I will reflect on some of the changes and our achievements over the past nine years. I hope this will also provide an overview of the different areas of our work and if you would like to know more, or want to get involved, please get in touch with us at [development@st-annes.ox.ac.uk](mailto:development@st-annes.ox.ac.uk).

## The team

The Development Office had just grown from three people to five when I joined in 2010 and we are now an

office of seven though technically only six people in terms of working hours. In August, we will be joined by Janette Gilbert as Communications Officer and Helen Nicholson as Alumnae Relations Officer as we say a sad farewell and thanks to Ali Albrecht who is returning home to the US. There have been changes to roles since 2010 so that we can focus on different areas of activity including communications, database management, thanking our donors and supporters, and careers and internships. Recruitment is currently underway for

the Director of Development and news will be shared as soon as possible.

## Fundraising

Given the extraordinary challenges of funding higher education in the UK, and in particular Oxford's highly intensive teaching methods, the support we receive from you is vital. Without your help many of the buildings that make up St Anne's today would not exist, our library would have far fewer books and we would not have been able to reach out to as many prospective students.



*The New Library and Academic Centre*

Professional fundraising is now a key area for the University and its colleges, and the growth of the Development Office reflects this.

We've raised a fantastic £23.6m since 2010 from 3,793 donors! This includes £1.1m in donations for the Kitchen, £8.6m in donations for the new Library, over £3m for bursaries and a further £4.5m for other areas including welfare, outreach, the library and travel grants. We continue to hold our annual telethon and we are about to trial this in September instead of January. Our students really enjoy talking to alumnae and raising essential funds for the College with Direct Debits helping us to plan for the future.

Over the past nine years, we have tried to replicate St Anne's pioneering approach and looked for different ways to fundraise – experimenting with crowd-funding for student projects for instance – and this year, ahead of other colleges and universities in the UK, we held our first ever Community Week and Giving Day (See p13).

I'd like to thank everyone who has given to St Anne's both during these years and previously. Your support has made, and continues to make, a huge difference to the lives of our students and the College community.

## Events

Over 220 events of all different shapes and sizes have been held since 2010 including the Alumni Weekend and Gaudy each September, year and subject reunions, St Anne's in the City, a fundraising dinner and auction in 2011, and the Royal Charter celebration in 2012. Over 3,000 alumnae have attended different events over the past nine years (though I am not sure that I have managed to meet everyone).

There are plenty of events in the pipeline for the coming months and I encourage you to come. Many events have talks given by our world-leading researchers and provide excellent food for thought on the day. We also provide excellent food from our kitchen! We know that sometimes people worry that they won't know anyone but we assure you that even if that is the case, you will be made to feel welcome.

We welcome ideas from alumnae to get more people coming back to College and some of the most recent additions, such



*Family Day*

as our Family Day, were added following direct feedback that we needed to do more to cater for families and friends of St Anne's. All alumnae are welcome to host their own reunions in College. The Development Office will work with you to select dates, send event invitations and will oversee all logistics for the reunion as needed. You just need to share the event within your own networks.

## Volunteering

A big area of change has been the development of careers and internships. In 2010, just a handful of opportunities were available to students. Through the Danson Foundation, Mike and Helen Danson generously support St Anne's students through bursaries and also internships available exclusively to our



students each summer. 109 students have received Danson bursaries and 184 internships have been undertaken since 2012. Thanks to alumnae and friends, other companies including ByBox, CQS, Delta Holdings and Deutsche Boerse have also provided internships. This summer there will be 36 internships taking place altogether, plus three students will undertake a year in Japan.

In 2013, the first careers day was held and this has now evolved into a programme of CV clinics and workshops throughout the year with more than 52 students able to meet with alumnae for advice in Michaelmas term 2018. Feedback indicates that many students were applying for jobs and/or wanted to update their CV. A review is currently underway so that our careers programme for students can be further tailored for 2019/20.

We continue to work closely with the St Anne's Society, as well as other alumnae who offer venues for events and their time as speakers – most recently Eva Kurz (1983) gave this term's 'Be Well, Do Well' talk. There are now so many different ways to get involved and volunteer to support St Anne's and our students.

### Communications

Since 2010, I've worked with Judith Vidal-Hall on nine editions of *The Ship*,

produced nine Annual Reviews, over 40 email newsletters (I know that many of you have commented over the years that you know my name from various emails), fundraising and event brochures, the *College History* with David Smith and many other things. I hope you have enjoyed reading these as much as I have enjoyed working with Fellows, staff and students to find out the latest news, hear about their research and achievements, and find out a whole host of things about the St Anne's community in order to produce them. I never cease to be amazed at the different stories and remarkable lives of our people.

I certainly feel that our communications have become more streamlined since 2010 and improvements to our database allow us to take your preferences into consideration in a way we never could when I first started. You can get in touch with us at any time to update these – if you'd rather only receive communications by email, or you only want event invitations, just let us know.

If you'd like to write an article, get involved with careers, volunteer for the St Anne's Society, make a donation, update your preferences, come along to our events (or hold your own), visit the College and/or dine in hall (see inside back cover), then contact us at [development@st-annes.ox.ac.uk](mailto:development@st-annes.ox.ac.uk). The team would love to hear from you and we look forward to welcoming you back to St Anne's.

I would like to take this opportunity to thank Judith Vidal-Hall for all the work that she puts into *The Ship* every year and for our time working together. For me 'the mag' (as she fondly calls it) gets better every year with a greater range of articles and contributors. I know that Judith puts in a huge amount of work and I hope that she knows that this is appreciated not just by me but by all in the St Anne's community. Thank you Judith for all our time working together.

I've enjoyed meeting so many alumnae over the years, working with the St Anne's Society, and being a part of the College. I am going to miss the St Anne's community very much. And I am sure that the next chapter for the Development team will be just as exciting and full of change as my time here!

**Kate Davy**, Deputy Director of Development and Head of Communications

## Community Week and Giving Day 2019

### The success of St Anne's first Giving Day has ensured the progress of important projects in the College

St Anne's prides itself on being ahead of the curve and at the end of February leading to 1 and 2 March St Anne's held its first ever Community Week and Giving Day. We were amazed at just how many of our alumnae and friends came together to get involved – there was a great buzz around College in the Week and on the Day.

Thanks to your support the campaign raised £99,627 and had 428 donors. Fifty-five donors under 30 donated, 27 of them for the first time, and 151 people who hadn't given in the last five years also gave.

We had lots of positive feedback about this exciting new form of fundraising, including from alumnus and parent Dan Morrow (Modern History, 1997) who said, 'I thought the Giving day was superb and really showcased how progressive and forward thinking the College has become. It made me very proud indeed as an alumnus as well as a Dad.' Thank you very much to everyone who took part.

There were lots of different elements to the Week and Day including:

- A bake off, puppy-petting session, lecture and drinks reception in New York, outreach discussion and dinner,

quiz and College Dash.

- A telethon with student callers getting in touch with alumnae for 30 of the 36 hours that the giving day was running, starting at 8am on the Friday morning and calling around the world.
- Alumnae and friends getting involved as Social Ambassadors and sharing content on Facebook and Twitter.
- Matched funding offered by alumnae that doubled the value of gifts made at certain times and in certain ways.
- Communications sent by post, email and on social media

It is thanks to your generosity during the Giving Day that we will be able to fund the first year of our Aim for Oxford programme for disadvantaged and under-represented 6th form students in North East England. Read more on p.x. Your donations will also help us to provide the very best welfare support services, helping new students cope with the practical, academic and emotional challenges of transitioning to University, as well as supporting the Annual Fund.

Whether you made a gift, spread the word as an ambassador, offered matched funding, set a challenge or got involved with one of our Community Week events, thank you again for your support.

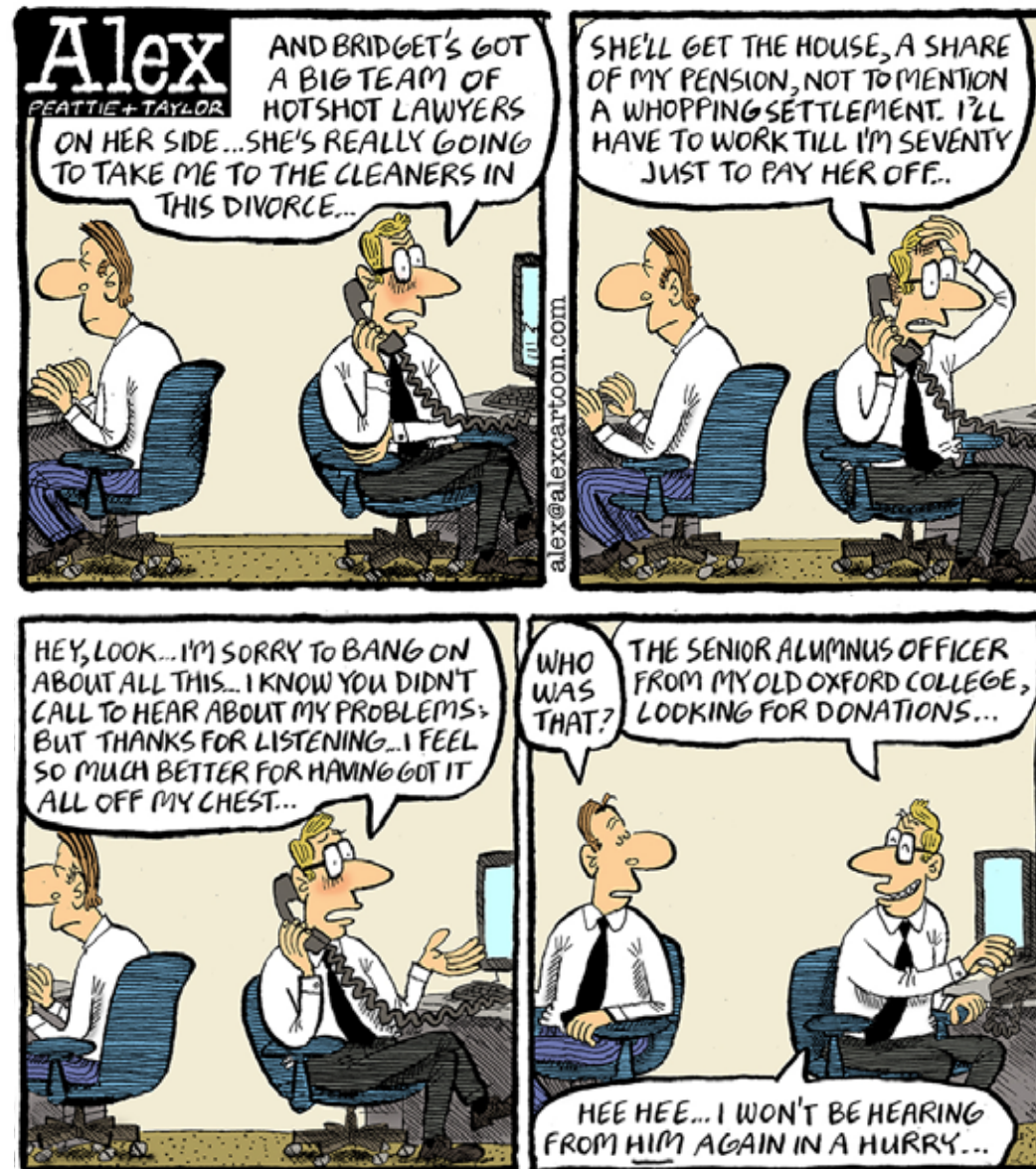


### Giving Day 2020

Following the success of 2019, we are planning a Giving Day for February 2020. We hope to make it even bigger and better than 2019 and welcome any ideas you have for this. We'd like to bring together as many St Anne's members as possible to further strengthen the bond between our alumnae and to grow our community by holding even more events across the UK and around the world. If you would like to help host an event, support us as an ambassador, or donate matched funding to encourage your contemporaries to give, then we would love to hear from you.

Get in touch with [development@st-annes.ox.ac.uk](mailto:development@st-annes.ox.ac.uk).

**Rachel Shepherd**, Regular Giving and Stewardship Officer and **Kate Davy**, Deputy Director of Development and Head of Communications



## Righting the balance

JONATHAN FREEMAN

**Muslims make up 7 per cent of the UK population and 15 per cent of 16-24-year-olds, but only 0.5 per cent of students at Oxford. The COSARAF Foundation joins with St Anne's to start the process of change**

Back in 1986, an ambitious over-confident young student from a comprehensive school decided that he would apply to Oxford University. He wasn't alone; ten others from his school, urged on by teachers who wanted the best for their students, applied to Oxford and Cambridge. The young student got a place, admittedly by the skin of his teeth, to study PPE at St Anne's College – one of his friends got a place at Balliol and two others went to Cambridge. Not a bad result for a comprehensive school, even one from Surrey.

You will have guessed that I was that young student. When I set my sights on Oxford, like most applicants I worried that I wasn't bright enough; I worried that I might not fit in and I worried that I might not be able to cope with the stress. However, I never really worried that Oxford wasn't for someone like me. Sadly, that is the case today for too many young people from minority ethnic and lower socio-economic backgrounds. This means that the University, like so many

others, is not attracting the full spread of talent that it should be welcoming to benefit from its amazing support.

Wind forward 30+ years and I am now honoured to support the trustees of the COSARAF Foundation in launching an exciting new university scholarship scheme to support young Muslim students at four leading academic institutions, which includes St Anne's and which was launched at College at the end of April. I am so proud that my old college, which welcomed me so very warmly all those years ago and supported me so well, is at the forefront of this important new initiative as part of its wider commitment to become the most diverse college in Oxford.

David Lammy MP's well-publicised campaign highlighting the worrying lack of young black students being accepted at Oxford University and Stormzy's scholarship programme for black students at Cambridge University have brought to public attention the important issues of access and diversity at our top universities. The COSARAF Foundation has focussed on the position of young Muslim students. Why? Because according to the Oxford University Islamic Society, Muslims comprise 7 per cent of the UK population and 15 per cent of 16-24 year olds, but only 0.5 per cent of students at Oxford. From our other work at the Foundation

supporting young Muslims, we know that far too many bright and capable young students in Muslim communities simply don't feel they will be welcomed by universities such as Oxford and Cambridge.

Put simply:

Access to Russell Group universities is far from 'fair' for those from poorer backgrounds and those from certain ethnic minorities, particularly Pakistani and Bangladeshi, which comprise the majority of UK Muslims communities. Evidence shows that 'students from some minority ethnic groups are significantly less likely to attend higher status institutions. ... For average applications from Pakistani candidates, the model predicted seven additional rejections per 100 applications compared with the number from comparable white British applications.<sup>2</sup>

Muslim and other minority ethnic students also know, and the evidence unfortunately backs them up, that they probably won't do as well as their peers even if they do get a place. The Higher Education Academy's 2012 report found that:

[...] even after controlling for the majority of contributory factors (prior attainment, subject of study, age, gender, disability, deprivation, type of HE institution attended, type of Level 3 qualifications, mode of study, term-time accommodation and



ethnicity), being from a minority ethnic group (except the Other Black, Mixed and Other groups) was still found to have a statistically significant and negative effect on degree attainment.<sup>3</sup>

There are also additional pressures on Muslim students, particularly around student finance, with the government's promise in 2014 to introduce Shariah-compliant student loans still not having been delivered.

This all really matters. It matters for reasons of fairness and equity but also because of the importance of higher education to social mobility and to integration. The Social Mobility Commission's recent report painted a stark picture of the consequences of this issue:

Inequitable access to high status universities, compounded by young Muslims having significantly lower degree attainment than their white non-Muslim peers, inhibits subsequent access to high status employment and thus has direct implications for social mobility. The practices and policies of higher education are at times enacted in ways which feel discriminatory or racist. These practices are often under-challenged or under-addressed, which can contribute to young Muslims feeling unsupported or not accessing support. This can, in turn, result in them aiming low, and thus being unable to achieve their potential<sup>4</sup>

Against this backdrop, and given its commitment to enabling young people to realise their potential, the COSARAF



*Year 10 students from Mulberry Academy Shoreditch visiting the College as part of the COSARAF launch event.*

Foundation has launched the Sheikh Family Scholarship Programme. The programme will provide graduate and undergraduate scholarships to Muslim students from poor backgrounds, and preferably to first-generation university students, at St Anne's College, Oxford University, Cambridge University, Warwick University and the Open University at Cambridge Muslim College. In addition to funding support of up to £10,000 per year, each Scholar will receive a package of tailored support including a personal mentor, a paid summer internship in a leading charity and access to a leadership support programme.

These scholarships will provide long-term support to develop leadership within UK Muslim communities, across all walks of life, to enable enduring integration and

cohesion, as well as a commitment to public and community service. With a split between students on undergraduate courses and those pursuing studies with a view to becoming faith leaders, the Foundation's overall scheme is an investment in the future of UK Muslim communities and wider society as a whole.

This programme represents a significant and ground-breaking package of support to promote access to leading universities in the UK for Muslim students from working class backgrounds, in line with the COSARAF Foundation's commitments to enabling young people to realise their potential and building strong and cohesive communities.

I was delighted that, with the strong personal backing of Principal Helen King,

St Anne's Fellows gave their backing to this new scheme – and to hosting the launch event as well. I have also been grateful for the support provided by Tom Ilube CBE, Honorary Advisory Fellow, whose leadership on matters of diversity at the College has been superb (p.58).

St. Anne's has a proud history of inclusion and equity – and bravery in challenging unfairness and social barriers. As a

comprehensive school student, somewhat daunted by the history and reputation of Oxford, I was encouraged to apply and supported throughout my time by reassuring, tolerant and understanding staff across College. My fervent hope is that these new scholarships, coupled with the College's wider drive to properly widen access to all communities, will enable young Muslims – and others from

every possible background – who today might dismiss the thought of applying to somewhere like St Anne's to think again and recognise that they have just as much right as anyone to study at this wonderful place.

**Jonathan Freeman** (1987) is CEO of COSARAF Foundation and Managing Director of Earlsbrook Consulting Ltd



*L-R: Tom Ilube CBE, Advisory Fellow, St Anne's. Farouq Sheikh, Trustee, COSARAF Foundation; Helen King QPM, Principal, St Anne's. Dr Rosena Allin-Khan MP, for Tooting and Shadow Minister for Sport; Asad Ahmad, Reporter and Presenter, BBC London News (Asad was our compere for the event). Hafsa, Sheikh Family Scholar, University of Warwick; Yaqub Eneborg, Sheikh Family Scholar, Cambridge Muslim College; Haroon Sheikh, Chairman, COSARAF Foundation*

<sup>1</sup> Vikki Boliver (2013), How Fair is Access to More Prestigious British Universities? British Journal of Sociology 64 (2): 195-382

<sup>2</sup> Philip Noden, Michael Shiner, and Tariq Modood (2014), 'University offer rates for candidates from different ethnic categories', Oxford Review of Education 40 (3)

<sup>3</sup> Higher Education Academy (2012), Black and minority ethnic student degree retention and attainment

<sup>4</sup> Jacqueline Stevenson, Sean Demack, Bernie Stiell, Muna Abdi, Lisa Clarkson, Farhana Ghaffar, Shaima Hassan (2017) The Social Mobility Challenges Faced by Young Muslims, Social Mobility Commission

# Equality: where are we now?

JO DELAHUNTY

**This year marks the centenary of the Sex Disqualification (Removal) Act 1919. It was a first step on the road to equality for women, but there is still a long road to travel argues a distinguished barrister**

As I write this article there are 238 days left to the centenary of the Sex Disqualification (Removal) Act 1919. How many people know the significance of that Act? Many readers may think the pivotal moment in women's fight for equality was when women over 30 got the right to vote under the Representation of the People Act 1918. But did you know that until the Sex Disqualification (Removal) Act of 1919 Act women weren't recognised in law as a legal entity? I have been granted my Jurisprudence degree. I have been called to The Bar. I have sworn my Judicial Oath. I am married but I maintain my maiden (and only) name and my children take it along with my husband. One hundred years ago I would have been denied all those rights to professional and personal self-determination as a lawyer for no reason other than I was born a woman. In law I did not exist as a 'person'.

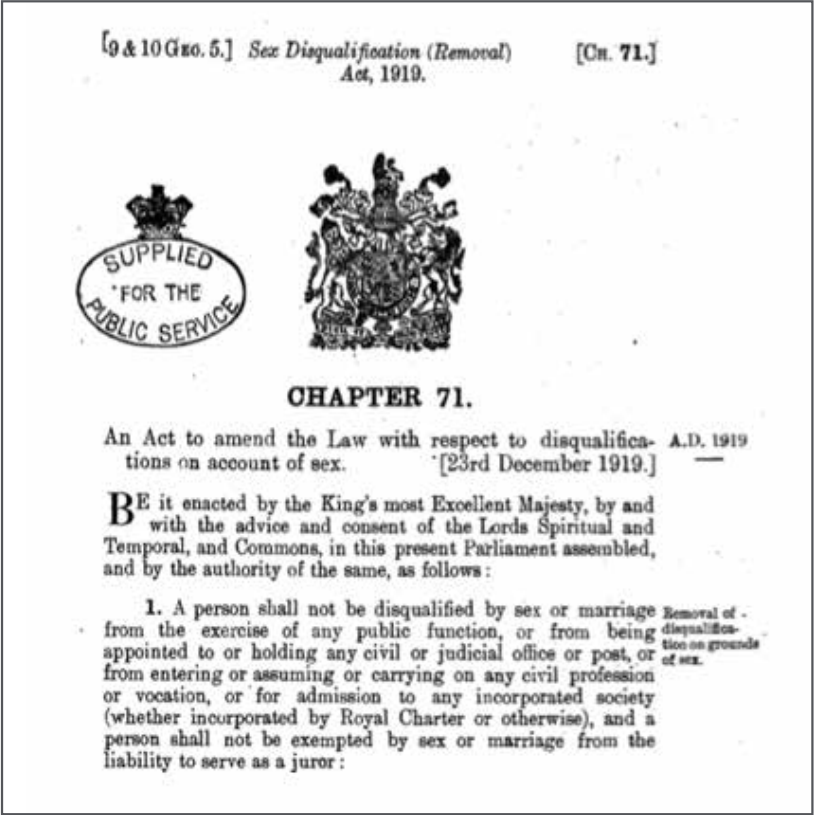
Law was the last profession in England, apart from the Church, to hold out against women's entry. In 1913 Gwyneth Bebb, who had read law at St Hugh's, gave her name

to the case that challenged the exclusion of women from the legal profession. The court ruled that women were incapable of carrying out a public function in common law: a disability that must remain 'unless and until' Parliament changed the law. 'Are Men Lawyers Afraid of Women's Brains?' asked the (mostly) sympathetic press. The publicity helped to mobilise a campaign for equality.

After repeated bills in Parliament, the Sex Disqualification (Removal) Act 1919 finally admitted women to the legal profession. It also enabled them to receive the degrees from university they had earned and to serve as jurors and magistrates. Gwyneth Bebb had been expected to be the first woman to be called to the Bar; her early death in childbirth prevented that. Gwyneth Bebb had been the sixth woman to study law at Oxford, her predecessors included Ivy Williams: our very own St Anne's alumna. In May 1922, Dr Williams became the



Ivy Williams



Sex Disqualification (Removal) Act 1919

first woman to qualify as a barrister in England. It had taken her 19 years to get what a man could have claimed as his own by right of his gender. Dr Williams had completed all her law examinations by 1903 but was prevented by the prevailing regulations concerning the qualification of women at Oxford from matriculating or

receiving her BA or MA until the regulations were reformed in 1920 after the passing of the 1919 Act. She was a woman of 'firsts'. In 1920 Dr Williams became the first woman to teach law at university (The Society of Oxford Home Students, forerunner of St Anne's College). In 1923 she became the first woman to be awarded the degree of



1913: Gwyneth Bebb (R) and Maud Ingram following the loss of their case in the Court of Appeal

Doctor of Civil Law and in 1956 she was elected an Honorary Fellow of St Anne's.

So was professional equality gained in 1919? Hardly. Some women were pioneers par excellence. 1949 marked the year two women took silk (Rose Heilbron and Helena Normanton). Dame Heilbron became the first woman to lead in a murder trial in 1950 and in 1956 was the first appointed woman Recorder. Dame Elizabeth Lane become the first judge of the county court in 1962 and the first High Court Judge in 1965. St Anne's had its own leader amongst its ranks in the impressive (but wholly approachable) person of our former Principal, Claire Palley (1984-1991), who in 1970 had become the first female law professor of a UK university (Queens University, Belfast). Barbara Calvert QC became the first female Head of Chambers in the Temple in 1974. We saw the passage



of the Sex Discrimination Act in 1974. But these fabulous women were clearly thought to be exceptions to the rule rather than illustrative of what women could and should do.

Consider this text from a 1978 Careers Advice Book which sagely advises readers that ‘an advocate’s task is essentially comparative, whereas women are not generally prepared to give battle unless they are annoyed. A woman’s voice, also, does not carry as well as a man’s’. Really? Tell that to the witnesses I cross examine. The women I know go not only into battle but do it with panache and skill. We dance with words and when compared to a man I channel this vibe (apropos Fred Astaire’s skills): ‘Sure he was great, but don’t forget that Ginger Rogers did everything he did, backwards and in high heels.’

It took commitment and sheer bloody mindedness for women of my generation, who didn’t have any family tradition or contacts in law, to assail the Temple walls with the brazen confidence of courage born out of ignorance of the obstacles we faced. Without St Anne’s as my academic pedigree, as a child of a single parent family from a comprehensive school, I wouldn’t have got off the career starting blocks at the Bar.

I was called to the Bar in 1986. By that time Lady Hale had started her ascent to judicial success by being appointed to the Law Commission. I had to wait until 1988

to see the first woman appointed as a Lord Justice of Appeal (the indomitable Dame Elizabeth Butler-Sloss who later became the first female President of the Family Division in 1999). Women were still not allowed to ‘wear the trousers’ at the Bar. For nearly ten years I was forbidden to wear a trouser suit in court. It took a sustained campaign from the Association of Women Lawyers for that frankly ridiculous position to change in 1996. It was not until 2004 that Alison Russell QC was appointed as a judge of the High Court of Justice, assigned to the Family Division. She became the first judge formally addressed as ‘Ms’ Justice, which made the news (not in a flattering way). Our own former Principal Baroness Ruth Deech ‘retired’ from St Anne’s in 2004 to become the first Independent Adjudicator for Higher Education and in 2005 was made a life peer sitting as a cross bencher. By 2009 Lady Hale had become the first woman Justice of The Supreme Court, Deputy President in 2013 and our first female President in 2017. She remained the only woman at this level until joined by Lady Black in 2017 and Lady Justice Arden the following year.

So have we now broken through that glass ceiling? Quite simply: ‘No.’ While increasing numbers of women have entered the profession over the past two decades, high numbers of women are leaving. Women are more likely to leave if they experience discrimination or harassment, if they are BME or if they have primary

caring responsibilities for children. The Bar Council Report of 2015 found the main reasons for women leaving were current and future income, the impact of criminal legal aid cuts, child caring responsibilities (mainly those aged 35-44) and an increase in expected pro bono work.

Statistics from recent QC appointments indicate that even though women applicants are more likely to be successful in the competition, the number of female applicants remains low. A 2016 report by The Bar Council highlighted that if current trends continue, the proportion of women QCs is unlikely ever to mirror the number of women entering the profession. Christina Blacklaws, President of the Law Society of England and Wales, wrote this April<sup>1</sup> that whilst in 2017 women accounted for 50.2 per cent of practising certificate holders as solicitors, out of 30,000 partners in private practice only 28 per cent are women.

Some words ring true across the generations. Some 25 years ago, Helena Kennedy QC, Baroness of The Shaws said: ‘As in other professions, there is a glass ceiling for women, which means that getting to the top floor involves a detour out through the window and up the drainpipe, rather than a direct route along the charted corridors of power.’<sup>2</sup>

While progress has been made, change is happening far, far too slowly. How long can the situation be tolerated? A fantastically

creative woman called Dana Denis-Smith (a former solicitor, international journalist and now entrepreneur) conceived and set up ‘The First 100 Years’ project in 2014 in order to help women place themselves in history. She has been a phenomenal force in making visible the hidden achievements of women in law for generations. As she has recently said, ‘Diversity is not just about what you can see in terms of race or gender ... it can be found in the details of the challenges and struggles they have experienced to get where they are today.’ The clarion cry she sounded was this: ‘One Hundred Years ago the battle was for participation in the legal system. With more women than men now entering the profession what we need now is equal numbers of men and women in leadership positions, receiving the same remuneration.’

Dana and I are in accord when we say that ‘culturally we seem to need our female leaders to be perfect and at the top of their game while mediocre men climb the ranks all the time by simply being capable of doing their job’.<sup>3</sup> The task I believe we face in this hundredth anniversary year is to identify and tackle barriers to advancement. We need to look at unconscious bias. We need to confront sexual harassment and male bias power

politics. We need to be prepared to hold factors such as allocation of briefs, chances to be led and to speak at seminars (at the Bar), work allocation in the office and a transparent reward systems (in private practice) up for scrutiny and accountability. Equal treatment should be expected for both men and women at all levels. As Christina Blacklaws said, ‘Of course women need to support other women to achieve this but men raising their awareness, taking responsibility and being accountable for gender equality is also critical to achieving true diversity and inclusion in the profession.’<sup>4</sup>

The unanimous call is for action and for advocacy to support equal rights. I strongly believe that it is the responsibility of those who have climbed the ladder not to knock away the rungs but to lean down to offer a hand to hold as others climb up and not to be afraid of taking a public stance to give a voice to those who don’t have the autonomy to speak up and out. I am not alone in that belief. There are fantastic role models out there: The Lady Hale, Baroness Helen Kennedy QC and our own Baroness Ruth Deech QC (Hon). They haven’t risen to prominence by being quiet and avoiding controversy. We need women to take up their baton. Many do. Listen out: the call for equality is now a clamour.

**Jo Delahunty QC** (Jurisprudence 1982) *is one of the UK’s leading barristers, rising to prominence for her work in the field of child abuse, winning multiple industry awards for the legal and medical significance of her work. She was part of the legal team acting for 76 families in the Hillsborough Inquests, the only family QC instructed . She was appointed Gresham Professor of Law in 2016. She is a part- time judge and Bencher of Middle Temple. She is an outspoken commentator on issues of equality and diversity at the Bar. This year, on International Women’s Day, to commemorate the Centenary of the Representation of the People Act 1918, Jo was granted the Freedom of the City of London in recognition for her contribution to law.*



Jo Delahunty

<sup>1</sup> ‘Women and Equality in Law: a century on’ Family Law April 2019 Vol 49

<sup>2</sup> Kennedy H Women and British Justice (1992) pp 344-45

<sup>3</sup> March 2019 Solicitors Journal p 18

<sup>4</sup> Women and Equality in Law: a century On’ April Family Law April 2019 Vol 49

## The women who made Ireland

PATRICK GAUL

### A passionate reappraisal of the often forgotten contribution of the women who made Ireland's revolution a century ago

When Padraic Pearse read out the declaration of the Irish Republic on Easter Monday 1916 from the steps of the General Post Office, in what is now O'Connell Street, Dublin, his words were addressed to Irish men and Irish women, and they included a guarantee of equal rights and opportunities to all its citizens. The Proclamation declared a provisional government pending the establishment of a permanent national government that would be elected by universal suffrage. It was in many respects a radical document: its commitment to equality and its recognition of the place of women owed much to the influence of James Connolly, the great socialist writer, who had established the Irish Citizen Army in 1913 and who joined the fight with the Irish Republican Brotherhood not long before the Rising.

Many of the women involved in political activities in these revolutionary times had great respect for Connolly but his thinking was, in turn, shaped by the contribution he witnessed from the women who changed the lives of Irish people through their courage and determination, their ideas and imagination. Both before and after the

Easter Rising, Irish women thought, wrote, campaigned, organized, agitated, fought, were imprisoned. Many worked at the grass roots and a small number became leaders at the highest levels of Irish political life, for example in trades unions. Many formed networks across Ireland, some established international reputations. They were significant contributors to nationalism, feminism, republicanism, pacifism, trades unionism and socialism. Regrettably, for much of the past century their history was hidden and their contribution underestimated.



Maud Gonne MacBride

In 1900, after being excluded from national groups because of her gender, Maud Gonne founded Inghinidhe na hÉireann (The Woman of Ireland). This organisation sought Irish independence and championed Irish culture, including language. An educational programme with its focus on Irish history was instituted, bringing the stories of Irish heroes to the working class children of Dublin, as well as a series of lectures and debates for adults. Plays were put on. A newspaper was published. Inghinidhe na hÉireann did a huge amount to raise political consciousness and can be seen as the start of a movement which led to the Irish Women Workers' Union (IWWU) in 1911 and Cumann na mBan, the military wing of the women's movement, which aimed to assist the armed struggle for national independence, in 1914. The IWWU attracted many women to the Labour movement who became involved in the Dublin Lockout of 1913-14. This in turn led to women joining Connolly's Irish Citizen Army, an organisation committed to equality for women.

Gonne was one of the leading female figures of the time. She will be immortalised though the poetry of WB Yeats who was hopelessly in love with her. She married John MacBride, who was executed after

the Rising. She is a good example of the diversity amongst the revolutionary women. Born in Surrey, the daughter of an officer in the British army, she converted to the Irish cause, of which she was a fearless supporter throughout her life. In the War of Independence she campaigned against the activities of the Black and Tans and in the Civil War founded the Women's Prisoners' Defence League. Like many of the women she suffered her share of personal hardship, being imprisoned and going on hunger strike. She supported Republican politics until her death aged 86 in 1953.

Also involved in Inghinidhe na hÉireann was Constance Markievicz who in turn founded Fianna Éireann in 1909, a boy scouts' movement (with a branch for girls in

Belfast). She was the most prominent figure in Cumann na mBan and in her uniform Markievicz provides the most iconic female image of the Rising during which she was second in command in one of the garrisons based at St Stephen's Green. Like Maud Gonne, Markeivicz (born 1868) was a member of the upper class. She was a debutante, mixed in high society and attended art school in London. She married a Polish count in 1900 and became known simply as 'the Countess'. Her conversion to Irish nationalism occurred in the early part of the twentieth century. She was a fearless, uncompromising soldier of Ireland and was sentenced to death for her part in the Rising, the sentence being commuted to life imprisonment. She was the first woman to be elected to the House of Commons



Detail of 'Portrait of Constance Countess Markievicz' by Boleslaw von Szankowski (1873-1953), oil on canvas, 1901. Collection: Dublin City Gallery The Hugh Lane. Permission to reproduce granted by the Estate of Boleslaw von Szankowski.

in the 1918 general election. She abstained from attending Westminster but sat in the first Dail, a rebel Parliament, in Dublin in January 1919. She fought in the Irish Civil War and when she died in 1927 was practically destitute. She is a good example of the selfless nature of the

women's struggle in Ireland and elsewhere. Markievicz, born into the Anglo-Irish ascendancy, who became an aristocrat through marriage, fought for most of her life for the common man and woman.

Maud Gonne and Constance Markievicz are probably the two best known. They had the highest profile at the time and their connections as well as their achievements guaranteed their place in history's books. There were many others, however, who can rightly be regarded as great Irish writers, thinkers and political figures. They came from all classes of society.

Hanna Sheehy Skeffington was the daughter of a Nationalist MP who was jailed repeatedly during the agrarian conflicts in Ireland in the 1870s. She married Francis Sheehy Skeffington, who unusually and symbolically took her name, and became a member of Irish Women's Suffrage. She formed the Irish Women's Franchise League and became a militant campaigner for votes for women, being jailed in Mountjoy at one point and, another time, going on hunger strike. Francis was murdered by a British army officer on the first day of the Rising; after the Rising Hanna went on a long and successful fund-raising tour of the USA. She fought in the Irish War of Independence and for peace in the Civil War. She became a journalist and opposed the anti-women legislation of the 1930s and the amendments to the Constitution referred to below. She has been described





Hanna Sheehy Skeffington in 1916

as the most significant feminist in twentieth-century Ireland.

Finally in this quartet, Nora Connolly O'Brien was politicised through her father James Connolly before the Rising and fought on the Anti-Treaty side in the War of Independence, becoming Paymaster General of the IRA in 1922. She worked to build up the Labour party and became a Senator in the 1960s. She wrote of her father (*Portrait of a Rebel Father*) and other works and her whole life was dedicated to the political struggle that James Connolly gave his life for.

In that respect Nora Connolly O'Brien was fairly typical of Ireland's revolutionary women. They stuck to their principles throughout their lives. They tended to remain opposed to Partition and in favour of a 32 county united Ireland. They were not rewarded by their country following the establishment of the Free State and few rose to any position of power or authority in the new Ireland. It took many decades before there was any significant female presence in the Dail.

In 1916, after several decades of political activity, many Irish women fought for Irish freedom. Many were imprisoned after the rising and became even more politicised.

After World War I, one of the major issues in Britain to resolve was the franchise, especially the right of women to vote. This actually split the women's movement in Ireland: for many, the national question was all that mattered and women's votes could wait for another day. Other divisions appeared along the fault lines of socialism and nationalism for example, the complication in Ireland of course being that the majority in Ulster had a strong identity with Britain.

Most of the women who fought and campaigned prior to the Rising maintained ideological purity. They opposed the Treaty and the Free State. They carried on with their fight for a united Ireland and the promotion of women's rights including universal suffrage. It is the great tragedy of their story that a movement which had, to an exceptional extent, recognised women's rights through the 1916 Proclamation was disregarded. In the words of Kevin O'Higgins, Minister of Justice in the Irish government in the 1920s, they were by far the most conservative revolutionaries in history. In failing to adopt the promotion of women's rights and to adhere to the commitment to equality, conservative Ireland took a backward step. Just over 20 years after the Proclamation, the Irish Constitution of 1937 pronounced that the position of women was within the home and they should not engage in labour to the neglect of their domestic duties.

These were different, pre-World War II times, a time of a different type of turmoil. Ireland, now under the Catholic, conservative, De Valera was indeed changed utterly (in the words of WB Yeats) from the inclusive country envisaged by Connolly and Pearce. The Republic had become a theocracy and would remain so for most of the rest of the century. The position of women would be firmly located in the domestic sphere, rarely seen, barely heard. There would be no divorce, contraception or abortion in this Ireland. Things started to change in the 1980s, which coincided with the rediscovery of the vital role played by women in the revolutionary Ireland of the first part of the twentieth century.

During this period Ireland became known on the international stage for its great literary figures, Yeats, Joyce, Beckett, O'Casey and Shaw. She should be equally proud of the women who shaped the political landscape of the country and whose legacy has now somewhat belatedly been recognised. No other country had a women's movement as diverse, radical, inspiring and brilliant as Ireland had during those formative years. Some defend the 1937 Constitution on the basis that it was broadly in line with the approach of other European countries, but this is to miss the point: in 1916 Ireland had the potential to be in the vanguard of women's rights. Having missed that opportunity, having chosen not to be progressive it became

oppressive, and the position of the women of Ireland even today can in some respects be considered less advantageous than their European counterparts.

Women activists were not of course an Irish phenomenon. In 2018 there were celebrations marking the 100th anniversary of legislation which allowed women to vote for the first time and stand for election to the Westminster Parliament. The heroic exploits of Emmeline Pankhurst and others were commemorated: they were revolutionary because they took action; and so they famously chained themselves to railings, went on hunger strike and went to prison. One hundred years ago women were still not allowed to take degrees at Oxford. It was thought by some at the time that women had smaller brains than men and that justified their inferior status and their relegation to menial roles. St Anne's was founded in 1879 and is described on the website as the work of a radical coalition of Victorian women and men. In the 1920s St Anne's was still some way off being a recognised Oxford college but its formation and development was really part of the same movement that features the women referred to above – women who were prepared to suffer for their beliefs and dare to change things.

When Ireland's revolutionary times are discussed as they have been extensively

over the past century, the focus is on the national struggle, the political history, the conflict. The struggle of the women of Ireland became a footnote and a curiosity fairly quickly. The women's struggle became swept up in the narrative of the Rising (1916), the War of Independence (1919-1921) and the Civil War (1922-1923). The post-Civil War peace was an uneasy one and Ireland's new government treated her women activists as disreputable troublemakers. By the start of World War II, the counter-revolution had put Ireland's women firmly in their place. It was only with Margaret Ward's aptly entitled *Unmanageable Revolutionaries: Women and Irish Nationalism*, which came out in 1983, that the contribution of Ireland's revolutionary women began to be understood properly in the modern era. This short article does them scant justice. Eventually they will be recognised for their extraordinary achievements in their proper historical context and on the international stage.

