



# THE MARTLET

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OXFORD

ISSUE 7 | AUTUMN 2017

## CAN A MAGNET READ YOUR MIND?

Considering the implications  
of mind reading technology



### ALSO IN THIS ISSUE

#### REDEFINING DU MAURIER

Daphne du Maurier, from Captain  
Hook to Hitchcock

#### THE ART OF THE POSSIBLE

Reassessing the legacy of Harold  
Wilson, the underrated pragmatist

#### A GRAND DAY OUT

The Discovery Academy comes to  
College

## From the Editor

The University of Oxford has just been named the best university in the world by the *Times Higher Education* World University Ranking. Retaining the top spot for a second year is a remarkable achievement and I hope you will all take pride in your University's success.

It has also been a good year for your College. Our finalists have done exceptionally well in their exams (page 4), plans are underway for a new development in North Oxford (page 13), and, thanks to support from our donors, Univ has launched the Opportunity Programme.

The Opportunity Programme is about encouraging the brightest students, regardless of background, a goal we share with Tom Grand (2012, History) who brought a group of pupils from The Discovery Academy to College (page 28). Watch this space for future students.

Also looking to the future is award-winning science writer Julia Gottwald (2012, Neuroscience) who discusses mind reading technology (page 14). Elsewhere, Dr Laura Varnam explores du Maurier, from Hook to Hitchcock (page 20), and Sir Ivor Crewe reassesses the legacy of Univ Fellow and Prime Minister 1964 - 70 and 1974 - 76, Harold Wilson (page 24).

You may notice our magazine has a new look. Thank you to all the Old Members, students and staff who took part in *The Martlet* survey we ran earlier this year. We listened to what you said, and we've implemented many of the changes you suggested. Do let us know what you think.

**Martin Cornish**

Communications Officer

University College, Oxford, OX1 4BH

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A large print version of this magazine is available on request.

# Contents

## Collections



### From the Master

Sir Ivor Crewe explores the new political division

02

### Fellows' news

New appointments and the dreaded Norrington Table

04



### What's online

Old Masters in the Hall and "defaced" books in the archive

08

### College news

News from the High

10

### Development news

A fantastic year of fundraising, and plans for expansion in North Oxford

13



### Your views

Was Brexit really such a surprise?

03

### Challenging core beliefs

Paula Koelemeijer measures the music of the Earth

05

“

**We departed just before Christmas. We wouldn't see land again until early February”**

### My view of Univ

Ellen Brewster (2016, English)

09

### Event news

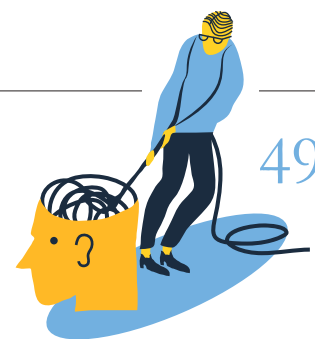
What's been, and what's to come

12



“

What terrible scandal involved our Master,  
James Franck Bright, in 1892?”



49

## Features



14

### Can a magnet read your mind?

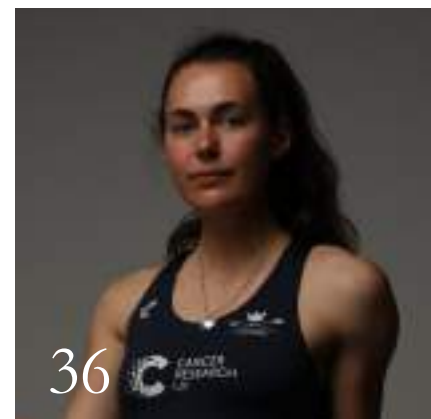
Julia Gottwald (2012, Neuroscience)  
thinks it's time to consider the  
implications of mind reading technology



20

### Redefining du Maurier

Dr Laura Varnam explains why Daphne du  
Maurier is being redefined as one of the  
greatest writers of the 20th century



36

### Univ album

Michael Macaulay (1983, Law)

31

### Tools of my trade

Elizabeth Adams, College Librarian

32

### Leading questions

Gigi Woo (1992, Law)

34

### Honourable mentions

Christina Lamb (1983, PPE), and  
Prof Christopher Eisgruber  
(1983, Politics)

35

### True blue

Rebecca te Water Naudé (2015, Medicine)

36

### Clubs and societies

38

### Announcements

40

### In memoriam

44

### A walk round the quad

Robin Darwall-Smith (1982, Classics)

48

### Logic Lane

49



24

### The art of the possible

Sir Ivor Crewe reassesses the legacy of  
Harold Wilson, the underrated pragmatist  
who believed in the art of the possible



28

### A grand day out

Tom Grand (2012, History) brought a  
group of students to College for a school  
trip with a serious message

“

Wilson kept the UK in the European Community  
through the device of the 1975 Referendum, unlike  
the hapless Cameron”

# From the Master

Sir Ivor Crewe explores the new political division and how it's changing the way we vote.



On 8 June the College watched election night in a packed Hall, and when at 10.01p.m. David Dimbleby announced the exit-poll prediction the cheers could be heard in Merton Street. Univ students had turned out in large numbers and mainly voted Labour, as had students across Oxford and the country. I asked some of them why. Jeremy Corbyn's pledge to abolish tuition fees (and graduate debt) was not the deciding reason, they insisted. More important were the risks that a majority Conservative government posed for public services, Brexit, fairness and opportunity for their families as well as themselves.

For the past century, income and occupation have been the primary influence on how the British vote. In the June election, for the first time, age and education were more important, as they were in the Brexit Referendum a year earlier. Oxford East, where most students vote, is now among the safest Labour seats in the country. British elections turn on a new political division, between a younger generation of graduates, mobile and broadly liberal and international in outlook, for whom globalisation is an opportunity, and an older generation of the uncertificated, with conservative and nationalist instincts, for whom globalisation is a threat.

Two particular features of English higher education are moulding a younger generation of university graduates into a distinct voting class. The first is the tuition fee loan liability, by far the highest in Europe. Wrongly described as a mortgage-style "debt", this takes the form of a 9 percent supplementary tax on annual earnings above £21,000. It does not affect personal credit ratings but it does significantly reduce the disposable income of graduates, and limits the

“  
There are  
now dozens  
of “university  
constituencies”  
across the UK and  
they voted quite  
differently from  
the rest of the  
country in June”

mortgage they can afford in a chronically expensive housing market.

The second is the English tradition of going away to university rather than living at home and commuting daily to the local university, as students do in much of the rest of Europe. Graduates rarely return to work in their home towns (except to London). They break ties with former friends and create new networks at university which endure long after graduation (particularly from an Oxbridge college), they marry fellow graduates, and they form separate communities of interest and sentiment. There are now dozens of “university constituencies” across the UK and they voted quite differently from the rest of the country in June.

Tuition fees and associated “debt” will inevitably be a major issue at the next election. The Labour party will not abandon an electorally popular promise and the Conservatives will feel bound to respond. There is plenty of scope to make the current system less onerous and more sustainable. But the wholesale replacement of fees by tax-funded government grants to universities would result in fewer university places, poorer quality and (probably) additional taxes on non-graduates. None of this would benefit the Labour party's traditional low-income supporters. But it might be thought to benefit its new affluent voters.

Sir Ivor Crewe



# Your view

Letters, emails, posts and tweets.

# 61%

The number of you who said you read most or all of *The Martlet*, in our recent survey.

A great start, but we can do better with your help. Tell us what you'd like to see at [bit.ly/univmqn](http://bit.ly/univmqn)



## Was Brexit really such a surprise?

Dismayed, but why was the Master so shocked by the Brexit result? I have spent 35 years in Brussels and it was foreshadowed from the start.

My first spell was as correspondent for the *Sunday Times*, when I learned two things: that power lay with elected national ministers, not with the much maligned bureaucrats (and when was there a political system without bureaucrats?) and that perceptions on the Continent were vastly different from those in Britain. Never a minister or diplomat came from London without openly hankering after the old idea of a free trade zone, and quite unable to understand the appeal of “ever-closer union”. It became clear to me even then that Britain would one day leave.

My second spell was as Secretary General of the redoubtable European Round Table of Industrialists, a club for chairmen of giant companies. We worked closely with the British Commissioner

Lord Cockfield, explicitly charged by Margaret Thatcher with the mission to construct a single market. We visited government leaders from Greece to Ireland to urge them to overcome the many objections. We encouraged Jacques Delors to move towards a single currency as the logical completion of the single market, essential for European prosperity, as we argued. But British interest faded to nothing, and from that day to this no British leader expressed real support for the European idea or made a real effort to counter the black propaganda in the press. Even the Bank of England briefed journalists that the euro zone would fall apart during the great crisis, just as they had once briefed the banks that the euro would never happen.

Just before the referendum my bankers in Brussels assured me that we could rely on “the common sense of the British people” to ensure a remain vote, and they were shaken when I told them there was no longer any such thing. “Prepare for leave” I told them. The referendum campaign had been too dominated by ignorance, prejudice and sheer xenophobia. Prepare for Hard Brexit must be today’s message, there are too many who refuse to see how badly that could turn out. But there is also a message for Oxford, how is it that this wonderful University, to which we all owe so much, sends so many of its graduates to the highest offices in the land without ever having taught them the rudiments of how to distinguish fact from fiction?

**Keith Richardson**

(1956, Classics)

## Young Univ Gallery

This is absolutely amazing!! Thank you so much for sharing the video. It’s incredibly inspiring and thoughtful and makes me so proud of Univ and all our alumni. Well done for bringing this to life and inspiring all our future Univ graduates. Love it.

**Joanne Marriott**

(1999, Earth Sciences)



## Open day

@UnivOxford thank you so much for a superb college tour today. Harry from Chemistry was a fab ambassador for Univ. Our #1 college choice!

**Lynda Bowyer On Twitter**

If you would like to share your view:

Email: [communications@univ.ox.ac.uk](mailto:communications@univ.ox.ac.uk)

Write to us at: University College, Oxford, OX1 4BH

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

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

# Fellows' news

New appointments, academic excellence and the dreaded Norrington Table.



## New appointments



We welcomed Dr Patrick Rebeschini as a Tutorial Fellow at Univ in June. He is an Associate Professor

of Statistics at the University's Department of Statistics.

Before coming to Oxford, he was an Associate Research Scientist in the Electrical Engineering Department of Yale University, as well as a Lecturer in Computer Science and a Postdoctoral Associate at the Yale Institute for Network Science. He holds a PhD in Operations Research and Financial Engineering from Princeton University.

His research interests lie at the intersection of applied probability, statistics and computer science. He is particularly interested in the investigation of fundamental principles to perform scalable inference, learning and optimization in high-dimensional models, and in the design and analysis of algorithms in machine learning.

### Governing Body

Dr Patrick Rebeschini

Dr Andrew Grant – Finance Bursar

### Junior Research Fellows

Mr Sean Moss (Computer Science)

Ms Roxana Willis (Law)

### Special Supernumerary Fellows

Prof Laura Herz (Physics)

Prof Peter Magill (Neurobiology)

Dr Catherine Manning (Psychology)

*You can read more Fellows' news in the University College Record.*

## Dr Andrew Bell, Senior Tutor

At the end of my second year as Senior Tutor, I'm as impressed and excited by Univ, its students, tutors and staff, as I was when I first joined the College. Higher education and academic research in the UK face many challenges, and Oxford is not immune to them, but Univ and its members still exemplify much of the best of both.