**Patrick Gaul** (*Jurisprudence 1980*)

## Forty Years On

ROGER CRISP

**In 1979 St Anne's admitted male students. One of the men of that year looks at the changes and challenges to the College and the University in the past 40 years**



*Roger Crisp Courtesy Harriet Crisp*

In 1979 St Anne's threw me a lifeline. St Anne's needed men, and I was invited to interview by Margaret Howatson, tutor in Greek literature. Margaret told me I'd

find the College easily: 'Pass the Radcliffe Infirmary, and walk up Woodstock Road until you see St Anne's on the right.' Always one to follow instructions to the letter, and having a rough idea of what an Oxford college might look like, I kept going until I reached the ring road. Margaret was, for the first of many times, patient and reassuring, and after making sure I had a basic grasp of various Greek particles offered me a place to read Lit. Hum. in October. I have been a member of the College since that time, except 1989-91, when I bravely travelled south of the High Street to take up a research fellowship at University College.

I have talked with several of the Fellows of that period about the College's decision to go mixed. As far as I can tell, the progressive wing was in a minority. The problem was that the men's colleges were now taking women, and the Fellows could see which way the wind would blow them if they did not act. In that first year, they did not know quite what to expect, and neither did the group of 40 or so men admitted. The welcome we received from our tutors was entirely warm and positive, as was that from the vast majority of students in the years above. But some, who had campaigned against the admission of men, were understandably a little resentful, and

expressed their dissatisfaction through some rather mis-androus JCR motions. We were for a short while an oppressed minority, but our oppressors were also in a minority and, in general, relations between the sexes were cordial. Indeed I shall always be grateful for the many ways in which the classicists and others in the years above went out of their way to take us under their wings.

There are still significant gender-related issues facing Oxford and St Anne's in particular, for example in relation to admissions and examination-performance in certain subjects. But one of the greatest challenges for our current Principal will be that of diversity in our intake, and she must be warmly congratulated for facilitating the launch of the Sheikh Family Scholarships scheme at St Anne's for British Muslim students who face financial hardship and, ideally, are the first in their family to attend university.

Until 1979, St Anne's had been consistently one of the academically highest performing colleges. It was a place of the intellect, from which its students tended to travel elsewhere to find entertainment. The 'bar', for example, consisted of a cardboard box containing various dubious bottles of ancient sherry and peculiar liqueurs, and a tatty book for recording one's purchases.

It wasn't long before a proper bar was installed and St Anne's itself became a place to socialize in. That move in the direction of a more 'holiday camp' atmosphere was matched by a certain decline in academic standards. The steepness of that decline has perhaps been a little exaggerated, but there is no doubt that the rigorous collections and other measures introduced during the principalship of Ruth Deech made a real difference. Our performance since 1979 has been at the very least solid, and it could plausibly be said that St Anne's has the strongest academic record of any of the ex-women's colleges.

I was remarkably lucky with my tutors. Margaret taught me Greek literature, Margaret Hubbard Roman, Barbara Mitchell ancient history, and Gwynneth Matthews philosophy. We currently have just one fellow in classical literature, Matthew Leigh, and share our ancient historian, Ed Bispham, with Brasenose. There are now many more options available for finalists in philosophy and more teaching is now done outside College. In that respect, then, it is unlikely that I will ever 'shape' the development of any of my students in the way Gwynneth did mine, and this is no doubt true of most colleagues across the University. The tutorial system itself, however, remains as central to Oxford as it has ever been, though again there have been changes. When I was an undergraduate, the standard way to begin a tutorial was by reading out an

essay or listening to one read by one's tutorial partner. Now, like most tutors, I pre-read essays sent to me electronically, and this, along with the greater emphasis now placed on revision tutorials, means that students receive significantly more teaching time than they did. That in itself is of course a good thing, though I think that, as suggested in the Franks Report of 1966, there is a strong case to be made for focusing undergraduate work on fewer, longer essays, perhaps four per term in each subject, rather than six or eight.

Another aspect of student life that has changed hugely is often forgotten. Like other undergraduates four decades or so ago, I would spend many frustrating hours each week chasing books and articles, often to find that they had already been bagged by others in the Bodleian or taken from the departmental or College library. The idea that the most obscure article might be available to us in our own rooms at any time would have seemed a distant dream. I have had a good deal to do with libraries over the years, serving twice as the honorary librarian of the faculty library, as chair of the humanities library committee and as a curator of the Bodleian. As libraries began to change, I feared that students working in their rooms would become isolated and less available for discussion with others. But it turns out that libraries are as popular as ever, though these days students are allowed to take in their water bottles and there are often

comfy seats and spaces where they can organize joint study or just talk.

In recent times, perhaps the biggest change in the 'student demographic' at St Anne's has been in the size of the MCR, and in its increasing internationalization. The Principal during most of my graduate years, Claire Palley, was as friendly and supportive to me as Nancy Trenaman had been when I was an undergraduate. But as the MCR expanded, in response to greater awareness of the intellectual contribution graduates make to a college community, Tim Gardam introduced 'subject family' events each term, bringing together the various common rooms for intellectual and social interaction. As the MCR grew in size, the need for accommodation became ever more salient. I served as Tutor for Graduates for 13 years, before our first 'professional' Senior Tutor, Anne Mullen, was appointed. Each year, I would tell our Treasurer, Robert Saunders, that we should build more graduate housing and Robert would tell me, with genuine regret, that we did not have the resources. That was until Robert told me that the current lending rate would allow us to take out a mortgage, which we used to fund the building in South Parade that now bears his name.

Current students, both undergraduate and graduate, seem to me on the whole more emotionally and socially mature than those of my own generation. That is partly, I suspect, because parents and



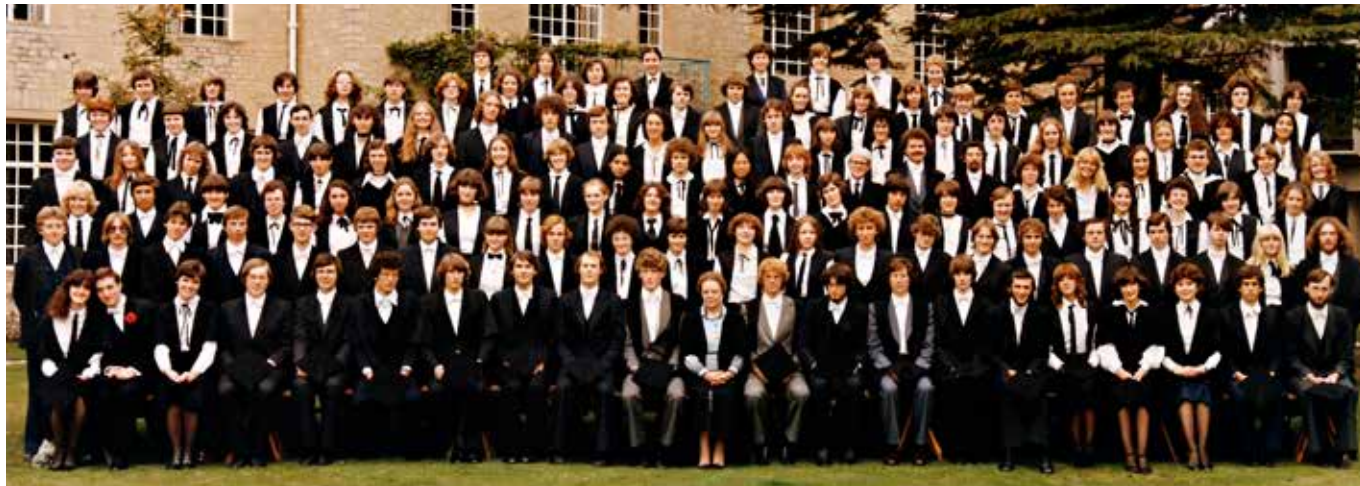
teachers have developed a more rounded view of education. But students now also seem considerably more anxious, and of course the massive rise in reported mental health problems among students over the last decade or so is well documented. The causes of that are still being investigated, but I do notice a striking contrast between parenting then and now. My parents, and those of my friends, tended to let us get on with things. They might have paid for our rail tickets for an open day, but they would never have dreamt of coming with us, let alone of joining us in our conversations with tutors (though it is fair to say that if my parents had been with me on my first visit to St Anne's, I would have arrived on time). Further, schools are now, fortunately, significantly less unpleasant places than many of them were. My schooldays taught me resilience and my parents allowed

me to become self-reliant. I can imagine that without those qualities I would have found adapting to a new life at St Anne's considerably more difficult than I did.

One of our principals once said to me that Oxford now is like the BBC before John Birt. The effect of spiralling administrative and legislative demands, almost entirely externally imposed, along with the absurd complexity of Oxford's own structures, could well have led to collapse in recent decades were it not for the subsidies provided through top-slicing of research funding and huge transfers from OUP. The challenge is to modernize without losing what is truly valuable, and this challenge will not be met through conflicts between parties. Each issue has to be dealt with open-mindedly and on its own merits. In my experience, this is largely how St Anne's

functions, and in that sense it is a model for the University itself. The College, if ever it was at the margins geographically and politically, is no longer. I can now walk to the Philosophy Faculty in less than two minutes, and University committees are no longer dominated by the 'older' colleges. The continuing flourishing of Oxford, and hence of St Anne's, is of great significance not just for those who care about these places, but for everyone in the UK. Our undergraduates and graduates go on to make huge, though often insufficiently recognized, contributions to every sphere of our national life, and I consider it a great privilege to have been able to play a minor role in making that possible at St Anne's.

**Roger Crisp** (*Literae Humaniores* 1979) is *Professor of Moral Philosophy, Uehiro Fellow and Tutor in Philosophy at St Anne's*



1979 Spot the difference: the first male students...

## Translation matters

JVH

**Translation is not a matter of words only: it is a matter of making intelligible a whole culture**

The Oxford-Weidenfeld Prize for translation celebrates its twentieth anniversary this year. First awarded in 1999, it is for book-length literary translations into English from any living European language. It aims to honour the craft of translation and to recognise its cultural importance. It was founded by Lord Weidenfeld and is supported by New College, The Queen's College and St Anne's College.

In his *Translation: A Very Short Introduction* (OUP 2016) Professor Matthew Reynolds, Chair of the Oxford Comparative Criticism and Translation (OCCT), based jointly in The Oxford Research Centre for the Humanities and St Anne's Research Centre, says: 'Translation is everywhere, and matters to everybody. Translation doesn't only give us foreign news, dubbed films and instructions for using the microwave: without it, there would be no world religions, and our literatures, our cultures, and our languages would be unrecognisable.'

Reynolds covers the field from ancient Akkadian to World English, from St Jerome to Google Translate. He shows how translation determines meaning, how it matters in commerce, empire, conflict and

resistance, and why it is fundamental to literature and the arts.

Of his experience as a judge of the Weidenfeld Prize, he writes:

[E]ach time, when faced with the pile of eighty-odd entries, the multiple source languages (a few known to me, most not), the gamut of genres – from crime fiction and chick lit through Dumas (say) to Tolstoy and the poetry of Rilke or Kaplinski; not to mention the variety of translation challenges and ways of meeting them, from the exfoliation of a much-translated classic to the acute responsibility of introducing a writer for the first time, from the fairly straightforward demands of genre fiction to the peculiar meld of liberty and rigour required by the translation of poetry – each time, when faced with all this, I have asked: How on earth do you set about it? How can such incommensurables be compared?

The written guidelines give some help. Judges are to consider 'the quality of the translation, the importance of the original work and the value of its being put into English'. The criteria triangulate and qualify each other. What counts is not only the imaginative force of the work as brought into English, but what one might call the translation event – the feeling that this book should matter particularly to us, in

the UK, now. The quality of the translation is perhaps the paramount criterion – after all, the prize money goes to the translator – but this should be judged primarily not by measuring translation against source (in any case impossible to do fairly across so many languages) but by gauging the strength of the English writing that has been done on behalf of the original, and which is offered here by the translator as its representative. (From 'On Judging the Oxford-Weidenfeld Translation Prize' in *Translation and Literature*, 17. 1 2008.)

The 2018 shortlist included eight books from an outstanding entry of 112 titles in translations from 24 different languages. The announcement of the winner was the crowning event of Oxford Translation Day last June. It saw Lisa Dillman's translation from Spanish of Andrés Barba's *Such Small Hands*, published by Portobello Books, win over an impressive shortlist that included recently rediscovered poems by Pablo Neruda and Émile Zola's *A Love Story*. (For the full 2018 shortlist and winners in recent years see [www.st-annes.ox.ac.uk/about/the-oxford-weidenfeld-translation-prize](http://www.st-annes.ox.ac.uk/about/the-oxford-weidenfeld-translation-prize).)

Announcing the prize, Simon Park, a member of the judging panel, said:

Dillman's translation of Mexican writer Yuri Herrera's *The Transmigration of Bodies* was one of last year's shortlisted entries, so her brisk return to the

shortlist this year is both a testament to her fine skills as a translator, as well as to the publishers who have supported her work. In *Such Small Hands*, Andrés Barba transforms the creepy clichés of horror movies into a tense exploration of group psychology and trauma. It is a classic tale of a new arrival disrupting a community, but Barba manages to keep us wondering whether the cuckoo or the nest is more terrifying. Barba's attention to the sometimes talismanic quality of language, phrases that bring security or propel uncomfortable revelations, is matched by Dillman's carefully paced translation, one that takes us into this feverish world animated by the inarticulate desires and violence of childhood. Make this your next bedtime reading but bear in mind that this story carries a high risk of keeping you up at night. That this is the case owes a great deal to Dillman's translation, which pushes language to a near-breaking point, into a zone where translation truly takes on a life of its own and acquires its own monsters. We also acknowledge here the particular challenges of translating a novella. As the story progresses, the tension that quickly builds between these characters owes much to the novel's tight economy of language and to Dillman's ability to recast Barba's taut sentences and disconcerting syntax in her own comparably unsettling English translation.

The winner of the 2019 prize is Celia Hawkesworth for her translation of Ivo Andrić's *Omer Pasha Latas* (New York Review Books).

This year's Weidenfeld Visiting Professor in Comparative European Literature at St Anne's is Durs Grünbein. Chiefly known for his poetry, he has also translated Aeschylus, Seneca and Juvenal. His poetry has been translated into several languages and he has won many major German and International literary prizes.

JVH



## The Radical Empathy of Amos Oz

JONATHAN FREEDLAND



Amos Oz, 1983. Credit: Dominique Nabokov

**Revered and reviled as a prophet at home and garlanded with attention and prizes abroad, the Israeli writer Amos Oz, who died on 28 December last year, was Weidenfeld Visiting Professor of European Comparative Literature at St Anne's from 1998 - 1999**

In *A Tale of Love and Darkness*, the 2002 novel-cum-memoir that, his obituarists agreed, was surely Amos Oz's finest literary work, the Israeli laureate, who died in the last days of 2018, wrote these words:

"When I was little, my ambition was to grow up to be a book. People can be killed like ants. Writers are not hard to kill either. But not books: however systematically you try to destroy them, there is always a chance that a copy will survive and continue to enjoy a shelf-life in some corner of an out-

of-the-way library somewhere in Reykjavik, Valladolid or Vancouver."

Most of Oz's admirers in Israel and around the world, those who long assumed that Oz was just a year or two away from a Nobel prize, would, I suspect, nominate the exquisite, elegiac *Tale* as the book best suited to incarnate Oz's spirit, in accordance with his childhood wishes. It tells the story of his early years in the Jerusalem of the British Mandate, where he was raised by a librarian father whose head was forever buried in pages and footnotes, and a mother plagued by a depression that eventually led her to commit suicide when her son was twelve.

It is a magnificent book. Even so, it is not the vessel I would choose to carry my own memory of Oz. I would name instead *In the Land of Israel*, a non-fiction collection of reported essays originally published in the weekend edition of *Davar*, the now-defunct newspaper of the Israeli labour movement. The book recounted Oz's conversations with Israelis and a handful of Palestinians, in Israel and on the West Bank, a few months after Menachem Begin and Ariel Sharon had ordered the invasion of Lebanon in 1982.

Much of what commends the book,

which became an international bestseller, is obvious. It is brilliantly written, the novelist proving to be a patient, sharp-eyed reporter. He has a particular knack for direct speech. One chapter is devoted almost entirely to a monologue delivered by a man Oz calls only Z., an ultra-nationalist with feverish fantasies of a murderous Jewish militarism. Z. jumps off the page. Indeed, for those readers who found some of Oz's fiction too brooding or too slow, *In the Land of Israel* fairly fizzes with energy: Z. might be one Oz's most memorable characters.

But the reason why the book endures in my mind, more than three decades after I read it, does not relate chiefly to its literary merits. Its power was partly a matter of timing. I was sixteen when I picked it up, a child raised in a strongly Zionist household, the son of a mother who had been born in Petach Tikva in 1936, in what was then Mandatory Palestine. I had come of age in Habonim, a Jewish youth movement dedicated to the ideals of the kibbutz and steeped in Labour Zionism. I'd been fed stories of pioneers toiling in fields and orchards as they built a socialist utopia, one that would at last allow Jews to shake off two millennia of persecution and stand tall in the world.



In the mid-1980s, those dreams were colliding with reality. I'd seen the pictures of the Lebanon war on the news; I'd read about the massacres at the Palestinian refugee camps of Sabra and Shatila, which, yes, were committed by Christian Phalangists but, as Israel's own Kahan Commission had found, under the eye of the Israeli military. I had also travelled in Israel enough that it was becoming plain, even to my teenage gaze, that the comforting stories diaspora Jews had long told themselves about the country were not true. The discrimination, the inequality, the occupation: they were all too visible to be ignored.

The obvious response to all this was clear enough. I could have decided that the whole thing was a shame, that the Zionist enterprise was rotten from the start and that everything I'd been taught was myth and propaganda. Plenty of my Jewish contemporaries made precisely that move. But then, at that very moment, along came Amos Oz and *In the Land of Israel*.

The book did not tell me I was wrong to deplore the occupation or Israel's mistreatment of the Palestinians. On the contrary, in that collection, and in later essays and articles — which I gobbled up — Oz regularly supplied fresh and damning evidence of where Israel was at odds with its own declared values. But he was firm that none of that contradicted a basic belief in Jews' right to a home of their

own. For all his denunciations of successive Israeli governments, for all his fluent and furious protests against wrong-headed wars and military brutality, his fundamental conviction in Jewish self-determination was not shaken.

Indeed, and this was what made such a powerful impression on my younger self, he refused to accept that there might be any contradiction between the two stances: he insisted that it was *his very Zionism* that led him to believe in the Palestinian right to independence. He supported the Palestinians not in spite of the fact that he was a Zionist, but because he was a Zionist.

One chapter in *In the Land of Israel* sees Oz visiting the offices of *Al-Fajr*, a Palestinian newspaper whose name means 'The Dawn'. Oz reflects on the fact that in 1868, in Vienna, Peretz Smolenskin had founded a Zionist, Hebrew newspaper also called *The Dawn*. He quotes the opening page of the very first issue of Smolenskin's version, which was full of dreamy talk of a people reclaiming its destiny and national self-respect. 'It occurs to me,' Oz writes, 'that it is surely not difficult to translate those words into Arabic.' Oz is telling us that the needs of these two peoples, Jews and Arabs, may not be identical but they are not so very different. If you believe in self-determination for one, then logic compels you to believe in that same right for the other.

In another chapter, Oz works through

the moral reasoning that underpins his position. He visits the small — it was small then — West Bank settlement of Ofra. He listens to the settlers; then their leaders invite him to address an audience of forty or fifty of them at a public meeting, on a Saturday evening, once the sabbath is over. He lets us hear his own voice, uninterrupted. Deploying one of the trademark metaphors that were his sharpest tools of persuasion, he argues that the justness of the Jewish claim to historic Palestine is 'the justness of the drowning man who clings to the only plank he can...'. And the drowning man clinging to this plank is allowed, by all the rules of natural, objective, universal justice, to make room for himself on the plank, even if in doing so he must push the others aside a little. Even if the others, sitting on that plank, leave him no alternative to force. But he has no natural right to push the others on that plank into the sea. And that is the moral difference between the 'Judaization' of Jaffa and Ramla and the 'Judaization' of the West Bank.

In other words, the logic that makes the existence of 1948 Israel legitimate is the same logic that makes the post-1967 occupation illegitimate.

I remember reading those pages over and over again. I have returned to them in the years since. They represent as clear a statement of the liberal Zionist creed as I have read. They challenge the illiberal

Zionist and the liberal anti-Zionist equally, for they insist that either all nations have the right to govern themselves or none does. The illiberal Zionist is urged to concede that right of self-determination to Palestinians, the liberal anti-Zionist is urged to concede it to Jews.

Oz's version of liberal Zionism, expressed not only in *In the Land of Israel* but also in his later writings, media interviews, and public lectures, had three core components. I now understand that these elements were not confined in scope to the Israel-Palestine conflict, but were applicable elsewhere, if not everywhere — that they amounted to a world-view.

The first was a belief in compromise, not just as a sometimes necessary evil but as an ideal in itself, to be cherished and admired. He once wrote that too often is compromise seen 'as weakness, as pitiful surrender', whereas, he explained, 'in the lives of families, neighbours, and nations, choosing to compromise is in fact choosing life.' The opposite of compromise is not pride or integrity. The opposite of compromise is fanaticism and death.' (Oz was fascinated, in both his fiction and non-fiction, by the figure of the fanatic, defined as the man 'who wants to change other people for their own good.' When he and I met in 2016, Oz put it to me like this: 'He [the fanatic] is a great altruist, more interested in you than in himself. He wants to save your soul, change you, redeem you — and if you prove to be irredeemable, he

will be at your throat and kill you. For your own good.')

The second principle was a demand — not always realized — for moral rigour, for moral judgements to be consistently applied. Oz was enraged by double standards, often faulting Israel's Western and European critics for slamming Israel for behaviour they readily forgave in themselves. He disliked lazy conflation and comparisons. He used to say that 'He who fails to distinguish between degrees of evil becomes a servant of evil.'

I don't pretend that Oz always got it right. Plenty on the left, inside and outside Israel, were disappointed when he supported the Operation Cast Lead offensive in Gaza in 2008-2009 and felt similarly let down when he described the repeat performance in 2014 as 'excessive but justified'. But no one could deny that Oz wrestled with these judgments seriously and demanded of himself no less than of others a moral coherence. Mere tribal solidarity was insufficient to commend an action or policy: he would ask himself how he would react if the boot were on the other foot, if Israel was not doing but was being done to.

Which brings us to the third element of what we might call 'Ozism': a deep, even radical, empathy. Empathy is, of course, an essential requirement of the serious novelist. Oz's day job meant that he was constantly imagining himself in the shoes of others. But that capacity is found less

often in a political thinker. For Oz, however, it was the foundation stone on which everything else was built. Empathy runs through every chapter of *In the Land of Israel*, as Oz uses his imagination to identify with all those he encounters: religious settlers in Tekoa, angry Mizrahi Jews in Bet Shemesh, Palestinians in Ramallah, even Z. It's the quality that enabled him to tell their stories, the quality that made him a natural storyteller. But it is also what made his hostility to fanaticism and belief in compromise a defining creed. Because he understood that one's enemy is also, and always, a human being.

This, then, is why Oz was both revered and reviled as a prophet at home and garlanded with attention and prizes abroad. Of course, part of it was his rugged good looks, his astonishingly eloquent English, and his sonorous, broadcast-ready voice. But mainly it was his moral clarity and, deeper, that gift for empathy. Long after liberal Zionism had come to seem quaint in an Israel whose heart had grown harder, those qualities retained their value — none more so than the compassionate knowledge that people are frail creatures, frightened, flawed and ultimately, like Oz himself, mortal.

**Jonathan Freedland** *Reproduced with kind permission of the author and the New York Review of Books*

## The promise and the perils

JASON TORRES

**The use of the latest gene technology to defeat complex, life-threatening diseases can only be a good thing. But as the science advances and the means become more openly available, genetic engineering presents some difficult ethical issues**

In November 2018, He Jiankui, a scientist working out of Shenzhen China, announced that he had successfully edited the DNA of human embryos that were implanted into a woman and resulted in the birth of twin baby girls that he claims are now genetically immune to HIV infection. The development of a vaccine against HIV infection – genetic or otherwise – would undoubtedly be a laudable goal that could improve the lives of millions. However, the reception of this news by scientists familiar with the technique that he employed to alter the DNA sequence of these children was far less than enthusiastic. Berkeley Professor Jennifer Doudna, a co-creator of the CRISPR-Cas9 technique that Dr Jiankui applied in his unsanctioned clinical trial, was 'horrified' to learn about this experimental use of the technology. Francis Collins, the director of the National Institutes of Health, was 'profoundly disturbed' to learn of this work and Oxford ethicist Julian Savulescu, who had previously described the use of gene

editing to treat human disease as a 'moral necessity', described this experiment as 'monstrous'.

Shortly after Dr Jiankui's announcement via social media, he presented his work formally to the scientific community at the Human Genome Editing summit in Hong Kong, work that to this day has not been published in any peer-reviewed scientific journal and was conducted under a 'cloak of secrecy' such that even his academic institution was purportedly unaware of his clinical trial. It quickly became apparent that there were myriad issues with this study that ranged from the concern that Dr Jiankui did not secure proper informed consent from the patients enrolled in his study to the concern that he failed to make his intended DNA edits but instead introduced novel alterations to the genome with unknown health consequences for these children.

But even if we ignore all these issues, he still contravened a global consensus regarding clinical use of genetic modifications to the human germline (ie sperm cells, egg cells or embryos). Unlike the somatic cells that make up most of the cells in our bodies, genetic changes to germ cells can be directly passed on from generation to generation and have the potential to direct human evolution.

According to the US National Academies of Sciences, Engineering and Medicine, any such experiments – if they are to be done at all – should only be done with 'rigorous oversight', 'maximum transparency' and in the 'absence of reasonable alternatives'. None of which seem to have been met in this first clinical use of human germline editing.

Now as we grapple with the societal and ethical implications of this experiment, it is easy to overlook just how revolutionary the CRISPR-Cas9 method has become within the field of biology. It is important to note that Dr Jiankui is not a world-renowned expert in gene editing: most of his publication record reflects his experience in the adjacent field of single-cell sequencing. However, he was able to order the reagents he used for this clinical trial easily and affordably from private companies over the Internet. He purchased the Cas9 bacterial protein used to slice DNA from Massachusetts-based Thermo Fisher Scientific and ordered the synthetic guide RNAs from Bay Area start-up Synthego. Journalist Megan Molteni offered the following analogy: 'If gene editing were a butcher's shop, Thermo Fisher would craft the knives and Synthego would instruct on which cuts to make.' I'm not mentioning these companies to indict them specifically – both have denounced Dr Jiankui's clinical

trial and emphasize that their reagents are for non-therapeutic research use only – but to underscore how accessible this technology has become.

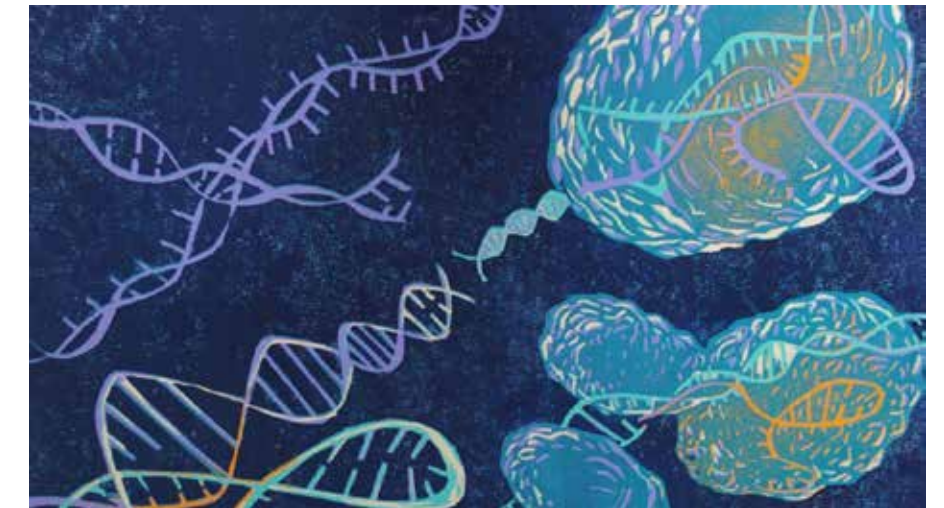
Gene editing is not new: researchers have been introducing targeted genome changes for decades. In 1996, researchers at Johns Hopkins University successfully fused a bacterial nuclease protein capable of cutting DNA with a protein with long finger-like extensions capable of binding specific DNA sequences. These Zinc Finger Nucleases or ZFNs have been repeatedly used to introduce specific DNA changes to different cell types up to and including human cells. However, the use of this molecular technology in particular and gene editing in general was largely limited to researchers with expertise in protein engineering and extensive research funding. This has changed dramatically over the past six years with the discovery and subsequent modification of the CRISPR system, an ancient immune system present in archaea and bacteria that confers resistance against ubiquitous microbe-killing viruses known as bacteriophages. By isolating, altering, optimizing and ultimately commercializing molecular components of this ancient system, researchers have now made it possible to introduce a variety of precise genetic alterations that range from entirely disabling a gene within a cell to subtly activating or repressing the activity of one or more genes in an entire organism.

The rapidly increasing availability of this technology has been accompanied by

a corresponding increase in ambitious uses for it that range from humanizing pig organs for human transplantation to bringing back the woolly mammoth from extinction. Moreover, the introduction of the CRISPR-Cas9 system for gene editing has had a seismic effect on biomedical research where it has provided researchers with an expanded toolkit to disentangle the molecular basis of common, complex diseases such as type 2 diabetes as well as give them a promising new avenue to develop treatment against intractable genetic diseases such as sickle-cell anaemia. CRISPR has already been used to cure disease in mouse models for congenital cataracts and muscular dystrophy (a severe muscle-wasting disease). Significantly, human clinical trials are already taking place that involve

treatments for the blood disorders beta-thalassemia and sickle-cell anaemia, and trials regarding various cancers, metabolic diseases and neurodegenerative disorders – all of which involve editing disease-relevant somatic cells – are currently underway. There is indeed genuine promise from gene-editing that pierces through the hype. But as we've recently witnessed, the potential for abuse – even with the best of intentions – is very real and ever-present.

*Jason Torres is Junior Research Fellow in Personalised Medicine at the Centre for Personalised Medicine at St Anne's. He has a particular interest in the genetic basis of type 2 diabetes.*



*The Cas9 enzyme in action Credit: Felicity Cormack and Katia Mattis*



## Celebrating a Centenary: Iris Murdoch at St Anne's

FRANCES WHITE

**One hundred years after her birth, Iris Murdoch is an international figure both as novelist and as philosopher. Her work is finding new resonance in 21<sup>st</sup> century debate on ethics and aesthetics**

On 28 April 1948 Iris Murdoch wrote to Miss Plumer, the Principal of St Anne's Society, as St Anne's College then was, saying:

I should like to apply for the post of tutor in philosophy which St Anne's have been advertising [...]. I read Classical Mods and Greats at Somerville in 1938-42, and obtained a second in Mods and a first in Greats. From 1942 to 1944 I was a temporary Assistant Principal in the Treasury, and from 1944 to 1946 I was with UNRRA, first in the London office, and later in Austria, where I worked eventually in a camp of D.P. students at Graz. When I came home I worked by myself at philosophy, with some help from my former tutor Professor D. M. MacKinnon. I then obtained the Sarah Smithson Studentship at Newnham, [...] I have been most glad of this breathing space at Cambridge – but I feel a very positive desire to teach philosophy.<sup>1</sup>

Moving to St Anne's was to be a life-changing choice for her. Despite confiding in her friend Philippa Foot, who had

informed her of the post, that it made her feel sick to be competing against her contemporary at Somerville, Mary Midgley (née Scrutton), Murdoch was glad to return after six years absence. John Wisdom, her supervisor at Cambridge, had strongly supported her application:

She is an able woman with great subtlety and integrity of mind and her heart is in her work. She can use what others have done without losing her power to look at things for herself. All this makes me think that she may 'make a contribution to thought' in a way in which very few do. If she teaches she will put all of herself into it and those she teaches will like her I believe. They will have to face the good air of criticism but they will feel that it comes from someone with sympathy and understanding. I am confident that if she is appointed you will find the work you want done done well.<sup>2</sup>

On 11 June Miss Plumer wrote to Iris Murdoch to appoint her and, on 14 June Murdoch replied that she was 'very happy indeed to hear the news' and 'much looking forward to my work next year'.<sup>3</sup> Isobel Henderson, Fellow of Somerville College, wrote warmly to Miss Plumer:

Congratulations on Miss Murdoch, and many thanks for re-importing her into Oxford. I should also have

congratulated you on Miss Scrutton – but Miss Murdoch is a great acquisition and a most welcome one.<sup>4</sup>

The 14 years Murdoch subsequently spent at St Anne's – she was made a Fellow in 1952 when it became St Anne's College – were formative in her development as a philosopher, as a novelist and in her personal life.

Murdoch brought her own distinctive and original style to teaching philosophy. Her plan for an Introductory lecture series included, 'Ethical concepts'.<sup>5</sup> Nor was her tutorial teaching conventional. Jennifer Dawson remembers reading Political Theory with her, officially studying Hobbes, Rousseau and Aristotle's Politics. But Murdoch was 'blithe and insouciant' [sic] about set-texts and exams, and 'roamed over philosophical ideas', being 'marvellously eclectic' and quoting 'from St Anselm and Engels in almost the same breath'. Dawson recalls that her eccentric tutor 'loved the earthy and concrete', had met Jean-Paul Sartre, was mystical and was influenced by existentialism and Simone Weil.<sup>6</sup> Devaki Jain has also recorded Murdoch's 'quality of passionate intensity':

One incident particularly stands out in memory. Iris had set me for my weekly essay, Hume's dictum, 'Reason is, and ought only to be, the slave of the passions.' 'Is it? Ought it to be?'

was the question. She asked me to give an example that might make Hume's deliberately provocative claim clearer and more vivid. I responded, ingenuously, with the first thing that came to mind: a man caught between his duty to his wife and his great passion for his mistress. Reason, if it is seen as being principled, says one thing, desire another? She asked me what do you think he should have done? I said, 'This is truly a moral dilemma – whichever way, he would hurt one of them.' But what power can reason have when it's up against the force of a man's deepest passions? And even if he ended up staying with his wife, as reason and duty demand, wouldn't it be because he found that it was his passion for doing his duty that was the stronger force? Deep down, isn't it passion all the way? This illustration seemed to have impressed her.<sup>6</sup>

Many years later Murdoch was to explore this moral dilemma in her Whitbread Award-winning novel *The Sacred and Profane Love Machine* (1974).

Her prolific career as a novelist began while she was teaching at St Anne's, during which period she wrote *Under the Net* (1954), *The Flight from the Enchanter* (1956), *The Sandcastle* (1957), *The Bell* (1958), *A Severed Head* (1961) and *An Unofficial Rose* (1962). But before that she had already written *Sartre: Romantic Rationalist* (1953), the first book on Sartre to be published in England: in tandem with her fiction she was carving

out her unique philosophical position. In his introductory essay to the anthology *Iris Murdoch, Philosopher*, which charts her reception in the philosophical world, Justin Broackes observes that 'she could hardly have been more enthusiastically received'.<sup>8</sup> She wrote reviews for *Mind*, gave Aristotelian Society talks and BBC Radio broadcasts. In 1950 she produced 'The Novelist as Metaphysician' and 'The Existentialist Hero'; in 1951 'Thinking and Language' and in 1952 'Nostalgia for the Particular' and 'The Existentialist Political Myth'; in 1956 'Vision and Choice in Morality' and 'Knowing the Void': Review of Simone Weil's *Notebooks*; in 1957 'Metaphysics and Ethics'; in 1958 'A House of Theory' and 'Existentialists and Mystics: A Note on the Novel in the New Utilitarian Age' and in 1959 'The Sublime and the Good' and 'The Sublime and the Beautiful Revisited'. 'Against Dryness' was written in 1961 and 'Mass, Might and Myth' in 1962. The first edition of her later work *The Sovereignty of Good* (1970) has 'St Anne's College, Oxford' beneath her name on the title page. Nearly half a century on these seminal texts from this early period continue to be analysed and discussed by new generations of philosophers and Murdoch's input is finding new resonance in twenty-first century debate on ethics and aesthetics.

In 1963 Murdoch resigned from St Anne's, where she was made an Honorary Fellow, and moved on to teach philosophy at the Royal College of Art in London. But her marriage in 1956 to John Bayley, the Oxford Don who was to become Warton

Professor of English, kept her locked into the Oxford milieu and in close association with the intellectual life of the University. It was thanks to her being at St Anne's that Murdoch and Bayley met.

Murdoch is now an international figure and her centenary is being widely celebrated across the world, with conferences in the Czech Republic and Amiens as well as events in Dublin, London, Cambridge and Oxford. The ninth International Iris Murdoch Conference, organised by the Iris Murdoch Research Centre at the University of Chichester under the directorship of Miles Leeson, was held at St Anne's College from 13-15 July 2019, culminating in the conference dinner on her hundredth birthday, at which her biographer and friend, Peter J Conradi, was the after-dinner speaker. The Philosopher Miklós Vető, who was the last PhD student Murdoch supervised at Oxford, was the opening plenary speaker: also speaking were Valentine Cunningham from Corpus Christi and Steinunn Sigurðardóttir who interviewed Murdoch for television in 1985. The actress Annette Badland was 'In Conversation' with Anne Rowe, Visiting Professor at the University of Chichester, who convened the first international conference on Murdoch, at St Anne's in September 2002, out of which the research centre grew. Delegates from across the globe gave papers on a wide range of philosophical and literary aspects of research into Murdoch's work. An exhibition focusing on 'Iris Murdoch and Oxford' was curated in the New Council Room at

Somerville College. Before the conference Peter Garrard (St George's, University of London) presented his new research into Murdoch's writing and Alzheimer's Disease at the Weston Library Lunchtime Lecture on 12 July; after the conference there was a symposium on 'Iris Murdoch: Novelist or Philosopher' at Oxford Brookes University on 16 July. Earlier in the year a symposium on Murdoch and theology was held at Regents Park College, Oxford.

Two decades after her death Murdoch's standing is steadily increasing. From being somewhat mired in the mythobiographical murkiness created by the memoirs of John Bayley and the film *Iris* directed by Richard Eyre, her reputation is finding itself on the higher ground of her intellectual achievements in philosophy and fiction. Emphasis is now shifting away from her personal life – her sexuality and her illness – to her *thinking*, which is her true legacy. Her books continue to excite new generations of readers – Penguin Vintage has produced new covers, and commissioned new introductions, to six of her most popular novels. Murdoch mistrusted technology and did not even use a typewriter let alone a computer. One can only imagine that she would have looked askance at social media. But in contemporary society it is unignorable and conversations about Murdoch's work range across the world via Facebook and Twitter as readers share their love of her books and their questions about her thought. She would be glad to know that her influence on her readers' lives is growing

rather than diminishing. One reason for this resurgence of interest in Murdoch's novels in the twenty-first century is her prescience. She was ahead of her time in presenting and questioning matters that are transgressive, taboo or cross boundaries. Today's prevalent concern with such issues as gender fluidity, sexual abuse, incest, the misuse of power and the mental health of children finds echoes throughout her oeuvre keeping her fiction astonishingly contemporary. In the academic world PhD students in many countries are studying her work (five at Chichester alone) from wide-ranging new angles such as eco-criticism. New publications being launched in this centenary year include *Iris Murdoch* by Anne Rowe in the Writers and their Work series, *Contemporary Cinema and the Philosophy of Iris Murdoch* by Lucy Bolton and *Iris Murdoch's People A to Z* by Christopher Boddington as well as a *festschrift* edited by Miles Leeson, *Iris Murdoch: A Centenary Celebration*.

Murdoch is also being studied alongside her contemporaries Elizabeth Anscombe, Philippa Foot and Mary Midgley, each of whom differently made a forceful impact on twentieth-century philosophy, by the In-Parenthesis Project, inaugurated at Durham University in March 2017 and co-directed by Clare MacCumhaill and Rachael Wiseman. Benjamin Lipscombe is writing a group biography of the quartet and the Royal Institute of Philosophy is marking its centenary year by focusing the London Lectures 2018/2019 on their work. One hundred years after her death Murdoch's

contribution to thought in both philosophy and literature is being reassessed, valued and celebrated, and her reputation secured. St Anne's College played no small part in the development of her mind and talents.

**Frances White**, the University of Chichester



<sup>1</sup> Iris Murdoch's letter of application for a teaching post at St Anne's Society, St Anne's College Archive.

<sup>2</sup> John Wisdom's reference in support of Iris Murdoch's application to St Anne's Society, 26 May 1948, St Anne's College Archive.

<sup>3</sup> Appointment and acceptance letters between Miss Plumer and Iris Murdoch, St Anne's College Archive.

<sup>4</sup> Undated letter from Isobel Henderson to Miss Plumer re Iris Murdoch's appointment, St Anne's College Archive.

<sup>5</sup> The Oxford University Archives, FA 9/1/219.

<sup>6</sup> 17 June 1999, St Anne's College Archives.

<sup>7</sup> Devaki Jain, 'Iris Murdoch- A Personal Narrative', Public lecture at the University of Chichester, 11 November 2017

<sup>8</sup> Justin Broackes, ed., *Iris Murdoch, Philosopher* (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2012), p.4.

## The city of dreaming spires and rough sleepers

SISTER FRANCES DOMINICA ASSP

**In one of the wealthiest cities in the UK, rough sleepers have doubled in the past year**

You may be familiar with Matthew Arnold's poem 'Thyrsis', published in 1866 in memory of his friend, Arthur Hugh Clough, who had died in 1861 aged only 42:

*And that sweet City with her dreaming spires,  
She needs not June for beauty's heightening...*

This is the city that draws tourists from all over the world. They marvel at the architecture of the colleges, the immaculate grounds in which they stand, all depicting a world apart, saturated with history, perpetuating customs handed down through the centuries.

Yet today we – and they – can hardly be unaware of a very different aspect of the City of Oxford from that described by Arnold.

In a city where house prices have soared, second only to London, there is an ever-increasing divide between the 'haves' and the 'have nots'. Our pavements are peopled with rough sleepers, the more fortunate with their duvets and sleeping bags, the less fortunate just with the clothes they stand up in, regardless of the weather. This winter, 89 rough sleepers were counted on one night. Others take up their position during the day, some selling *Big Issue*, many with a devoted dog beside them. (It has

been said that such dogs are healthier than pampered pets who live in houses because 'homeless' dogs walk with their owners, have constant companionship, and they probably fare better with treats given by passers-by than does their human friend!)

Earlier this year, the *Guardian* reported that there were five tents pitched a few yards from the front door of Oxford's 56-bed main homeless hostel, in addition to which, 35 people were sleeping on the floor of the hostel. Lucy Faithful House, a purpose-built hostel, which provided 61 beds, was demolished this year to make room for conventional housing, Simon House is due for closure, drastically reducing the number of beds available to homeless people. We understand that there are plans to build new accommodation for homeless people but it is unclear when this will be completed.

The Vagrancy Act of 1824 makes it an offence to sleep rough or to beg. Scotland and Ireland repealed this Act some decades ago but it still stands in England and Wales. Layla Moran, Liberal Democrat Member of Parliament for Oxford West and Abingdon is quoted as saying, 'Homeless people are vulnerable, not criminal. The Law is 200 years out of date. The Vagrancy Act has no place in a compassionate society.'

There are a number of organisations designed to help homeless or vulnerably



housed people in Oxford. These are often charities dependant on grants and donations; others are run by the local authority. They offer varying kinds of support. Yet the fact remains that so far six rough sleepers have died on our streets in the winter of 2018/19. The majority of homeless people have mental health issues or problems arising from addiction, some have experienced the breakdown of a relationship or have come out of prison with nowhere to go.

My involvement is as a trustee of The Porch, which offers support between the hours of 10am and 7pm six days a week. One of our 'members' describes his experience of being released from prison:

*I had just been released from prison, which left me penniless and unemployable, standing up in just the clothes that the prison had issued me with on release. I was released on condition that I resided at a*



hostel for the homeless in Oxford. We had to be out of the hostel by 9am.

Destitution doesn't even come close to describing the predicament I faced. A fellow resident at the hostel told me about The Porch, that they had a clothing store, and my involvement started there. I could get a hot shower, use the laundry facilities, get tea to drink, a hot meal twice a day and other people to talk to. When I felt able I could use the internet to job hunt with the help of my project worker and, most importantly, there were people who were used to dealing with people in my situation and who had, in many cases, had similar experiences themselves and had recovered after a time of rehabilitation.

At 53-years-old I decided to go to Oxford Brookes University to get a degree in mechanical engineering. I didn't have the

Bank of Mum and Dad to fall back on but The Porch made it possible – for food and clothing, books and equipment, a PC and tools. I graduated with a 2:1. I am now a self-employed handyman with tools and a van and plenty of work.

Another member, Jim, was made redundant after 26 years with the same employer. Unemployed, he soon went into arrears with his rent. This led to eviction from his flat and he ended up sleeping rough. He did not tell his family or friends about his situation, leading to social isolation, alienation from his family and former associates. He initially came to The Porch for a shower and a hot meal. With help he got a room in a hostel and eventually he moved into shared accommodation. His mental state gradually improved, as did his social skills. He enrolled in our job club

and, after part-time placements, he is now working full-time in the kitchen of one of the university colleges.

These are success stories that delight us. Equally rewarding is the number of elderly members who come to The Porch most days for the social aspect as well as the facilities we offer. However, we are aware that there are homeless and vulnerably housed people in Oxford who have not found the support they so desperately need.

**There** is another aspect of poverty in Oxford less immediately visible than the overcrowded hostels or rough sleepers. Rose Hill, an estate built for the most part in the 1920s and 1930s, just two miles from the City Centre, might appear to be an ordinary estate. However, it is in the 10 per cent most deprived areas in the country: 52 per cent of the children are classified as living in food and fuel poverty; 44.5 per cent of year 6 children at the primary school are obese as a result of fast food and poor nutrition – the Oxfordshire average is 30 per cent. Poor diet often predisposes to a range of complex behavioural and educational needs, with 32 per cent of children in the primary school having Special Educational Needs, more than double the national average of 14.6 per cent.

The effects of Universal Credit are huge, with an increase in extreme debt, food poverty and fuel poverty.



Hot dinner at The Porch

There are many effects that result from child poverty:

- you may be hungry;
- you may be cold;
- your clothes may be unwashed;
- your hair may not be washed as often as it should be;
- you may be bullied;
- you may not be able to go on school trips or have friends home for tea;
- you may not experience family holidays;
- you will have a limited vocabulary. A recent study found that there is a 30 million word-gap between more affluent homes where children will hear 45

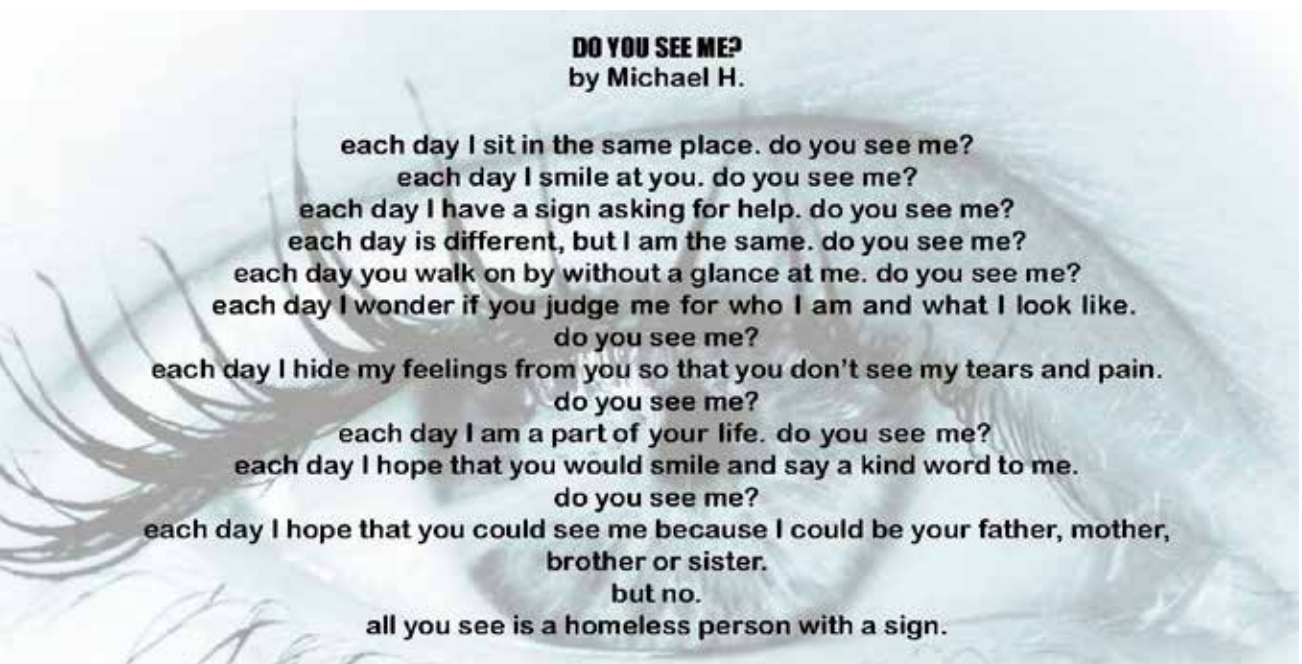
- million words spoken and deprived homes where they will hear 15 million words;
- as you reach adulthood you will have a greater chance of earning lower wages, being unemployed, spending time in prison (men) or becoming a lone parent (women);
- you will have a greater chance of suffering from mental health issues;
- Rose Hill residents are likely to die ten years earlier than people living three miles away.

Individuals, voluntary organisations and schools are doing courageous and imaginative things to try to address these

endemic problems but the fact remains that many families on Rose Hill are living in poverty. And this is only one such estate in Oxford. There are others.

I wonder how Matthew Arnold would react if he returned to the City of Dreaming Spires now.

**Sister Frances Dominca** OBE, DL is a trustee at The Porch ( [www.theporch.org.uk](http://www.theporch.org.uk)) I am very grateful to Fran Gardner, Rose Hill Community Worker, for providing me with statistics concerning Rose Hill.



Courtesy The Gatehouse ([oxfordgatehouse.org](http://oxfordgatehouse.org))

## Why join the United Nations?

PETER N DUE

**It's far from perfect and often at odds with itself, but the world would be a more dangerous and inhumane place without it**

Together with Professor Todd Hall, I recently gave a talk to alumni in New York on “Views of the International System”. Todd spoke of the anarchy of the international system and theories of realism, institutional liberalism and constructivism. As a practitioner, I focused on the role of the UN in the international system. More alumni than I had expected showed up and asked insightful questions. The event made me reflect on my time at St. Anne's and where it helped me go.

Reading PPE made me realize that I was not the great philosopher that I had hoped to be and an even worse economist, but it strengthened my interest in politics and, thanks to tutors such as Dr. Nigel Bowles, it also improved my analytical thinking and my English. I am Danish, but I was raised abroad as the son of a diplomat and thought my English was pretty good. However, after my first tutorial, Dr. Bowles told me to read Jane Austen's *Emma* to enhance my English style. He also taught me how to think about politics in a structured manner.

After St. Anne's, I studied more political science and international relations at

the Graduate Institute for International Studies in Geneva and at the University of Copenhagen. The Cold War (and history, according to some) had ended and a new world order was dawning. I wrote a Masters thesis on the concept and practice of collective security and argued that the security challenges facing the world required a comprehensive and united response. While fundamentally a realist, I believed liberalism and international organizations could help bring some order to the anarchy of the world. During my studies, I interned at the grandly named Commission on Global Governance and also did some work on refugees.

I thought collective security was finally within reach and landed a job with the UN Secretariat in New York to try to implement it. I started off as a humanitarian. After a few months in New York, I was sent to Liberia, which was in the midst of civil war in 1995-96. It was a classic case of the somewhat privileged and naïve young European being sent straight into the African heart of darkness. I soon learned to know fear and the smell of death. I met child soldiers on drugs and warlords with big guns and big smiles. Charles Taylor of the NPFL was the most charismatic – he charmed many of us (I attended one of his birthday parties) – and probably also among the most brutal. There was heavy

fighting in Monrovia. Our offices were looted, most UN staff were evacuated, but some of us were asked to stay on. I recall Liberians thanking us for staying and for trying to deliver aid during the fighting. That is what the UN is all about: trying to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war, as it says in the UN Charter. I was hooked.

Taylor went on to become the President of Liberia and subsequently a convicted war criminal incarcerated in The Hague. I returned to New York and grew increasingly interested in the political and peacekeeping work of the UN. While I felt humanitarian assistance provided immediate relief and satisfaction, it is in some ways a band-aid that does not address the root causes of conflict, so I became a political officer



*Afghanistan, April 2019: Peter Due with the Governor of Kandahar, Mr. Hayatullah Hayat*

in the UN's peacekeeping department, hoping to help make and keep peace. Assignments followed in Sierra Leone, in the midst of civil war between another horrendous rebel group (the RUF) and a weak Government, and in the Western Balkans: one deployment was to Kosovo in 1999 immediately after the end of the fighting and the NATO bombing of Serbia, the second was as head of the UN Office in Belgrade many years later in 2013. I witnessed progress in the Balkans, but also many unhealed wounds, continued ethnic hatred and seemingly insoluble crises such as Kosovo and Bosnia-Herzegovina, which both remain in political limbo. From 2015 through 2018, I was back in New York and responsible for all peacekeeping operations outside Africa.

I have enjoyed my work, but I have also had doubts about the UN – and about our humanitarian and peacekeeping work. As a result, at one point I left and joined the Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs and spent some years at the Ministry in Copenhagen and at the Danish Embassy in Eritrea. However, I came to realize that representing a national perspective (that often changes with a new Government) is less meaningful, at least for me, than trying to implement the UN Charter and to work for the common good, despite the many frustrations that are inherent in the huge, flawed and often Kafkaesque bureaucracy that the UN also is. I often tell people that the average Danish diplomat is generally more competent than the average UN civil servant, but a national

diplomatic service often lacks vision, idealism and inspiring leaders who believe in what they do. At the UN, I have been privileged to work for some deeply inspiring leaders, often from developing countries, who were dedicated, driven and willing to endure hardship and even risk their lives in the service of peace. Sadly, I have also lost many such UN colleagues and friends. Some were killed by rebels or terrorists, for example in Afghanistan, Iraq and in multiple African operations, others by natural disasters, including the earthquake in Haiti in 2010.

You often hear about the many failures of the UN (and the twenty-fifth commemoration of the genocide in Rwanda is a stark reminder), but there have also been successes. I saw tremendous suffering in Liberia and Sierra Leone. However, at least partly due to the various UN peacekeeping and political efforts, there is now peace and relative stability in those two countries as well as in neighbouring Côte d'Ivoire, and the UN successfully closed its peacekeeping operations in these three West African countries. Currently, some 100,000 military, police and civilians serve in 14 UN peacekeeping operations across the globe at a relatively low cost of US\$7 billion per year. Often UN peacekeepers go where no one else will go.

Recently, I changed jobs, as part of the never-ending reform and restructuring of the UN Secretariat, and I now do less peacekeeping and more traditional political work, covering Asia and the Pacific,

and coordinating closely with the UN's development, humanitarian and human rights activities, which are all equally important. I write these lines to you from Afghanistan, where our political mission is trying to assist the Afghans with elections, peace and reconciliation.

So did the new world order and the UN collective security system I hoped for in the early 90s materialize? No, and it probably never will, as the world remains fundamentally anarchic. The UN is no world government and we are seeing some regression with authoritarian, nationalist, and populist tendencies gaining ground in many countries, and the Security Council is more divided than it has been in many years (some argue it is now as bad as during the Cold War).

However, I remain convinced that there is no alternative to the UN and there is no doubt that “new” challenges to international peace and security such as climate change and violent extremism require a UN response. While flawed, the UN has helped us achieve a slightly more mature anarchy. As Dag Hammarskjöld said, the UN was not created in order to bring us to heaven, but in order to save us from hell.

**Peter N. Due** (PPE 1989) is *Director, Asia and the Pacific, UN Secretariat, New York*



# Welcome to our new Domestic Bursar

JOHN BANBROOK

**The responsibilities of a domestic bursar seem vast. But the latest addition to the college staff seems undaunted**



Our New Domestic Bursar, John Banbrook, was appointed on 1 August 2018, taking over from Jim Meridew when he retired. As Domestic Bursar, John is a Fellow of the College, a member of the Governing Body and a Trustee of the College reporting directly to the Principal. He is responsible

to Governing Body for the overall domestic management of the College, including accommodation, catering, conferences, estate management, the lodge (reception) and security activities.

Before coming to St Anne's, John enjoyed a successful 22-year career in the Royal Air Force Regiment, retiring in the rank of Wing Commander. He served on operations in Northern Ireland, Cyprus, two tours of Bosnia and Kosovo. He commanded the Royal Air Force Recruit Training School in 2003 and completed the prestigious Joint Services Advanced Command and Staff Course in 2008, achieving a distinction for his Masters Degree with King's College London. He finished his Royal Air Force career in 2012 in the finance department at the Ministry of Defence's strategic headquarters in Whitehall where he played a key role in the 2010 Strategic Defence & Security Review. Following his career in the Royal Air Force, John was the Business & Finance Director for Faringdon Academy of Schools, the first multi-academy trust to be established in Oxfordshire. John was appointed to create the trust, which he grew to comprise eight schools, over 2,700 pupils and 400 staff.

John lives in Faringdon with his wife and two sons, Matthew (14) and Toby (12). Away from College, he is a passionate dinghy sailor and spends weekends with his sons

competing at club, regional and national events. He is a director of Bowmoor Sailing Club, of which he was Commodore from 2015 to 2018 and led the strategy to increase membership by over 60 per cent. He is also a senior instructor for the Royal Yachting Association. Aside from sailing, John enjoys keeping fit, essential at St Anne's when the food is so good...

Why did he choose St Anne's? 'I was very happy in my last job and not looking for a change, but a chance visit to the College at the end of 2017 to meet Jim and I was seduced! My first impressions have not let me down: I am still thrilled to come to work each day. St Anne's is such a friendly, positive and inspirational place to be. The staff have been fantastic and I thoroughly enjoy the time I get to spend with fellows and students. Education is such an engaging sector to work in because new students arrive every year with fresh energy, expectations and optimism.'

And what plans and hopes does he have for the future? 'By the end of my first year in post, I hope I will have established myself firmly in College life. I think those new to Oxford Colleges need to spend a full year to get used to the cycle of the terms and, in the case of the bursary, the busy vacation periods. I'm working with consultants to produce a master plan for the development of the estate: we desperately need more

undergraduate student accommodation and this will most likely need to come from a new build.

'We also need to address the condition of the Bevington Road houses to provide rooms suitable for the twenty-first century; it looks very much like this particular challenge will fall to my 'shift' as Domestic Bursar. More immediately, with the departure of Ray Killick, our Head Chef for 31 years, we will need to rebuild our catering team to ensure that we can continue to improve the

quality of our outstanding catering service. Throughout my career, I've been fortunate to work as part of many extraordinary teams and it looks as if St Anne's will be no exception. Ultimately, a College is all about its people and I guess my contribution is to continue to improve the environment for staff, students and academics to enable them all to do brilliant things.'

**John Banbrook**

## Saving St Anne's history

### An appeal to St Anne's Students and Alumnae

St Anne's is proud of its history and heritage. The College and St Anne's Society would like to make sure that the story of the College lives of past and present students is kept for posterity.

If you have ephemera, particularly photographs or records of social and society events in St Anne's or organised by St Anne's students, please identify the people in the photographs and add dates to both the photographs and the other records and keep them safe in an envelope marked FOR ST ANNE'S COLLEGE for the future.

There is currently no space in the library to take your unique and precious archive materials, but if you throw them away, they will be lost for ever.

We will let everyone know when we can begin to accommodate what you have and will ask you to sign a release form so that your memories can become part of the St Anne's Archive.

## Farewell Raymond

**In addition to 'looking for a new challenge' he says he's planning to keep busy 'doing sport and going to the gym'. After 31 years, Head Chef Raymond Killick leaves his kitchen behind**



L-R: Natalie Smyth, Catering Manager; Raymond Killick; Lisa Killick, Deputy Bursar

I vividly recall the opening of St Anne's dining hall all those years ago in 1959. The building was impressive and won prizes for its architects. The food was less distinguished. While we had looked forward to an improvement on the still just post-rationing austerity of our meals in our various hostels, the inconvenience of having to dress and rush to get breakfast – rather than slopping down in slippers and dressing gown in our own houses – far outweighed any pleasure in the dining experience.

A far cry from today when St Anne's dining is recognised as among the best in Oxford. You don't have to rely on the College website that tells us of its 'enviable reputation', the *Oxford University Alternative Prospectus* published by the Student Union praises the 'award-winning food, the wealth

of choice and the accommodating staff. 'St Anne's is renowned for the quality of its food'; 'the St. Anne's dining experience is one of the best in Oxford' adds the MCR website: the praises sing on. The majority of clients for conferences and the like claim they return to St Anne's every year as much for the culinary delights as the professional service provided by the staff.

And it's all thanks to one person. Though invisible to those enjoying his catering front of house, Head Chef Raymond Killick has transformed the food eaten daily by students and raised the standard and reputation of College catering to new heights. In the process, Ray and his team have won many coveted awards including Chef of the Year for Ray and Developing Chef of the Year for his deputy Andrew Castle, as well as Food Production Team of

the Year. The most recent prize is for his protégée Daisy Street, who has just won Catering Apprentice of the Year Award (See p.81). The kitchens are even high on Oxford City Council's Food Safety Officers' list: in January this year they were awarded the top 5\* Food Safety rating.

Before we go any further, I want to know what brought Ray to St Anne's from a career in London that included the Drury Lane Hotel – where he remembers seeing June Whitfield – and the Institute of Directors in Pall Mall. 'Well, I came to work for Robert Maxwell at Pergamon Press, but I could see the way things were going there and thought the time had come to move on. I heard there was a severe shortage of good, skilled people in the Oxford Colleges so when I saw the St Anne's job advertised I thought I'd apply.'

In the course of his 31 years Ray has seen many changes; when he arrived in 1988 there were two chefs, two apprentices and 'a 30-year-old kitchen showing its age,' he says. 'Today, we have 11 chefs and five kitchen porters, the dining hall staff led by Natalie, our senior dining hall supervisor, plus four supervisors and six general assistants.'

And what of the premises? 'I've seen three kitchens – including the time we spent cooking under canvas during the latest

refurbishment in 2012. Now we have one of the best kitchens in Oxford. When we rebuilt the present kitchen it was designed by the catering team. I really feel it is the best College kitchen in Oxford; we all like the environment: it's clean, spacious and well laid out with up to date equipment. We also have a second kitchen in the Ruth Deech Building, the Mary Ogilvie Lecture Theatre and the new Library.

## 'We may not have a grand Harry Potter dining hall, but we've got the goods.'

As Ray says, 'It's not just catering facilities that have changed, the College as a whole has continued to improve, grow and progress. There is now more of everything – students, staff, fellows, buildings – and the conference business has grown hugely to around £2million each year.'

He's seen five Domestic Bursars and four Principals come and go, as well as living through the extensive building works that have gone on around the kitchen in recent years: he talks of 'the mess all that caused, not to mention the huge increase in students and staff the new buildings made possible'. Which means the volume of meals produced by the kitchen has increased out of all imagination under Ray: 'In July 2017 we produced 20,735 meals, from January to December 2018 it amounted to 190,499!'

Apart from recalling the highlight of recent

years, the Guild of Chefs dinner at St Anne's at which he had the opportunity to 'show off what we can do', this is the nearest Ray gets to boasting – except, of course, noting that it was here he met and won his wife Lisa, Deputy Bursar and Conference and Events Manager, three years ago. He's a modest man, reluctant to be interviewed and deprecating about his achievements. But he is the first to praise his team in the kitchen.

'This word "team" can be used in a trite way, doesn't mean anything. Here it's true: we like each other and work together. It's not about one moment it's about building that team: where we've come from to here, now. I've seen people start as kitchen porters – some of them while still at school – and work to go on and become college chefs.' He never mentions his own role in all this so let his staff have the last word.

Colin Yon, Senior Dining Hall Supervisor for many years cannot speak too highly of his years with Ray, but starts with the reflection that simply to work for St Anne's for over 30 years 'is an achievement in itself!' He goes on to speak of his 'respect and admiration' for Ray adding that he is also 'a fun guy to be around whose kindness should be shared around the world'.

*Raymond has taught me a lot, to look and to listen to both sides of the story – sometimes even three – to be fair and honest, and to have patience. He's great company to be around especially when the catering manager makes him coffee (black no sugar please). I will personally miss him but I know he deserves to have a rest from us! Look after him Lisa...*

And Catering Manager Natalie Smyth, who has worked with Ray for what she calls '20 plus wonderful years' has the last word.

*It's not been easy, we've had our ups and downs, we've not always agreed on things and we've definitely had plenty of discussions. But the fun and laughter we've had together far outweighs the discussions! He's always been there for me and nothing is too much trouble. He always wants to try and help others, especially the younger team members, encouraging them to progress; a lot of chefs around the Oxford Colleges at some point worked with him here at St. Anne's. He has huge respect not only from his staff here at St. Anne's but also a lot of chefs from other colleges.*

*We get a lot of compliments about the food here and thankfully very rarely a complaint but when we do, he takes it to heart and investigates why it's happened and ensures it doesn't happen again. Last minute requests are accommodated wherever possible: nothing is too much trouble.*

*I've had the most fantastic working life with Ray and no one will ever come close to what we have had together, there is going to be a huge void in my life now at St. Anne's but I wish him all the happiness in the world for his well deserved retirement.*

Natalie and Colin are not the only people in the kitchen and in College generally who will miss Ray. But they can try out his favourite recipes when they feel particularly nostalgic for those feasts in Hall.

JVH



Raymond Recommends

SALMON WITH PEA AND ASPARAGUS RISOTTO

INGREDIENTS (SALMON)

4 x salmon (150g) skin on  
2 tablespoons olive oil  
25g unsalted butter  
Salt  
Pepper

INGREDIENTS (RISOTTO)

160g sliced asparagus  
1 litre vegetable stock  
30g finely chopped shallots  
1 garlic clove finely chopped  
30g unsalted butter  
250g risotto rice  
250ml white wine  
50g peas  
30g finely grated parmesan  
1 tablespoon olive oil  
Salt  
Pepper  
1 tablespoon chopped parsley

1. Make risotto. Heat olive oil in a saucepan, sweat the shallots and garlic without colour.
2. Add the 30g butter and the risotto rice and cook for 2 minutes, add the white wine and stir until evaporated.
3. Add the sliced asparagus, start adding the vegetable stock, add a ladleful at a time to absorb the rice until the risotto is cooked, add peas.
4. Using a frying pan, heat the olive oil and butter, cook the salmon skin side down until crispy. Turn the salmon over and finish cooking in the oven.
5. Add parmesan to the risotto and season with salt and pepper, add chopped parsley.
6. Divide risotto into 4 bowls and top with the salmon.

FILLET OF BEEF WITH PEPPERCORN SAUCE

INGREDIENTS (FOR FOUR PEOPLE)

1 tablespoon olive oil  
4 fillet steaks (150g)  
1 tablespoon black peppercorns crushed  
50g butter  
3 shallots finely diced  
150ml red wine  
200ml double cream  
2 tablespoons brandy  
Dash of Worcester sauce  
1 tablespoon chopped parsley  
Salt  
1 tablespoon green peppercorns

1. Season fillet steak with black peppercorns and salt.
2. Cook fillet steak in a hot frying pan with the oil.
3. Remove fillet steak and leave to rest.
4. In the frying pan add butter and cook shallots without colour.
5. Add brandy and red wine, bring to the boil and reduce by half, add the double cream and simmer.

What am I doing here...

TOM ILUBE

...asks our latest Advisory Fellow?  
And gives some pertinent answers

In June 2018 I received an email from the Principal, Helen King, saying, 'I am delighted to be able to share with you that the Governing Body of St Anne's College unanimously elected you as an Advisory Fellow.' I am hugely honoured and see this as a real privilege, but it raises several questions. For instance: what is my connection with the College? Why did St Anne's elect me to be an Advisory Fellow? What exactly is an Advisory Fellow? In fact, who the hell am I anyway? All very good questions! Let me try to answer them.

My relationship to St Anne's goes all the way back to 1979 when my elder brother, Jim Stanfield, came up to St Anne's to read Chemistry as one of the first intake of men. He loved his time here and surprisingly even managed to learn some chemistry along the way, thanks to the dedication of his Personal Tutor, the wonderful Dr Hazel Rossotti. Sadly, Jim died in 2012. Jim was Chair of the Association of Senior Members and St Anne's was so much part of his life that his family and friends wanted to ensure that we kept that relationship alive. With the support of several alumnae, particularly Mike Colling, and our family we created the Jim Stanfield Memorial Fund to provide scholarships to St Anne's students in his name in perpetuity. As a

result, I became closer to the college and to former Principal Tim Gardam. When Helen King took over as Principal we had several very interesting conversations about the direction St Anne's was heading and whether I could assist in some way.

As Helen explained in the last edition of *The Ship*, St Anne's has set out a purposeful and bold vision for the future. Its stated ambition is: 'To be a diverse and inclusive community contributing to the University's vision to lead the world in education and research, and securing the College's legacy and future.' This puts diversity and inclusion at the very heart of what St Anne's is about and it is in this context that the Fellows felt that I may have something to offer and therefore elected me as an Advisory Fellow.

What is an 'Advisory' Fellow? Fellows come in different guises, including Honorary, Emeritus, Research and Supernumerary Fellows. The College can also elect a small number of Advisory Fellows, from outside the College community, to support and advise the Principal and College in specific areas of expertise. I am the first Advisory Fellow to be elected in quite a while.

So, who am I and what do I know about diversity and inclusion? Well, in a nutshell, I'm a black British chap who has lived in three countries, created five tech start-up

companies, serves on the Board of the BBC and RBS Technology Advisory Board, has been a Governor and Trustee of 14 secondary schools including founding Hammersmith Academy, Charing ADA College, the National College for Digital Skills, and my pride and joy, founding and chairing the African Science Academy in Ghana. Along the way I've picked up a couple of Honorary Doctorates ('those ones you don't have to do any work for' as my big sister says), a CBE in the 2018 Queen's Birthday Honours and been selected by the annual Powerlist as the most influential black person in Britain in 2017, which actually caused my wife to laugh out loud. Apparently I am 'not even the most influential black person in my own house.' (I come in third or fourth depending on who you ask).

Jim and I grew up in Sunbury-on-Thames and in Richmond, Surrey, with Liz and Sue, our sisters, and our other brother, Roland. I moved to Kampala, Uganda for a few years in the late-1960s/early-1970s with my father. I was there when the dictator Idi Amin took over and, as things got difficult, we had to depart rather rapidly through Uganda, across the border into Kenya and jump on a flight back to the UK. After a few wonderful years in London with the whole family back together I was off again to Nigeria where I finished my education,



Tom Ilube

reading applied physics at university. I returned to London in 1984 and embarked on a career in information technology, first with big companies like British Airways, London Stock Exchange, PwC and Goldman Sachs, then as a start-up guy, thinking up ideas, raising venture capital, building companies, selling them and doing it all again. I'm on my fifth one now and I think I'm just about getting the hang of it.

About 15 years ago I decided to start giving back in a meaningful way, and inspired by my mother, Eileen, who has taught thousands of students across London, Uganda and Nigeria, I decided to focus on secondary education. After serving on a number of school governing bodies, I had the opportunity to set up a school from a blank sheet of paper. Actually, it was from scribbles on a napkin in a London coffee shop. The result, six years later, was Hammersmith Academy in West London, a brand new state school with specialisms in Creative and Digital Media that now has nearly 1,000 students. I then felt ready to launch my dream school and in 2016 we opened Africa's leading all girls STEM school, the wonderful African Science Academy in Ghana, taking disadvantaged but academically gifted young women from all across the continent to study A levels in maths, further maths and physics in just 12 months, all on full scholarships.

On diversity, as a black man, I will admit that building a successful career in London has not been without its challenges. I recall at the end of my first week at the London

Stock Exchange one of my older colleagues sidled up to me and whispered, 'Tom, there are friends of mine who would have you swinging from the nearest tree.' But I have navigated a path through and I see my role now to share my experience, knowledge, contacts and tactics with others whether they are minorities trying to forge a career or organisations trying to become more diverse and inclusive. So when St Anne's asked whether I would be happy to help advise and support its diversity journey I leapt at the opportunity. I think I can bring something useful to the party and I am looking forward to making a positive contribution to life at St Anne's.

These are early days and we are at the start of what I'm sure will be a long journey. I am listening and learning. What is the current state of play? What has already been tried and what has worked? What is measurable and what is so obvious that we should just get on and do it, whether we can measure it or not? What is within St Anne's direct control to change and what requires influencing the wider university community? I am excited about the future. St Anne's has always been a beacon of social mobility and inclusiveness. We should be justifiably proud of that heritage and perhaps more than any other college we have the opportunity to stand out as the very definition of a modern, inclusive Oxford college.

**Tom Ilube, Advisory Fellow**

## SAS branch reports

**Bristol and West of England has a new secretary and along with other branches is pitching for younger members. Cambridge is concerned about falling numbers. A common theme, strongly urged by South of England, is the need to establish what the purpose of the SAS is and how its members can most effectively support the College**

**Bristol and West of England's** September outing to Tredegar House near Newport, a historic house which has recently been restored by the National Trust, attracted ten members and friends. There was a choice of two self-guided tours, one exploring the life of a maid and the other of the lady of the house. There were also

some beautiful grounds and we enjoyed good weather. We found the house moderately interesting but the highlight was a splendid tea, which, we found towards the end, was their mistake, as we had ordered a much more modest repast!

At the Spring Meeting in April we had a talk from former secretary of the branch, Ann Revill, who has recently published a historical novel set in the seventeenth century, *The Lunatic's Wife* (pxxx). We all enjoyed hearing about her research and the real-life characters who featured in the novel, along with pictures to bring it to life.

Currently the plan for our next outing is to visit the Holborne Museum in Bath and we are hoping for a good turnout.



Bristol and West: Grand tea at Tredegar House: Far Table Alison Jackson, Alan Jackson, Philip Revill, Peggy Osborn. Near table Eve Phillips and guests

**Cambridge** was unable to hold a welcome supper for the small number of Freshers in our region in late-September: unfortunately, none responded to our invitation. We enjoyed an interesting and informative guided tour of the Cambridge Botanic Garden in early November followed by a delicious light lunch of bread and soup in the Garden Cafe. Fresher events, the relatively small branch membership and our proposed activities for the year ahead were all discussed at our AGM, which we held over a light supper at the home of one of our committee members in late-November. We decided to review the viability of our branch later in the year. In March, a small group of us visited the newly renovated Museum of Zoology at the University of Cambridge. One of our members, who read zoology, gave us the benefit of his expertise as he guided us through the new galleries showcasing the amazing diversity of animal life. We then retired to the Graduate Centre for a convivial lunch. Our spring outing this year was to be to Peterborough, to visit the cathedral in the morning and the city museum after lunch. Since only three members had said that they would attend, the outing was cancelled. To round off this academic year we are looking forward to our annual summer garden party in Fen Ditton, to be held in mid-June.

The **London** Branch was busier than usual in 2018. Following the events recorded





London: Sunny Sunday members in Chelsea Physic Garden

in last year's magazine, and in complete contrast to Fenton House and Willow Road, on a hot day in July we took a guided tour of the architecture of the Barbican (I have lived there nearly ten years and still found a part I hadn't seen before!) followed by tea by the lake and a visit to my place to see a typical flat. The annual Freshers' event in September, hosted once again by Accenture, was much appreciated by the Freshers. It was bigger than ever this year as some branches around London did not have enough Freshers for a viable event so we were able to invite any who could reasonably get to London on the day.

Our AGM and dinner in November was again at our new venue the Lansdowne Club in Mayfair and was a great success, with 35 members and guests attending.

Our speaker was Adam Smith, Professor of United States History at UCL who gave a fascinating talk on whether the current interesting state of US politics was unprecedented (See pxxxx). He has been invited to speak at the Gaudy Seminar in College in September.

Our first Spring outing on Sunday 28 April was a morning visit to the Chelsea Physic Garden with lunch in their lovely cafe followed by a tour of Thomas Carlyle's House in Chelsea. We are currently looking forward to a lunchtime wine tasting and master class on 2 June with Cindy-Marie Harvey, at member Isobel Carter's home. We shall no doubt find the answer to our expert's question 'Why is Italian wine so food friendly?' in the course of the afternoon.

On 15 January 2020 we have tickets to a London Symphony Orchestra concert at the Barbican where Simon Rattle has a new format called 'Half Six Fix', a short concert at 6.30 (including Beethoven's 7th Symphony, my favourite) which will give us time to have a relaxed meal afterwards. Our AGM and dinner will again be at the Lansdowne Club on 7 November.

Our regular pattern in the **Midlands** is to meet for events twice during the year, inviting alumnae, friends and family; guests are always welcome. The summer event is a leisurely circular walk of about five miles with a lengthy pub lunch in the middle. We have beautiful walks available on either side of the easy access corridor of the M40. The countryside is undulating but usually non-onerous in terms of ridges between valleys. Experienced walkers, who try out the paths and the pub in anticipation, plot our route: they have never let us down. On 22 September 2018 we started at the wonderfully named village of Avon Dassett and ate at a tiny sixteenth-century coaching inn at Warmington. The weather did not put us off and we were equipped with shower-gear, which was not needed in the end. Alumnae who do not wish to walk are invited to meet at the pub just to eat lunch: we cater for everyone.

Data protection consent issues were a problem this year in the arrangements for our usual late-September Freshers' welcome event, but we shall be up and running again in September 2019.



Midlands: Super gin-sized smiles: no, they swear, they did not drink that bottle dry!



North West: In the seats of Marx and Engels: L-R: Jane Davies, James Simon, Phillida and David Shipp, Lizzie Gent, Wyn Davies and Jane Simon at Chetham's Library

Our winter event in March 2019 was something out of the ordinary. Once again, we were in a nice warm pub, the Victorian-flavoured Jekyll and Hyde in central Birmingham, this time for a Gin Cocktail Class. The date fell outside term so we were hoping that some of our current students would be able to come along too. We attended a gin cocktail master class, joining one of their 'gin gurus' as they took us through the murky and mysterious history of gin, offering some classic gin cocktails along the way and ending the afternoon with a chance to create an individual cocktail.

Another academic year is almost over and again it feels like only last week that the **North East** Branch was hosting its annual Freshers meet-up. All the way back in September 2018, Richard Huzzey and I hosted two Freshers for an evening of drinks and St Anne's style conversation at the Slug and Lettuce on Newcastle's quayside.

At the time of writing, our next event is an informal meet-up at The Broad Chare pub in Newcastle, which will be a great chance to catch up and to discuss the direction of the Branch, from the kinds of events we would like to host to the ways in which we, as alumnae, can help College in its mission to increase applications from pupils in the North East.

If you would like to be added to the mailing list for events in the region, or are keen to help with establishing a Scotland Branch of



the SAS, then please don't hesitate to get in touch at [david.royal@st-annes.oxon.org](mailto:david.royal@st-annes.oxon.org).

For its autumn outing the **North West** Branch visited Chetham's Library in the centre of Manchester. Seven of us gathered for one of the frequent free guided tours on a Tuesday afternoon. Chetham's is the oldest free public reference library in the English-speaking world, and was established in 1653 under the will of Humphrey Chetham for the education of 'sons of honest industrious and painful parents'. The building was originally the manor house of Thomas de la Warre who, in 1421, donated it for use as the college of priests' buildings for the collegiate church (later to be Manchester Cathedral). Some of the doors to the cells that housed the priests still retain their cat flaps.

The library holds more than 100,000 volumes of printed books, of which 60,000 were published before 1851. They include collections of sixteenth- and seventeenth-century printed works, periodicals and journals, local history sources, broadsides and ephemera.

Chetham's was the meeting place of Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels when Marx visited Manchester in the summer of 1845. Facsimiles of the economics books they studied can be seen on a table in the window alcove where they would meet. The research they undertook during this series of visits to the library led ultimately to their *Manifesto of the Communist Party*. The library continues to act as a popular

shrine for communist pilgrims. We, of course, had our photograph taken there by one of the extremely informative volunteer guides who showed us round. Afterwards we repaired to the Cathedral's tearooms, ProperTea, for tea and delicious cakes, and the chance for a good chat.

In September we welcomed ten Freshers and four undergraduates to the Slug and Lettuce wine bar in central Manchester. Aided by three alumnae, over drinks and snacks, they mingled and provided mutual support ahead of Michaelmas term. Funded by North West branch alumnae, the Freshers' Welcome Party helps local Freshers launch their St Anne's career.