It's the time of year when thoughts turn to exam results, even though exams are not the be all and end all of what students and tutors work towards. Overall, our undergraduate students have performed really very well in their public exams this year. Of our finalists, 38% achieved a first, and all of the rest achieved a 2.1. I'm delighted that so many students will graduate with a top degree, and if anything I'm even more delighted that none have slipped below an upper second. I'm keenly aware of just how hard our students and their tutors have worked to achieve such a great set of results.

At the time of writing, it's too early to tell how Univ has fared in the dreaded Norrington Table this year, but with a strong set of results in the bag we can adopt an insouciant position on such matters. For now, I can report (insouciantly) that had we achieved these results last year then we would have been placed third in the table. Whatever the College's overall ranking proves to be, it will mask many individual successes and probably some disappointments too. Rather than fret overly about league tables, I hope very much we will continue to focus on the things we really care about: recruiting our students, supporting our students, and supporting our tutors.

It's a very exciting time to be part of the Univ community. Undergraduate and graduate applications are markedly up.

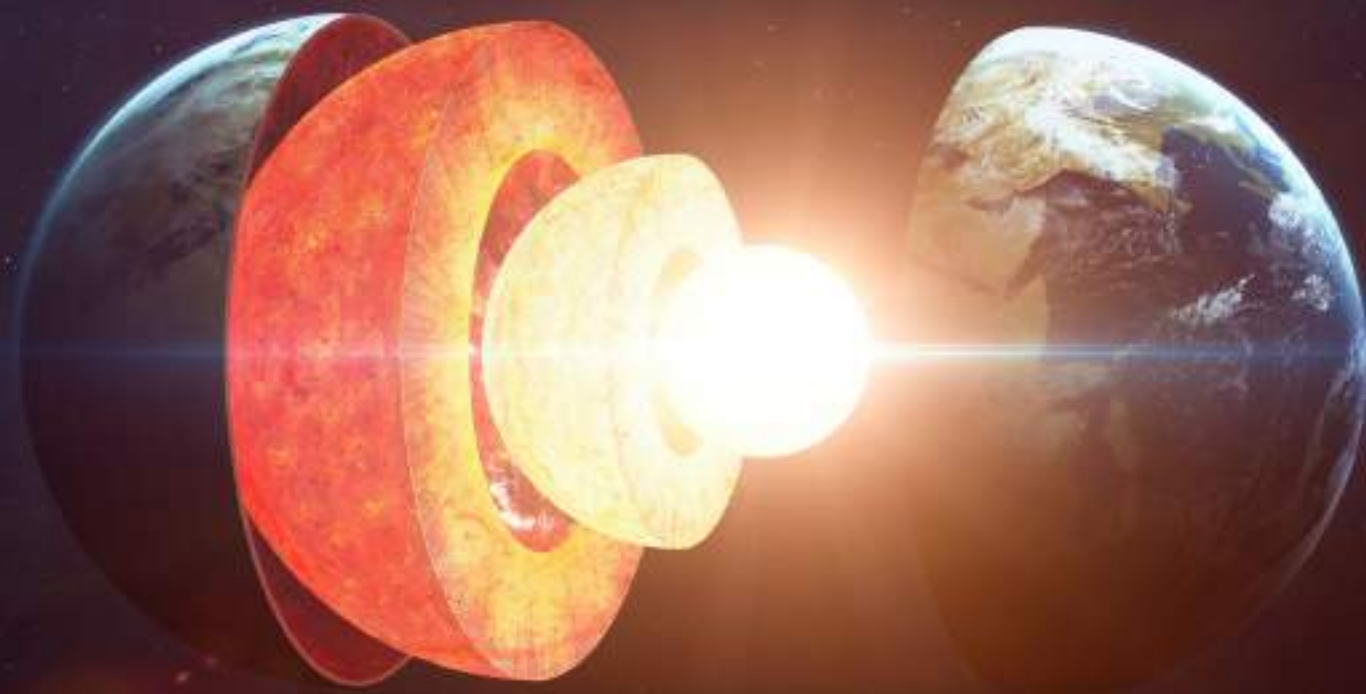
Our flag ship access scheme, the Univ Opportunity Programme, launched very successfully this year and received much positive coverage in the national press. Its first cohort of students will join us in October. More graduate scholarships are available than ever – some 90 in the coming year – making Univ perhaps the most generous college in this regard in Oxford or Cambridge. We've made very strong appointments to Tutorial and Research Fellowships and to other academic positions. Plans are moving on apace for the development of our new site in North Oxford. Across the College community, many individuals have enjoyed great success in their research work. There's much to celebrate, and I hope very much that all friends of Univ can feel pride in what we have achieved in the past year.

“Of our finalists, 38% achieved a first, and all of the rest achieved a 2.1”



# Challenging core beliefs

Paula Koelemeijer explains how she and her team opened up a new basis for studies of the core-mantle boundary by measuring the music of the Earth.



Imagine a temperature of almost 4000 degrees - like the surface of a star. Now imagine a pressure over 1.3 million times that found at the surface of the Earth. And finally, imagine a contrast in material properties larger than that between solid rock and air. These are the extraordinary conditions at Earth's core-mantle boundary (CMB), located about 3000 km below our feet.

On the mantle side of the CMB, solid rock flows slowly over millions of years, providing the driving forces for plate tectonics. And on the core side, fluid iron swirls vigorously, sustaining Earth's magnetic field which protects us from solar radiation. By studying this enigmatic region, we aim to better understand these dynamic processes, and ultimately, the evolution of our planet.