On 29 April we gathered at Gallery Oldham for a visit to the major retrospective of work by Oldham son William Stott. Born in 1857 at Rhodes Bank to a family of cotton spinners, Stott first began to hone his craft at Oldham Art School before graduating in 1878 to the Manchester School of Art, where he worked alongside other important local artists including G H Wimpenny and F W Jackson. Less than a year later, however, he was off to Paris where he quickly developed a reputation for his outstanding ability as a painter, exhibiting at the Paris Salon. Exactly 120 years after his death (he died unexpectedly whilst travelling on a ferry from London to Belfast in February 1900), it seems only fitting that the work of the Oldham born and raised, international-renowned artist should return to Oldham to appear alongside other significant local painters of

the time.

In June 2018 **Oxford** Branch visited Woolstone Mill House garden, maintained by two generations of the descendants of Thomas Mawson, an early influence on modern gardening. Unfortunately our plans to welcome back Michael Pickwood, the popular and highly respected production designer to talk to us at St Anne's were sadly thwarted by his unexpected death a few weeks before the planned date.

At the end of the year, after our November AGM, Ann Pasternak Slater gave a fascinating and moving talk about her grandfather Leonid Pasternak, the Russian Impressionist painter. Illustrated with pictures of his works, Ann told the story of his life, giving a sense of immediacy to experiences and vignettes from Russian and European history and culture.

Planned events in summer 2019 are visits to the soon to be completed HB Allen Centre – the Keble College complex of buildings on the Acland hospital site next to St Anne's – and a tour of the Exeter College Cohen Quadrangle built on the erstwhile Ruskin College site.

My thanks to Jackie Ingram for organising the events, to Dinah Lintott for her years of service as Treasurer, to Ele Crichton for taking over as Treasurer, to Sally van Noorden for taking on the Membership Secretary role, to Elisabeth Salisbury for hosting the Freshers Dinner once more and to the other members of the committee for hosting and attending.

We are keen to hear from new members and for nominations to the committee. Contact details are available on the branch page of the St Anne's website, see below for details.

At the time of writing, our programme of events for 2019 in the **South of England** has only just begun so this is a partial view reflecting our activity from June 2018 to March 2019. Our annual programme has settled into a regular pattern which includes a lecture or seminar, one or more outings to places of historical, scientific or cultural interest, a trip to Chichester Festival Theatre and three book discussions, of which one is non-fiction.

This coming year, however, we want to celebrate, along with College, the centenary of Iris Murdoch. We are planning to read and discuss AN Wilson's memoir *Iris Murdoch As I Knew Her*, then in October organise a larger event at Chichester University in partnership with the Iris Murdoch Society, which is based there. This will involve a panel discussion drawing on the memories and reflections of four people whose lives she touched. It will be widely advertised.

Returning to the past year, at the end of September 2018 our guided tour of Butser Ancient Farm near Petersfield was a great success, attended by 27 adults and two children, and followed by a lovely pub lunch.

Our numbers were swelled by the enthusiasm of members of the Hampshire



*Oxford Branch at Quiz Night at St Anne's: Elisabeth Salisbury and her husband John Gould, Hugh Sutherland and Helen Salisbury, Jackie Ingram and Ele Crichton*

and Isle of Wight OUS, but reduced again slightly on the day due to the closure of the M27, which created travel chaos in the area. However, our attempt to provide something for alumnae in the east of our area was less successful, and we had to cancel a visit to the Middle Street Synagogue in Brighton in July due to lack of numbers. Perhaps this little-known architectural gem lacked wide popular appeal, or people were away on their summer holidays in July, or were put off by Brighton traffic? Whatever the reason, we continue to try to develop a programme that is both appealing and accessible to alumnae from all over the South and South East of England.

The one event that our members always travel long distances to attend is our annual visit to Chichester Festival Theatre. In June

we saw the excellent *Chalk Garden* by Enid Bagnold, starring Penelope Keith, who lives locally and is known to many. It was attended by 17 people and followed by afternoon tea at Maureen Gruffydd-Jones' home in Chichester.

Our book discussions are easy to organise and have attracted between seven and 12 members each time. Both novels this year were by US writers and greatly expanded our knowledge of the troubled history of that country... Toni Morrison's *Beloved* in March and Charles Frazier's *Cold Mountain* in November. The US theme has continued into 2019, albeit via a very different genre of novel. We read *American Gods* by English fantasy writer Neil Gaiman, which generated friendly controversy, as personal scores ranged from 3 to 9 out of 10! For



non-fiction, we read Patrick Leigh Fermor's *A Time of Gifts*, which provided fascinating observations into life in Europe in 1933/34, in the build up to the World War II, from the perspective of a very adventurous young man.

In April we held our first outing, to Gilbert White's House and the Captain Oates Museum in Selborne. This will be followed by our bi-annual AGM, a welcome opportunity to talk to our members about the new St Anne's Purpose and how alumnae can respond to the challenge it presents. We see the SAS as the bridge between the College and the outside world, helping to raise its profile, attract the brightest and most ambitious rather than the most advantaged students, and support College staff and students. It will also be an opportunity to ensure that our formal membership of around 40 alumnae supports the aims and values of our Committee, sets our direction of travel and hears about the exciting developments in and around College.

The success of our 2018 programme has enabled the Branch to give £500 to the Domus Fund and a further £200 to the Access and Opportunity Fund. We are hoping to schedule a talk by one of the Domus Fund recipients into our 2019 programme of activity.

Finally, we are very sad to report that our annual Freshers lunch did not take place in 2018 as we had only one response to the publicity sent out by College. We believe the way in which GDPR regulations have

been applied has been detrimental to these events and hope that changes put in place for 2019 will ensure that our local students receive a personal invitation and that we can revitalise the September Freshers' lunch which has been so appreciated by the new students in past years.

On a personal note, we are delighted to report that on 17 March Maureen Gruffydd-Jones attended the one-hundredth birthday party of our oldest member – Joan Aubrey Jones – who matriculated in 1938. She took a birthday card signed by members of our book group, which Joan attended faithfully for several years, as well as best wishes and congratulations from the whole Branch.

Branch reports provided by **Eve Phillips** (2010) Bristol and West, **Sarah Beeson-Jones** (Beeson 1972) Cambridge, **Lynn**



*South of England: tea with Maureen*

**Biggs** (1972) London, **Jane Darnton** (1962) Midlands, **David Royal** (2007) North East, **Lizzie Gent** (1976) North West, **Hugh Sutherland** (1983) Oxford, **Stella Charman** (Rees 1975) South of England

All our branches are keen to welcome new members. You will find contacts and details at: [www.st-annes.ox.ac.uk/alumnae/sas/regional](http://www.st-annes.ox.ac.uk/alumnae/sas/regional)

## How bad is it?

ADAM SMITH

**A thought-provoking speech at the SAS London dinner looks at the political and institutional challenges facing a post-Trump US and compares the present situation to past moments of crisis**

The question that hangs over US politics is whether there is any way back. Can the political institutions of the United States become functional enough to address its problems, whether that be inequality, gun violence, the opioid crisis, educational underperformance, climate change or the manifestly crumbling state of the country's infrastructure?

None of these things can be addressed at the moment. Congress has not passed a major piece of legislation since the Affordable Care Act (aka 'Obamacare') in 2010. The Supreme Court, which, for better or worse, was for a while an engine of social reform – enabling the equal rights revolution of the 1960s and 1970s – has now reverted with its conservative majority to its older regressive role. Confidence in the political process as recorded in opinion surveys has never been lower, nor has partisanship been higher or pessimism about the future more intense. Only 30 per cent of voters from households earning less than US\$30,000 bother to vote. In the twenty-first century, the Electoral College has enabled the lawful election of two

Presidents who lost the popular vote by substantial margins; and voter suppression measures have deliberately been used to marginalise the electoral power of racial minorities and the poor. In the 2016 election it has been estimated that more than half of all political donations came from just 158 extraordinarily wealthy families.



And all of this can be said before even mentioning the word Trump. The current President, who appears to have been elected with the active connivance of a hostile foreign power and who definitely lied about his business interests during the

election, has coarsened public discourse and undermined constitutional norms to a previously unimaginable degree. But if he is defeated in 2020 what will be left? There is no shortage of ideas about how American government can be reformed – from abolishing the Electoral College to removing big money from politics, to a 'Green New Deal' or (from the right) the dismantling of much of the Federal government – but no one can explain how any grand change could be brought about.

From a historian's point of view, the troubling thing about the present moment is not that the US is facing challenges greater than ever before but that unlike in the past there is no longer the political and institutional capacity to address the problem. Compare, for example, today's political crisis with those of the period 1968-1974. Back then, riots in the streets, political assassinations, mass opposition to the war in Vietnam and the criminality of a President all shook the self-confidence of the political class in profound ways. Commentators talked about a US coming apart at the seams, unable to heal itself, riven by racial, gender and even generational conflict. There were really two inter-related dimensions to the crisis of the late-1960s and early-1970s. The first was the demand of previously excluded people (notably African-Americans) to be allowed into the democratic process,

and the backlash against that. The second was the rise of what has become known as the ‘culture wars’, pitting an ideal of an ordered, stable and internally hierarchical community against an individualist and ethically liberal alternative.

Half a century later those conflicts are ongoing, but are now harder to resolve. Back then, before the Internet and even cable TV, Americans got their news from mostly the same, generally trusted sources. There were, therefore, independent arbiters who could create common ground. Congress, moreover, was more able to operate in a bipartisan way when necessary – such as when confronted with unequivocal evidence that President Richard Nixon had engaged in impeachable activity. The political parties were bigger tents than now and so were less polarised; there were liberal Republicans and conservative Democrats, and so there were many more swing voters, especially in presidential elections. In the three or four decades after 1945, it was possible for the right candidate of either party, in the right circumstances, to win big, as Lyndon Johnson did in 1964 or Richard Nixon in 1972. No longer: since the 1980s, presidential elections have been tightly fought with most voters locked into a partisan allegiance. And then there’s the state of the economy: half a century ago, wealth in the US was far more equitably distributed; a large ‘middle class’ was able to buy a house and a car and send their kids to good public schools in the reasonable hope that living standards

would carry on rising. Since then, wage growth has flatlined for most Americans while the wealth of a small minority has soared. If that most pliable of terms, the ‘American Dream’, was the hope that anyone could succeed in the US it is, with good reason, now far harder to believe in than it was half a century ago.

If there was another period when that vision of the ‘American Dream’ was in serious doubt it was the 1930s when the American people suffered an economic downturn far more devastating in its effects than anything we see today. Fascism had far more popular purchase in Depression-era America than we often remember, and wannabe authoritarians like Huey Long or Charles Lindburgh gained mass popularity – though none, unlike now, became President. But the massive difference between the 1930s and today was that back then the political system was capable of responding. Franklin Roosevelt worked with Congress to transform US government, accruing vast new authority for the Federal government in the process. One can approve or disapprove of what the New Deal did and tried to do but no one can deny its far-reaching effects. The political system, in other words, offered a means of addressing problems.

And what then of the Civil War? Clearly the war represented a massive break down of the political system, one that resulted in the deaths of three quarters of a million people or the equivalent of more than 6 million today, as a percentage

of the population. Like today, partisans on each side read their own media and basked in their own righteousness, utterly uncomprehending of the world view of their opponents. Like today, Congress, the President and the courts were all utterly incapable of resolving the big issue of the time, which of course was slavery. Like today, the country was broadly divided into states that strongly supported one side of the divide and those that supported the other. The major difference between the bitterly divided polity of the late-1850s and that of today is that today hardly anyone thinks that the solution lies in breaking up the Union (though Liberals occasionally fantasise on Twitter about annexing the ‘blue states’ to Canada). When war broke out in 1861 it was an extraordinary human tragedy but it provided the means – perhaps the only means – of resolving the political tensions that the political system couldn’t contain. And when the war was over, the Northern victors secured their gains through a series of constitutional amendments which, in effect, radically redesigned the constitutional system.

No one seriously expects an actual civil war to break out in Trump’s America. But without it, who knows how the deadlock can be resolved?

**Adam Smith** is Professor of United States History at UCL. From October he will be Edward Orsborn Professor of US Politics and Political History at Oxford. He will be speaking at St Anne’s Gaudy Seminar in September-

## Cultural explosions

HOWARD HOTSON

**Explosive creativity, unprecedented change: do we live in exceptional times? It all depends how you look at it; check out 2019, for instance, from the perspective of 1519**

The pace of life keeps accelerating. The speed at which we communicate is unprecedented; so is the rate at which we clock up air miles; and now the political, economic, and ecological orders are all in flux. But what about the pace of history? Are events following one another at an unprecedented rate? Or are they unfolding in slow motion?

Much depends on the point of comparison. A Briton born in 1881 would have witnessed incomparably more change by 1948 than their 67-year-old equivalent has today – including the spread of photography, the cinema, the automobile, the aeroplane, the telephone, electrification, radio, the BBC, two World Wars, the apex of the British Empire, the beginning of its dissolution and the founding of the NHS. Yet much earlier periods also suggest thought-provoking comparisons.

One such yardstick is provided by the lifetime of a famous European who died exactly 500 years ago at the age of 67: Leonardo da Vinci (1452-1519). To sharpen the comparison further, let’s focus on

events in Leonardo’s world after 1492, comparable to the interval between the collapse of the Soviet Union in 1991 and today.

January 1492 – around the time Leonardo sketched his famous Vitruvian man – saw the fall of Granada, the capture of the Alhambra, and the end of a 700-year-old project: the reconquista of the Iberian Peninsula from the Moors. A second major watershed followed three months later, when the entire Muslim and Jewish populations were given a choice: convert to Christianity or leave. A third and even more significant turning point took place between these two, when Ferdinand of Castille agreed to finance Columbus’s attempt to reach the east by sailing west. Over the next 12 years, Columbus would undertake four separate voyages but died believing that he had found an archipelago off the coast of Asia.

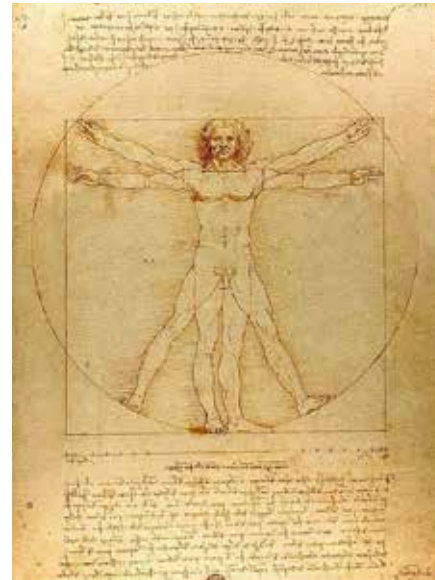
What drove this Genoese merchant to attempt this unheard-of feat? A map of Genoese mercantile networks suggests an answer. The wealth of mediaeval Genoa, like that of Venice, came from trading with the Eastern Mediterranean and up through the Bosphorus into the Black Sea, which was the closest an Italian sailor could get to the centre of the world’s economy: in China. But in 1453, the year after Leonardo’s birth, free access to the Black

Sea was lost when the Ottoman Sultan Mehmed ‘the Conqueror’ appeared before the previously impregnable Theodosian walls of Constantinople with a terrible new weapon: a huge bombard capable of hurling a 600-pound stone over a mile. The result was to prompt one of the most dramatic reversals in human history, as Europe, at the margins of Eurasian trade by land, repositioned itself as the centre of world trade by sea.

Two other epoch-making events followed within a year. One was the end of the Hundred Years War between England and France, also in 1453, which revived trade between northern and southern Europe. The other was the publication of the first Gutenberg Bible in 1454, which precipitated the most abrupt and consequential communications revolution in history, before our own day.

So events around the time of Leonardo’s birth touched off a series of parallel narratives: a communications revolution (printing), a military revolution (gunpowder), a revolution in transportation (overseas navigation), a dramatic new phase of globalisation (overseas contact with Africa, the Americas and Asia), the consolidation of national states (Castille, Aragon and the *Reconquista*), and the story





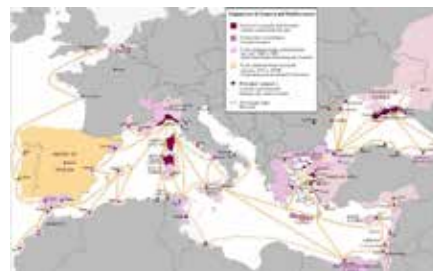
Vitruvian man, c. 1492



Alhambra, conquered 1492



Voyages of Columbus 1492-1504



Genoese mercantile networks



China and the Silk Road



Theodosian Walls of Constantinople



Turkish bombard



Gutenberg Bible, 1454



Printing Press, 1454



Printing in Europe, 1454-1500

of Renaissance art and architecture (personified by Leonardo himself).

We tend to treat these simultaneous developments separately: there's an art history, a military history, a political history, an intellectual history, a history of science and technology, and so on. Superimposing these narratives for a few intervals in the life of a single person provides a more adequate impression of the explosion of change and creativity in Leonardo's day.

Between 1495 and 1498, for instance, Leonardo was in Milan, at work on the Last Supper. What else was happening in his world during those years? The French had invaded the Italian peninsula with a siege train of highly mobile bronze cannon, beginning a century of Habsburg-Valois Wars, subjecting Italy to foreign domination until 1871, and precipitating a revolution in fortifications which would quickly spread across Europe and to every continent. The Aldine press in Venice began printing its celebrated editions of the classics in Greek. A few years later, the Venetians began printing polyphonic music with moveable type, without which the subsequent European orchestral tradition would have been impossible. To the North, another displaced Italian, Giovanni Caboto (aka John Cabot), proposed to Henry VII in 1496 to find the route to the east by

sailing west across the *North* Atlantic: setting sail from Bristol in 1497, he reached Newfoundland and Labrador and returned to announce that he had discovered the lands of the Great Kahn. To the south, Vasco Da Gama rounded the Cape of Good Hope in December 1497, explored the coast of Mozambique and arrived in Calcutta on 20 May 1498.

Between 1503 and 1505, Leonardo was painting the Mona Lisa. What else was happening on the European artistic scene in these years? In painting, Albrecht Dürer was in the midst of his unprecedented nature studies, while Hieronymus Bosch produced the Garden of Earthly Delights. In architecture, Henry VII began his Lady Chapel in Westminster Abbey (1503-19). Meanwhile, Bramante began plans for St Peter's Basilica in Rome (1503) and conceived his Tempietto – the great grandfather of the Radcliffe Camera. In sculpture, Tillman Riemenschneider created his own depiction of the Last Supper for an altarpiece in Rotenburg ob der Tauber (1501-5) while Michaelangelo was carving his David. In 1506 the Laocoön was dug up from a vineyard in Rome, stimulating a whole other wave of sculptural experimentation in Italy. The Venetian navigator Amerigo Vespucci returned from a Portuguese voyage to announce that the Brazilian coast he had just explored was so extensive that it could not possibly be

a mere outpost of Asia: it was a new continent. On the Waldseemüller map of 1507, you can see the new continent coming into view; and it's named for the first time as 'America', Vespucci's Latinized name in its female form, to sit alongside Africa, Asia and Europa.

The following year found Michelangelo in the Vatican, beginning four years of work on the Sistine Chapel (1508-12). Just down the corridor, Raphael was at work on a series of frescos (1509-14), which included the famous School of Athens. While they were at work on these projects, the evolution of gunpowder weapons accelerated: the wheellock pistol was invented, and the first revolver (preserved in the Ashmolean) appeared precociously soon thereafter. 1511 is the year commonly associated with the invention of the pocket watch. By the time Michelangelo completed his frescos, work had commenced on the vault of King's College, Cambridge, completed in 1515. Meanwhile overseas, in 1513 Ponce de Leon claimed Florida for the Spanish (on 4 April), the Portuguese explorer Jorge Álvares became the first European to reach China by sea (in May), and Vasco Núñez de Balboa led the first European expedition to reach the Pacific Ocean from America (on 29 September). The same year saw the circulation in manuscript of the most profoundly disruptive work in the Western tradition

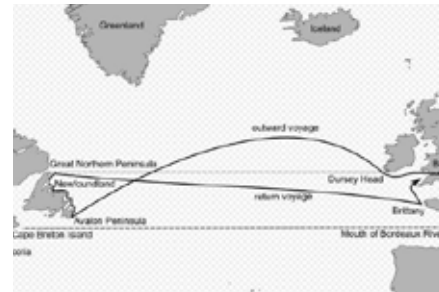




Leonardo's Last Supper, 1495-1498



French invasion of Italy, 1494-5



Voyage of John Cabot, 1497



Leonardo, Mona Lisa, 1503-5



Dürer, Large Piece of Turf, 1503



Lady Chapel, Westminster Abbey, 1503-19



Gunpowder fortifications



Portuguese in the Indian Ocean, 1498-1511

of political philosophy: a Latin draft of Machiavelli's *The Prince* in 1513. The following year saw the circulation of the analogous work in astronomy: a first summary of what would become Copernicus's treatise *On the Revolution of the Heavenly Spheres* in 1514.

Leonardo died on 2 May 1519, according to Vasari in the arms of Francis I. In his final months, the pace of events continued to accelerate.

On New Year's Day 1519, Ulrich Zwingli's first sermon in Zürich marked the effective start of the Swiss Reformation. The German Reformation had begun only 14 months earlier, when Martin Luther posted his Ninety-Five Theses in Wittenberg on 31 October 1517. The fratricidal warfare within the West, compounded by the Reformation, would be the main laboratory for military experimentation for several centuries, with profound consequences for the balance of world power.

On 12 January 1519, Charles of Habsburg was made archduke of Austria. Charles already ruled the Seventeen Provinces of the Burgundian Netherlands (since 1506), as well as Spain, Naples and Sicily (since 1516), and on 28 June 1519 he was elected Holy Roman Emperor. Thenceforward until his abdication in 1555-6, Charles ruled over a larger swathe of western and central Europe than any other ruler

between Charlemagne and Napoleon. Yet his power was more than matched by the steadily expanding dominions of the new Ottoman sultan, Suleiman the Magnificent, who ruled from 1520 to 1566. Luther's Reformation succeeded partly thanks to the resulting 'clash of civilisations', which distracted Charles from fulfilling his vow to crush the renegade monk.

Events across the Atlantic were adding to Charles's dominions. Two months before Leonardo's death, Hernan Cortés set sail from Cuba bound for Mexico (10 February 1519), where he captured the emperor Moctezuma before the year was out. In January 1519, Balboa was beheaded and Francisco Pizarro – Cortés' second cousin once removed – was made mayor and magistrate of Panama City, from which he would launch the first of a series of expeditions that ultimately conquered the Inca Empire. Later that year, on 10 August 1519, Ferdinand Magellan began what was to become the first circumnavigation of the globe.

These events were overshadowed, in turn, by the demographic disaster visited on the New World by contact with the Old. The New World had been cut off from the Old since the end of the last Ice Age, and the European invaders brought with them a host of diseases to which Native Americans

had acquired no resistance, including bubonic plague, cholera, diphtheria, influenza, malaria, measles, scarlet fever, smallpox, tuberculosis, typhoid, typhus and whooping cough. In the 150 years after Columbus's landfall, 10,000 years' worth of epidemics were visited upon the indigenous people of the New World, resulting in the greatest demographic disaster in human history. By 1519, the population of Hispaniola (the first island on which the Spanish settled) had fallen to 10,000, a fall of 98 per cent.

One consequence was to provoke the greatest trans-oceanic forced migration in history as well: the first African slaves arrived in Hispaniola in 1503, one decade after Columbus, to compensate for the plummeting local population. Ten million Africans were compelled to follow them in subsequent centuries.

So who lived through a period of greater upheaval and more astonishing creativity: Leonardo da Vinci (1452-1519) or someone born exactly 500 years later? A typical British 67-year-old today has never witnessed war at first hand. The so-called 'clash of civilisations' between Christianity and Islam was incomparably more potent 500 years ago than it is today. The digital revolution in our own day is even more abrupt than the print revolution of Leonardo's; but it remains to be seen whether it will precipitate





Michelangelo's David, 1503



Bosch, Garden of Earthly Delights, 1504



Raphael, School of Athens, 1509-11



Wheellock pistol, 1510



Bramante's Tempietto, 1502 / 1511



Laocoön, discovered 1506



Pocket watch, 1511



Riemenschneider, Last Supper, 1501-5



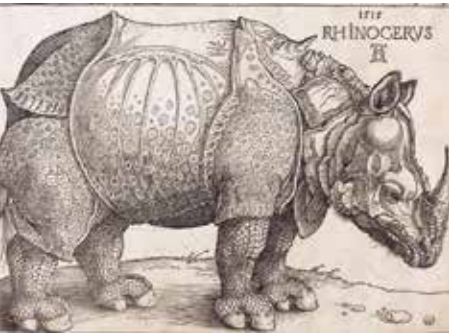
Waldseemüller's map 1507



Machiavelli, 1513



Copernicus, 1514



Dürer's rhinoceros, 1515



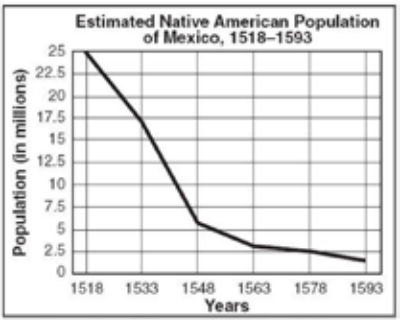
Lutheran Reformation, 1517



Charles V, Holy Roman Emperor, 1519-56



Magellan's ship Victoria



Source: James Kiloran et al., The Key to Understanding Global History, Jarrett Publishing (adapted)

Demographic disaster, 1518 onward



Suleiman the Magnificent, 1520-66



Trans-Atlantic slave trade, 1511 onward





Sistine Chapel ceiling, 1508-1512



Ceiling of King's College Chapel, 1512-15

a schism as profound as the Reformation. The earlier phase of globalisation, reliant on new technologies of navigation, was as abrupt as that dependent on digital technology now; and although it initially touched a smaller proportion of the planet's population, it was far more lethal to those it did touch. The rebalancing of the global economy between East and West is more rapid in our day than it was 500 years ago, but also more predictable: nothing in human history is more surprising than the emergence of Western Europe from backwardness to ascendancy in the centuries after 1500. The most striking contrast to the internecine warfare which plagued sixteenth-century Europe is one which too many 67-year-olds today take for granted: the peaceful dissolution of the Warsaw Pact and the welcome of most of its members into an expanded European Union. In the field of artistic achievement, nothing in the past half century can remotely match the outburst of creativity of Leonardo's lifetime: in our day the chief locus of that creativity has shifted from arts to sciences. How Renaissance Europe proved so fertile with a small fraction of the population, and an even tinier fraction of the economic resources, of the Western world today is something we still do not fully understand.

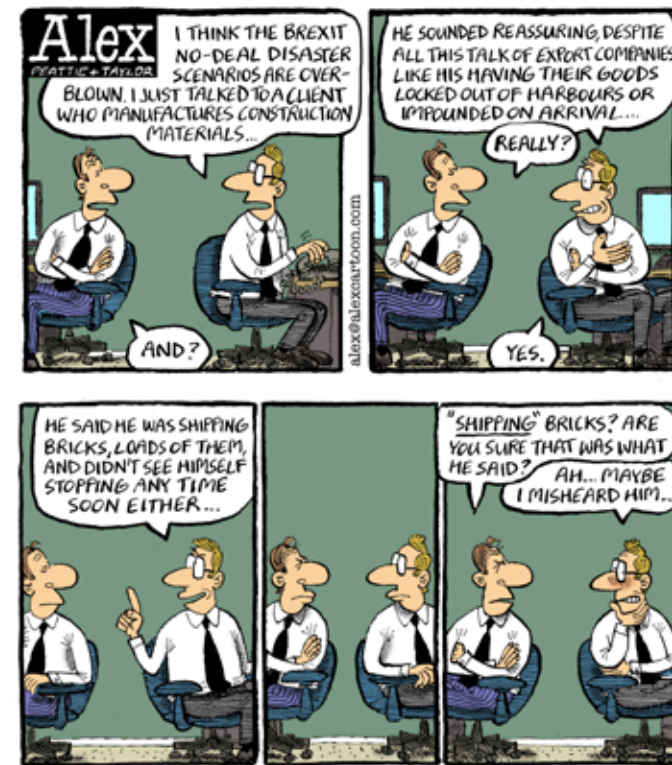
Then as now, the greatest consequences of globalisation were biological. In 1519, the consequence of the Columbian exchange of pathogens and slaves still lay mainly in the future; and the same applies to the ecological crisis today: if present trends continue, future historians will doubtless rewrite the history of the past 67 years as the story of how humanity plunged headlong into an ecological disaster similar to that visited on American populations after 1492, but on a global scale and involving the entire biosphere. Although apocalyptic expectations were rising in 1519, it is not the pace of recent change but the threat of catastrophic future transformations which most distinguishes 2019 from 1519.

**Howard Hotson** is Fellow and Tutor in History and Professor of Early Modern Intellectual History at St Anne's. One of his current projects is a new, second-year thematic paper on 'Global Networks of Innovation: China, Islam and the West, 1100-1700'

## Negotiating the minefield

RUSSELL TAYLOR

**Bored with Brexit? No apologies. Here's a rather different take on the whole thing by the inimitable co-creator of Alex**



Copyright Charles Peattie and Russell Taylor. This cartoon first appeared in *The Daily Telegraph* on 27 March 2019

Every February a slightly apologetic email slips into my inbox from the editor of *The Ship*, asking me if I could possibly see my way to contributing an article this year. Perhaps, she invariably suggests,

I could write something on Brexit. And every year I politely demur. 'I can't do Brexit, Judith,' I protest. 'The last thing your readers want when they open their copy of *The Ship* is to read yet another person banging on about Irish backstops and Canada Plus.'

The whole nation has been protesting for a long time now that they're bored of Brexit (that's the Brexiteers obviously: the Remainers, who tended to go to posher schools would state, more correctly, that they are 'bored with Brexit'). Brexit is a minefield. There's nothing new to say on the subject; and anything I did say would almost certainly be no longer true by the time the magazine appears. Most importantly it's the one issue that totally and utterly divides the nation. By comparison people's views on Marmite are a matter of harmony, tolerance and mutual respect. So whatever I wrote would be certain to alienate half the readership. In short there are a stack of reasons why I should under no circumstances attempt to write a piece on Brexit.

OK, so here goes.

I'm writing this in early-April so I've no idea what will have happened when this edition of *The Ship* drops through your letterbox. Maybe by the time you are reading this the Brexiteers, won over by the silky Gallic charm of M. Barnier, have changed their minds about wanting to quit the EU and the nation is now at peace with itself, secure once more in the bosom of Europe. Or possibly we are about to go to the polls in a Second Referendum (or even a Third or a Fourth) and everyone is scratching their head over a ballot paper that offers the choice of 'No Deal, Norway 2.0, EEA Without Customs Union, Canada Plus Plus', or 'A Solution of Your Own Devising (please write legibly in black ink and use an extra sheet of paper if required)'.

Or perhaps there has been a General Election and Jeremy Corbyn is Prime Minister. And many of the people who wanted Britain to leave the EU have now themselves left the country for various tax havens and dumped the rest of us with the problem.



Or maybe we crashed out last minute in a No Deal Brexit and the EU has declared war on renegade Britain and all those North London Millennials, who took out Irish citizenship, thanks to their grandmother having been born there, have found themselves drafted into the new European Army and are even now in the front line facing up to the First Paras.

Or – the most likely scenario of all – absolutely nothing has happened. This would prove that, whatever the Brexiteers may say, we Brits are firmly European in our thinking. Kicking the can down the road (ie pretending to do something, but actually doing nothing) is the EU solution to most insoluble problems. It's what Mario Draghi and the European Central Bank have been doing for the ten years since the financial crisis.

Whichever of these outcomes has transpired it's likely that just about everybody is still angry and frustrated and telling us how dreadful it all is and how we should have done whatever they want instead. But let's focus on the positives for once. What about the people who do well out of Brexit?

Newspapers are a good example. Sales of hard copy newspapers have been in a scary decline since that pesky thing called the Internet came along 25 years ago. This has accelerated in recent years (does anyone know a Millennial who buys a newspaper?). The only thing that can still make people fork out their £2 at the newsagent is some proper bad news on the front page. And

bad news is what Brexit has delivered in spades, whatever your stance on it may be. This may not be enough to reverse the slow slide into oblivion of the print media, but it's hopefully helped prolong its life. Now the only question is: which will last longest? Newspapers or Brexit negotiations? That's a hard one to call.

Then there are the consultants. Brexit has many similarities with the Millennium Bug of the late-1990s. If you recall, the Y2K Bug was a hardware glitch that was supposed to paralyse all computers on 1 January 2000, leading to a doomsday scenario whereby planes would fall out of the sky, shops run out of food etc (sound familiar?). This was whipped up (or perhaps wholly invented) by IT consultants as a way of persuading companies to hire them at great expense to solve the problem. Even 20 years afterwards no one can work out whether all the money spent on consultants saved the world from digital meltdown or whether it simply enriched the consultants and that all the computers would have gone on working anyway. Brexit, too, has spawned a host of £1,000-per-day professionals advising companies on their strategies in the event of various scenarios. The downside of the Y2K Bug was that it had built-in obsolescence (ie 1 January 2000). Brexit, on the other hand, can run and run, with seemingly limitless fees there to be made.

And let's not forget divorce lawyers. As Brexit divides households, the divorce rate goes up (as it has in the USA since

Trump got elected). Therapists and stress counsellors should do well too.

Last, but certainly not least, there are the satirists, such as myself. On the morning of 24 June 2016 I woke up, like most people, expecting to see that Remain had prevailed by a comfortable margin in the EU Membership Referendum. Having been assured by those in the know that Brexit would prove to be a lot of fuss over nothing I had (foolishly) written my next week of cartoons in advance. I had to bin every single one of them. But in the three years since, there have been 76 Alex cartoons on the subject of Brexit. It's truly the gift that keeps on giving. By the time you're reading this the total will probably be up to three figures. So my personal message to our political leaders is: please keep kicking the can.

Russell Taylor MBE (1979)

# Coming into Our Own? Women and Power in the Caribbean

VIOLET EUDINE BARRITEAU

**The energy, activism and confrontational politics of a new generation of Caribbean feminists is centre-stage in the Caribbean**

On 16 May 2019, Eudine Barriteau gave the third Devaki Jain Lecture at St Anne's College, focusing on what women are doing on the ground in Caribbean countries, examining multiple instances of women's activism to underscore how the politics and methodologies of engagement, and the issues around which women mobilise have fundamentally changed. Excerpts from the lecture are included here – you can read the full lecture on our website.

Introducing the lecture, Eudine questioned whether women's historical location on the margins of power might finally be changing. *I assess whether women activists are finally coming to terms with autonomy, financial power, greater self-awareness and confidence to occupy and control cultural, political, economic and social spaces.*

Eudine first provided background on the contours of Caribbean societies before going onto discuss how Caribbean people are always on the move and seeking roots, even as they establish new locations.

*We existed, but we never felt settled. It is critical to consider these dynamics as we assess whether Caribbean women have come into power, are now exerting autonomy*

*over sexual, economic, political and cultural citizenship and categories of belonging.*

*Not only do I not believe in victimhood, like Guyanese poet Grace Nichols, I believe:*

*What they really want  
at times  
is a specimen  
whose heart is in the dust  
A mother-of-sufferer  
trampled, oppressed  
they want a little black blood  
undressed  
and validation  
for the abused stereotype  
already in their heads*

**Of Course When They Ask for Poems About the 'Realities' of Black Women**

*Grace, Nichols. 1989. Lazy Thoughts of a Lazy Woman and Other Poems. Virago Press Ltd.*

Discussion was then given to regional campaigns established to end sexual violence. Eudine outlines how women's activism around issues of sexual rights has grown stronger and Caribbean women activists fearlessly claim their rights to bodily autonomy, sexual and gender identities, LGBTQ relationships, protection from gender based violence and predatory advertising that casts women in traditional, subordinate roles. Eudine went on to provide a snapshot of women's activist groups formed in the Caribbean in the

twenty-first century. These new women's groups are highly effective because they combine feminist philosophies, dedication and activism with strategic deployments of digital and social platforms.

**Life in Leggings** *In November 2016, Ronelle King, a 23-year-old Barbadian woman and mother, co-founded Life in Leggings. Frustrated with conversations behind closed doors of violence against women, especially sexual violence, tired of the impunity with which powerful men operated, and tired of being harassed on the streets, they established a regional network to respond primarily but not exclusively to sexual violence.*

*They chose the name of their network to symbolize that women had a right to wear whatever clothing they wanted without being harassed. They wanted women to understand that the pervasiveness of sexual violence, should not be accepted and wanted to expose how masculine silence was complicit in sexual harassment and assaults. They decided they had to utilize all the tools at their disposal in order to mobilize quicker, in real time and across a range of social media platforms.*

*The Group first held a consciousness raising, self-awareness activity in November 2016, and launched a major regional campaign on 11 March 2017, the ripple effects of which continue to reverberate throughout the Caribbean and internationally. They and their*

*networks held demonstrations simultaneously in Barbados, Bahamas, Dominica, Guyana, Jamaica, and Trinidad and Tobago marching for the empowerment of survivors of rape and other forms of abuse, for the rights of women with disabilities, for the empowerment of girls and especially to prevent further acts of sexual violence.*

Ms King received a Queen's Young Leaders Award in December 2018 for the work she is doing to help end violence against women in the Caribbean.

**The Tambourine Army** is a powerful network of Jamaican feminists who describe themselves as a radical social justice movement, committed to uprooting the scourge of sexual violence and safeguarding the rights of women and girls. By February 2017 they had already launched #SayTheirNames campaign which encouraged sexual assault survivors to name their abusers online. They also provide support for these women.

They participated in the Life in Leggings Regional protest marches in March 2017 as a demonstration for survivors of abuse and were joined by 700 women and men. Sometime earlier, the Co-Founder of the Army, Latoya Nugent, described as a prominent LGBT activist, had used a tambourine to hit the head of a pastor who had been accused of raping an underage girl, hence the group's name. Days after the march, Nugent was arrested and charged with three counts under the Cyber Crime Act of the use of a computer for malicious communication after she

named alleged sexual offenders online. Her arrest and charges set off a storm of regional and international activity around her release, standing in solidarity with her action. She was eventually released after falling ill in jail and the criminal charges were dropped. She was sued by one of the men named and lost and was ordered to pay significant damages in the civil court.

**Womantra** describes itself as a community-based Caribbean feminist organization in Trinidad and Tobago with linkages throughout the diaspora. It was founded in 2011 by Stephanie Leitch and has pursued actions committed to ending sexual violence, women blaming and slut shaming. Leitch states that although women have made important gains they are still marginalized in decision-making and economic activities, and as such, the network has a gap to fill in protecting women's rights and bodily autonomy.

In 2016 when a Japanese pianist Asami Nagakiya was killed during Trinidad and Tobago's carnival, Womantra was instrumental in organizing a massive protest outside City Hall, demanding the mayor's resignation because of comments he had made which suggested 'women have a responsibility to ensure they are not abused'. So successful has the network been that in 2013 they won a grant from FRIDA, Young Feminist Fund to organize a summer camp for girls transitioning to secondary schools in Trinidad and Tobago.

However, Eudine points out that the exploitation of the labour power of

Caribbean women and men does not feature in the work of these new women's groups. More traditional, more established groups, with the exception of Red Thread Collective of Guyana, are also paying insufficient attention to macro-economic policies, development approaches and their differential, deleterious impact on women and men.

**Red Thread Collective** was founded in 1986 as an autonomous, multi-racial Guyanese women's group that focused heavily on helping women earn income. It tackles issues such as health care, housing, transportation, documenting women's stories, building multiracial coalitions, promoting social and gender justice, and very importantly, is extremely supportive of the new women's groups and maintains solidarity and support for all their campaigns.

Eudine went on to discuss how the restlessness and mobility that defines the Caribbean is very evident in the latest manifestations of the Caribbean women's movement. She also discusses the two themes which unite these new feminist groups: cyber-feminist strategies and an emphasis on sexual sovereignty. These women harness information and digital technologies to operate simultaneously in virtual sites and physical locations. These new methodologies of raising support and spreading information are highly effective.

These dynamic women have drawn a line in the sand and are daily declaring to all who cross it, be prepared for serious feminist

engagements – they are bold and courageous and have altered the status quo.

Though they have been vilified by state institutions and some political leaders, and in some cases rebuked by some members of more established women's organisations, they have also garnered strong, widespread, local, regional and international support. There is a vibrancy and an insurgency to their interventions that reflect our histories of contestations, conflict and confrontations. There is still an ephemeral quality to this resurgence of women's activism. Now more than ever we need solidarity and we need to protect them.