Due to its obvious inaccessibility, the CMB is primarily studied using seismic waves generated by earthquakes. By combining waves from around the world, we generate three-dimensional images of the Earth's interior. Using this technique, seismologists have found two regions with low seismic velocities on top of the

“Imagine a contrast in material properties larger than that between solid rock and air”

core called large-low-velocity-provinces (LLVPs) or more often just “blobs”. These blobs have a significant impact on the dynamics of the mantle and potentially influence plate tectonics. In addition, their presence influences the way in which heat is extracted from the core, altering outer core flow.

As density variations are what ultimately drive flow, the Holy Grail of research in this area is to determine the density of these blobs. Previous research has suggested that the blobs have a

relatively high density, giving them long-term stability, which affects both mantle flow and core convection. However, these models suffer from the fact that the data have relatively large uncertainties and are also influenced by crustal and upper mantle structure.

Using whole Earth oscillations that are uniquely sensitive to the CMB, our study has discovered that these blobs have a lower density than previously found. These oscillations arise after large earthquakes when the Earth behaves like a bell. By measuring the frequencies at which the Earth “chimes”, we effectively record the “music of the Earth” and relate it to structures deep inside the planet. The fact that these blobs have a lower density indicates that they have a large, actively upwelling component. This new interpretation is consistent with other geophysical observations and provides a new basis for future studies.

*Paula Koelemeijer is a Junior Research Fellow and a part of the Seismology group in the Department of Earth Sciences.*



# A sea change

Research associate Yves Plancherel faced the “hurling fifties” on an oceanographic expedition between Easter Island and Antarctica.



The Ronald H Brown is a global-class oceanographic and atmospheric research platform. At 274 feet long, 53 feet wide and 3,250 tons, she is the largest vessel of the US NOAA fleet. Most people just call her “The Brown”, but for 6 weeks last winter our research team were proud to call her “home”.

The Brown was perfectly suited to support the scale of research expedition we had planned: her specialised scientific equipment was exactly what we needed. But, to those of us on board at least, what we valued more than anything was her ability to “take weather well”, especially as our planned route would take us through particularly stormy regions of the Southern Pacific Ocean known as the “roaring forties” and “hurling fifties”.

We departed the unspoiled waters of Easter Island just before Christmas 2016 and headed due south towards the ice edge of Antarctica. We wouldn’t see land again until we reached the Straits of Magellan in early February 2017.

Our scientific objective was to measure how much of the excess carbon emitted by humans, and the associated excess heat, is being taken up by the ocean. We were all aware that achieving this on such a large scale would represent a lot of work.

The Brown would hold position every 50 kilometres so that we could start the eight-hour process of collecting samples from the ocean surface to the sea floor, deploying and retrieving a 5 kilometre long cable (the depth of the ocean) with high-end scientific instrumentation attached. We repeated this exercise 24/7 for 35 days in all weather conditions, each time running the risk of crashing the gears into the seabed, entangling the cable in the ship’s propellers or even falling overboard. And there was little respite

“  
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February”

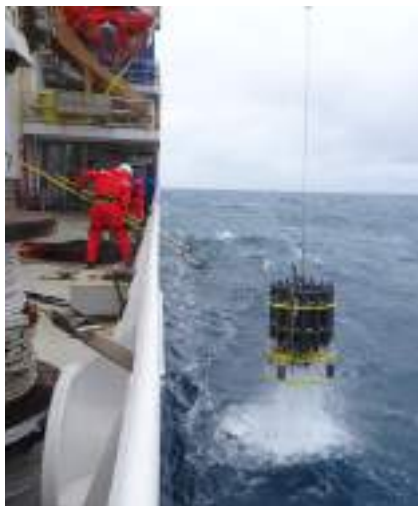
when the work was over as anyone who has tried to climb in or out of the top bunk, or take a shower, on a boat during a storm will testify.

Our expedition is part of the much larger international Global Ocean Ship-Based Hydrographic Investigations Programme (GO-SHIP). GO-SHIP, and other such programmes, has been bringing together scientists with interests in physical oceanography, the carbon cycle, marine biogeochemistry and ecosystems from across the world since the 1970s to provide global snapshots of the state of the ocean. GO-SHIP currently comprises about thirty similar expeditions worldwide, representing roughly 3 years of continuous presence at sea and the equivalent effort of almost 2000 people collecting and analysing over one million measurements.

It is only thanks to these international scientific cooperation programmes that we can monitor and understand how our oceans are changing, how marine ecosystems evolve and how the climate system is responding to these changes. Data gathered on these remote, sometimes dangerous, oceanographic expeditions is paramount to constrain global climate models, and to inform the science supporting the policies that aim to curb the negative effects of climate change, such as the Paris Agreement.

The minority seeking to undermine these efforts would do well to remember that behind these policies stand thousands of scientific experts who sacrifice their comfort, family lives, and safety to collect data that clearly substantiates these policies.

*Yves Plancherel is a research associate at Univ and the NERC Independent Research Fellow in the Department of Earth Sciences.*







# What's online

Old Masters in the Hall and “defaced” books in the archive.



# 3500+

The number of times our Annual Fund video has been watched. Thanks Percy. Watch it again at [bit.ly/univAF](http://bit.ly/univAF)



## Portraits in Hall

Whilst the recent installation of the Young Univ Gallery portraits may have introduced a more youthful element to Hall, we didn't want to neglect our more traditional sitters.

Working with College archivist Robin Darwall-Smith, we have given the Portraits in Hall webpage something of a spring-clean with all 29 portraits (and two busts) detailed in full, along with a new hi-res image.

*Find out more about Festus Mogae, Helen Cooper, John Potter, and our other “great and good” at: [bit.ly/univ0084](http://bit.ly/univ0084)*

Arnold Goodman, Lord Goodman (pictured), 1913–95, was Master of Univ between 1976–86. The artist is Graham Sutherland.

## Univ Treasures

As we continue to publish our monthly Univ Treasures, two have proven particularly popular with readers this year.



**Scribbling in Books** features the 15th century “Lenten Flowers of Wisdom” by Ambrosius Speira, remarkable in part because of its incredible success on publication (four editions over 24 years), but it's the marginalia – something we might call doodles today – that makes this one of our most popular treasures.

*Learn more at [bit.ly/univ0085](http://bit.ly/univ0085)*



## One Photograph and Two Stories

details a picture dating from March 1904. Superficially it may seem little more than a record of a Bump Supper with Univ's Edwardian Second Torpid resplendent in white tie and tails. In fact the photograph captures a remarkable moment in the architectural history of our Hall with the extension freshly complete, the “new” ceiling not yet installed and the fireplace yet to be panelled over.

*Learn more at [bit.ly/univ0073](http://bit.ly/univ0073)*





## My view of Univ

This picture was taken from inside the Master's Lodgings, looking out on to the chapel and buttery. I was waiting to give a talk to the Martlets' Society about the research I've been doing during my Masters in eighteenth-century English literature, and looked out the window. How could I not take a picture?

Ellen Brewster (2016, English)



# College news

Oxford's first black student, a hive of activity and setting a course for financial security.

Univ In numbers

 5600+

The number of followers Univ has on Twitter; the first College to reach that number. @univoxford

## A scholarly pioneer

**A plaque will be unveiled at College to recognise Old Member Christian Cole, Oxford's first black student.**

Cole was born in 1852 in Waterloo, Sierra Leone and enrolled at Oxford as a non-collegiate student in 1873 to read Classics. To supplement an income from his uncle, he taught music lessons, Responsions (the first of three examinations once required for an academic degree at Oxford) and helped students prepare for their divinity exams.

"During his time at Oxford the income from his uncle eventually stopped," explains Pamela Roberts, creative producer, historian, author and Director of Black Oxford Untold Stories. "Herbert Gladstone [Univ Old Member] elicited support from others including the Master at the time, George Granville Bradley, to ensure he could stay.

"Cole achieved a fourth in Greats in 1876 and became the first Black African to achieve a degree from the University of Oxford. In 1877, he became a member of University College, and in 1879, a member of the Honourable Society of the Inner Temple. He was called to the Bar in 1883, becoming the first Black African to practice Law in English Courts."

Roberts has worked hard to raise the profile of pioneering black scholars like Cole, both through her work at Black Oxford and her book *Black Oxford, The*

**"[Cole] was called to the Bar in 1883, becoming the first Black African to practice Law in English Courts"**

*Untold Stories of Oxford University's Black Scholar.* Pamela brought the idea of recognising Cole to the attention of the Master, Sir Ivor Crewe, and the Colleges' Governing Body, and has worked over the last year with Angela Unsworth, Domestic Bursar, and Archivist, Dr Robin Darwall-Smith, to develop the proposal for a plaque.

"Cole's achievements have a contemporary significance and impact; in particular for a younger generation," Pamela explains. "Young people, from all backgrounds and ethnic groups, need to be aware of the unlimited opportunities available to them. The plaque will not only be a visible and permanent commemoration of Cole's time at Univ, it will also acknowledge the College's early Black presence."

The unveiling ceremony will take place at midday on Saturday 14 October 2017 in Logic Lane, followed by a reception in the Lodge.

*Pamela's latest project is A Scholar and A Statesman, a play about Antiguan scholar James Arthur Harley. Read more at [bit.ly/JAHarley](http://bit.ly/JAHarley)*



## The birds and the bees

**There's a buzz about College and it's not the productive thrum of students. It's the newest members of the Univ community: two hives of honey bees.**

The introduction of bees was suggested several years ago, but the idea recently gained traction when a group of undergraduates lobbied College to consider wider environmental initiatives.

"Bees are responsible for one out of every three bites of food we eat," explains Domestic Bursar Angela Unsworth, who provided the hives. "They are some of the hardest working creatures on the planet and we owe many thanks to this amazing, yet often under-appreciated, insect."

Although the hives themselves are located in the Master's Garden close to the gardeners' shed, a "bee friendly" garden has been established just outside Kybald House.

"Our bees will still easily find it," stressed the Head Gardener Bruce Taylor. "They go for the simpler flowers, not the big blousy ones."

To ensure the venture is a complete success, Angela, Bruce and Assistant Gardener Stuart Fouracre have enrolled on a course with the Oxfordshire Beekeeper's Association.

Univ honey, anyone?



 2000+

The number of people who attended our Open Day in June.

 1100+

The number of followers we have on Instagram. @univcollegeoxford

 1

Oxford's position in the *Times Higher Education* World University Rankings; holding the top spot for the second year in a row.



### Univ is helping to make Oxford, England's first 'Swift City'.

Swift numbers have declined by 47 percent since 1994, but a new Oxford-wide RSPB initiative is hoping to change that by encouraging people to install nest boxes.

Chris Eaton from the Works Department has taken up the challenge by building and installing several boxes around Univ's main site. A keen bird-watcher himself, he hopes the boxes will provide the birds with the protection and privacy they need.

The decline in swift numbers has been partly attributed to insecticides damaging food supply and by the destruction of nesting space through building work – swifts like to make their nests in sheltered spaces in structural cavities.

That Oxford should be designated a Swift City makes perfect sense, as the birds have long been associated with the city. Our very own martlet, which appears on the Univ crest and is the namesake of this magazine, was even inspired by the swift.

We hope they will take the opportunity to take a rest from their incredible migration in one of our boxes.