In answer to the question whether women from the Caribbean have come into their own, Eudine says:

To Womantra, Life in Leggings, the Tambourine Army, Powa Up, Red Thread, and all the varieties of organising that now exist and create exciting pathways to centring Caribbean societies on the full citizenship of Caribbean women, you have taken us closer. The next frontier is to achieve a synthesis of the work on economic autonomy and the work on sexual sovereignty. I want to see a wider, fuller approach to activism, as practised by Red Thread, become part of the focus of the newer groups without losing the richness, vitality and sheer necessity of what they currently do.

**Violet Eudine Barriteau**, PhD, GCM, is a professor of Gender and Public Policy, Pro Vice Chancellor and Principal The University of the West Indies Cave Hill Campus, Barbados ©2019. A complete recording of the lecture can be found on the College website [www.st-annes.ox.ac.uk](http://www.st-annes.ox.ac.uk)





Out with the old, in with the new

GAGAN KHURANA

A busy year for the JCR led by changes to old practices to bring the entire community together

With each new year comes a new cohort of students, and this year's crop of first year students joined a college where there's a real openness to change and shifting the existing paradigm – a college true to its ethos of being forward looking and outward facing.

Motions passed through the JCR this year have had a focus on bringing our undergraduate community together by showing support for large-scale events. Due to an exceptional Entz [entertainment] team in Jake Turner and Rachel Jones, this year we've seen the return of dining hall bops – events that have been widely anticipated across the university with tickets selling out in just a few hours each time.

On a more charitable front we've passed motions to support Oxford Pink Week (which raised over £9,000 to support several breast cancer related charities) as well as Engineers Without Borders – an international development organisation allowing students to tackle poverty through engineering.

Alongside the above, some exceptional work has been done by the JCR committee this year; a rehash of the JCR constitution

has made the JCR more open and inclusive with the addition of referenda to make big decisions more democratic. Work done by our Welfare Reps, Josh Hindley and Corin Harrison have led to the introduction of "text-a-chocolate", a new scheme allowing any member of the JCR to anonymously send a chocolate to any other member which has been very well received.

A flagship Equalities Week was put on by our equalities rep, Tracey Mwaniki, including amongst others a drinks reception with the Oxford First-Gen society, an LGBTQ+Pizza Night, as well as an incredibly well attended International Food Fair which saw tutors, staff and students from all backgrounds cook and share food from across the world with one another. This focus on diversity is also why the JCR committee is currently working on some 'reverse interviews' to be put on YouTube where students will be interviewing tutors to humanise and demystify what an Oxford tutor is.

Perhaps the biggest project undertaken by the committee this year is a renovation of the physical JCR. Aided by a new domestic bursar in a bid to make it a hub of social

activity for undergraduates, by the end of the long vacation the space will have been given a new lease of life.

With the college's inaugural Giving Day and Community Week over, we saw members of the JCR get involved with perhaps the more fun side of the week – plenty of JCR members were on hand to eat cake and pet puppies, all to help college raise money for longer term access and welfare initiatives. Finally, work done by our JCR Vice President Tom Ashley has resulted in college-branded puffa jackets and fleeces being worn throughout the undergraduate population; this came in useful when watching the men's football team get promoted to the premiership, and the women's boat bumping twice in Torpids this year.

Gagan Khurana (Physics 2017)



February 2019: JCR students throw snowballs

Finals Results: Trinity Term 2018

RESULTS ARE SHOWN FOR THOSE STUDENTS WHO GAVE PERMISSION TO PUBLISH

<b>BA Ancient and Modern History</b>		Collier, Rosie	1	Gunther, Anna	2.1		
		Csongrady, Franciska	1	Iyer, Miranda	1		
	Collin, Elizabeth	2.1	Davis, Ewan	2.1	Majewski, Kacper	1	
		Mavin, Romilly	2.1	Ong, Gaius	1		
<b>BA Biological Sciences</b>		Peirson-Hagger, Ellen	2.1	<b>BA Literae Humaniores</b>			
	Cockell, Eugenie	2.1	Stanley, Jeannie		2.1	Linley, Elsie	1
	O'Brien, Duncan	2.1					
	Rouse, Sarah	1					
<b>BA Cell and Systems Biology</b>		<b>BA Experimental Psychology</b>		<b>BA Medical Sciences</b>			
		Cribben, Hannah	1		Carroll, Dervla	2.1	
	Norman, Alex	2.1			Dave, Dijay	1	
		<b>BA Geography</b>			Eaton Hart, Charlotte	2.1	
<b>BA Classics and English</b>		Flagg, Andy	2.1	Pope, Philip	2.1		
	Hardman Lea, Eliza	2.1	Kilbey, Bethany	1	Roxburgh, Francesca	2.1	
	Haworth, Nadia	2.1					
		<b>BA History</b>		<b>BA Modern Languages</b>			
	Beswick, Emily	1	Broome, Eleanor		2.1		
<b>BA Classics and Oriental Studies</b>		Foster, Archie	1		Cornford, Tom	2.1	
	Barrie, Gabriel	1	James, Rose		2.1	Morton, Rebecca	1
	Corsi, Veronica	2.1	Llwyd, Elan	2.1	Narbone, Eleonora	2.1	
	Ho, Bertina	2.1	Newton, Kenji	2.1	Protheroe, Michael	2.1	
Winstock, Amy	2.1	Opzoomer, Indi	1	Rittoo, Krishmeela	2.1		
<b>BA English and Modern Languages</b>		<b>BA History and Economics</b>		<b>BA Music</b>			
		Garnett, Milly	1		Baker, Harry	1	
					Eldridge, Tegan	2.1	
	Opara, Amaka	2.1	<b>BA History and Politics</b>			English, Richard	1
		Whitehouse, Chris	1				
<b>BA English Language and Literature</b>		Zagoria, Thomas	1	<b>BA Neuroscience</b>			
					Hughes, Megan	2.1	
	Ball, Frances	2.1	<b>BA Jurisprudence</b>				
	Bradshaw, Calum	2.1	Allen, Jane		2.1	<b>BA Oriental Studies</b>	
Bus, Natalia	2.1	Chan-Wei, Ryan	2.1	Gaffney, Rosa	2.1		

**BA Philosophy and Modern Languages**  
Golightly, Rosalinde 2.1

**BA Philosophy, Politics and Economics**  
Athey, Thomas 2.1  
Cannings, James 2.1  
Freeman, Todd 2.1  
Kirtley, Matthew 2.1  
Mazeine, Graham 1  
So, Bernice 2.1

**BA Psychology, Philosophy and Linguistics**  
Depala, Romil 2.1  
Scholcz, Anna 2.1

**BFA Fine Art**  
Radwan, Asiyła 2.1

**MBiochem Molecular and Cellular Biochemistry**  
Ketley, Ruth 2.1  
Mitchell, Eleanor 2.1  
Mynors-Wallis, Ben 1

**MChem Chemistry**  
Hartmann, Denis 1  
Lamont, Maria 2.2  
Miles, Charlotte 2.1  
Royle, Cameron 1  
Savage, Max 2.1

**MEarthSci Earth Sciences**  
Clifford, Jaimie 2.1  
Holloway, Carrie 1  
Palmeri, Flora 2.2  
Rudling, Ben 2.1  
Watts, Emma 2.1

**Medicine - Clinical**  
Dowdall, Katherine  
Gallois, Jacques  
McGill, Shaun

**Medicine - Graduate Entry**  
Awad, Amine

**MEng Engineering Science**  
Costain, Theo 1  
Li, Qichen 2.1  
Li, Kate 2.1  
Ngu, Kirjon 1  
Ramos Rubio, Mario 2.1  
Zhang, Shuqi 2.1

**MEng Materials Science**  
Brannan, Louis 2.1  
Herriott, Dominic 2.1  
Radigan, Daniel 2.1  
van Gilst, Danielle 2.1  
Woodman, Christopher 3  
Zhang, Yiwen 2.1

**MMath Mathematics**  
Barracrough, Josh 1  
Bayley, Cameron 1  
Darby, Thomas 2.2  
Gomezllata Marmolejo, Esteban 1  
Gregory, Sian 2.1  
Robinson, Todd 1

**MMathCompSci Mathematics and Computer Science**  
Kilda, Aidas 1

**MMathPhil Mathematics and Philosophy**  
Temcinas, Tadas 1

**MMathPhys Mathematical & Theoretical Physics**  
Bryan, Daniel

**MPhys Physics**  
Munro, Tom 2.1

Graduate degrees 2018-19

**Bachelor of Civil Law**  
Arora, Samridhi

**Bachelor of Philosophy**  
Gilbert, Aj

**Doctor of Philosophy**  
Alsolami, Reem Abdullah  
Brenna, Elena  
Gianani, Ilaria  
Krause, Andrew  
Lee, Juwon  
Lyamlahy, Khalid  
Nejad, Sina  
Ng, Yee  
Pereira Simoes Matos, Goncalo  
Pilkington, Andrew  
Scandolo, Carlo Maria  
Taylor, Ozlem  
Wang, Xiaochen  
Wang, Fan  
Wilmott, Zachary  
Zhang, Cong

**Evidence-Based Health Care Programme**  
Treadwell, Julian

**Healthcare Innovation (RCUK CDT)**  
O'Donnell, Johanna

**Ind Focused Maths Modelling (EPSRC CDT)**  
Benham, Graham  
Sloman, Benjamin

**Magister Juris**  
Brofeldt, Amelie  
Cay, Damla

**Master of Business Administration**  
Keutel, Malina  
Nadeem, Dina  
Pepper, Scott  
Ruiz-Gonzalez Kegel, Gerardo  
Trejo Green, Crystal

**Master of Philosophy**  
Fasia, Eirini  
Hidalgo, Miles  
Kuesters, Anselm  
Lester, Naomi  
McDermott, Hannah  
Phillips, Charles  
Robinson, Tom  
Schiele, Tatjana  
Stanton, Carley-jane  
Tham, Chui-jun  
Thorin, Raphael  
Ujj, Eszter  
Zizzamia, Rocco

**Master of Public Policy**  
Hobbi, Bashar  
Soriano Espinel, Lucia margarita

**Master of Science**  
Amato, Emanuele  
Baryar, Bakht  
Boyd, Natoya  
Brehm, Samantha  
Cochrane, Steven  
Crivellaro, Pierpaolo  
Damborsky, Matej  
Edwards, James  
Gaina, Adrian  
Gautam, Manoj  
Gernay, Thomas  
Hunt, Matthew  
Kisenyi, Yolanda  
Kwok, Kat  
Leung, Crystal  
Li, Kaixi  
Liu, Tingna  
Lohse, David  
Matl, Gregor  
Qian, Yangyue  
Shearer, Kate  
Theophilou, Christos  
Tucker, Shawna-kaye  
Vora, Shuchi  
Wegner, Sebastian  
Wong, Shan  
Wu, Jinghan  
Yang, Candice

**MSc Major Programme Management**  
Amartey, Larry  
Barratt, Justin  
Clarke, Sylva  
Cuthbertson, Scott  
Dolidze, Guram  
Doull, Donald  
Ekwueme, Adaeze  
Florance, William  
Grygoruk, Jai  
Joshi, Leena  
Li, Cindy

**Master of Studies**  
Colin, Domitille  
Davis, Harriet  
Ford, Isobel  
Hopen, David  
Kelly, Majella  
Lewis, Joe  
MacKenzie, Rodney  
McHale, Tom  
Moore, Sam  
Sahota, Manveer  
Sanders, Kendra  
Savini, Giuliana  
Stromme, Gry

**Mathematical Finance Programme**  
Dec, Marcin  
Hennig, Marcus  
Panait, Bogdan

**Systems Approaches to Biomed Sc (EPSRC & MRC CDT)**  
Dritschel, Heidi

Li, George  
Moore, Robert  
Varano, John

**Postgraduate Certificate in Education**  
Bachler, Marcus  
Berger, Lea  
Birch, Harry  
Haque, Syed  
Hedge, Rob  
John, William  
Li, Forrest  
Loebl, Zbynek  
Melo Lucero, Yudy  
Moss, Max  
Paul, Josh  
Pigott, Alexis  
Playfair, Tom  
Pullen, Matthew  
Xue, Pan



# Governing Body 2019

**Principal**

Ms Helen King (2017)

**Fellows**

**Professor Johannes Abeler**

Associate Professor Tutorial Fellow in Economics (2011)

**Professor Jo-Anne Baird**

Professorial Fellow in Educational Studies (2011)

**Professor Dmitry Belyaev**

Associate Professor Tutorial Fellow in Mathematics (2011)

**Professor Andrew Briggs**

Professorial Fellow in Materials Science (2003)

**Professor Robert Chard**

Vice-Principal, Associate Professor Tutorial Fellow in Oriental Studies – Chinese (1990)

**Professor Helen Christian**

Associate Professor Tutorial Fellow in Medical Sciences (2000)

**Professor Sonya Clegg**

Associate Professor Tutorial Fellow in Biological Sciences (2018)

**Professor Alan Cocks**

Professorial Fellow in Engineering Science (2005)

**Professor Roger Crisp**

Associate Professor Tutorial Fellow in Philosophy (1991)

**Professor Gareth Davies**

Associate Professor Tutorial Fellow in History (2000)

**Professor Charlotte Deane**

Supernumerary Fellow in Bioinformatics (2015)

**Professor Peter Donnelly**

Professorial Fellow in Statistical Science (1996)

**Professor Bent Flyvbjerg**

Professorial Fellow in Management Studies (2009)

**Mr John Ford**

Treasurer (2016)

**Mr Peter Ghosh**

Associate Professor Tutorial Fellow in History (1981)

**Dr Imogen Goold**

Associate Professor Tutorial Fellow in Jurisprudence (2009)

**Dr Siân Grønlie**

Associate Professor Tutorial Fellow in English (2006)

**Professor Chris Grovenor**

Associate Professor Tutorial Fellow in Materials Science (1990)

**Professor Todd Hall**

Associate Professor Tutorial Fellow in Politics (International Relations) (2012)

**Professor Ben Hambly**

Associate Professor Tutorial Fellow in Mathematics (2000)

**Professor Neville Harnew**

Associate Professor Tutorial Fellow in Physics (1989)

**Professor Martyn Harry**

Associate Professor Tutorial Fellow in Music (2008)

**Professor Geraldine Hazbun**

Associate Professor Tutorial Fellow in Modern Languages: Spanish (2005)

**Professor Julia Hippisley-Cox**

Professorial Fellow in Medical Sciences (2019)

**Professor Chris Holmes**

Professorial Fellow in Biostatistics in Genomics (2015)

**Professor Howard Hotson**

Associate Professor Tutorial Fellow in History (2005)

**Professor Patrick Irwin**

Associate Professor Tutorial Fellow in Physics (1996)

**Professor Peter Jeavons**

Associate Professor Tutorial Fellow in Computer Science (1999)

**Professor Freya Johnston**

Associate Professor Tutorial Fellow in English (2007)

**Dr Samina Khan**

Supernumerary Fellow, Director of UG Admissions & Outreach, University of Oxford (2015)

**Dr Jonathan Katz**

Stipendiary Lecturer in Literae Humaniores: Classics (2017)

**Dr Andrew Klevan**

Associate Professor Non-Tutorial Fellow in Film Aesthetics (2007)

**Professor Elias Koutsoupias**

Supernumerary Fellow in Computer Science (2015)

**Professor Liora Lazarus**

Associate Professor Tutorial Fellow in Jurisprudence (Law) (2000)

**Professor Matthew Leigh**

Associate Professor Tutorial Fellow in Literae Humaniores (1997)

**Professor Terence Lyons**

Professorial Fellow in Mathematics (2000)

**Professor Neil MacFarlane**

Professorial Fellow in International Relations (1996)

**Professor Patrick McGuinness**

Associate Professor Tutorial Fellow in Modern Languages: French (1998)

**Dr Shannon McKellar Stephen**

Senior Tutor (2015)

**Professor Victoria Murphy**

Supernumerary Fellow in Educational Studies (2015)

**Professor David Murray**

Associate Professor Tutorial Fellow in Engineering Science (1989)

**Dr Graham Nelson**

Supernumerary Fellow and Lecturer in Mathematics (2007)

**Dr Terry O'Shaughnessy**

Tutorial Fellow in Economics (2002)

**Professor Simon Park**

Associate Professor Tutorial Fellow in Modern Languages: Portuguese (2017)

**Professor Don Porcelli**

Associate Professor Tutorial Fellow in Earth Sciences (2003)

**Professor David Pyle**

Supernumerary Fellow in Earth Sciences (Date to find)

**Professor Roger Reed**

Supernumerary Fellow in Engineering and Materials Science (2013)

**Professor Matthew Reynolds**

Associate Professor Tutorial Fellow in English (1997)

**Dr Patricia Rice**

Supernumerary Fellow in Economics (2015)

**Professor Stuart Robinson**

Associate Professor Tutorial Fellow in Earth Sciences (2016)

**Professor Alex Rogers**

Associate Professor Tutorial Fellow in Computer Science (2015)

**Professor Budimir Rosic**

Associate Professor Tutorial Fellow in Engineering Science (2009)

**Professor Tim Schwanen**

Associate Professor Tutorial Fellow in Geography (2015)

**Professor Sally Shuttleworth**

Professorial Fellow in English (2005)

**Professor Francis Szele**

Associate Professor Tutorial Fellow in Medical Sciences (2007)

**Professor Antonios Tzanakopoulos**

Associate Professor Tutorial Fellow in Jurisprudence (2012)

**Professor Paresh Vyas**

Professorial Fellow in Medical Sciences (2009)

**Professor Sarah Waters**

Associate Professor Tutorial Fellow in Mathematics (2007)

**Professor Kate Watkins**

Associate Professor Tutorial Fellow in Experimental Psychology (2006)

**Ms Clare White**

Librarian (2016)

**Professor Peter Wilshaw**

Associate Professor Tutorial Fellow in Materials Science (1996)

**Professor Sarah Wordsworth**

Supernumerary Fellow in Population Health (2014)

**Professor Yaacov Yadgar**

Professorial Fellow in Israel Studies (2017)

## Fellows' news, honours, appointments and publications

**Dr Catherine Charlwood** presented her work entitled 'Such a Pair: The Twin Lives of Humans and Trees' at this year's Hay Festival on 30 May. Catherine is the winner of the annual Institute for Sustainable Practice, Innovation and Resource Effectiveness (INSPIRE) Lecture, organised by the University of Wales Trinity Saint David (UWTSD) and the Association for the Study of Literature and the Environment, UK & Ireland (ASLE-UK). The INSPIRE lecture is competition-based and aims to showcase research which explores the relationship between literature and the sustainability debate. Her illustrated lecture traced the twin lives, and connected deaths, of humans and trees in English verse, especially in the poetry of Thomas Hardy and Charlotte Mew.

**Dr Nele Demeyere**, Lecturer in Psychology, has been given the Stroke Association's Priority Programme Award. The formal award was presented on 15 May at the Stroke Association's yearly Keynote Lecture. The aim of the research is to increase our understanding of how stroke affects people's thinking and mood in the longer-term. The study aims to answer several questions:

- How common are specific neuropsychological problems, such as language, attention or memory problems, after a stroke and how do these change over time?

- Is there a link between certain cognitive problems and the chances of developing dementia after a stroke?
- Is there a link between specific problems with thinking and reports of fatigue after stroke?
- Which of these problems have the greatest impact on the day-to-day lives of people affected by stroke in the long-term and what effect do they have on continued recovery after stroke?

Find out more: [www.stroke.org.uk/research/long-term-psychological-consequences-of-stroke](http://www.stroke.org.uk/research/long-term-psychological-consequences-of-stroke)



**Professor Imogen Goold**, Fellow and Tutor in Law, Associate Professor in Law, delivered the 2019 Baron de Lancey Lecture on 8 March 2019. It was entitled 'Should parents have the final say on the medical treatment of their children?' Watch the lecture: [www.lml.law.cam.ac.uk/news/imogen-goold-baron-de-lancey-2019](http://www.lml.law.cam.ac.uk/news/imogen-goold-baron-de-lancey-2019)

Imogen also joined up with alumna Jo

Delahunty to give an 'in conversation' talk on 2 May at Gresham College discussing decision-making on behalf of critically ill children. View the lecture: [www.gresham.ac.uk/lectures-and-events/child-medical-treatment](http://www.gresham.ac.uk/lectures-and-events/child-medical-treatment)

**Professor Matthew Leigh**, Professor, Fellow and Tutor of Classical Languages, has been invited by Princeton University to spend the 2020 Spring Semester as Professor of Classics. He will take a senior level Latin class and a graduate seminar.

**Dr Liora Lazarus**, Fellow and Tutor in Law, Associate Professor in Law, has been appointed Head of Research at the Bonavero Institute of Human Rights.

**Professor David Murray**, Engineering Science, has been presented with a Gold Excellence in Teaching Award by the Department of Engineering Science.

**Dr Shameq Sayeed**, Clinical Tutor, is working with the Foundation for Family Medicine in Palestine (FFMP) in the occupied Palestinian Territories towards developing family medicine capacity as part of a collaboration with An-Najah National University (Nablus) and the Medical Aid for Palestinians charity. The work is in partnership with the two major providers of primary care in the West Bank – the Ministry of Health (MoH) and the

United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA). There are three major strands to this work, with Shameq's work being centred primarily around the third of these:

- supporting the newly established (2010) Family Medicine specialty training programme;
- developing primary care clinics that work according to the pillars of Family Practice (see below);
- creating a blended learning Transitional Training Programme to support the transition towards those pillars for the thousands of healthcare professionals currently working within the Palestinian primary care setting.

**Dr Robert Stagg**, Lecturer in English Language and Literature, will be the Pforzheimer Visiting Research Fellow in the Humanities at the Harry Ransom Center, University of Texas, Austin, 2019-20.

**Dr Ed Tarleton**, Lecturer in Maths for Materials, has won the Rising Stars in Computational Materials Science Prize. The aim of this initiative is to recognize the accomplishments and promise of researchers in the early stages of their independent careers and draw international attention to the work they are doing. The papers invited for inclusion in the Rising Stars initiative are featured in a special issue of *Computational Materials Science*.

View the winning paper online: [www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0927025619301491](http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0927025619301491)

**Professor Antonios Tzanakopoulos**, Fellow in Law at St Anne's and Associate Professor at the Law Faculty of the University, also serves as a member of the Scientific Council of the Greek Ministry of Foreign Affairs. In that role, he advised the Greek Foreign Minister in the run up to the 'Prespa Accord', an international agreement struck by Greece and its northern neighbour, (now) North Macedonia, resolving a 27-year dispute over the name of the state, which was named in the UN and other international organisations as the 'former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia'. In January and February, while the agreement was before the Greek Parliament, and in the midst of a motion of no confidence in the Greek Government on account of the deal, Antonios appeared in many Greek media, explaining the legal details of the deal and dispelling misinformation.

Antonios has been nominated for this year's Student Led Teaching Awards, organised by the Oxford University Student Union in the category of 'Most Acclaimed Lecturer'. Every year Oxford SU acknowledges the University's lecturers and staff members who stand out from the rest and inspire, challenge and engage their students. The Student-Led Teaching Awards scheme highlights the importance of the student experience and student's voices.

**Professor Kate Watkins**, Professor of Cognitive Neuroscience, Fellow and Tutor in Psychology, is the principal investigator in a clinical trial using electrical brain stimulation to improve fluency without the need for speech training. Read more about

her research: <https://www.theguardian.com/science/2019/jan/25/electrical-stimulation-of-brain-trialled-as-aid-to-treating-stutter>.

Watch an interview on BBC Breakfast: [www.youtube.com/watch?v=VWAF9DFjI\\_c&list=UU8tXw7ivZO6ILcNblwJWz-A&index=1](http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=VWAF9DFjI_c&list=UU8tXw7ivZO6ILcNblwJWz-A&index=1)

### FELLOWS' PUBLICATIONS

**Professor Andrew Briggs** (Professorial Fellow of Nanomaterials):

With Hans Halvorson and Andrew Steane, *It Keeps Me Seeking: The Invitation from Science, Philosophy and Religion* (OUP, 2018).

With Julia Golding and Roger Wagner, *The Curious Science Quest Series* (Lion Children's Books, 2018). Books 1 - 4 have been published, 5 - 6 will be released early in 2019.

**Professor Roger Crisp** (Professor of Moral Philosophy, Uehiro Fellow and Tutor in Philosophy) and Shlomit Harrosh (ed) *Moral Evil in Practical Ethics* (Routledge, 2018).

**Professor Bent Flyvbjerg** (Professorial Fellow):

*The Oxford Handbook of Megaproject Management* (OUP, 2018), paperback edition and Chinese edition.

*Oral Evidence: The Government's Management of Major Projects* (November 26, 2018). Available at SSRN: [www.ssrn.com/abstract=3294656](http://www.ssrn.com/abstract=3294656)



View a full list of publications at: <http://bit.ly/2NbPGGY>

**Professor Imogen Goold** (Fellow and Tutor in Law, Associate Professor in Law):

'Digital Tracking Medication: Big Promise or Big Brother?' (2019) 11(2) Law, Innovation and Technology.

With Cressida Auckland, 'Parental Rights, Best Interests and Significant Harms' (2019) 78(2) Cambridge Law Journal.

With Cressida Auckland, 'Defining the Limits of Parental Authority: Charlie Gard, Best Interests and the Significant Risk of Harm Threshold ' (2018) 134 Law Quarterly Review 37 [Case Note].

**Dr Andrew Klevan** (Associate Professor Non-Tutorial Fellow and University Lecturer in Film Studies), *Aesthetic evaluation and film* (Manchester University Press, 2018). [www.manchesteruniversitypress.co.uk/9781784991241/](http://www.manchesteruniversitypress.co.uk/9781784991241/)

**Professor Patrick McGuinness** (Professor of French and Comparative Literature, Sir Win and Lady Bischoff Fellow in French, Tutor in Modern Languages), *Throw Me to the Wolves* (Penguin, 2019)

[www.penguin.co.uk/books/111/1116925/throw-me-to-the-wolves/9781787331464.html](http://www.penguin.co.uk/books/111/1116925/throw-me-to-the-wolves/9781787331464.html)

**Dr Francis Szele** (Fellow and Tutor in Developmental Neurobiology):

Xue-Ming Zhang, Sabina Anwar, Yongsoo Kim, Jennifer Brown, Isabelle Comte, Huan

Cai, Ning-Ning Cai, Richard Wade-Martins and Francis G Szele, 'The A30P  $\alpha$ -synuclein mutation decreases subventricular zone proliferation', *Human Molecular Genetics* (2019).

Parkinson's disease (PD) is a fatal neurodegenerative disease of uncertain causes. A few gene mutations have been isolated in rare families that give rise to heritable 'familial' PD. These can be studied in animal models to develop better understanding of PD endogenous repair mechanisms. The Szele group used a genetically engineered mouse in which a particular human mutation in the alpha-synuclein gene had been inserted to replace the normal gene. They studied the effect of this mutation on the process of adult neurogenesis, in which new-born neurons are generated throughout life. The subventricular zone stem cell niche exhibits adult neurogenesis and among others makes the kind of nerve cells that selectively die in PD: dopaminergic neurons. The Szele group shows that general neurogenesis decreases in the mutant mice but that dopaminergic neurogenesis is spared. The finding suggests that pharmacologically boosting neurogenesis for PD may be a viable option for future therapies.

**Professor Antonios Tzanakopoulos** (Fellow in Law, St Anne's College and University Lecturer in Public International Law, University of Oxford):

With Sabine von Schorlemer, contributions

in Andreas Zimmerman and Christian J Tams (eds) *The Statute of the International Court of Justice—A Commentary* (Third edn, OUP, Oxford 2019) ['Article 46' 1330–1342, and 'Article 47' 1343–1350]

With Dapo Akande, 'Treaty Law and ICC Jurisdiction Over the Crime of Aggression' (2018) *European Journal of International Law* 29.

With Daniel Franchini, 'The Kosovo Crisis (1999)' in Olivier Corten and Tom Ruys (eds) *International Law and the Use of Force: A Case-based Approach* (OUP, 2018).

**Professor Paresch Vyas** (Professor of Haematology and Honorary Consultant Haematologist and Group Leader MRC Molecular Haematology Unit) et al:

'SCL/TAL1 cooperates with Poltcomb RYBP-PRC1 to suppress alternative lineages in blood-fated cells'. *Nature Communications*.

'Molecular remission and response patterns in patients with mutant-IDH2 acute myeloid leukemia treat with enasidenib. Blood. High expression of HMGA2 independently predicts poor clinical outcomes in acute myeloid leukaemia'. *Blood Cancer Journal*.

'Clonal Heterogeneity in Differentiation Response and Resistance to the IDH2 inhibitor Enasidenib in Acute Myeloid Leukemia'. *Nature Medicine* Jul 2016.

'Functional and transcriptional heterogeneity of human hemopoietic lympho-myeloid progenitors at the single

cell level'. *Nature Immunology* 19 p85-97 (2018).

'Minimal/measurable residual disease in AML: consensus document from ELN MRD Working Party'. *Blood* 131 p1275-91 (2018).

Find out further details and view a full list of publications and contributors at <http://bit.ly/2N69HPh>

## An update on some of the latest events in College

### Queen's Birthday Honours 2019

St Anne's is pleased to announce that three of our fellows were named in the Queen's Birthday Honours List:

**Sarah Friar**, OBE for services to entrepreneurship and financial services.

**Andy McLoughlin**, OBE for services to UK business and technology leadership.

**Lesley Titcomb**, CBE for services to Pensions Regulation

**Professor Peter Donnelly** has been awarded a Knighthood in the Queen's Birthday Honours for pioneering research into human genetics. The award of a knighthood recognises the impact of Peter's seminal work on the use of genomic analysis in understanding human biology and its application in drug discovery and clinical medicine. Professor Donnelly said: "I feel thrilled and tremendously honoured

to have been awarded a knighthood by Her Majesty The Queen. This honour is a recognition not just of my work but also that of the outstanding researchers I have collaborated with over many years in pursuit of new insights into human genetics and its role in common diseases."



### Rabii Malik and Gagan Khurana win Hult Prize regional final

St Anne's students Rabii Malik (PPE 2017) and Gagan Khurana (Physics 2017) have been taking part in the Hult Prize competition. The team has been working on a new technology project, called AttAln, to help provide job opportunities for 50,000 young people in the coming decade; this has been selected as one of the top 40 of 100,000 applicants after they won the London regional final. Gagan and Rabii with the other two team members have been invited to a six-week accelerator over the summer to perfect their idea, and if they are within the top six teams they will be flown out to the UN headquarters for a chance to win US\$1M.

The Hult Prize Foundation is the world's biggest engine for the launch of for-

good, for-profit start-ups emerging from university with over 2500 staff and volunteers around the world. Find out more at [www.hultprize.org](http://www.hultprize.org)

Find out more about AttAln:

[twitter.com/AttAlnOxford](https://twitter.com/AttAlnOxford)

[www.facebook.com/AttAlnOxford](https://www.facebook.com/AttAlnOxford)

[www.linkedin.com/company/attainoxford](https://www.linkedin.com/company/attainoxford)

### Boat Race 2019

Amelia Standing (Engineering Science 2018) was selected as stroke for the Boat Race 2019 and Tilly Edwards (Biological Sciences 2016) captained the second boat (Osiris). Amelia started rowing in 2013 after being inspired by the women's pair's performance at the London Olympics, and previously rowed for GB, winning two golds and a silver at the Coupe de la Jeunesse. Tilly is St Anne's Boat Club President. You can read an interview with Tilly and Amelia in the Annual Review 2019.

### Daisy Street wins Catering Apprentice of the Year Award

Daisy started at St Anne's College in August 2017 as an apprentice chef. For anyone making the transition from school or college direct to a working environment the step-up can be daunting and demanding. Indeed, Daisy would be the first to admit that getting used to the exacting standards, high pressure and long hours that are all associated with life as a chef provided some real challenges. However, after a tricky start and with encouragement from the team around her, Daisy has developed into



an extremely promising young chef. She completed her apprenticeship and started as our fourth chef in Michaelmas Term 2018. Most recently she was nominated for and won Catering Apprentice of the Year by the Freeman of the City of Oxford; the award ceremony took place on Thursday 14 March. For the nomination process, our Deputy Head Chef, Andrew Castle, noted that '[Daisy] has improved beyond all recognition since starting her apprenticeship at St Anne's College. Gone is the shy and quiet individual, replaced by a confident, professional and talented young chef. She is a credit to herself and the whole of the catering team here that have contributed to her development. All of the team at St Anne's are proud of her achievements. She has gone from someone who was inspired by other team members to someone who now inspires others around her.'

**Cochrane's 30 under 30: Santiago Castiello de Obeso**

Cochrane is a British charity formed to organise medical research findings to facilitate evidence-based choices about health interventions faced by health professionals, patients, and policy makers.

It is made up of 13,000 members and over 50,000 supporters from more than 130 countries. Volunteers and contributors are researchers, health professionals, patients, carers, people passionate about improving health outcomes for everyone, everywhere.

Many of their contributors are young people working with Cochrane as researchers, citizen scientists, medical students, and volunteer language translators and they want to recognize the work of this generation of contributors as part of the series called Cochrane's '30 under 30'.

One of those selected is Santiago Castiello de Obeso, a full-time DPhil student researcher at St Anne's, Member of Cochrane Mexico and author with Cochrane of *Schizophrenia*. Read the full interview at: [www.cochrane.org/news/cochrane-30-under-30-santiago-castiello-de-obeso](http://www.cochrane.org/news/cochrane-30-under-30-santiago-castiello-de-obeso)

**Aim for Oxford programme launched**

On Friday 3 May Principal Helen King and Director of Undergraduate Admissions and Outreach Samina Khan hosted a discussion on widening participation at the University of Oxford and launched the Aim for Oxford programme for state-educated sixth form students from the North East. The event took place at St James' Park and was supported by Chi Onwurah MP and Tom Ilube CBE.

The University of Oxford and St Anne's are committed to widening participation and ensuring that the opportunities of

an Oxford education are accessible to all those with the potential to thrive here, regardless of background. Oxford's colleges work with schools across the UK. Under the University's 'Link Colleges' scheme, St Anne's particularly focuses on working with schools in the London boroughs of Southwark and Hillingdon, and the North East of England as part of the North East Consortium (with Christ Church, Trinity and Lincoln Colleges). During 2017-18, the College was involved in 108 outreach events, involving 3,200 students from more than 170 different schools and colleges.

In addition to maintaining a core level of outreach provision across the region, the College is now launching a more targeted, high-intensity programme based in the North East. St Anne's will be working in partnership with Christ Church on this programme, which will support a specific cohort of young people in a sustained manner over several years.

The Aim for Oxford programme will be open to pupils entering Year 12 of a state school in the North East of England. Selection for places will be on the basis of contextualised educational achievement at GCSE together with indicators of social and educational disadvantage. The 40 successful applicants will be expected to meet at least one of a number of widening participation criteria.

The programme will be advertised to teachers in our link schools from late-August 2019 and outreach staff will be visiting schools in the North East to introduce the scheme to students who may

be interested in applying.

The Year 12 programme will include one-to-one meetings with selected participants and their parents/carers including personalised Information, Advice and Guidance (IAG) support. Further activities involve academic enrichment and IAG sessions delivered across four dates in the North East, a summer independent research project, a four-night summer school in Oxford, including free travel, accommodation and meals, taster tutorials, library and departmental visits, application support and guidance, and admissions test preparation support.

Students completing Year 12 of the programme who go on to make applications to Oxford will progress to the Year 13 Programme, which will include interview preparation workshops delivered in the North East, an academic support allowance for each offer-holder to support attainment and preparation for Oxford, and a two-night transition visit for each offer-holder.

Successful applicants from the first cohort of Aim for Oxford will start their studies at the University of Oxford in October 2021.

Find out more about outreach and access initiatives at the University of Oxford at: [www.ox.ac.uk/about/oxford-access/outreach](http://www.ox.ac.uk/about/oxford-access/outreach)

If you are based in the North East and can help us to promote the programme, or know people interested in applying, please contact: [outreach@st-annes.ox.ac.uk](mailto:outreach@st-annes.ox.ac.uk)



*Final Curtain: Song of the Earth 2007. Credit: Scillystuff at en.wikipedia*

**Darcey Bussell at St Anne's**

THOMAS ROBERTSON  
**The presence of one of Britain's leading ballerinas makes for a very special evening**

It was a great thrill when Dame Darcey Bussell came to college in Hilary term. The evening was part of St Anne's 'Be Well Do Well' series, which involves a speaker event every Monday of first

week and serves as preparation for the term ahead. There was immense excitement in college for the event and the large turnout was testament to the breadth of Dame Darcey's popularity.

Although primarily a ballerina, since her retirement she has moved into



broadcasting, most notably as a judge on *Strictly Come Dancing* (she assured us we could ask questions on this subject!). For a ballet enthusiast such as myself, it was a truly incredible experience to hear Dame Darcey speak about her career in person. She is undoubtedly one of the greatest ballerinas of our time, acclaimed for her unusual combination of athleticism and lyricism; she spent almost the entirety of her career as a Principal of the Royal Ballet, a position she held from 1989 to 2007.

Interviewed by the Principal, Dame Darcey led us through her career from ballet school to post-retirement, culminating in a short video of clips from her performances in a selection of ballets and other dances. I was particularly pleased to see an excerpt from Sir Frederick Ashton's *Sylvia*, possibly my favourite ballet, and Sir Kenneth MacMillan's *Song of the Earth*, her farewell performance. I found it especially interesting to hear about her transition to work post-retirement. Besides *Strictly*, Dame Darcey has presented numerous documentaries and Covent Garden's live cinema relays; late last year her new book *Evolved* was released to coincide with her fiftieth birthday.

Ballet is by nature an unpredictable vocation and the threat of injury always looms over a dancer. No doubt helped by developments in medicine and physiotherapy, dancers today have the possibility of much longer careers. Italian dancer Alessandra Ferri (*prima ballerina assoluta* of the Teatro alla Scala) came

out of retirement in her late-40s and is still dancing today aged 55 – but Ferri is an exceptional artist. Nonetheless, a demanding career such as dance also demands preparation for a future beyond dancing. It was wonderful to hear of Dame Darcey's passion for these parallel careers and to see that it can be an exciting and rewarding step to make a transition such as she has done.

Dame Darcey also spoke to us about the criticism she had received throughout her training and how this impelled her to work even harder and strengthened her ambition. She was promoted to Principal in 1989 at only 20-years-old and after just a year at the Royal Ballet, during which time MacMillan, one of ballet's great geniuses, chose her to create the lead role in his last full-length work *The Prince of Pagodas*. She referred to the negative critical reaction to her casting: she was too young and, it followed, too inexperienced. Once again, this criticism became an impelling force. I found this message particularly inspiring: not to be quashed by criticism, but to use it, however demoralising at the time, to feed ambition and determination. It was evident that it is this attitude that enabled Dame Darcey to become one of the greatest ballerinas of our generation. Of course, she proved those critics wrong: the first milestone in an exceptional career.

I was lucky enough to speak with Dame Darcey at the buffet supper after the event. I was pleased, though should not have been surprised, that we shared a belief in the

universal power and importance of dance. As she had said during the event, dance is innate: as intrinsic as clapping our hands to a tune or tapping our feet to a beat. I believe that dance is the most rudimentary form of human expression and the most beautiful.

Dame Darcey also supports numerous dance charities and is an ambassador for the importance of dance. She is the President of the Royal Academy of Dance and has created DDMIX (Diverse Dance Mix), a project that aims to get everyone dancing, emphasising the fun of movement and offering a huge variety of dance styles. We saw her beaming enthusiasm for dance participation and education.

She left followed by a stream of fans, all of them grateful for Dame Darcey's generosity in giving up her evening to speak to us. It was an honour to meet one of the most exceptional artists of her craft: someone who is truly inspiring.

**Thomas Robertson** (2017)

# Alumnae news

**Jenny Brown** (Cullen 1987), is currently Headmistress of St Alban's High School for Girls. From September 2019 she will become Head at The City of London School for Girls.

**Kathleen Daly**, BA, DPhil (1975) Registre Delphinal par Mathieu Thomassin (avec la collaboration de Gillette Labory), Paris, Société de l'Histoire de France, 2018, awarded the Deuxième Medaille du Concours des Antiquités de France by the Académie des Inscriptions et Belles-Lettres (Institut de France). The medal is awarded for a work of outstanding scholarship in French regional history.

**Ruth Deech** (*Fraenkel* 1962) has been appointed a non executive member of the Board of the Law Commission starting June 2019.