Further details on the RSPB "Swift City" initiative can be found at [rspb.org.uk](http://rspb.org.uk)

### Financial sense

Frank Marshall retired after 16 years as Estates Bursar in August, and came back as Univ's first Investment Bursar. Frank explains how he'll keep Univ investments on course in his new role.

People sometimes ask what it is like to do an essentially financial job in an academic institution.

The College is in some ways very stable and changes only slowly. There is nothing wrong with this. The College is over 760 years old and part of one of the world's great universities. Academic activity has to be funded in a stable way. Bond holders (and now we have these) welcome this stability and have granted us unsecured credit for up to 50 years.

Yet it is obviously also the case that the financial environment changes and that opportunities take us in new directions.

The College finances are perhaps like an old-fashioned ship's compass with complex mechanism for self-righting in rough seas. The complex mechanism built around the compass itself is the financial side: fund raising, capital markets and investment. It is these investments that I will continue to manage in my new role.

“The College finances are perhaps like an old-fashioned ship's compass”

The College is open to new techniques. To take the example of our first bond issue:

- Old members in New York placed the use of the capital markets on the agenda.
- The external members of the Investment Committee gave weighty advice to the College once the investment yields and borrowing cost were suitably aligned.
- The Finance Committee analysed the proposal to issue (as the first Oxford issuer) and was satisfied. It is worth remembering here that academic activity requires the courage to work out and hold an unusual view and then publish it.

Also memorable was the acquisition of the land at 115 Banbury Road. Buying land is particularly satisfying. As one fellow wrote to me after an earlier purchase:

“My hunger for land is so great that if I had had your job I would have been arrested for stealing earth from other colleges' window-boxes.”



# Event news

Recognition, remembrance and rowing.

 1000+

The number of Old Members who have come back to College for one of our events.

“I feel very nostalgic every time I go through the Univ front gate. There is a sense of belonging about the College”



William of Durham Club member, Professor Godfrey Fowler (1950, Medicine). *You can watch his Univ story at [bit.ly/univWofD](http://bit.ly/univWofD)*

## William of Durham Club Annual Recognition Day

Almost 100 William of Durham Club members came back to College on Saturday 20 May for The Annual Recognition Day. Univ Archivist, Robin Darwall-Smith, gave a talk on the history of the College, the Univ Players performed *Under Milk Wood* in the Chapel and there was lunch in the Hall. The Recognition Day is an important date in the Univ diary. Not only is it a chance for William of Durham Club members to enjoy a day back at College with friends, but it's also an opportunity for us to say “thank you” to some of our most generous supporters.

*You can read more, and hear Robin's talk, at [bit.ly/univ0091](http://bit.ly/univ0091)*

## Gaudy

Old Members from classes as early as 1943 caught up with friends and classmates at March's Gaudy for those who had matriculated before 1960. For some this was their first visit to College in well over fifty years. Elizabeth Adams, the College Librarian, gave a presentation on the archive and Director of Development, William Roth, spoke on behalf of the Archivist, Robin Darwall-Smith. Emeritus Fellow David Bell shared his experience of a geological expedition to Greenland in 1966, and Marie Curie Fellow Julian Merten treated the guests to an introductory talk on cosmology. Though many Old Members saw that much had changed materially at College there was a consensus that the spirit of Univ flourished the same way it had over fifty years ago.

*You can read more at [bit.ly/univ0092](http://bit.ly/univ0092)*

## Dates for your diary

Thursday 12 October  
Martlet Voices

Thursday 19 October  
USPGA – Liphook Golf Club

Thursday 23 November  
Annual Seminar

Saturday 25 November  
Edinburgh Dinner

*For more details on events visit [bit.ly/univevents17](http://bit.ly/univevents17)*

## Summer Eights

Old Members, students, staff and sightseers lined the bank of the Thames for this year's Summer Eights. *You can watch a video from the day at [bit.ly/univSummer8s](http://bit.ly/univSummer8s)*



Photos: Ian Wallman

# Development news

A fantastic year of fundraising, and plans for expansion in North Oxford.

## Univ is growing – Univ North

In January Univ acquired a 2.5 acre estate next to the Staverton Road residential annexe (Stavs). Planning permission has already been granted to build a cluster of thirty study-bedrooms for graduates on the new site, and the College is currently seeking permission for further development.

The aim is to transform Stavs into a full academic community, with undergraduates and graduates, tutorial and research fellows, and visiting academics all living and working together. In some senses, this would make it a twin to the historic site on the High.

The North Oxford site offers a once-in-a-generation opportunity to create a vital academic community shaped by Univ's standards and values, which is sensitive to the social and environmental interests of the neighbourhood.

Through the thoughtful development of our north Oxford site we aim to make Univ the college of preference for undergraduates, graduates and early career academics, and to sustain Univ for decades to come.

## Preliminary ideas for the site

- Couples and single accommodation for graduates
- Flats for early-career academics
- Child-care facilities
- Café/restaurant
- A gym
- Music practice and performance rooms
- Garden allotments
- Facilities, lectures, classes and music performance made available to the wider community

The College is currently commissioning a master plan for the site and will appoint an architect by the end of the year.

*If you would like to find out how you could get involved in the Univ North project, visit [www.univ.ox.ac.uk/give](http://www.univ.ox.ac.uk/give)*

## Annual Fund in numbers



Over a third of Old Members made an average gift of

**£500**

Helping us to raise almost

**£1.1m**









# CAN A MAGNET READ YOUR MIND?

**As functional magnetic resonance imaging (fMRI) opens up new ways to understand and predict human behaviour, Julia Gottwald (2012, Neuroscience) thinks it's time to consider the implications of this mind reading technology.**

If we want to find out what someone is feeling or thinking, we usually have to ask them and then take their word for it. But that could soon change as a new technology called functional magnetic resonance imaging (fMRI) is enabling us to “read minds” with growing accuracy.