**Jenny Grove** (*Hughes* 1959) Over the past decade Jenny has had more than 100 limericks published in the *Daily Mail* and thought readers of *The Ship* might like to see her latest:

ONE GIANT LEAP FOR WOMANKIND  
CALLED OFF  
By Jenny Grove  
'The all-women spacewalk's revised,'  
Nasa's space mission quickly advised,  
For despite their reliance  
On cutting-edge science,  
Their spacesuits were not woman-sized.  
(*Daily Mail* Tuesday April 9 2019)

In March NASA cancelled its first ever all-female spacewalk outside the International Space Station after it emerged it did not have enough suits to fit women.

Social media addicts can see more on [www.facebook.com/jennygrovewriter](https://www.facebook.com/jennygrovewriter)

**Sayli Chitre** (2010) was awarded a Top 50 Female Future Leader award by the *Financial Times*. She works as an Associate (manager) at Oliver Wyman. The HERoes lists celebrate company leaders who support women in business. Individuals were identified as champions of women: all were nominated by peers and colleagues and the nominations then reviewed by a panel of judges.

**Jo Delahunty** (1982) received a Freedom of the City of London. Professor Delahunty was nominated for her contribution to the Law and efforts to advance diversity and equality. More than 100 women will receive the Freedom of the City of London to commemorate the centenary of the Representation of the People Act 1918. The Freedom is the highest honour the City of London can bestow and is one of the oldest surviving traditional ceremonies.

**Zinnie Harris** (*Shaw* 1990) is a playwright, theatre director and screenwriter, with a recent trilogy of plays at the Edinburgh International Festival in 2017, including *This Restless House*, a new adaptation of the Oresteia putting the women at the centre

of the story. Her current project is a version of John Webster's *The Duchess of Malfi*, for performance at the Royal Lyceum Theatre in May 2019, a new play for the Royal Court Theatre and a new television series for BBC1. She became the Professor of Playwriting and Screenwriting at St Andrews University in 2017, and is now a fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh.

**Anya Heilpern** (*Thompson* 1979) studied law at St Anne's and worked as a lawyer until 2005, but then took up art history and studied for two years at the Courtauld Institute in London. Anya was awarded a PhD in the History of Art from the University of York on 23 March 2018. The title of her thesis is: *See God Face to Face: Pray for the King: The late mediaeval painted glass of Winchester Cathedral* c1495-c1515.

**Nancy Hubbard** (*Burton-Prateley* 1985) has been appointed Dean of the College of Business at the University of Lynchburg, Virginia. Dr Hubbard came to Lynchburg from Goucher College in Towson, Maryland, where she was Director of the Center for Education, Business and Professional Studies.

**Harriet Johnson** (*Hall* 1988) was ordained priest in Rochester Cathedral on 29 September 2018 and continues to serve as Assistant Curate in the parish of St Edmund King and Martyr, West Kingsdown.

**Eva Kurz** (1983) was born in Bratislava, in the Czechoslovakia, and fled with her family to West Germany in 1968 during the Prague spring. In 1982 she came to England to read law at St Anne's College where she gained a scholarship to do a MA in EU law at the "Université Libre de Bruxelles". She then qualified as a solicitor with Clifford Chance and worked for ten years as a lawyer and investment banker in the City and internationally. Following the birth of her first son, Eva took a consultant role in restitution of Nazi-looted art. Her research findings were discussed at the "Remembering for the Future 2000" conference in Oxford in July 2000 and published by Palgrave. Following the birth of her second son, Eva embarked on a career change and gained an MA and an Advanced Diploma in Psychotherapy and Counselling Psychology at Regents College and is a member of the UK Council for Psychotherapy (UKCP). Since 2005 she has been working as a psychotherapist in the NHS, in charitable organizations and in private practice.

Eva is fluent in four languages and has an in depth understanding of the challenges in the workplace from her previous careers. She has been working as a psychotherapist and as a coach with professionals in the City as well as with students. Eva presented a workshop Maintaining Good Mental Health as part of the Be Well, Do Well initiative.

**Gladys Yang** (*Taylor* 1937) 19 January would have been the 100th birthday of

Gladys Yang, the first undergraduate to read Chinese at Oxford University. After graduation, she returned to China to teach and later translate some of the nation's finest authors into English before a period of solitary confinement during the cultural revolution. On 19 January 2019, flowers were laid for Gladys to celebrate her 100th birthday. The bouquet of flowers was laid by two cherry trees that were planted in the ground of Merton College on 12 April 2012 in honour and memory of her husband Yang Xianyi and Gladys. St Anne's Library has a number of her translations and a memoir of her life.



*Honouring Gladys Yang*

## Science saves lives

DIANE ACKERLEY

**A response to Joan Shenton's *Sacrificial Virgins* in last year's magazine puts another side of the HPV story that is backed by the most recent research**

'Smallpox is dead.' *World Health* 1980

'Vaccine deniers gaining traction on social media as part of fake news movement, NHS boss warns.' *BBC News* March 2019

'Measles outbreak: New York County bans unvaccinated children in public.' *Guardian* March 2019

'HPV vaccination – Reduction in high grade cervical disease.' *BMJ* April 2019

In 1979 smallpox was eliminated by vaccination and global cooperation. By vaccinating our 12-13-year-old children today against Human Papilloma Virus we could eliminate their risk of certain cancers in the future.

But we live in an era of distrust of scientific and medical authority and the spread of believable 'fake news' by social media. Measles is on the rise in the developed world because of public unease about the MMR vaccine. Herd protection has been eroded by low vaccination rates, putting at mortal risk the few who cannot have the vaccine for medical reasons.

By understanding how HPV affects our bodies, and how the vaccine works, we

can make considered decisions about vaccination for our children.

In *The Ship* 2017- 2018, Joan Shenton wrote of her Best of Festival award for her documentary film *Sacrificial Virgins*. I am sure the film deserved the award, but my medical mind, nurtured by my time at St Anne's, was perturbed by some of the statements made in the article about the role of Human Papilloma Virus (HPV) and the HPV vaccine. I started to look into the evidence for myself, and I cannot agree with Joan Shelton's suggestion that the vaccines should be withdrawn. Read on and decide for yourselves!

In 2008 Harald zur Hausen won the Nobel Prize for demonstrating, in the early-1980s, that HPV DNA was present in cervical cancer biopsies. In 2007 Australia introduced a national anti-HPV vaccination programme; by 2066 the rate of new cases of cervical cancer in Australia is expected to fall to less than 1/100,000 women from 19/100,000 in the early-1980s.

Papilloma viruses have a family tree going back hundreds of millions of years and are found in many species. HPV causes 5 per cent of all human cancers worldwide, including nearly 100 per cent of cervical cancer, 90 per cent of anal cancer, 50 per cent of penile cancer and, in the USA, 50 per cent of head and neck cancer. There are 170 HPV types, each of which has a

preferred type of skin cell: for example, hand warts are caused by HPV types 2, 7 and 22. There are 40 HPV types that cause ano-genital infections, and at least 13 of these are oncoviruses – viruses that have the potential to cause human cancer. The commonest high-risk HPV (HR-HPV) types for cervical cancer are 16 and 18.

HPV has a protein coat (capsid) enclosing a very small amount of DNA that contains the instructions for making more HPV, but no machinery for replication. To replicate, a virus needs to infect a host cell and take over that cell's chemical machinery. HPV has evolved to do this very efficiently: it is very infectious, rarely impairs the host and evades detection by the immune system.

Ano-genital types of HPV are passed on by skin-to-skin contact, entering the body through microabrasions. The HPV then, after a few hours, enters a host cell and starts its life cycle. The skin surface on the cervix, the neck of the womb, is particularly susceptible to infection.

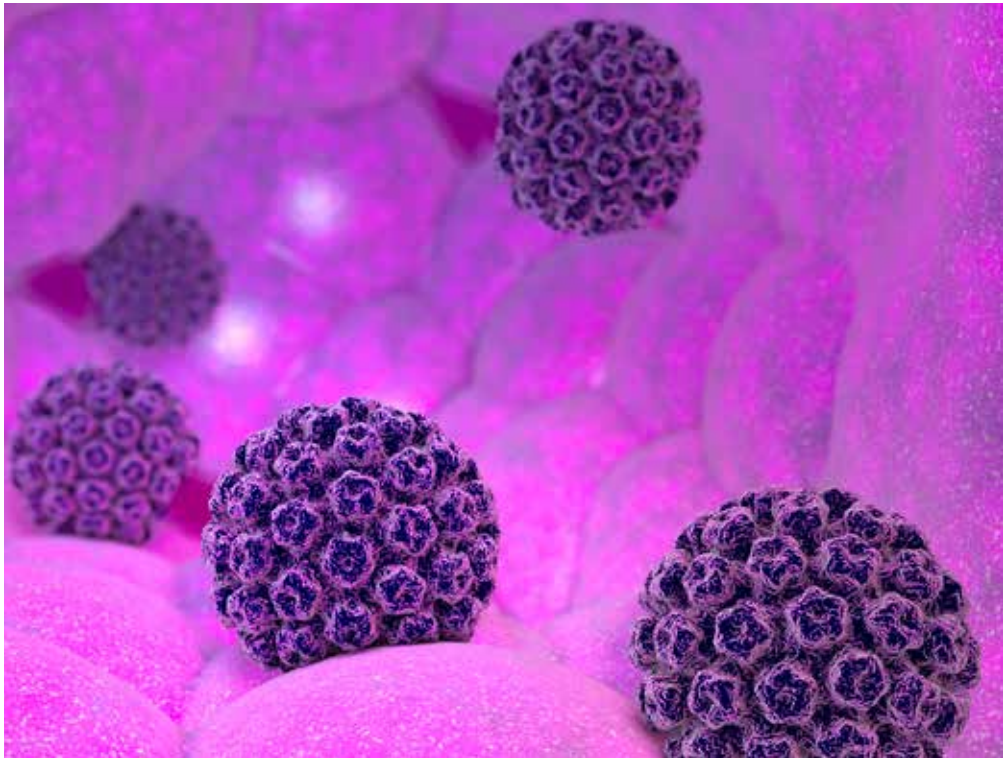
A UK study showed that in 2000, before immunisation started, 11.2 per cent of 18-20-year-old women who were sexually active were infected with HR-HPV 16 or 18, and 48 per cent of the group were infected with any type of genital HPV. Infection can occur on first sexual contact and there are no symptoms even when the infected person is infectious. Usually the immune



system will eliminate the HPV within a few months, though for HR-HPV 16 this can take up to two years.

However, in a small number of cases, often where there are other risk factors present, the virus persists for many years. HPV16 causes the cells to proliferate and damages the host cell's DNA. Five to ten years after first infection, changes can be seen by microscope; these are called dysplasia/pre-cancer, which is what the cervical smear test detects. The HPV can still be naturally or surgically eliminated at this stage; however, if the virus persists and viral DNA becomes integrated into the host cell DNA, cancer is likely to develop about 15 years or more after initial infection. In the UK, the commonest age to develop cervical cancer is 30-34 years, when 18.6/100,000 women are diagnosed, often by cervical screening; the commonest age to die is 80-84 years (9.6/100,000). This is because the virus can also enter a latent phase, reactivating as the immune system weakens with age.

The problem is a highly infectious virus, very well adapted to the human host, giving no symptoms, often contracted in the first year of sexual activity (which is often under 16) and therefore causing cancer



Human Papilloma Virus

in 30-year-olds. The solution might be a vaccine made of the capsid coat with the viral DNA removed so there could be no risk of infection. The vaccine would induce an antibody response so that the virus would be inactivated before it could enter a cell and start to replicate.

HPV vaccines were developed and trialled from the 1990s; the first vaccine was approved for use in 2006. Vaccination

programmes target those who are unlikely to be already infected with HPV.

Scotland vaccinated 92 per cent of 12-13-year-old girls in 2008. A study looking at women born from 1988 to 1995, found that 30 per cent of the unvaccinated 1988 cohort carried HPV 16/18 at 20-21-years-old. In the vaccinated 1995 cohort only 4.5 per cent carried HPV 16/18 at the same age, indicating that the vaccine worked very well to protect these women from infection.

Unvaccinated 1995 women also had a lower rate of infection: with 92 per cent of the group immunised, HPV couldn't be passed so easily from person to person. This is herd protection. Immunisation works to protect the individual by stimulating specific immune responses to the infection, and also by preventing the infectious agent passing around the community by reducing the number of infectious hosts.

If infection is being reduced, is cervical dysplasia/pre-cancer, the consequence of HR-HPV infection, also being reduced? Cochrane (a respected international collaboration) published a systematic review in 2018 of 10 good quality studies, looking at cervical changes in the 3-8.5 years after vaccination. In women who had no HPV infection prior to vaccination, unvaccinated women had pre-cancer rates of 164/10,000, and vaccinated women 2/10,000. The vaccine is reducing pre-cancer very effectively. This means that these women were much less likely to have an abnormal smear test that needed repeating or to need treatment to the cervix.

National vaccination programmes only started in the late-2000s. These women, unvaccinated, would be expected to develop their cancers from about 2020 onwards. It is too soon to have evidence that HPV vaccination prevents cervical cancer.

There is an important caveat. Cervical cancer will continue to occur in

unvaccinated women, both those too old to have been offered vaccination, also younger women who do not accept vaccination and those infected as a result of childhood sexual abuse. Screening programmes that pick up pre-cancer and allow effective treatment will need to continue being offered and accepted.

Having established the benefits of HPV vaccine, what are the risks? By June 2017, 270 million doses of HPV vaccine had been distributed.

The University of Adelaide published a systematic review of HPV vaccine's adverse effects in 2017. Anaphylaxis occurs 1.7 times/million doses. Ignoring the usual sore arms and fainting teenagers, after millions of doses and ten years, there is no evidence that bivalent or quadrivalent HPV vaccine causes chronic or severe disease. People will get ill soon after an immunisation is given but the question is always whether this is a coincidence. By using the data of the original trials, but also by looking at huge national databases, analysts can look at the rates of events in those who have been immunised and those who have not. It can now be shown that even rare diseases like Guillain- Barre syndrome are not occurring at a rate of more than 1/ million doses. Individuals falling ill after immunisation often look for an external cause – that is human nature.

Surveillance of 540,805 pregnancies where vaccination was given has shown no ill effects.

Some national programmes are now introducing the non-valent HPV vaccine that stimulates an immune response against nine different viruses or other microorganisms, and immunising male and female, despite the high cost of the vaccine. The benefits include better herd protection and reduced rates of pre-cancer and cancer for males and females.

In conclusion: there is a large amount of good quality evidence that HPV causes cervical cancer and that HPV vaccination reduces pre-cancer without causing significant harm. I hope that my young grandchildren mature in a world where HPV-related cancer has become a rarity thanks to scientific research and development, global public health initiatives and a better understanding by the public of HPV and the benefits of HPV vaccination.

**Diane Ackerley MA MBBS MRCGP (1975)**



# Silly Monkeys

**How do you teach your children about money? 'Start them young' says the author of a new game designed to do just that**

In 2016, he wrote a book to teach children as young as four how to deal with money. *Save Your Acorns* (The Ship 2016-2017), which he wrote, says its author Robert Gardner, purely because he was unable to find any books for his daughters on the topic, now has a companion in the field. Gardner, a passionate financial education campaigner and father of two, has invented a brand new card game which builds on the ideas encapsulated in his book: 'Silly Monkeys' aims to teach four- to seven-year-olds critical concepts about money that he believes will give them the best chance at being financially secure in the future.

Gardner was inspired to develop the game after searching for a children's activity that would teach his two daughters key financial concepts in a fun way. Unable to find anything on the market that specifically broke down and taught the foundations of good money habits, such as budgeting and saving, he decided to develop his own game.

'Silly Monkeys' brings back familiar characters from *Save Your Acorns*. The aim of the game is to help your squirrel store more acorns than your opponents in a sustainable way and avoid the Silly Monkey



*Robert Gardner and daughter at play*

that encourages players to eat all their acorns at once! The acorns represent real money; the moral of the game is that if you work hard and save your acorns, you can make sure that when you need resources – ie: money – you will always have a healthy supply. Gardner launched the game just in time for Christmas last year.

'Children learn their money-saving habits by the age of seven so it's imperative for us as parents to teach our kids the important lessons – how and why to budget and save – as early as possible,' says Rob. 'In today's world of instant gratification children naturally want things right away without thinking about what this means in the long term. We need to instigate those crucial conversations early on, and so this immersive game will open up a dialogue between parent and child, and gives kids

the opportunity to get to grips with the basics of finance – whilst having fun of course!'

There have been some criticisms of the whole concept of introducing children to the financial world so young. However, research appears to show we learn our money saving habits early: by the end of primary school children have formed their habits and it's all too late.

**Robert Gardner** (1997) *is a co-founder of the investment consultancy Redington and of RedSTART, a financial education initiative that aims to improve the financial literacy of young people and give them the tools they need to take control of their financial future.*

**You can buy 'Silly Monkeys' at [saveyouracorns.com](http://saveyouracorns.com) RRP £5.00. Thirty per cent of each sale is donated to RedSTART**

# Unfinished sentences

SARAH TURVEY

**'It's the most grown up discussion I have in prison.' Participants testify to the redeeming value of reading groups in prisons**

Why do we read? For information and instruction of course but also for distraction and escape, comfort and consolation, and the desire to imagine and inhabit other

worlds and other lives. Reading groups add another dimension: a kind of critical sociability, a space in which to share and test out our judgements and feelings. For prisoners all these benefits can be especially valuable in the effort to go straight and re-join society.

I taught English Literature for many years at the University of Roehampton. The idea for Prison Reading Groups (PRG) came from research with my colleague Professor Jenny Hartley into the resurgence of reading groups towards the end of the twentieth century. As well as writing about them, we wanted to make use of what we learned and decided to see if such groups could work in prisons. We started in 1999 with a skeleton website and two enthusiastic librarians at HMPs Coldingley and Bullingdon. Twenty years later we fund and support over 50 groups in more than 40 prisons nationwide. In 2018 we supplied over 3,600 books.

The groups are flexible to meet the needs of different target readerships: experienced readers or emergent ones; young offenders or over-50s; those with addiction or mental health problems. Groups may meet weekly or monthly or something in between and regular attendance varies from six or seven members to more than a dozen.

We work closely with library staff and where possible groups are co-run with an





outside volunteer for whom PRG provides mentoring and support.

*'We normally argue a bit, laugh and try to listen to each other. It's undoubtedly the best part of my [prison librarian] job and I come away from the group thinking Wow! I get paid to do this!'*

*'Most rewarding for me as a volunteer is watching hesitant prisoners develop the confidence to talk with passion and understanding about books that have provoked strong reactions'*

Research confirms that rehabilitation – desistance – is a process, so our groups are open-ended rather than fixed-term projects. They promote skills over time and prisoners remain members for as long as they want.

The core principles of PRG are informality

and choice. For many prisoners, school was the scene of failure and alienation so we stress that there are no tests, no certificates and no right or wrong answers.

*'For one hour a month I feel that my opinion is valid, that I am listened to and that others care what I say. In the reading group everyone is given a voice, all have an equal say.'*

Becoming a reader is about choice so wherever possible groups choose the books they read and discuss. Choices are ambitious and eclectic as the list of one group's recent reads shows:

**Julian Barnes**, *The Noise of Time*  
**Anthony Horowitz**, *The Word is Murder*  
**Charles Dickens**, *A Christmas Carol*  
**Yeonmi Park**, *In Order to Live*  
**Lindsey Fitzharris**, *The Butchering Art*  
**Colm Toibin**, *Brooklyn*

*'This reading group is a wonderful thing because I would never have read such a book on the outside and it's changed my point of view entirely.'*

Funding from generous supporters means PRG can supply new books and members can keep their copies or pass them on to others. For prisoners, as for all of us, books provide important cultural capital and they are often displayed proudly in-cell. After release one ex-member sent us a photo of all the reading group books he had collected while inside, now given pride of place in his lodgings.

Reading builds empathy, the ability to put yourself in the shoes of someone else, to experience the world in new and unexpected ways. It is also seen as an important element of rehabilitation and the reading group is a space where empathy



Pride of place



can be explored and enjoyed. Feedback from a group's discussion of Laird Hunt's novel *Neverhome* shows this in action:

*A cracking session, full of energy and enthusiasm. One chap declared, 'I was hooked from that opening sentence'. Another said 'I loved that fierce independent girl, she was like Mattie Ross in True Grit (a book we had read in the group many months before). 'I felt swept up in her life and I loved the language like when she writes "I miss you fierce".'*

*The letters in the novel and a poem we read towards the end of the session led us to letters in prison and the pleasure for some in writing and reading them. 'I never really wrote letters 'til I was inside and I like the way writing them makes you think about the other person and what you really want to say. Very different from texts and twitter.' Another man talked about how the handwriting in a letter seems to create a physical connection and that sometimes the way the writing moves can let you trace the feelings behind it.*

Books connect us: with family and other people, with the wider culture outside

and with ourselves. For prisoners, the group becomes a place of mutual respect where members learn not only the skills of speaking and listening but how to encourage and support each other.

*'P found the beginning of the book hard going but M on the wing encouraged him to stick with it and soon he found he couldn't put it down'*

Many prisoners pass on their books to family members, which creates a bond and a way to break the ice during often tricky phone calls and visits.

*'My daughter shadow reads our group books and this connection with my family has helped keep us strong and dedicated to one another.'* [A prisoner who had been inside for 16 years.]

Membership builds confidence and ambition and can be a stepping-stone to further learning.

Above all perhaps, the reading group is a place where prisoners can recognise themselves and start to construct a new identity – as readers with ideas and

responses worth sharing with others.

*'There's a lot of pressure on men inside to come across as one of the lads. Book club is a place where I can be myself'*

**Sarah Turvey** (1973) is Director of Prison Reading Groups (PRG)

[www.prison-reading-groups.org.uk](http://www.prison-reading-groups.org.uk)  
[info@prg.org.uk](mailto:info@prg.org.uk)

PRG is part of Give a Book

[www.giveabook.org.uk](http://www.giveabook.org.uk)



*Sam reading about the Wild West. CREDIT FOR DRAWING: Matthew Meadows, an artist who has worked in prisons for some years, teaching and supporting prisoner artists. There are other great images on his website [www.matthewmeadows.net](http://www.matthewmeadows.net)*

# A lunatick enterprise?

ANN REVILL

**It took time, effort and hard work but she made the dream come true**

Time on my hands. I had been made redundant from teaching history in a Bristol Comprehensive. A little teaching in an independent school was on offer but – for the rest – housekeeping had never been my favourite occupation. On the other hand, I had always loved story telling. Perhaps there was a book in me? We're told everyone has at least one. And so I began to gather material for a historical novel.

My chosen story was of the Elizabethan astrologer, Doctor John Dee. Research led me to investigate Hermetic philosophy

and alchemy, both in the Bodleian and Bristol University Library. Research also involved having my own horoscope cast; inaccurately, I was told, because I could not identify the precise hour at which my mother gave birth to me. This enabled me to ignore its conclusions, while I accumulated enough material for a novel: Dee's life told through the eyes of his long-suffering wife. There then passed many months attempting to interest agents in what I felt was a fascinating tale. The interest was, however, confined to the members of the Bristol Writers' Group I attended. Taking professional advice, I was advised to leave Doctor Dee for a while

and write something else. A fresh start was indicated.

On my husband's retirement in 1999, we moved to Wotton-under-Edge and I found another Writers' Group almost immediately. Over the years the membership

has ebbed and flowed, ranging in age from twenties to eighties, but there was always encouragement to keep writing – and to start another novel. For me the subject would be a case of what we would now call 'domestic abuse'.

I had come across the case of Frances Coke in Antonia Fraser's *The Weaker Vessel: Woman's Lot in Seventeenth-Century England*. The 14-year-old daughter of the renowned Lord Chief Justice, Sir Edward Coke, had been tied to the bedposts and whipped until she agreed to marry the older brother of the Duke of Buckingham, favourite of James I. This suitor, Sir John Villiers, had recurring mental health problems, sometimes described as 'melancholy', 'in his dull fit', or violently smashing glass and becoming 'all bloodied'.

Another book, *The Lady of Bleeding Heart Yard: Lady Elizabeth Hatton 1578-1646* by Laura Norsworthy, a biography of Frances' mother published in 1935, included many documents and contemporary details, which enabled me to start my new book. And what a life Frances had led – a vivacious beauty at the court of James I, but persecuted by her husband's family over the refusal of her mother to release her dowry, taking a lover and giving birth to his child, facing two trials for adultery, refusing to do the penance determined as her punishment, twice escaping custody

dressed as a boy and finding protection from Cardinal Richelieu in France!

Just as entrancing was Frances' mother, Lady Eliza Hatton, herself a favourite at court and a close friend of King James' wife and Queen Consort, Anne of Denmark, but continually at war with her husband, refusing to use his name, complaining that he removed her goods, including her coach and even her clothes, while he accused her of changing the gold and silver plate in his house for brass. Their lives were spent largely apart, coming together mainly in lawsuits. She opposed the marriage of their daughter so vehemently that she ran away with her. When he found them, Sir Edward Coke broke down the doors and engaged in a physical tug of war, with Frances torn between them.

Friends who heard the story related in the Writers' Group were enthusiastic, but as friends are notoriously supportive of even mediocre writing, I sent my manuscript to Tim Wilson, who writes historical novels under the name of Jude Morgan. He commented on the 'great pace and succinct storytelling', but made some suggestions for improvement, which I then worked on. I was also encouraged by winning £200 in a competition with a stand-alone chapter dealing with the lynching of the necromancer Frances and her lover had consulted. Then began the next round of submission to agents. There was no joy from those I contacted by email, but I was encouraged by a couple whom I met at the Conference of the Historical Novel

Society in Oxford in 2016. On their advice I submitted some chapters, only to hear no more from them. This, I am led to believe, is not altogether unusual.

So the novel rested, with the first version on the computer, available to family and friends who were interested enough to read it on the screen, until 2018, when the secretary of the Writers' Group, suggested that as he had been able to get the group's anthology – which won in its category in a competition held by the National Association of Writers' Groups – printed, he could do the same for my novel. I changed the working title to *The Lunatick's Wife*, which I hoped was intriguing. Alan suggested a local artist, Claire Failes, to work on the cover and we chose an illustration of Frances Coke dressed as a page, leading her small son away from London to safety.

I, now in my eighties, was delighted and so grateful for the friendship, which enabled me to hold in my hand a book of my own. I have gone into a second small print run and am able to sell the novel at £10 + £3 postage for any others who are interested in reading the story of Frances Coke.

As I said, friends and family are notorious for commenting favourably on any writing by members of their coterie. However, I did receive the following comment from someone unknown to me: 'Once I had started *The Lunatick's Wife* I didn't want to stop reading – and stayed up very late one evening. I love the way she has taken people not generally well known and used

the historical events to make a really good story. A page turner.'

**Ann Revill** (Radford 1955)  
Copies of *The Lunatick's Wife* are available from Ann at [pandarevill55@outlook.com](mailto:pandarevill55@outlook.com) or 55 High Street, Wickwar, Wotton-under-Edge, Glos. GL12 8NP



Ann Revill



*The Lunatick's Wife: cover illustration by Claire Failes*



## Publications

St Anne's College is proud to have so many alumnae who have gone on to be successful authors. We have an alumnae section of books in the Library and in addition to *The Ship*, we list the books on our website <http://www.st-annes.ox.ac.uk/alumnae/our-alumna/alumnae-authors>. Please get in touch with [development@st-annes.ox.ac.uk](mailto:development@st-annes.ox.ac.uk) if you'd like to be included in any of these places.

**Huw David** (1999) has published *Trade, Politics, and Revolution: South Carolina and Britain's Atlantic Commerce, 1730-1790* (University of South Carolina Press, 2018). It has just been awarded the George C Rogers Jr Prize by the South Carolina Historical Society for the best book published in 2018 on the history of South Carolina.



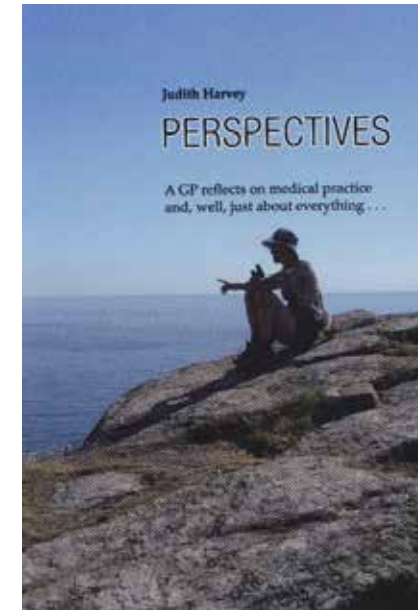
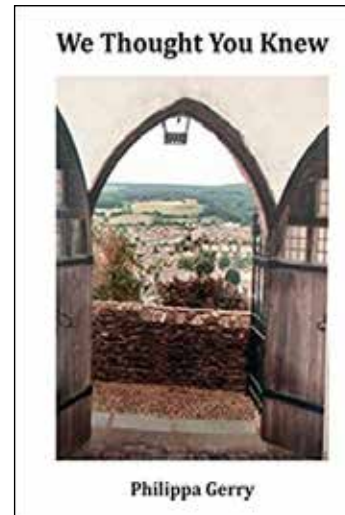
Huw David (right)

**Philippa Gerry** (1950) says her book *We Thought You Knew* published in April 2018:

- Is about the importance of words: how a few words, not said when they could be, or hastily said, shape lives.
- About the importance of a loved mother: how a hunger for love occurs when she is suddenly not there; how to keep on living.
- About the importance of kindness: beauties of life on a farm; the web of kindness in extended family, school, work; how, in spite of pain, we seek joy.
- About the importance of patience: failure to reconnect with returned parents; wrong choices.
- About a slow recovery: being apprehended by the long arm of God; repenting, forgiving, learning about love.

Me? I'm 87 and quite happy thank you. Though, with present wisdom, I would like to re-write the second half. The fiction would be more exciting. To forgive sooner, take the offered career, marry the man who offered. Watch this space!

**Judith Harvey** (1965) graduated in Zoology in 1968 and went on to a DPhil in the Department of Zoology. After living in Papua New Guinea, Liverpool and London she returned to St Anne's, thanks to Marianne Fillenz, to qualify as a doctor in 1985. As a junior doctor in obstetrics she was given study leave to write *Cervical*

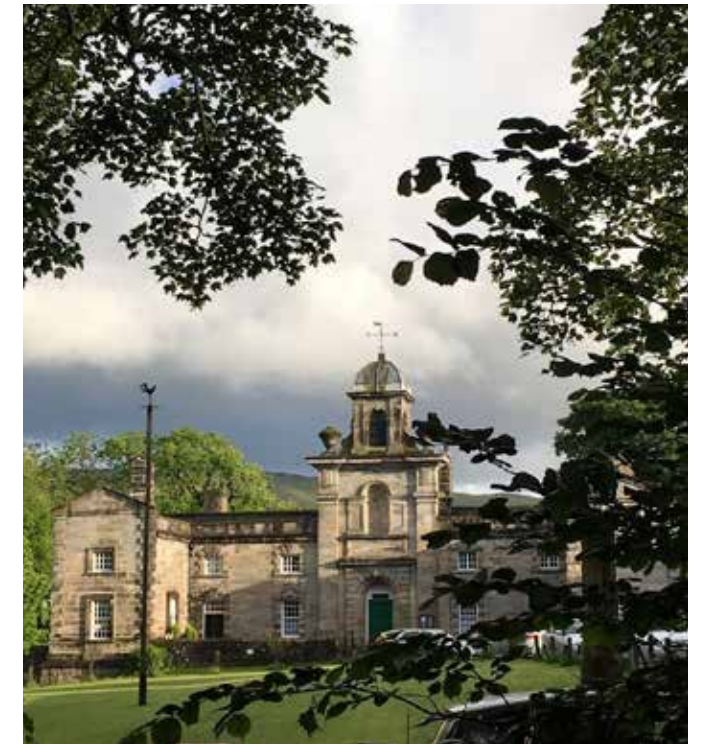


*Cancer and How to Stop Worrying About it*. During her years as a GP she was involved in medical politics and developing patient-friendly practices, and contributed to books and journals about aspects of general practice. She established a website which for ten years enabled 200 medical students from 20 countries to pursue their elective periods in Cuba, a life-changing experience for some. She has continued to write

and *Perspectives*, published earlier this year, is a collection of essays written over ten years for the newsletter of the *National Association of Sessional GPs* and other journals. Seventy-four short articles explore ideas about doctors, patients, the senses, culture, medical practice, careers, ethics and politics, and the future. Though written for an audience of GPs, they should be of interest to anyone, professional or patient – and we are all sometimes patients.

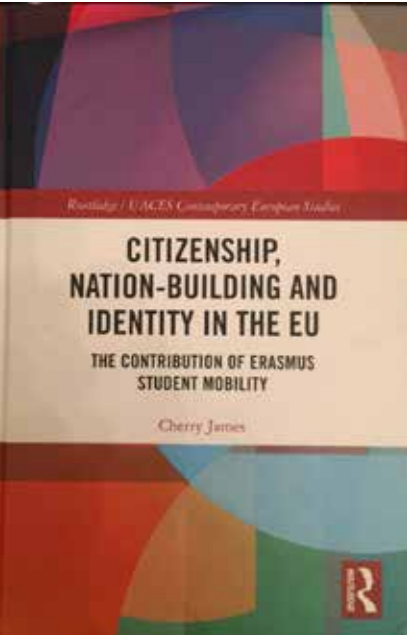
**Jane Houlton** (Modern and Mediaeval Languages 1972) is a retired business and economic development consultant. She collaborated with her late husband, architect Michael Devenish, on a research report into the Fountaine Hospital Almshouse, Linton-in-Craven, *The Fountaine Hospital Almshouse: An Architectural History* (unpublished, for the Hospital Trustees, 2018) available in the British Library, RIBA Library and St Anne's Library.

Jane's book *An Almshouse for Linton: Richard Fountaine's Legacy* ([www.clhawley.co.uk/richard-fountaines-legacy](http://www.clhawley.co.uk/richard-fountaines-legacy)) draws on



this research and tells of the origins of this enigmatic, remarkable building. Sited in a modest Yorkshire Dales village, it is a unique example of a Baroque miniature almshouse in Britain. The book explores the life of its benefactor Richard Fountaine, from a humble background in Linton, who made his fortune as a haberdasher in Restoration London. It analyses the architectural detail of the building and considers its likely architect - from amongst the leading exponents of English Baroque.

**Cherry James** (*Lucas*, 1977) read Literae Humaniores at St Anne's before qualifying and working as a solicitor and then, when her two children were small, studying for an LLM at University College London. She has subsequently taught law, first for the Open University and since 2006 at London South Bank University where

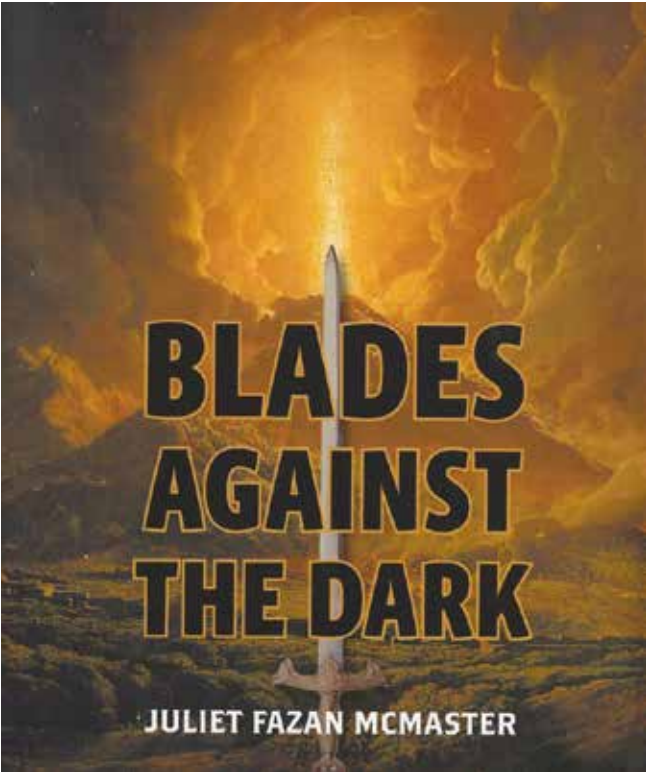


she teaches English Legal System and EU law and looks after Erasmus students in the Law Division. She was awarded a PhD by Birkbeck, University of London in 2017 and her book *Citizenship, Nation-building and Identity in the EU: The Contribution of Erasmus Student Mobility*, which is based on her PhD thesis was published in January 2019. In her spare time she enjoys cooking, running and music.

**Juliet Fazan McMaster** (Fazan 1956) has recently published

an adventure novel for young adults, *Blades Against the Dark*, which draws on her childhood in Kenya and her experience as a competitive fencer (Friesen Press, 2017). Best known as an Austen scholar and founder of the Juvenilia Press, Juliet's previous book was *Jane Austen, Young Author* (Routledge, 2015). She will be giving a plenary address at the Jane Austen Society of North America next year in Cleveland, Ohio.

**Janina Ramirez** (Maleczek 1998) is a cultural historian, broadcaster and author based at the University of Oxford with a passion for communicating ideas about the past. Her research began with a degree in English literature at Oxford, followed by an MA and PhD at the Centre for Medieval Studies in York on the art, literature and culture of Anglo-Saxon England. Her interests have constantly branched outwards in all directions as she has taught more broadly on everything from classical architecture to the work of Tracey Emin. Broadcasting has allowed Janina to see narrative threads



stretching across time and disciplines, and to find shared human concerns, themes, problems and innovations throughout time.

Book One, *Riddle of the Runes: A Viking Mystery*, is set in the fictional Viking village of 'Kilsgard' and follows Alva, a fearless young detective and shield maiden as she unravels a series of thrilling mysteries with her Uncle Magnus. It is aimed at readers aged nine and above.

**Sian Reynolds** (1958), Elizabeth Ewan, Rose Pipes, Jane Rendall have edited *The New Biographical Dictionary of Scottish Women* (Edinburgh University Press, 2018).

## In memoriam

**Jane Alexander** (Bennett 1966) 24 October 2018

**Jo Barker** (1994) 6 December 2018

**Joanna Bazley** (Hainton 1965) 8 October 2018

**Linda Beaulieu** (Nadin 1967) 27 December 2018

**Wendy Beckett** (1950) 1 December 2018

**Dorothy Bell** (1951) 16 March 2019

**Rosemary Bischoff** 5 November 2018

**Bridget Bridgwater** (Burgess 1950) 11 October 2018

**Pamela Broadhurst** (Williamson 1950) 31 July 2018

**Peggy Clarke** (Wood 1956) 18 September 2018

**Janet Clarke** (Thompson 1954) 22 February 2019

**Ann Finucane** (De Valon 1948) 7 August 2018

**Joy Flint** (Parker 1942) 29 November 2018

**Hilda Gaskell** (Cowley 1938) 30 June 2018

**Dilys Elizabeth Glynne** (1948) 3 April 2019

**Una Goble** (Lewis 1952) 27 December 2018

**Barbara Graham** (Wilson 1953) 7 August 2018

**Maureen Gunn** (Hanna 1953) 8 October 2018

**Vada Hart** (Readman 1960) 3 September 2018

**Jane Havell** (1972) 29 September 2018

**Briony Hazelton** (Bullocke 1951) 22 February 2019

**Rebecca Henderson** (2013) 27 February 2019

**Frances Ironton** (Montgomery 1972) 12 February 2019

**Pauline Jackson** (Booth 1964) 29 December 2018

**Ann Karkalas** (Draycon 1954) 18 May 2018

**Claire L'Enfant** (Cavanagh 1969) 22 August 2018

**Mary Marquardt** (Lindsay-Rea 1948) 21 March 2019

**Mignon Marston** (1944) 13 August 2018

**Wendy Mellors** (Williamson 1950) 11 January 2019

**Mary Miles** (Sparkes 1943) 9 July 2018

**Jessica Minchinton** (1943) 21 November 2018

**Wendy Newell** (1956) 7 August 2018

**Evangeline Ntiro** (Nyendwoha 1951) 22 October 2018

**Muriel Odunton** (1972) 1 November 2018

**Ruth Rigbi** (Landman 1941) 14 June 2018

**Alice Smith** (1927) 12 September 2018

**Christian Smith** (Carnegy 1948) 27 October 2018

**Christine Speirs** (Fox 1947) 2 September 2018

**Kathleen Stewart** (Holloway 1950) 4 August 2018

**Gillian Watson** (1980) 28 December 2017

**Ruth Whiting** (1958) April 2018

**Justin Willson** (1979) 30 November 2018

Please note that some dates are approximate as no exact date was provided when the College was notified.