## Reading thoughts

In 2005, Adrian Owen, John Pickard and colleagues from the University of Cambridge, the MRC Cognition and Brain Sciences Unit and the University of Liege tested a 23 year-old woman who was involved in a traffic accident. She had suffered severe brain damage and was assessed as being in a vegetative state. They scanned her brain using fMRI and asked her to imagine playing tennis. Surprisingly, areas involved in motor control became active. When she was then asked to imagine visiting all the rooms of her house, areas related to spatial navigation were activated.

Martin Monti from the MRC Cognition and Brain Sciences Unit and Audrey Vanhaudenhuyse from the University of Liege took these findings one step further. They wanted to see if they could use these brain activation patterns to communicate with patients who were in a vegetative state. By asking patients to imagine playing tennis for “yes” and walking around their home for “no”, the researchers were able to “read the mind” of a patient.

Another incredible study comes from Jack Gallant’s group at the University of California. They were able to reconstruct a film clip that a subject was watching based purely on earlier fMRI recording. The subjects first watched a set of film trailers known to a computer which associated the trailers with certain patterns of brain activity. The subjects then watched a second set of clips, but this time the computer only had access to the recorded brain activity, not the watched videos. It reconstructed these clips with impressive accuracy, using a process called machine learning.

“By using machine learning, scientists were able to identify the correct emotions of a subject on average four out of five times”



## Reading emotions

While considerable advances are still required, neuroscientists have already had remarkable results in “reading” thoughts using fMRI. But this leaves out an important component of our thoughts – our emotions.

Karin Kassam and his colleagues from Carnegie Mellon University have taken a step in trying to redress this in a recent study. Actors were asked to put themselves into nine emotional states (anger, disgust, envy, fear, happiness, lust, pride, sadness and shame) whilst having an fMRI scan. Rather than just pretending, they were asked to actively immerse themselves in the feeling.

By using machine learning, scientists were able to identify the correct emotions of a subject on average four out of five times when they compared the scan pattern with previous trials of the same subject. A remarkable result, but what is even more remarkable is that they were correct seven times out of ten when they compared the neural activity of one subject with scans from other individuals. This appears to show that emotions have a similar neural basis among individuals (or at least among actors).



## Reading racial bias

In a study in 2000 led by Elizabeth Phelps from New York University, participants were given a questionnaire called the Modern Racism Scale which explores racial attitudes. As expected, they reported very low self-perceived racial bias. However, their behaviour and brain activity told very different stories.

The participants were shown pictures of either black or white male faces while they were in an fMRI scanner. The subject was shown one face at a time and had to decide whether it was the same face as the last one or a different one. Afterwards, the researchers looked at the brain activation and compared the signals from looking at black and white faces. One region that they were particularly interested in was the amygdala, which is impacted in threat processing, among other functions.

The participant also carried out an Implicit Association Test (IAT) to access racial bias. This test is presented on a computer where participants see in one corner “white/good” and in the other “black/bad”, and are asked to categorise words as either black or white (for example the first name Temeka) or as good or bad (like the word wonderful) by pressing a button. The categories are then reversed – “black/good” and “white/bad”. If you put “wonderful” into the “good” category faster when you have the “white/good” option, it shows an implicit negative racial bias. The reasoning goes like this: If you have a pre-existing association of white people and something good, you find the “white/good” category much easier to use and make the decision quicker.

Elizabeth Phelps study group showed a pro-white bias in their IAT, which contradicted the attitude reported in the questionnaires. However, when the researchers compared the fMRI scans with the IAT results they found that those with a higher pro-white bias in the IAT test also had greater amygdala activation to black faces. You might not consider yourself biased, but it is very possible that your automated response and brain signals do not support this belief.

A number of studies have shown the serious effect of this unconscious bias. One particularly convincing experiment was conducted in 2004 by Marianne Bertrand from the University of Chicago, and Sendhil Mullainathan based at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. They sent 5,000 CVs to employers with both stereotypical white and African American names and found that, despite having equal qualifications, the fictitious white applicants received 50 percent more call-backs.

“You might not consider yourself biased, but it is very possible that your automated response and brain signals do not support this belief”

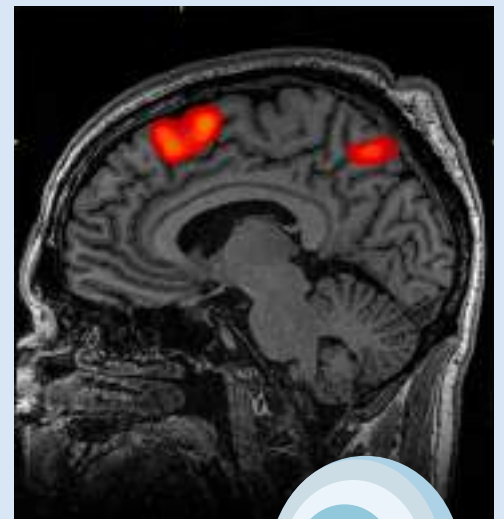
## Can we change the way our brains work?

A study at Northwestern University by Xiaoqig Hu suggests it is possible to unlearn our biases with training. Participants in a study were asked to pair black faces with positive words such as “pleasure” or “sunshine” to counter an identified bias. The training was very effective at reducing bias in the short term, but the bias returned one week after the training.

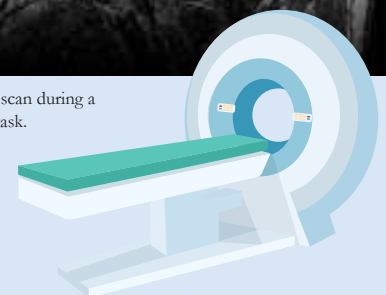
However, the researchers had an idea to counter this: During the study the participants were played a sound associated with their task. The same sound was played to them whilst they slept. After one week the bias of those who were played the sound during sleep was lower than at the beginning, while those who had not been played the sound returned to baseline level.