## Obituaries

### IN MEMORIAM

JOHANNA (JO) BARKER 1995  
29 JULY 1976 – 6 DECEMBER 2018



Jo graduated from St Anne's in 1998 and subsequently taught in Germany, Switzerland and Italy, travelling

extensively in Europe and North America. Her last European post was as Vice-Principal of Rome International, where she was successful in obtaining International Bacclaureate status for that College. She returned to England where she taught for five years at Hockerill Anglo-European College and was their Oxbridge Co-ordinator before her terminal illness forced her early retirement back to Cornwall in 2017.

She had a passion for enabling students from state schools to obtain places at Oxbridge, continuing to mentor in her last months some local students, resulting in them obtaining offers from Oxford. Despite this, she understood the financial pressures and injustices for some students attending Oxford. She was one of the first students to fund herself by working not only during vacations but also in term time. Throughout her second year, she was employed up to 20 hours a week in a Cowley Road

'bookies', bringing together 'town and gown' in a most unique way (but undoubtedly a challenge to her studies).

The testimony of many of her former students as to the long-lasting effect she had on their lives was evidenced by a Day of Celebration of Life, which they organised, and by the numerous moving comments on social media. They were all confirmation that she was an inspirational teacher who enriched the lives of many.

Even in the last week of her life, speaking from the audience of *BBC Question Time*, she argued with a passion for young people who had not been allowed to vote in the Referendum and therefore had had no say in their future.

Jo lived life to the full, despite her last years of ill health, continuing to relish travelling and even wild swimming in Ullswater and off the Cornish coast in her last few weeks.

She was buried on the wildest of days last December in the most beautiful woodland burial site, chosen by herself, in her beloved Cornwall.

A small legacy in Jo's name has recently been given by her family and friends to the student bursary fund towards enabling students to have a travel study grant to further their studies, as Jo would have wished.

**Barbara and Jonathan Barker**

### IN MEMORIAM

MURIEL (ADOLEY)  
ODUNTUN PROSER (1972)  
14 FEBRUARY 1953 – 16 JULY 2018

Our friend Muriel (Adoley) Oduntun died of cancer in July 2018. Fellow students from the early-1970s will remember her incredible style, ironic sense of humour and outstanding performances in a string of OUDS productions.



Muriel first travelled to the UK from her native Ghana in 1958 when her father, Joseph Oduntun, became the first black African to hold an appointment at Buckingham Palace, as assistant press secretary for the Queen's 1961 visit to Ghana. She returned at the age of eight, when her parents decided that their daughter should be educated in Britain. After attending primary school in West London, she won a scholarship to St Paul's Girls' School and arrived at St Anne's in 1972. She came up to study PPE, in accordance with her parents' wishes, but shortly after changed to English, which is where her true interests and talents lay. Friends will have their own vivid memories

of this time – an outstanding one is of Muriel learning to ride a bike behind Hartland House wearing bright yellow knee-high platform boots and green velvet trousers.

She soon proved to be a gifted actor and was acclaimed for her portrayal of Olivia in the 1973 Worcester College open-air production of *Twelfth Night*, directed by Patrick Garland. No one who was in the audience will forget the thrilling sound of her voice floating across Worcester lake. After graduation she worked as a professional actor, taking a leading role in the TV show *Mixed Blessings* (1978-80), which was launched as a 'ground-breaking' sitcom about an interracial marriage. Carmen Munroe, the pioneering black actor who played her mother, became a guide and friend.

While Adoley's early success was impressive at a time when opportunities for black actors were scarce, she became frustrated by the series' failure to live up to its promise of radical change in the portrayal of race relations. In 1980 she decided to leave London for Los Angeles and reverted to her African name, Adoley. There she built a distinguished career as a TV production executive and also directed a film. Then, following serious health problems, her faith and an interest in alternative therapies took her along another path and she began to explore the world of wellbeing through alternative therapies. Adoley's first marriage, to screenwriter Johnny Dawkins, ended in divorce although they remained friends.

In 1997, she met and married the author Jim Proser. They moved from Los Angeles to Sarasota, Florida in 2014, where she built a successful business as host of The Wellness Revolution, an on-line interview programme.

Adoley was proud of her Ghanaian heritage and loved its culture. She was a very private person but a wonderful and supportive friend, full of energy, funny and loyal. A scholarship fund has been set up in her name to help the neediest children in Ghana receive an education.

Jim survives her, as do two brothers, Allotey and Olu, and a sister, Elizabeth.

**Celia Petty** (1972)  
and **Mary Harron** (1972)

IN MEMORIAM  
JOANNA BAZLEY (HAINTON 1965)  
30 MARCH 1947 – 5 OCTOBER 2018



Joanna Bazley was a staunch supporter of St Anne's College and will be sorely missed by her family, friends and the wider community. She was an active peace campaigner and environmentalist, who loved music, reading, walking, gardening; but above all, she loved her family. Jo read Zoology at Oxford, and after working

as a lab research assistant at Kings College London she became an editor and (German) translator for International Retrieval Ltd. She met her husband, Desmond Bazley through their shared membership of the London Philharmonic Choir, and they had four children: Harriet, Nicholas, Christopher, and Martin. Fellow students at Oxford will remember her vivacious intellect, energy, and generous spirit. One special memory I have is her giving me a spare ticket for Richard Strauss's *Elektra* at Covent Garden in 1966, which sparked my lifelong love of opera. As a violinist, Jo played in the U3A orchestra and Wimbledon Community Orchestra, both of which she helped to found and run. She and Desmond established a charity at Dundonald Primary School, Wimbledon in order to continue the orchestra they set up there together. She was a volunteer recorder teacher, too - generally, a firm believer that everyone had musical talent.

'Once a scientist, always a scientist' Jo said, claiming that all the 'causes' she took up in later life were influenced by her background as an Oxford-trained zoologist. She was keenly interested in the scientific basis of peace work and environmental campaigns and in sharing her extensive knowledge with a wider public. Joanna served as a school governor in three schools in Wimbledon, where she lived for more than 40 years. Committed to maximising community involvement in schools, she became a respected and trusted advisor, taking on influential

public roles as chair of governing boards and convener of subcommittees. Her exceptional work as a school governor was acknowledged when she was chosen as Merton's 'Governor of the Year'. As a peace campaigner, Joanna was active in CND from the 1980s, working closely with national leaders, and from 2000 to 2018 she led the Wimbledon peace vigil. She edited (and largely wrote) the Wimbledon peace magazine, for which she extensively researched global initiatives, especially in relation to nuclear disarmament; and she attended many conferences as well as innumerable demonstrations.

Jo was a local tree warden in Wimbledon and started a 'guerilla garden' to deter litter accumulation in her street. She supported local efforts to keep motorised traffic under control and encourage children to walk to school. As a member of the John Innes Society, she was an active volunteer gardener and a regular contributor to the Society's newsletter. Jo's own garden remains a living embodiment of her belief in 'natural' gardening, without harmful pesticides and with due respect for wildlife, propagating plants from seeds or cuttings. The annual CND 'Fete of the Earth' flourished under her leadership, raising thousands of pounds for peace campaigning.

**Christine Lucia** (1965)

**IN MEMORIAM**  
**SISTER WENDY BECKETT (1950)**  
**25 FEBRUARY 1930 – 26 DECEMBER 2018**

Sister Wendy Beckett, who died on 26 December aged 88, had been a Religious, leading a solitary life for two decades before she accepted an invitation to appear in a BBC documentary about the National Gallery.



Rapidly establishing herself as an unconventional and engaging commentator, fizzing with enthusiasm, she became a household name in the 1990s in spite of the life of seclusion, which she maintained between television recording sessions.

To those who regarded her life as a hermit and a TV celebrity as self-contradictory, the response lay in her sense of obedience. 'Making television isn't the kind of prayer I would have chosen, but it's what God chose for me,' she told her interviewer for the radio programme *Desert Island Discs*.

Born in South Africa in 1930, she wanted to be a nun as a child and joined the Sisters of Notre Dame aged 16. Her great delight was reading and, after studying at St Anne's College, she graduated with a Congratulatory First in English Literature from Oxford — JRR Tolkien led the applause — before spending two decades

working as a teacher — something that she regarded as a 'martyrdom'.

Afflicted by stress-induced epileptic fits, she returned to England and became a consecrated virgin, moving into a caravan in the grounds of the Carmelite convent at Quidenham, in Norfolk, and working on Latin translation. She lived here as a hermit, rising at midnight to pray and giving seven hours each day to her devotions.

The austerity and simplicity of this lifestyle was reflected when she was later briefly diverted into food writing for *The Daily Telegraph* in 1994: 'Make yourself a cup of tea and cut a nice slice of brown bread,' she instructed. 'Sprinkle some salt on the dish, and, if you want to be really fancy, some chopped chives. Take it and sit by the window in the sunlight and slowly and reverently eat this dish.'

Her first book on art, *Contemporary Women Artists*, was published in 1988. She once observed: 'It is my apostolic duty to talk about art. If you don't know about God, art is the only thing that can set you free.'

After Sister Wendy's appearance in the National Gallery documentary, the Controller of BBC2 rang the film's director with the instruction: 'Give that nun a series.'

Her appearance in an ITV programme, *Visions*, described as a 'beautiful vignette', was followed two years later by her own programme, *Sister Wendy's Odyssey*. She was, the *Church Times* TV critic at that

time, David Johnson, observed, 'an unself-conscious natural for television'.

As well as more shows, she now gained opportunities to be a published writer on specifically religious subjects, such as the saints, icons and prayer.

Her book *Art and the Sacred* was published in 1992. It contained colour illustrations of works by a range of modern artists, with her comments, which were 'always scrupulously truthful', our reviewer concluded. 'Quite simply, they justify her reputation as one of the foremost art critics of our time, and one of the most accessible.'

*Sister Wendy's Book of Saints*, published in 1998, was well received. 'The saints are the people, weak and imperfect like ourselves, who said a total 'Yes' to God's love. It is not that they were strong enough, or virtuous enough, to win his love, because that love is always freely given, but only those we call saints actually did that blessed taking; accepted the reality of being loved with all its consequences,' she wrote.

Her attitude to *Sister Wendy on Prayer*, published in 2007, was ambivalent. 'No one would dare write a book about how a husband and wife are to talk to each other,' she commented in an interview (Features, 17 October 2007). 'The whole point of prayer is that it is just us, there before the loving God. I know that the way God gives himself to me is not the way he gives himself to most people, and it's no good just talking about God and me.'

'Sometimes, I wake up breathless with wonder at what God has given me,' she said. 'My profound appeal is that he'll make it possible for me to live up to it. I dread being someone who'll fritter it away.'

'Her profound expositions of the paintings are deceptively simple,' wrote our TV reviewer in 2013, of *Sister Wendy and the Art of the Gospel*. 'Surely, most people would be deeply moved by this programme, and drawn to the conclusion that there might be more to this Christianity stuff than they had ever thought.'

It was inevitable that the *Church Times* should seek to publish extracts from her books, and even invite her to contribute. It was a slightly daunting task to contact her, but no less daunting was the tiny handwriting in which her contributions returned.

For the column 'Prayer for the Week' in August 2004, she chose the shortest and most immediate of biblical and other prayers, about which she wrote with a directness that came from discipline both intellectual and spiritual. Later that year, she advised on coping with a family Christmas. 'Try, even for a few moments, to find a place apart. ... Be still; let the wonder become real to you; accept the child as Lord; and thank him for such inconceivable love. Let Jesus give himself. Then go back to the festivities and give him to others.'

It was to her that we turned, in 2009, for a review of a book about the darkness in Mother Teresa's life: 'This woman who felt that there was no God and lived in

emotional anguish was also profoundly aware, intellectually, that God was her total life and that she lived only to love him. A word that appears frequently is "unwanted".

'Mother Teresa's life work was to care for the world's "unwanted". Her intense empathy for them may well have been fuelled by her own sense of being "unwanted by God". It was only a feeling: it was not reality.'

Death is 'the climax of our life, when we pass into the presence of God,' Sister Wendy observed in 2012. 'It's going to happen, whether you try to put it off or not; so why not see it as a crowning?'

This article appeared in the *Church Times* on 4 January 2019.  
([www.churchtimes.co.uk](http://www.churchtimes.co.uk))

**IN MEMORIAM**  
**MARGARET CULLEN (JOHNSON 1957)**  
**30 APRIL 1937 – 11 NOVEMBER 2017**

'Generations have trod...'

'... the journey was enlivened by the presence of a rather unfriendly professor and about 6 male undergrads who didn't even help me with my case... It was too darn hot too! I then went to my room. I like it. It satisfies me somehow – like a nice new book or something.' so writes my mother Margaret Cullen in her diary, October 1957 on her arrival for her first term at St Anne's.

The room in Springfield St Mary (now incorporated into the St Anne's campus)



did satisfy Margaret. Reading English at St Anne's satisfied her. She found the intellectual energy and wit of both students and dons suited her own forceful intellect and personality and she quickly felt at home. Under the expert and rigorous tutelage of Professor Wren, Miss Ingham and Mrs Bednarowska (who asked her if she *really* wanted to write essays on the use of the semicolon), she thrived and took a First. Inspired in part by Professor Tolkien she selected the Old Norse option, attending all Tolkien's Old Icelandic lectures until he retired in 1959. My mother fondly recalled the last word of his final lecture: 'Namárië' ['Farewell'].



She found her vocation at St Anne's: not to become a nun, as the Oxford careers advisor suggested on hearing her activities (Anglican Pacifist Fellowship, Joint Action Against Racial Intolerance Group, Fellowship of Reconciliation), but to become an English teacher. She taught English with enormous success for 35 years, first at Latymer School in Edmonton and subsequently as Head of English for 28 years at South Hampstead High School. She sent dozens of her pupils to St Anne's

over the years. A great teacher, who demanded excellence from her pupils and her department, she was literary to the core, and great fun. She recognized the huge privilege of, in Wittgenstein's words, 'working for a future you'll never see', or as one of her former pupils who followed her to St Anne's, put it, 'having incomparable impact and influence on my future and the way I see things'.

So positive was she about her experience at St Anne's in the 1950s that 30 years later her daughter (Jenny Brown, née Cullen) read English at St Anne's (in turn facing the galvanizing rigour and precision of Miss Ingham's teaching). Miss Ingham may no longer be in the building, but Hartland House library now holds the happy spirit of three generations of English students from this family, as Margaret's granddaughter, Jessica Brown is currently loving her time as a St Anne's English undergraduate. Jessica has inherited her grandmother's perverse affection for punctuation: she wrote an essay last summer on Shakespeare's use of parentheses.

Margaret was always grateful to Oxford and to St Anne's College for providing her with such a comfortable and fulfilling intellectual space for three years. Margaret revisited St Anne's during Jessica's first year and scolded Jenny for forgetting her way around – St Anne's never stopped meaning home to her.

She died peacefully at home with her husband and three grown up children with her in November 2017.

**Jenny Brown** (*Cullen* 1987), Headmistress of The City of London School for Girls.

**Jessica Brown** (2016) currently reading English at St Anne's.



**IN MEMORIAM**  
**JOY FLINT (PARKER 1942), JOHNSON**  
**HONORARY FELLOW**  
**3 FEBRUARY 1923 – 28 NOVEMBER 2018**



Joy Flint was proud of her Yorkshire background. She was born in Hanging Heaton, Batley, in a house that looked over fields to the family shoddy mill. She took enormous pride in her maternal line: they were also in the recycled wool business, and before that, were farmers in North Yorkshire. Her grandmother, Elizabeth Jaggar, was a JP and helped establish Joy's liking for strong-minded women. In her early teens, Joy moved to Birmingham, winning a scholarship to King Edward's School.

Joy went up to St Anne's in October 1942 to read English Language and Literature – but only, initially, for a year. During this time, she spent some memorable hours fire-watching in the blacked-out Bodleian Library. Late in 1943, she joined the Wrens (the Women's Royal Naval Service), where she first worked mending and servicing aircraft, and then as a Plotter, in Liverpool, tracing the movement of shipping and, occasionally, aircraft. After demobilization in April 1946, she immediately re-joined St Anne's and completed her BA. Back in 1943, she'd met Ray at a hop in the Birmingham student union – he was reading Engineering on an accelerated degree – and they married in September 1947.

St Anne's continued to mean a great deal to Joy throughout her life. Her tutors – especially Dorothy Bednarowska and Elaine Griffiths – remained a continual point of reference, as did certain touchstones from the literature she studied: Shakespeare (especially his poetry); the Gawain poet; the metaphysical poets; Traherne; Keats. She had an extraordinary feeling for the beauty of words and for the power of literature to move one. She made life-long friends among fellow undergraduates: Philippa McLeish, Ann Bonsor and Nancy Marsden – who married Ray's brother Don.

Joy and Ray moved from Oxford to Kew, then to Wimbledon and, in 1957, to Naworth Castle, near Brampton in Cumberland, near where Ray was working and where a border castle tower just

happened to be for rent at the time. I was born in 1954 and until we moved back to Wimbledon in 1961, she home-schooled me with imagination and patience. She immersed herself in Naworth's history and in the natural world surrounding us.

After a short period of graduate work, Joy started her long career as an examiner of O and A level English papers, eventually becoming Chief Examiner in English for the Oxford Delegacy of Local Examinations. Meetings took her to Oxford, where, from the late-1970s, she much enjoyed her flat, with its wonderful views over the Dragon School playing fields. For many years, in Wimbledon, she regularly prepared students for Oxford and Cambridge University Entrance examinations. She produced an edition of Thomas Hood's *Selected Poems* for Carcanet.

After a heart attack in 1997, Joy guarded her stores of energy very carefully – but she still found plenty to enjoy: reading; gardening; executing exquisite needlepoint; spending time with her cats; researching family history. She died on 28 November 2018 and is survived by Ray and myself.

**Kate Flint** (1973)

**IN MEMORIAM**  
**MAUREEN HANNA GUNN (HANNA 1953)**  
**4 SEPTEMBER 1933 – 28 JULY 2018**

Maureen Hanna, the only child of James and Mildred Hanna, was born in Carlisle on 4 September 1933. Despite her parents'



limited means, she received an excellent education at the Carlisle Grammar School for Girls. There she proved to be such an outstanding student that the Headmistress gave her private lessons in Greek, a subject which was not on the curriculum, but which Maureen pursued purely out of interest.

In 1953 she started her academic career at St Anne's with an Exhibition Scholarship. During her undergraduate years, Maureen and I were frequently tutorial partners, presenting our essays to the scrutiny of Mrs Bednarowska, an experience that made us life-long friends. For some time, we both lived at Cherwell Edge, which also created a strong bond between a number of us.

After receiving her BA in 1956, Maureen went on to do a BLitt under the legendary Dominican Gervase Matthew. This she completed in 1958. She then undertook her first teaching job at the College of St Matthias, Fishponds, in Bristol, where she taught English literature to students, many of whom were preparing to teach in local schools.

In 1961, Maureen came to Canada and joined the English faculty of Guelph University in Ontario. Since this institution is mainly known for its science programmes, including animal husbandry,

she left Guelph after two years and accepted a more congenial position at Carleton University in Ottawa. She would remain there until her retirement. In addition to a full teaching load, Maureen also decided to do a PhD for the University of Montreal, working part-time on John Bromyard, a famous fourteenth-century Dominican preacher.

In 1971 she married Ian Edward Gunn who had come to Canada in 1960 and after some years working in Montreal, was employed as a computer programmer at Carleton University. Although their academic disciplines were very different, Maureen and Ian shared many interests, one of the first being the raising of two children, whom they adopted as babies early in their marriage. Both their son and daughter did well in the non-academic careers they chose, and always remained close to their parents, gladdening them with a number of grandchildren. The house they inhabited for most of their life was situated in a pleasant wide residential street, restricted to one-way traffic, where many other couples were bringing up children. Largely thanks to Maureen and Ian, Glen Avenue soon became a real community and, in her last years in a retirement residence, Maureen received a steady stream of visitors from there.

Both Maureen and Ian enjoyed fine dining in special settings and arranged several memorable banquets for their many friends. But they were equally happy to grow their own food in their back garden

and cooked wonderful meals themselves. Above all, they were most generous and their hospitality was legendary.

After retirement, Maureen and Ian were able to indulge in their love of travelling, but Maureen never lost her interest in teaching. For a number of years she volunteered at the Glebe Centre, reading to residents interested in literature; in the retirement centre where she spent her last years, she started a group who enjoyed discussing poetry. She herself was a voracious and discerning reader, with a remarkable memory. Whether proffering advice or help when asked, her keen intellect was never designed to wound but was always mitigated with great kindness and a gentle sense of humour.

She faced death with complete equanimity, happy to re-join her husband who had died two years earlier. Many members from the Glebe community attended her simple memorial service. So did residents, as well as staff members from the retirement home where she spent her last years, for Maureen never took the staff, or their services, for granted and knew them all by name. She passed away quietly in her sleep on 28 July 2018.

**Elisabeth M Orsten** (1953)

**IN MEMORIAM**  
**REBECCA HENDERSON (2013)**  
**1 JUNE 1994 – 27 FEBRUARY 2019**

On 28 February 2019 St Anne's Masters student Rebecca Henderson passed away following heart transplant surgery.



Becca completed a BA in English and Modern Languages at St Anne's College between 2013 and 2017. A talented and enthusiastic student, she was accepted by the University of Oxford for an MSt in

English (650 – 1550), also at St Anne's.

During her studies she fell ill with sepsis and whilst in hospital was diagnosed with cancer of the heart. She defied the odds, undergoing surgery and returning to her studies last year after receiving a Total Artificial Heart. She was only the 2nd person in the UK to leave hospital with a TAH. In January she was placed on the heart transplant list, having lived cancer free for a year, and in February 2019 she received a new heart at Harefield Hospital. Tragically after her surgery she suffered a series of complications from which she could not recover.

Becca inspired us all with her unwavering determination to pursue her studies and her contagious enthusiasm for college life. She was progressing towards successfully completing her Masters despite all the health challenges she was facing, whilst also embracing social opportunities within St Anne's. Her most recent cause for celebration before her operation was that she had received an offer from Oxford English Department to undertake a DPhil. She had so many hopes and plans for the

future and it is hard for us to realise that she will not have the chance to fulfil them.

We remember the inspiring and positive example Becca showed us in treasuring the opportunities around her and encouraging us to think of others by signing up as organ and blood donors. We will always be proud that Becca, as an undergraduate and graduate student, was someone who was part of and loved St Anne's.

Becca's tutors shared their memories:

*'Becca was a person of extraordinary courage, humour and intellectual achievement as well as potential. She had the admiration and affection of all who taught her and learned with her, students and tutors alike.'*

*'Becca's positive outlook and her tremendous courage and determination were an inspiration to all those around her. In the hospital, while recovering from her first heart surgery, she wrote her first two academic papers, both of which she was subsequently asked to publish. And despite the enormous challenges of having a TAH, she never complained; she brought something new to every class she attended. Just hours before her heart transplant, she was working on her thesis proposal. She was a true scholar, and we all have something to learn from her dedication. Characteristically, she was planning to write her DPhil thesis on attitudes to disability in the Middle Ages, in hope of contributing towards changing attitudes towards disability.'*

Becca was awarded her MA degree on 27 July 2019.

**From the College website**

**IN MEMORIAM**  
**ANN MARION KARKALAS (DRAYCON 1954)**  
**4 AUGUST 1935 – 18 MAY 2018**



I first met Ann in 1956 when we lived in the same St Anne's hostel. We were both reading English Literature and our friendship grew quickly, stimulated not only by personal

affinities but also by our enthusiasm for our mutual discipline. In the years to come we went in very different directions geographically but our friendship never faltered.

Ann was born in Snodland, Kent and began her undergraduate studies at Oxford in 1954. After completing her BA and earning a BLitt in mediaeval English literature, she took off for foreign parts, first to Sweden where she taught English for a year, and then to Denmark where she lectured in English literature at the University of Aarhus. It was here that she met the man she would later marry, John Karkalas.

Ann returned to Britain in 1966 and took up an appointment as a specialist in English Literature in Glasgow University's Department of Extra-Mural Education. (John followed her a little later, joining the faculty at Strathclyde University).

Ann quickly became a vital force in the department. A person of diverse interests, she taught a wide variety of courses, including science fiction, short stories, the Bloomsbury group and the literature of World War I. She also became a force in the world of Scottish literature, fostering the work of a number of writers over the years by setting up 'Writers' Workshops'. Established writers were invited to take part in the workshop sessions, reading and assessing students' work. Often this helped her student writers towards publication. In later years, Ann was a frequent visitor to the Edinburgh Festival, attending events at which some of her former students might be reading.

Later on in her career she played a pivotal role in setting up and designing the Department's Access Programme for adults, providing them with a possible route to university studies. She was a co-researcher in two subsequent studies on the Access programme and its students' experiences.

Ann did some publishing herself, providing the notes for the Longman edition of Hardy's *Under the Greenwood Tree* (1981). Perhaps, however, her crowning achievement was her edition of the poems of the well-known Scottish poet Kirkpatrick Dobie. Comprehensive (it was the first complete edition of his poems) and with a detailed and discerning introduction, it was published shortly before her death.

Although I eventually went to live in North America, I managed to link up with Ann



most summers. We took some memorable holidays together, walking the Ridgeway, touring the Chateaux of the Loire and, after her marriage, I stayed often with her and John in their home in the beautiful Scottish countryside. They were both very welcoming hosts and dedicated vegetarian cooks. After John's death in 2008, I continued my yearly visits until Ann's own death in 2018.

She is sorely missed by both her students and her friends.

**Norma Rowen** (1955)

IN MEMORIAM  
CLAIRE L'ENFANT (CAVANAGH 1969)  
17 OCTOBER 1950 – 22 AUGUST 2018



A Greatly Loved and Respected Humanities Publisher

'I don't think I have ever known anyone who was so talented, who was so modest,' wrote one of the authors

whom Claire published. But her particular qualities and outstanding achievements were wonderfully clear to the many who knew, respected and loved her. When she died in August last year aged 68, her intelligence, charm and care for others – in both her personal life and in her career as one of the outstanding academic publishers of her generation – were recognised in many tributes.

Claire was brought up in a book-filled flat in Swiss Cottage by her mother and her father was also an avid and scholarly reader. Winning a scholarship, she attended North London Collegiate, playing the violin, swimming proficiently. But her engagement with books and English Literature brought her, in 1969, to St Anne's. There her insight and aptitude for hard work served her well as she encountered the formidable tutors of English Language and Literature of the time: Mrs Bednarowska, Elaine Griffiths and Patricia Ingham. And her lifelong genius for friendship brought her friends, some of whom she met in the breakfast queue on the first day and who cherished her for the rest of her life.

After Oxford, Claire found her vocation in publishing. She wrote in 1973: 'I am completely publishing struck. I have already written several ecstatic screeds on the subject.' Beginning at HarperCollins, Unwin Hyman and Hutchinson Education, where she built a 'game-changing textbook programme', she moved to Routledge in 1989, staying until her retirement 25 years later, becoming Editorial Director for Humanities in their book division. 'The best manager I ever had'; 'She pioneered postmodernist History in publishing'; 'She had enviable, apparently effortless elegance' (dressed as she so often was in the exquisite knitwear she herself created); equally, 'She had a core of steel, a stern quizzical expression signalled disappointment'; 'She radiated goodness': all comments from colleagues. She was

awarded Best People Manager at the Mother at Work Awards in 2008, cited for 'successfully balancing the needs of the business with those of her staff long before it was fashionable or required by law' and left her division five to six times larger than in the 1990s, overseeing the integration of new acquisitions from the US and elsewhere.

At the heart of her life was the loving partnership with her husband Nicholas Cavanagh, a paediatric neurologist, their two children and two grandchildren whose love and achievements were her greatest pride.

From the first diagnosis in 1998, Claire thought of her cancer and all its treatments as something she had to learn to live with rather than fight it. This she certainly did, and achieved so much else in those years.

Her grace and fortitude were never clearer than at the end of her life, when she was cared for at home by her loved ones and an outstanding medical team. Her motto was to try and make the best of things and be appreciative of what you have.

All who knew her were truly fortunate in having Claire as a part of their world.

**Harriet Spicer** (1969)

IN MEMORIAM  
MARY ELEANOR MARQUARDT (LINDSAY-  
REA 1951)  
6 JULY 1929 - 31 MARCH 2019



Mary Eleanor Marquardt, 89, passed away peacefully on 31 March 2019 at the Meadow Ridge retirement community in Redding, Connecticut.

Mary was born on 6 July 1929 in London, the daughter of Mary Eleanor (Waddell) and Robert Lindsay-Rea. As a child, Mary lived in London, evacuating to West Runton in Norfolk during World War II. Following the war she attended St Anne's, graduating in 1951 with a BA in Modern Languages and an Oxford Blue for lacrosse and tennis.

In 1951, Mary met her future husband, Donald E Marquardt (Brasenose College, LLB, 1952), in Paris and married him on 1 March 1952 in London. As Don had begun working for the Arabian American Oil Company (Aramco), the newlyweds embarked on a 20-year tour of the Middle East – Saudi Arabia, Lebanon and Libya – as well as Irvington, New York, and London. In 1972, Don joined Mobil Oil and the family moved to Wilton, Connecticut. Mary became involved with Door Two, UNICEF, the UN Hospitality Committee of Fairfield County, Amnesty International, and

TechnoServe, her family hosting both AFS (an international education organization) and Fresh Air Fund students.

Mary was also active with the Wilton Library, the Wilton High School PTA and the Wilton Presbyterian Church, and following her deep love of music, played violin with the Fairfield County Symphony Orchestra and sang with the church choir. After moving to Meadow Ridge in 2007, Mary and Don both became active in the volunteer committees.

Above all, Mary is remembered by her five children -- Donald Jr (married to Kathy), Robert (married to Melissa), Linda, Sandra (married to Hans) and Christopher – and ten grandchildren as a loving wife, mother and grandmother: a devoted and constant guiding presence giving her children a loving home as the family moved around the globe and encouraging their interests and efforts in music, sports, language, scouting and the cultures they were surrounded by.

Mary was laid to rest on 28 April 2019 at the Wilton Presbyterian church in Wilton.

**Don Marquardt JR**

IN MEMORIAM  
DR SARAH NTIRO (NYENDWOHA 1951)  
21 MARCH 1926 – 22 OCTOBER 2018

Dr Sarah Ntiro, who has died aged 92, was the first woman from East and Central Africa to take a university degree and she subsequently became a champion of

women's rights in Uganda; one website described her as 'a Ugandan Rosa Parks'. She was born Sarah Nyendwoha to Anglican parents on 21 March 1926 in Hoima, in the oil-rich western part of Uganda, then a British protectorate. Her father was the son of a chief of the Bakwonga clan – hereditary administrators of the Bunyoro Kitara kingdom, one of the most powerful forces in Central and East Africa from the thirteenth to the nineteenth century; her mother was a princess of the Babiito clan. Both were teachers.

A bright child, she was educated at King's College Budo, which had only started admitting girls a few years before she arrived. In 1945 she joined Makerere Union College to train as a teacher. She originally hoped to train in mathematics, but the story goes that when she entered the mathematics class, the only woman among 31 male students, the teacher asked if she thought she was visiting 'a maternity ward', then walked out swearing that he would never teach maths again unless she withdrew. It is said that for the sake of her fellow students she submitted and studied history, geography and English instead.

While she was doing teaching practice at her old school, one of her teachers suggested that she should go to university and she decided to apply to read History at St Anne's College, Oxford, soliciting the help of a Roman Catholic priest to teach her Latin – a requirement for entry. During her time at Oxford she learnt to

ride a bicycle and when she graduated in 1954 was East Africa's first female graduate, an achievement celebrated on her return (with bicycle) to Hoima with a festival lasting a week.

She began teaching at Gayaza School, Uganda's oldest girls' secondary school, but discovered that the authorities intended to pay her less than male counterparts with the same qualifications, so she rejected the salary and decided to teach without pay. Her protest came to the ears of the wife of the British governor who intervened and she started to receive a salary equal to that of men, setting a precedent for other women.

In 1958 she was appointed to Uganda's legislative council where she introduced a Private Members' Bill on equal pay for men and women and encouraged women to participate in the democratic process by holding civic education sessions. In the same year she married Sam Ntiro, a Tanzanian academic, with whom she spent four years in London when he was serving as his country's High Commissioner to Britain.

When she returned to Uganda, she worked in the Ministry of Education from 1965 to 1967, setting up a Teaching Service Commission. In 1967 she was appointed a deputy head of King's College Budo.

From 1970 to 1978 she worked as an assistant registrar at Makerere University, where she intervened to protect students critical of the regime of Idi Amin. She was also a lay canon of the Anglican church in

Uganda and the author of a report which persuaded the church to streamline the salaries of the clergy.

In 1978 she fled into exile in Kenya where she started an education consultancy and did much work for refugees with the All Africa Conference of Churches. But she later returned to Uganda, where she founded many organisations to support women and continued to work for women's rights and girls' education. There is now an annual Sarah Ntiro Lecture and Award event in honour of Uganda's women achievers.

Her husband died in 1993 and she is survived by their two sons.

**Reprinted courtesy *The Telegraph***

**IN MEMORIAM**  
**CHRISTIAN SMITH (CARNEGIE 1948)**  
**3 OCTOBER 1927 – 27 OCTOBER 1918**



October 2018 saw the death, at the age of 91, of the remarkable Lady Smith, co-founder of the Landmark Trust and originator of its celebrated interiors.

On 24 May 1965 Christian Smith and

her husband John signed the deed of trust creating a new charity, The Landmark Trust. Over the six decades that followed she would be intimately involved in the organisation, imparting to it something

of her own original character along the way. The Smiths ran the Landmark Trust personally for many years and were closely involved in each and every decision about how it operated. From the first it had two aims: preserving buildings and promoting public enjoyment – the latter realised largely through letting Landmark's newly restored historic buildings for holidays. If Sir John concerned himself mostly with the acquisition and repair of interesting and eclectic buildings, the furnishing and fitting out of them was Lady Smith's domain.

Almost everything significant about the interior appearance of Landmarks was of Lady Smith's choosing or devising; it was her taste that would give rise to the aesthetic cherished by generations of Landmarkers. She selected the 'Old Chelsea' china so familiar in Landmarks on a visit to Peter Jones in the 1960s, identifying it as just the sort of timeless pattern that would suit the buildings. It was when contemplating how to furnish the houses at Coombe in 1967 that she lighted on the idea of printing fabric specially for each one, informed by a device or feature from that place.

Together with artists Jennifer and Bob Packer she created printed fabrics for scores of Landmark buildings, each unique to that place and a reflection of its history and character. A talented poet herself, Lady Smith also took great trouble over the books in Landmarks, sharing with her friend Clayre Percy the task of choosing volume by volume just the right range of titles for each place.

A Scot, born and bred in Angus, Lady Smith helped ensure Landmark was a British, indeed a European enterprise. She personally drove the van of furniture almost 600 miles from Berkshire to Saddell Castle in Argyll, remembering, with characteristic humour and self-deprecation, how she drove straight into the castle's historic gateway on arrival. Her sense of fun and of adventure imbued the Landmark experience from the first. She revelled in the amusing and exotic, the disappearance of the Fort Clonque causeway at high tide, the treacherous landings on Lundy before the construction of the jetty, the notion of a turreted bathroom reached across a leaded roof. She loved Landmark to the end, a stalwart of every Christmas party at the Shottesbrooke head office, keen always to meet new staff and supporters and to know what projects were afoot. Her favourite building she said was probably the Villa Saraceno, where the sensitivity of Landmark's approach gave her particular pride. She was mystified, however, by the fuss about Landmark's restoration of Astley Castle, which won the RIBA Stirling Prize. "‘Ghastly Castle’ I call it," was her beaming comment.

While Sir John Smith's genius and generosity made Landmark possible and saw the salvation of scores of special buildings, it was Lady Smith's touch and taste that made the buildings themselves such delightful places to inhabit.

In September 2016, we welcomed Lady Smith to the Gaudy Seminar where her

life's work was the inspiration for the seminar. She studied English Language and Literature here and met her late husband, John Smith, who was reading history at New College. They married in 1952 and their partnership of shared interests led to the founding of The Landmark Trust.

See *The Ship* 2016/17, pp59-65 for more details. Christian has saved for us all upward of 200 buildings, astonishing buildings, which might otherwise have been lost, as well as having been a benefactor to St Anne's.

**Adapted from The Landmark Trust tribute**

**IN MEMORIAM**  
**RUTH WHITING (1958)**



Of the very many tributes paid to Ruth Whiting following her untimely and unexpected death in April 2018, one sentiment predominated: 'She was the best teacher I ever had.'

Ruth Whiting read history at St Anne's in the era of Lady Ogilvie and Dr Marjorie Reeves. A native of Fleetwood in Lancashire, her strong Methodist heritage left a lifelong mark on her: life should be purposeful, with time and talents used

wisely, and the welfare of others a primary concern. Her family's move to London during her childhood opened up a wider world of opportunity, and strengthened her innate love of history and drama.

On going down, Ruth spent a year teaching in Nigeria. Although she remained ambivalent about teaching as a career, once home and with a postgraduate teaching qualification at the University of London Institute of Education, she obtained a post at Bedales School in Hampshire. It proved an excellent move. She brought to it her enthusiasm for history, and her commitment to educational opportunity and the importance of academic rigour. For its part, Bedales offered her the ideal context in which to develop her academic strengths and her incipient inspirational teaching skill. Quite simply, she proved to have teaching genius, from which generations of her pupils were to benefit, as she invariably made clear that she was never satisfied with less than the best of which each was capable. She stayed, and became a legend in her own life-time.

From Fleetwood onwards, Ruth formed numerous lifelong friendships. They included many of her Bedales colleagues and former pupils, with whom she frequently met up on her international travels. She loved independent foreign travel and, in the case of China, combined her visits with the acquisition of extensive knowledge of its history, culture and contemporary politics.



She retained a strong sense of family, and every vacation saw her travelling north to maintain contact with elderly relatives, cousins and succeeding generations. Ruth lived life intensively and had an eclectic range of interests. Whatever she undertook, her objective was to realise it to best effect. She had a remarkable capacity for mastering detail, amply reflected in her family history expertise. Here her tireless generosity towards others was only too apparent, as she helped them thread their way through their own ancestry.

When she retired she continued to live near the school and maintained close contact with it. With the approach of the anniversary of World War I, she determined to put on public record the lives of the Bedales ex-pupils who died. Drilling down to the detail brought her contacts from all over the world. She had not quite completed the task at the time of her death; the School undertook to do so.

Bedales’ superb Celebration of her life confirmed her lasting impact: a large

number, led by the Provost of Yale, paid their warm tributes. The school has established a Ruth Whiting Bursary in her memory to fund a sixth form place.

Jennifer Bone (Lawrence 1959)

Donations to College, 2016 – 2017 and 2017 – 2018

A total of £2.5m was gifted by St Anne’s alumnae and friends between 1 August 2017 and 31 July 2018 to the following areas.

Bursaries	£98,662.02
Capital (buildings)	£621,907.03
Outreach and access	£37,488.81
Scholarships and prizes	£77,018.85
Student support	£727,889.64
Summer Schools	£81,536.75
Teaching and research	£857,003.24
Welfare	£20,274.69

The Principal and Fellows acknowledge with deep gratitude all alumnae and friends for their gifts. In 2016-17 and 2017-18, over 1,700 individuals gave to St Anne’s, some of whom have chosen not to be listed. We now need your permission to include you in this list. If you are not listed and would like to be, please get in touch with us at development@st-annes.ox.ac.uk to confirm your preferences.

Pre-1949

Bailey, Margaret: 1948  
Chapman, Gwendolen: 1944  
Glynne, Dilys: 1948  
Hedges (Young), Wendy: 1944  
Honoré (Duncan), Deborah: 1948  
Humphreys (Smith), Carol: 1948  
Hyde-Thomson (D'Erlanger), Zoë: 1949  
Jones, Madeline: 1949  
Martin (Sandle), Patricia: 1948  
Matthews (Greenshields), Daphne: 1948  
O'Flynn (Brewster), Hazel: 1946  
Osborne, Marian: 1949  
Price, Maureen: 1948  
Strawson, Ann: 1946  
Sword (Boyle), Beatrice: 1949  
Thompson, Jean: 1942  
Tuckwell (Bacon), Margaret: 1949  
Whitby (Field), Joy: 1949  
Wolffe (Bailey), Mary: 1945  
Wolstencroft (Browne), Valerie: 1949

1950-1954

Allen (Franklin), Jennifer: 1951  
Amherst (Davies), Ann: 1951  
Beer (Thomas), Gillian: 1954  
Bergson (Levinson), Deirdre: 1951  
Birch, Margaret: 1953  
Brooking-Bryant (Walton), Audrey: 1953  
Bull (Fife), Anne: 1952  
Clover, Shirley: 1953  
Crockford (Brocklesby), Freda: 1952  
Dunkley (Eastman), Shirley: 1953  
Ettinger (Instone-Gallop), Susan: 1953  
Everest-Phillips (Everest), Anne: 1950  
Fairn, Alison: 1952  
Gazdzik, Barbara: 1951  
Harman (Bridgeman), Erica: 1952  
Headley (Pinder), Mary: 1954  
Heath, Mary: 1950

Hills (Earl), Audrey: 1954  
Hodgson (Giles), Dawn: 1952  
Jessiman (Smith), Maureen: 1953  
Larkins (Rees), Fay: 1953  
Makin (Winchurch), Margaret: 1952  
Marlow (Evans), Iris: 1953  
Moughton (Parr), Elizabeth: 1951  
Orsten, Elisabeth: 1953  
Penny (Gross), Jennifer: 1953  
Piotrow (Tilson), Phyllis: 1954  
Reynolds (Morton), Gillian: 1954  
Sainsbury (Burrows), Gillian: 1950  
Sherwood (Briggs), Shirley: 1952  
Taylor, Rosemary: 1951  
Thomas (Fraser-Stephen), Sara: 1954  
Tunstall (Mitchell), Olive: 1951  
Unwin (Steven), Monica: 1951  
Wood (Gunning), Maureen: 1952

1955-1959

Andrew (Cunningham), Sheila: 1956  
Athron (Ogborn), Ruth: 1957  
Bacon (Mason), Ann: 1957  
Betts (Morgan), Valerie: 1956  
Boyde, Susan: 1957  
Charlton (Nichols), Anne: 1955  
Clarke (Gamblen), Alice: 1957  
Collins, Norma: 1958  
Davison (Le Brun), Pauline: 1956  
de Freitas, Frankie: 1959  
Dixon (Gawadi), Aida: 1957  
Draper (Fox), Heather: 1957  
Findlay (Boast), Judith: 1959  
Finnemore, Judith: 1959  
Fleming (Newman), Joan: 1957  
Fuecks (Ford-Smith), Rachel: 1957  
Graham (Portal), Mary: 1957  
Grey (Hughes), Mary: 1959  
Grove (Hughes), Jenny: 1959  
Hardy (Speller), Janet: 1958  
Hayman (Croly), Janet: 1958  
Hensman (Hawley), Barbara: 1956  
Hewitt (Rogerson), Paula: 1955  
Hogg (Cathie), Anne: 1957  
Home, Anna: 1956  
Kenwick, Patricia: 1958  
Lecomte du Nouy (Welsh), Patricia: 1956  
Lewis (Hughes), Pauline: 1956  
MacIennan (Cutter), Helen: 1957  
McMaster (Fazan), Juliet: 1956  
Moore (Slocombe), Anne: 1955

Moreton (Stone), Jane: 1957  
Morgan (Roberts), Enid: 1958  
Ockenden (Askwith), Ann: 1955  
Ormond (Jasper), Leonee: 1959  
Paton (Hodgkinson), Anne: 1955  
Paton Walsh (Bliss), Jill: 1955  
Peirce (Hankinson), Margaret: 1955  
Powell, Helen: 1956  
Redrum (Sturrock), June: 1959  
Revill (Radford), Ann: 1955  
Robinson (Neal), Patricia: 1958  
Rogister (Jury), Margaret: 1957  
Smith (Philpott), Christine: 1955  
Stoddart (Devereux), Frances: 1955  
Sumner (Palmer), Gill: 1958  
Taylor (Wanless), Ann: 1958  
Von Bibra (Johnston), Berta: 1955  
Wilson, Elizabeth: 1955  
Wood (Chatt), Sara: 1958  
Young (Clifford), Barbara: 1957

1960-1964

Archer (Weeden), Mary: 1962  
Atkinson (Pearson), Helen: 1963  
Baines (Smith), Jennifer: 1963  
Brunt (Coates), Ivy: 1961  
Butcher (Macarthur), Mary: 1963  
Cairncross, Frances: 1962  
Clark (Balfour), Judy: 1964  
Cook (Gisborne), Janet: 1962  
Cutler (Mccoll), Veronica: 1960  
Darnton (Baker), Jane: 1962  
Davey (Macdonald), Elizabeth: 1960  
Deech (Fraenkel), Ruth: 1962  
Dusinberre (Stainer), Juliet: 1960  
Ellis (Barber), Susanne: 1964  
Evans (Moss), Isabel: 1964  
Fenton (Campling), Heather: 1961  
Forbes, Eda: 1961  
Graves, Lucia: 1962  
Grundy (Rich), Jill: 1962  
Harris (Telfer), Judy: 1964  
Howard (Warren), Liz: 1962  
Hunt (Siddell), Ann: 1963  
Julian (Whitworth), Celia: 1964  
Killick (Mason), Rachel: 1961  
Kuenssberg (Robertson), Sally: 1961  
Larkinson (Newton), Rachel: 1964  
Littlewood, Barbara: 1960  
Mace, Anne: 1962  
Moore, Susan: 1964

Moss (Flowerdew), Barbara: 1963  
Murdin (Milburn), Lesley: 1961  
Neville (Clark), Susan: 1960  
Newlands (Raworth), Elizabeth: 1960  
Packer (Sellick), Sally: 1964  
Palmer (Allum), Marilyn: 1962  
Paton (Parfitt), Sara: 1960  
Peagram (Jackson), Christine: 1962  
Porrer (Dunkerley), Sheila: 1963  
Reid (Massey), Su: 1961  
Rogers (Shaw), Felicity: 1961  
Salinsky (Fasnacht), Mary: 1962  
Sheather (Hall), Judith: 1962  
Shenton, Joan: 1961  
Shipp (Nightingale), Phillida: 1961  
South (Hallett), Vivien: 1964  
Standcliffe (Smith), Sarah: 1961  
Tate (Hardy), Valerie: 1960  
Tindall-Shepherd (Dunn), Wendy: 1963  
Turner (Chang), Mei Lin: 1963  
Venner (Malet), Zenobia: 1961  
Walton (Turner), Gillian: 1964  
White (Pippin), Ailsa: 1962  
Williams (Ferguson), Fiona: 1962  
Wilson (Ridler), Kate: 1961  
Young (Cowin), Pat: 1961

**1965-1969**  
Alexander (Holland), Marguerite: 1965  
Anderson, Jane: 1968  
Belden, Hilary: 1966  
Boehm (Lees-Spalding), Jenny: 1965  
Breeze (Horsey), Fiona: 1965  
Brown (Lichfield Butler), Jane: 1965  
Cadwallader (Eckworth), Debby: 1968  
Constable, Jeanne: 1969  
Conway (Nicholson), Sheila: 1969  
Cook (Clark), Cornelia: 1966  
Coote, Hilary: 1967  
Cowell (Smith), Janice: 1966  
Derkow-Disselbeck (Derkow), Barbara: 1965  
Dowling, Jude: 1968  
Drew, Philippa: 1965  
Edgeley (Richards), Wendy: 1966  
Ely (Masters), Hilary: 1969  
Fairweather (Everard), Pat: 1965  
Feldman (Wallace), Teresa: 1968  
Forbes, Anne: 1968  
Foster, Shirley: 1969  
Gallant (Cox), Rosamond: 1965  
Haile (Tovey), Helen: 1965  
Hall (Wills), Caroline: 1966  
Halls (Pett), Judy: 1967

Hanes (Foster), Katharine: 1965  
Harvey, Judith: 1965  
Helm (Wales), Sue: 1965  
Holland (Tracy), Philippa: 1968  
Jefferson (Glees), Ann: 1967  
Kaier, Anne: 1967  
Kavanagh (Harries), Shirley: 1968  
Kenna (Hamilton), Stephanie: 1968  
Kitson, Clare: 1965  
Lambley (Booth), Janet: 1966  
Laycock, Deborah: 1968  
Lee, Judy: 1966  
Lumley, Margaret: 1965  
Marett, Karen: 1967  
Morgan (Draper), Sylvia: 1969  
Ogilvie (Milne), Moira: 1965  
O'Sullivan, Helen: 1969  
Owen (Lytton), Stephanie: 1969  
Pendry (Gard), Pat: 1966  
Perry (Hudson), Penny: 1965  
Price (Fox), Meg: 1967  
Reeve, Antonia: 1969  
Sheppard (Raphael), Anne: 1969  
Skelton, Judy: 1965  
Smith (Taylor), Shirley: 1969  
Sondheimer (Hughes), Philippa: 1969  
Stubbs (Barton), Heather: 1968  
Tjoa (Chinn), Carole: 1965  
Vaughan (Kerslake), Hilary: 1967  
Von Nolcken, Christina: 1968  
Willert, Sarah: 1968  
Wilson (Szczepanik), Barbara: 1965  
Wilson (Hay), Lindsay: 1969  
Wolfarth (Scott), Lesley: 1969  
Yates, Joanna: 1967  
Yates (Crawshaw), Sue: 1967

**1970-1974**  
Archer (George), Andrea: 1972  
Ashley, Jackie: 1974  
Barrett, Jane: 1973  
Barringer, Terry: 1974  
Bayliss (Dakin), Sue: 1974  
Bolton-Maggs (Blundell Jones), Paula: 1971  
Burge (Adams), Sue: 1972  
Clayman, Michelle: 1972  
Cockey (Ward), Katherine: 1970  
Davies (Baxendale), Jane: 1970  
Dorner, Irene: 1973  
Ferguson (Marston), Catherine: 1970  
Fillingham (Dewhurst), Janet: 1974  
Forwood (Pearce), Sally: 1974  
Galley, Katie: 1974

Garman (Jackson), Francesca: 1971  
Gibson, Anna: 1972  
Golodetz, Patricia: 1970  
Grout (Berkeley), Anne: 1971  
Hasler (Abbott), Judith: 1974  
Hatfield (Bratton), Penny: 1971  
Hill (Davies), Valerie: 1971  
Hughes (Marshall), Susan: 1970  
Hughes-Stanton, Penelope: 1973  
Hutchison (Keegan), Ruth: 1972  
Jack, Susan: 1970  
King, Rosanna: 1970  
Lambert, Anne: 1974  
Lawless (Freeston), Sally: 1971  
Leighton, Monica: 1970  
Littler Manners (Littler), Judy: 1972  
Lloyd-Morgan, Ceridwen: 1970  
Lowy, Anne: 1972  
Maude, Gilly: 1972  
Monroe (Jones), Barbara: 1970  
Montefiore (Griffiths), Anne: 1972  
Moore, Gina: 1972  
Moran, Susan: 1974  
Morris (Cope), Susan: 1973  
Nasmyth (Mieszkis), Lalik: 1971  
Northover (Granshaw), Lindsay: 1973  
Norton (Pirkis), Anne: 1974  
Onslow (Owen), Jane: 1972  
Ormerod (Tudor Hart), Penny: 1972  
Ovey, Elizabeth: 1974  
Padfield (Helme), Nicky: 1973  
Pennington (Durham), Jane: 1974  
Rae-Smith (Perkins), Melanie: 1974  
Richards (Wardle), Alison: 1973  
Rowlands, Helen: 1971  
Simon (Holmes), Jane: 1973  
Taplin (Canning), Angela: 1974  
Thomas (Struthers), Doreen: 1972  
Thorpe, Patty: 1973  
Tovey (Williams), Maureen: 1973  
Turner (Davison), Kathryn: 1972  
Viebahn (Hackforth-Jones), Victoria: 1973  
Walker (Burrows), Susanne: 1972  
Whitby (Lodge), Mary: 1970  
Wilkinson (Spatchurst), Susan: 1970  
Willetts (Ferreras), Maria: 1974  
Williams, Mary: 1972  
Williams (Revell), Shirley: 1973

**1975-1979**  
Aaron, Jane: 1978  
Aitken (Paterson), Jane: 1978

Barnard (Langford), Caroline: 1979  
Barnes (Gould), Amanda: 1979  
Barzycki (Politi), Sarah: 1976  
Baxandall (Dwyer), Cathy: 1977  
Benham (Jenkins), Glynda: 1975  
Berkman (Winston), McKey: 1977  
Bernstein (Bernie), Judith: 1975  
Bibby, Jonathan: 1979  
Blandford, Sally: 1978  
Bowman (Ward), Christine: 1976  
Bridges (Berry), Linda: 1975  
Carney, Bernadette: 1978  
Cassidy (Rhind), Kate: 1975  
Charman (Rees), Stella: 1975  
Christie (Elliott), Claire: 1979  
Clout, Imogen: 1975  
Cochrane (Sutcliffe), Jennifer: 1979  
Colling, Mike: 1979  
Constantine, Anne: 1977  
Cooper (Vavasour), Tilly: 1979  
Crane, Mary: 1979  
Crisp, Roger: 1979  
Cross (Close), Pippa: 1977  
Dey, Jennifer: 1975  
English, Kirsten: 1979  
Fisher, Elizabeth: 1978  
Fresco (Marcus), Adrienne: 1975  
Furbacher (Jones), Lucy: 1976  
Gent, Lizzie: 1976  
Goodbody (Ward), Magdalen: 1977  
Groom (Withington), Carola: 1977  
Hampton, Kate: 1977  
Harrison, Carol: 1975  
Hazlewood (Hazelwood), Judith: 1978  
Hobbs (Galani), Efrosyni: 1977  
Hurry (Williams), Olwen: 1977  
Ingram, Jackie: 1976  
Isard (McCloghry), Nicky: 1978  
Jagger (Capel), Judith: 1978  
Lambert (Astles), Rosemary: 1975  
Larke (Wall), Janet: 1975  
Lee (Kok), Swee-Kheng: 1978  
Lloyd (Chanter), Catherine: 1977  
McGuinness, Catherine: 1978  
McKinnon, Christine: 1976  
Micklem, Ros: 1975  
Mottershead (Roberts), Ann: 1977  
Neale (Lunghi), Xanthe: 1978  
Nelson, Cathy: 1978  
O'Brien, Sue: 1977  
Ough (Payne), Alison: 1979

Pearson (Harger), Judith: 1976  
Peters (Bigg), Suzanne: 1979  
Phillips (Palmer), Wendy: 1977  
Phillips, Susie: 1978  
Pickford (Atkin), Gillian: 1979  
Pomfret (Pearson), Carole: 1979  
Rawle, Frances: 1976  
Reed, Jane: 1977  
Reeve, Jane: 1978  
Richards (Machin), Gillian: 1976  
Riley (Vince), Pippa: 1977  
Robinson, Crispin: 1979  
Robinson, Justin: 1979  
Russell (Gear), Moya: 1979  
Slater (Knight), Beverley: 1976  
Szczepanik (Murray), Lynette: 1975  
Tayeb, Monir: 1976  
Valente Lopes Dias, Isabel: 1975  
Vernon (Mcardle), Sarah: 1979  
Walker, Mark: 1979  
Weller, Isobel: 1977  
Wheare, Julia: 1977  
Wightwick (Lombard), Helen: 1979  
Winter, Liz: 1975

**1980-1984**  
Arah (Griffin), Jessica: 1983  
Benson, Chris: 1983  
Bramley, Paul: 1980  
Brodie, Pete: 1981  
Broyden, Chris: 1981  
Cotton, Andrew: 1980  
Cubbon, Alan: 1980  
Cubbon (Lakin), Sue: 1981  
Danson, Mike: 1982  
Delahunty, Jo: 1982  
Filer (Bernstein), Wendy: 1982  
Foggo, Andrew: 1984  
Foster, Tony: 1980  
Gallant, Julian: 1984  
Gaul, Pat: 1980  
Glasgow, Faith: 1980  
Graham, Fiona: 1981  
Halim, Liza: 1981  
Hodgson (Chan), Caroline: 1984  
Hopkinson, Christopher: 1984  
Hughes (Goldsmith), Katy: 1980  
Ireland, Bill: 1984  
Kam, Anthony: 1980  
Latto, Andrew: 1980  
Lawrence, John: 1984

Leckie (O'Donnell), Liz: 1981  
Liu, Eva: 1983  
Lonie, Craig: 1984  
Mackay (Firth), Helen: 1984  
Mayo, Timothy: 1980  
Mill, Cherry: 1981  
Montgomery, Bill: 1980  
Munro, Rob: 1982  
Orr, Frank: 1984  
Osborne (Billen), Stephanie: 1981  
Phillips (Gray), Emma: 1981  
Pollinger, Edmund: 1983  
Rabinowitz (Benster), Suzi: 1982  
Read, Justin: 1980  
Roberts (Stiff), Nicholas: 1980  
Scott, Alastair: 1983  
Shakoor, Sameena: 1980  
Stacey, Martin: 1980  
Sutherland, Hugh: 1983  
Taylor, Jeffrey: 1981  
Taylor, Christopher: 1982  
Titcomb, Lesley: 1980  
Wager (Cooper), Liz: 1980  
Wilcox (Williams), Joanne: 1981  
Williams, Anne: 1980  
Williams, Edmund: 1981  
Wilson (Latham), Kate: 1984  
Wingfield, Caroline: 1982  
Winters, Simon: 1983

**1985-1989**  
Adebiyi, John: 1986  
Ali, Ramona: 1988  
Alvares, Fleur: 1988  
Bray, Heather: 1985  
Brooksbank (Spencer), Catherine: 1986  
Brown (Cullen), Jennifer: 1987  
Burney, Matthew: 1989  
Burrows, Peter: 1987  
Butchart (Byrne), Kate: 1988  
Chilman, John: 1986  
Collins, Susanna: 1989  
Crosby (Stephens), Sarah: 1989  
Donald, St John: 1986  
Eades, Cynda: 1985  
Eaton (Cockerill), Sara: 1986  
Elmendorff, Justine: 1986  
Flannery, Mark: 1988  
Freeman, Jonathan: 1987  
Garth, John: 1985  
Gratton (Stephenson), Dawn: 1989



Gregory, Vanessa: 1989  
Gurney (Hopkins), Karen: 1989  
Hart, Rachel: 1987  
Howard, Andrew: 1987  
Hunt (Sanz), Eva: 1987  
Isaac, Daniel: 1987  
Johnson (Davies), Rhiannon: 1987  
Laughton, Stephen: 1989  
Mankabady, Martin: 1987  
McBain, Niall: 1986  
Morgan, Rob: 1989  
Nosworthy, Tim: 1988  
Perrin, Julie: 1986  
Pollitt, Graham: 1986  
Redman, Mark: 1986  
Richards, Nicholas: 1985  
Robertshaw, Mark: 1986  
Rudolph, Dana: 1988  
Scott, Andrew: 1986  
Scott, Liz: 1986  
Street, Michael: 1986  
Swann, Simon: 1989  
Tappin, David: 1985  
Tsang, Heman: 1988  
Williams, Paul: 1987

1990-1994

Appleby (Anderson), Amber: 1990  
Bates, Jonathan: 1991  
Beck, Sarah: 1992  
Breward, Christopher: 1991  
Buckrell (Mason), Jo: 1990  
Carpenter (Barker), Nancy: 1993  
Carpiac (McGuinness), Katie: 1993  
Colville, Johnny: 1993  
Donovan, Paul: 1990  
Duncan, Garreth: 1993  
Eger, Helen: 1992  
Endean, James: 1992  
Friar, Sarah: 1992  
Galinsky (Glynn), William: 1991  
Garbutt, Alison: 1991  
Giaever-Enger, Thomas: 1994  
Gillow (Harriman), Kathryn: 1993  
Girardet (Schafer), Ruth: 1990  
Huggard, Patrick: 1994  
Jackson, Gregory: 1991  
Johnson, Robert: 1992  
Karow, Julia: 1993  
Killeen (Fenton), Louise: 1992

Nentwich, Hilke: 1991  
O'Mahony, Andrew: 1992  
Perthen, Joanna: 1994  
Peter, Kai: 1994  
Pritchard (Breaks), Amanda: 1994  
Rainey, Peter: 1991  
Scroop, Daniel: 1992  
Shapiro, Leonid: 1991  
Slater, Shane: 1990  
Smith (Parker), Helen: 1993  
Truesdale (Upton), Alexandra: 1990  
Vassiliou, Evelthon: 1991  
Viala (Lewis), Katharine: 1990  
Warwick, James: 1991  
White (Muddyman), Clare: 1990  
Wiesener, Sebastian: 1994  
Wyatt-Tilby (Tilby), James: 1992

1995-1999

Allen-Pennebaker (Pennebaker), Betsy: 1995  
Beer, James: 1999  
Bourne, Jon: 1996  
Campbell-Colquhoun, Toby: 1996  
Carley, Adam: 1996  
Copestake, Phillip: 1999  
Cottingham, Faye: 1995  
Crichton (Hunter), Ele: 1996  
Davies, Mike: 1996  
Dineen, Brian: 1996  
Drake, Carmel: 1999  
Dunbar, Polly: 1999  
Ewart, Isobel: 1998  
Farhi (Venning), Tiffany: 1999  
Gray, Anna: 1997  
Hallwood, Janie: 1999  
Hartley, Liane: 1996  
Heller, Melanie: 1997  
Houlding, Mark: 1996  
Ingram, Jonathan: 1996  
Innes-Ker, Duncan: 1996  
James (Horne), Marian: 1999  
Jensen, Kristin: 1997  
Kent, Simon: 1996  
Man, Bernard: 1995  
Maxim, Jon: 1996  
Myatt, Tim: 1999  
Phillips, Dan: 1997  
Roydon, Karen: 1995  
Sargeant, Tom: 1996  
Seaton, Katharine: 1997  
Stone, Chris: 1998

Stratford, Owen: 1998  
Suterwalla, Azeem: 1996  
Thong, Ju: 1995  
Waites, Daniel: 1998  
Williams, Charlotte: 1997  
Williams, Mark: 1997  
Williams, Steve: 1997  
**2000 onwards**  
Akehurst, Hazel: 2003  
Alexopoulou, Zoi: 2006  
Batcheler, Richard: 2007  
Bonham, Sarah: 2006  
Castlo, Paul: 2000  
Cheng, Sophie: 2013  
Chin, Henry: 2009  
Chong, Yu-Foong: 2001  
Chowla, Shiv: 2007  
Coleman, Georgina: 2011  
Cukier, Martyn: 2009  
Davis (Tabberer), Jenny: 2005  
Devenport, Richard: 2002  
Edwards, Sheldon: 2012  
Farmer, Sinead: 2005  
Firth, Natalie: 2008  
Forrest, Benjamin: 2006  
Freeland, Henry: 2007  
Gabor, Liana: 2002  
Garbett, Briony: 2004  
Graham (Waterton), Samantha: 2001  
Grosvenor, Laurel: 2007  
Harris, Joe: 2001  
Hassan, Mazen: 2007  
High (Martin), Lucy: 2004  
Hill, Dan: 2010  
Holland, Richard: 2008  
Hui, Colin: 2010  
Huxley-Khng, Jane: 2008  
Irving, Paul: 2000  
Jacobs (Watson), Ruth: 2004  
Jhally, Rakesh: 2003  
Jones, Gareth: 2001  
Khaliq, Alishba: 2010  
Kuetterer-Lang, Hannah: 2006  
Langley, Clare: 2001  
Leavitt (Karatzios), Joanna: 2008  
Leavitt, Ruben: 2008  
Mansfield, Ben: 2005  
Mao, Fei: 2002  
Marlow, Julia: 2001  
Martindale (Berry), Rebekah: 2004  
Mechanic, Marc: 2010

Miller, Sydney: 2011  
Nanji, Sabrina: 2004  
O'Toole (Seaton), Emma: 2005  
O'Toole, Thomas: 2005  
Papasilekas, Themistoklis: 2013  
Patel, Sheena: 2005  
Pitel, Laura: 2005  
Powell (Lim), Chloe: 2007  
Powell, Matthew: 2007  
Rahim, Fardous: 2006  
Scott, Angharad: 2009  
Shalom, Nathaniel: 2008  
Shelley, Felicity: 2006  
Shipman, Shirley: 2001  
Smith, Barry: 2005  
Smith, Richard: 2010  
Sykes, Hugo: 2010  
Taylor, Eleanor: 2008  
Tian, Mingyong: 2011  
Tobin Cohen (Tobin), Hannah: 2004  
Uttley, Mark: 2010  
Witter, Mark: 2000  
Wood, Peter: 2005  
Woolfson, Deborah: 2005  
Wordsworth Yates, Alan: 2008  
Worsnip, Alex: 2005  
Wynbourne, Sarah: 2006

Friends

Adams, Colin  
Allbutt, Wendy  
Anderson, Jane  
Austin, Michel  
Ball, David  
Carey, Helen  
Carter, Sue  
Clarke, John  
Davy, Kate  
de Savary, Peter  
Earl, Stuart  
Foord, Christine  
Ford, John  
Gardam, Tim  
Hazbun, Geraldine  
Hopkinson, David  
Huxley, Jayne  
Igoe, Carol  
Keymer, Tom  
Killick, Lisa  
Lassman, Mark  
Leigh, Matthew

Leong, Sin-Hong  
McCall, Marsh  
McCall, Susan  
Meridew, Jim  
Nelson, Graham  
Nodding, Robert  
O'Brien, Frances  
Parkin-Morse, Jules  
Patel, Raj  
Pointing, Steve  
Pomfret, Andy  
Pyle, David  
Rossotti, Hazel  
Serlin, Marilyn  
Shepherd, Rachel  
Speirs, Sally  
Stanojevic, Ana  
Steele, David  
Talmon, Stefan  
Willetts, David  
Yadin, Jonathan  
Yeoh, Seok  
Zannos, George

Organisations and Charitable Trusts

Americans for Oxford Interest Account  
Dr Stanley Ho Medical Development Foundation  
SAS Cambridge Branch  
SAS London Branch  
SAS Oxford Branch  
SAS South of England Branch  
The Bryan Guinness Charitable Trust  
Tsuzuki University

Legacy Gifts

Aldworth, Elizabeth: 1940  
Barlow (Finn), Maureen: 1950  
Beatty (Cocker), Audrey: 1944  
Currey (Wilson), Clare: 1955  
Fowler (Burley), Elizabeth: 1957  
Gordon (Landau), Sylvia: 1948  
Hardcastle, Margaret: 1954  
Horsfall, Jean: 1942  
Kaye, Elaine: 1948  
Kennard (Walter), Therese: 1942  
King (Haines), Dorothea: 1933  
Lunn (Krall), Otilie: 1944  
Magne (Lisicky), Vera: 1956  
McEwan (Ogilvy), Lindsay: 1940

Orr (Stones), Joy: 1944  
Pountney, Rosemary: 1969  
Richardson, Ann: 1952  
Smart, Ann: 1953\*  
Thurlow (Yarker), Molly: 1949  
Walter (Chipperfield), Christina: 1954

\* Legacy received from the estate of her late husband, Ian Smart.

Plumer Society

The Plumer Society has been founded to acknowledge and thank those who inform the College of their decision to include a gift to St Anne's in their will. Some members have asked not to be listed.

Nina Alphey (2005)  
Michel Austin  
Ruth Baker (Gibbon 1955)  
Jean Bannister (Taylor 1958)  
Valerie Beeby (1952)  
Hilary Belden (1966)  
Phyllis Bennett (Thompson 1974)  
Eric Bennett  
Lynn Biggs (Perrin 1972)  
Richard Blake (Condon 1980)  
Margaret Boggis (1940)  
Christopher Breward (1991)  
Audrey Brooking-Bryant (Walton 1953)  
Frances Burton (Heveningham Pughe 1960)  
Audrey Burt (Waite 1942)  
Julia Bush (Hainton 1967)  
Geraldine Bynoe (Robinson 1969)  
Elise Carter (Palmer 1942)  
Linda Chadd (1967)  
Jane Chesterfield (1977)  
Mike Colling (1979)  
Kathryn Co (Spink 1972)  
Mary Cosh (1946)  
Frances Cox (Ware 1968)  
Elizabeth Cragoe (Elmer 1950)  
Meg Crane (Begley 1965)  
Michèle Crawford  
Jane Darnton (Baker 1962)  
Jane Davies (Baxendale 1970)  
Ruth Deech (Fraenkel 1962)  
Margaret Donald (1950)  
Deb Dowdall (1974)  
Margaret Driver (Perfect 1951)

Sonia Dyne (Heath 1953)  
Susanne Ellis (Barber 1964)  
Elaine Evans (Trevithick 1953)  
Lesley Evans (Kruse 1962)  
Anne Everest-Phillips (Everest 1950)  
Judith Finnemore (1959)  
Sophia Fisher (Hibbard 1966)  
Joan Fleming (Newman 1957)  
Susan Foreman (Kremer 1957)  
Helen Forster (1946)  
Tony Foster (1980)  
Clemency Fox (1956)  
Tessa Frank (Hoar 1951)  
Tim Gardam  
Dilys Glynne (1948)  
Natasha Grange (Cross 1982)  
Ann Greenway (Denerley 1959)  
Anne Grocock (1965)  
Elizabeth Halcrow (1948)  
Barbara Hale (1948)  
Kathleen Hall (1941)  
Mary Hallaway (1950)  
Susan Hamilton (Pacey-Day 1965)  
Kate Hampton (1977)  
Vicky Harrison (Greggain 1961)  
Barbara Hensman (Hawley 1956)  
Lucy High (Martin 2004)  
Catherine Hilton (1965)  
Anna Home (1956)  
Deborah Honoré (Duncan 1948)  
Julie Hudson (1975)  
Ann Hunt (Siddell 1963)  
Clem Huzzey  
Christine Huzzey  
Caroline Hyde (1988)  
Jackie Ingram (1976)  
Susan Jack (1970)  
Cherry James (Lucas 1977)  
Richard Jarman (1989)  
Elisabeth Jay (Aldis 1966)  
Maureen Jessiman (Smith 1953)  
Harry Johnstone (1957)  
Elizabeth Jones (Smith 1962)  
Celia Julian (Whitworth 1964)  
Stephanie Kenna (Hamilton 1968)  
Yasmin Khan (1991)  
Christina Kielich (1970)  
Fiona King (1980)  
Janet Kingdon (1976)  
Ruth Kirk-Wilson (Matthews 1963)  
Juliet Lacey (Aykroyd 1962)

Fay Larkins (Rees 1953)  
Sally Lawless (Freeston 1971)  
Elizabeth Leckie (O'Donnell 1981)  
Keri Lewis (1947)  
Peter Lloyd (1983)  
Paul Mann (1988)  
Winifred Marks (1944)  
Rosemary Mason (Childe 1958)  
Lili Massey (Glaser 1967)  
Gabrielle McCracken (Chavasse 1954)  
Marie-Louise McDonnell (Phillips 1971)  
Anne Moore (Slocombe 1955)  
Ann Mottershead (Roberts 1977)  
Elizabeth Moughton (Parr 1951)  
Rob Munro (1982)  
Lesley Murdin (Milburn 1961)  
Elizabeth Newlands (Raworth 1960)  
Clare Newton (Little 1970)  
Gill Nixon  
Claire O'Donnell (1977)  
Hazel O'Flynn (Brewster 1946)  
Elisabeth Orsten (1953)  
Helen O'Sullivan (1969)  
Sally Packer (Sellick 1964)  
Marilyn Palmer (Allum 1962)  
John Pattisson (1952)  
Helen Paul (1994)  
Wendy Perriam (Brech 1958)  
Jane Pickles (Wilson 1953)  
Carole Pomfret (Pearson 1979)  
Barbara Preston (Haygarth 1957)  
Petra Regent (1975)  
Ann Revill (Radford 1955)  
Sian Reynolds (France 1958)  
Crispin Robinson (1979)  
Hazel Rossotti (Marsh 1948)  
Barbara Rowe (1942)  
Gillian Sainsbury (Burrows 1950)  
Lorna Secker Walker (Lea 1952)  
Judith Sheather (Hall 1962)  
Joan Shenton (1961)  
Jane Simon (Holmes 1973)  
Judy Skelton (1965)  
David Smith  
Ann Spokes Symonds (Spokes 1944)  
Mandy Stanton (Beech 1981)  
Frances Stoddart (Devereux 1955)  
Monir Tayeb (1976)  
Angela Thirlwell (Goldman 1966)  
Stella-Maria Thomas (1977)  
Jean Thompson (1942)

Wendy Tindall-Shepherd (Dunn 1963)  
Carole Tjoa (Chinn 1965)  
Marilyn Tricker (Poole 1964)  
Kathryn Turner (Davison 1972)  
Clare Turner (Griffiths 1986)  
Delia Twamley\*  
Rosemary Wagner (1964)  
Yvonne Wells (Lehmann 1944)  
Heather Wheeler (1958)  
Joy Whitby (Field 1949)  
Maria Willetts (Ferreras 1974)  
Lynne Wright (1970)  
Sue Yates (Crawshaw 1967)  
Margaret Young (Tucker 1949)  
Barbara Young (Clifford 1957)

\* Delia Twamley is leaving a legacy to St Anne's College from her late mother's estate (Phyllis Wray-Bliss, 1920).

Legacies

Leaving a gift in your will gives you the opportunity to make a lasting impact and help to provide vital funding for the College. The Plumer Society was founded to acknowledge those who inform us of their decision to make a bequest to St Anne's. Members will be invited to a Plumer Society event every two years which allows us to thank our legators for their commitment. If you would like further information about legacies please contact **legacy@st-annes.ox.ac.uk**

Library Donations

The Library is grateful for the many generous book and financial donations received from alumnae, Fellows and friends. With over 100,000 titles we have one of the largest College libraries in Oxford and your kind support greatly adds to the richness of our collection.

Gaudy and Alumni Weekend 2019

20 – 22 September 2019

All St Anne's alumnae are warmly invited to the annual Gaudy on 20-22 September 2019 timed to coincide with the Oxford University Alumni Weekend ([https://www.alumni.ox.ac.uk/alumni\\_home](https://www.alumni.ox.ac.uk/alumni_home)). We hope you can join us at some of the St Anne's events over the weekend and take the opportunity to meet old friends and fellow alumnae. Accommodation is available in College for alumnae and their guests (due to limited ensuite availability there is only one guest per person in the first instance) on a first-come, first-served basis for the nights of Friday 20 and Saturday 21 September.

Saturday 21 September

**From 10.00am** Gaudy Registration and tea, coffee and pastries

**11.00am** Founding Fellows' Lecture: *The resistible rise of Artificial Intelligence*

**Speakers:** Professor Peter Jeavons and Professor Alex Rogers

*Advances in computer science and technology are leading to remarkable developments in AI. Is it time to start worrying?*

**12.15pm** Plumer Society Lunch (invitation only)

OR Buffet Lunch (**12.00-1.30pm**)

**2.30pm** Gaudy Seminar: *How bad is the current crisis of American democracy?*

**Speaker:** Professor Adam Smith

*The current sense of crisis is driven by the anxiety about creeping authoritarianism and corruption, a dis-informed electorate and unaccountable social media giants. But American democracy has always been 'in crisis' ever since the idea of the US as a 'democracy' emerged in the 1830s. How does the current sense of crisis compare to those of the past, and does the US any longer have the resources to address the democratic challenges it faces?*

**3.30pm** Meet the Principal and Family Afternoon Tea

All St Anne's alumnae and their families are invited to meet the College's Principal, Helen King, while enjoying afternoon tea in the Dining Hall. There will be family entertainment suitable for all ages.

**5.00 – 6.00pm** Annual General Meeting of the St Anne's Society (formerly known as the Association of Senior Members)

Agenda

Welcome & apologies

Minutes of the AGM 2018

Matters arising

Report of the President of the SAS Committee

SAS Committee Matters

Financial report

Regional Branch updates

AOB

Date of next meeting

**7.00 – 7.30pm** Pre-dinner Drinks Reception

**7.30 – 9.30pm** Dinner

Sunday 16 September

**10.30 – 11.30am** Gaudy Service

Please book online at <https://tinyurl.com/gaudyweekend2019>

If you have any queries please contact the Development Office at **development@st-annes.ox.ac.uk**



[illegible]

Fill in your news in the sections below, so that we can update your friends in next year's edition of *The Ship*, or alternatively email: [development@st-annes.ox.ac.uk](mailto:development@st-annes.ox.ac.uk)

[illegible]

Please complete and return to the Development Office, St Anne's College, Oxford, OX2 6HS, or email [development@st-annes.ox.ac.uk](mailto:development@st-annes.ox.ac.uk)

**Full name**

.....

.....

**Former name**

.....

.....

**Matriculation year**

.....

**Subject**

.....

**Address**

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

**Email**

.....

**Tel**

- ☒ I am happy for St Anne's College to contact me by email about news, events, and ways in which I can support the College.

*Please note: Your data will continue to be held securely. For full details on the way in which your data will be held and used, please see the Privacy notice on page 93-98.*

## COMMUNICATIONS

Keeping in contact with our alumnae and friends is vital to all that we do at College. Most importantly, we want to help you keep in contact with each other after you have left St Anne's and to foster and nurture a global community of alumnae and friends of the College.

You can update your details at any time, or opt out of communications, via our alumnae area online at [www.alumniweb.ox.ac.uk/st-annes](http://www.alumniweb.ox.ac.uk/st-annes) or you can get in touch with us at [development@st-annes.ox.ac.uk](mailto:development@st-annes.ox.ac.uk)

View our privacy notice at: [www.alumniweb.ox.ac.uk/st-annes/privacy-notice](http://www.alumniweb.ox.ac.uk/st-annes/privacy-notice)

## PERSONAL NEWS

Please send personal news for The Ship 2019-2020 by email to [development@st-annes.ox.ac.uk](mailto:development@st-annes.ox.ac.uk) or by post to:

Development Office  
St Anne's College  
Oxford  
OX2 6HS

## DEVELOPMENT OFFICE CONTACTS:

### Robert Nodding

Senior Development Officer  
+44 (0)1865 284943  
[robert.nodding@st-annes.ox.ac.uk](mailto:robert.nodding@st-annes.ox.ac.uk)

### Rachel Shepherd

Regular Giving and Stewardship Officer  
+44 (0)1865 284622  
[rachel.shepherd@st-annes.ox.ac.uk](mailto:rachel.shepherd@st-annes.ox.ac.uk)

### Helen Nicholson

Alumnae Relations Officer  
+44 (0)1865 284517  
[helen.nicholson@st-annes.ox.ac.uk](mailto:helen.nicholson@st-annes.ox.ac.uk)

### Janette Gilbert

Communications Officer  
+44 (0)1865 284834  
[janette.gilbert@st-annes.ox.ac.uk](mailto:janette.gilbert@st-annes.ox.ac.uk)

### Hannah Olsen-Shaw

Database and Research Officer  
+44 (0)1865 274804  
[hannah.olsen-shaw@st-annes.ox.ac.uk](mailto:hannah.olsen-shaw@st-annes.ox.ac.uk)

### Mary Rowe

Development Assistant  
+44 (0)1865 284536  
[mary.rowe@st-annes.ox.ac.uk](mailto:mary.rowe@st-annes.ox.ac.uk)

## Lost alumnae

Over the years the College has lost touch with some of our alumnae. We would very much like to re-establish contact, invite them back to our events and send them our publications such as The Ship and Annual Review. Please encourage your contemporaries to contact us if they do not receive our communications and would like to be back in touch.

## Dine in College

College is delighted to be able to offer alumnae the option to lunch at St Anne's on a Monday to Friday during term time (term dates). You are welcome to dine on up to two days per term and also to have lunch with up to three guests in the Hall between 12 and 1.30 pm. Seating will be with the students and costs £8 per person. This includes two courses and coffee/tea. Book by emailing [development@st-annes.ox.ac.uk](mailto:development@st-annes.ox.ac.uk) or

calling 01865 284517. Please provide College two business days' notice so that Development can notify Catering of additional numbers at lunch.

## Disclaimer

The views and opinions expressed in articles featured in The Ship are those of the authors and do not necessarily reflect the views of St Anne's College. All alumnae are welcome to contribute to The Ship.


If you would like to write an article get in touch with us at [development@st-annes.ox.ac.uk](mailto:development@st-annes.ox.ac.uk)

## Photographs (not credited inside):



Except where otherwise credited in the magazine, all photos are © St Anne's College or have been provided by the authors.





An aerial photograph of a yoga class taking place on a large, green lawn. A massive, leafy tree dominates the left side of the frame, casting long shadows over the participants. About a dozen people are scattered across the lawn, each on their own yoga mat. They are in various poses, some standing and some in a lunge. The mats are in shades of grey, pink, and blue. In the background, other trees and a building with a red roof are visible under a clear sky.

St Anne's College  
Woodstock Road • Oxford • OX2 6HS  
+44 (0) 1865 274800  
[development@st-annes.ox.ac.uk](mailto:development@st-annes.ox.ac.uk)  
[www.st-annes.ox.ac.uk](http://www.st-annes.ox.ac.uk)  
Registered charity number: 1142660

 @StAnnesCollege  
 @StAnnesCollege