## How an fMRI works

fMRI tracks changes related to blood flow. If an area of the brain becomes more active, it needs energy, and so more oxygenated blood will flow in this region. There are differences between oxygenated and deoxygenated blood – one of them is their magnetic property. fMRI picks up these differences to give us an indirect measure of the neural activity.



An fMRI scan during a memory task.



## Reading a lie

According to a recent study, the last person you spoke to probably lied to you and you wouldn't have been able to tell. In an extensive analysis from 2006 of more than 24,000 participants, subjects were only 54 percent accurate in detecting a lie – only a little better than a wild guess. And with polygraph results at only around 70 per cent accurate, it's not surprising that the number of studies using fMRI to detect lies is increasing.

Andrew Kozel and his colleagues from the Medical University of South Carolina put their lie detection skills to the test in a recent study. Participants were instructed to “steal” a watch or a ring from a drawer and were then questioned about the theft while undergoing fMRI. To motivate them to lie convincingly, participants were told they would receive a financial reward if they fooled the team. By using machine learning, Andrew and his team were able to identify a lie 90 percent of the time.

“According to a recent study, the last person you spoke to probably lied to you and you wouldn't have been able to tell”



## Predicting what you will buy



Due to the huge demand for a better understanding of how consumers make their decision, applying the principles of neuroscience to marketing research – neuromarketing – is a growing area of research.

Vinod Venatraman from Temple University and his colleagues tested six different techniques – self-reports, implicit measures (similar to the IAT test), eye tracking, biometrics, electroencephalography (EEG) and fMRI – to see which would be the best at predicting the success of a product. Self-reports were the best predictors and fMRI was second.

In a recent study by Gregory Berns and Sara Moore from Emory University, neuromarketing was used to predict the success of a song. They recorded the brain activity of teenagers whilst playing them short clips of music from relatively unknown artists and then asked them to rate the songs. They found no correlation between the rating and the songs' market



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Applying the principles of neuroscience to marketing research – neuromarketing – is a growing area of research”



success. However, there was a direct correlation between the success of the song and brain activity. Using this model, the researchers were able to identify a hit 30 percent of the time, and a non-hit 80 percent of the time.

But our relationship with a product is complicated. A study led by Samuel McClure and Jian Li from the Baylor College of Medicine showed that the best product is not always the best indicator of success. Participants were asked to taste Coca-Cola and Pepsi while undergoing fMRI. When subjects were not told which brand they were drinking the researchers could see a relationship between the results of an earlier blindfold taste test and brain activity. However, when they were told they were drinking Coca-Cola the fMRI revealed activity in the parts of the brain associated with memory and cognitive control. It was clear that knowing which brand of drink you taste could bias your perception, because you associate the brand with a cultural context.

## Where does that leave us?

This technology has already given us a better understanding of the brain, and offers enormous potential for the future, but it also raises many ethical questions: Should we use fMRI to identify terrorists? Is the loss of privacy of thought a price worth paying for safety? Should we use fMRI to screen new doctors, teachers or judges for racial bias? Should we use fMRI to identify a lie in court?

While many of these applications are still science fiction, they might become reality sooner than we imagine. They will need to be debated and answered by society as a whole, and with the rapid progress of technology, they are becoming increasingly pressing.



*Based on extracts from Sex, Lies and Brain Scans by Julia Gottwald and Barbara J. Sahakian.*

*Julia Gottwald is a PhD student at the University of Cambridge in the Department of Behavioural and Clinical Neuroscience Institute. She holds degrees in Biochemistry from the Free University of Berlin and Neuroscience from Unin. She was awarded the BAP Public Communication Prize in 2016 and the Association of British Science Writers Best Student Science Journalist Award in 2017.*





## Redefining du Maurier

Daphne du Maurier was dismissed by critics as a romantic novelist in her lifetime, but attitudes to the writer are changing. Dr Laura Varnam examines the breadth and influence of du Maurier's work, and explains why she is being redefined as one of the greatest writers of the 20th century.

“The more popular du Maurier became with the reading public, the more she was disdained and dismissed by the critics”

“The critics will never forgive you for writing *Rebecca*”. These were the words of Sir Arthur Quiller-Couch, Cambridge literary critic and early mentor of bestselling twentieth-century novelist, Daphne du Maurier. Her Gothic tale of the second Mrs de Winter, haunted by Rebecca and overwhelmed by her new role as mistress of Manderley, has never been out of print and it has been adapted for stage and screen, most recently by Emma Rice's Kneehigh Theatre and, famously, by Alfred Hitchcock in 1940. But the more popular du Maurier became with the reading public, the more she was disdained and dismissed by the critics. In a letter to her writer friend Oriel Malet, who had recently dedicated a novel to her, du Maurier remarked – perhaps not entirely in jest – that the critics might declare their regret that such a promising young writer should “dedicate a book to a hack-writing, best-selling spinner of yarns like Miss du Maurier” and that Malet might be “spurned by the highbrows for ever more!”. Du Maurier's publisher, Victor Gollancz, often invoked her sales figures in advertising campaigns for her novels but du Maurier quipped that if he said, “this book has sold no copies, and nobody who has looked at it can understand a word”, the

critics would be nice, for once!”. But the critics persisted in seeing her as a romantic novelist, churning out reliably popular novels for women; a world apart from the true literary talent of the twentieth-century, writers such as Virginia Woolf or Angela Carter. Du Maurier's literary reputation is long overdue for reassessment and her legion of fans worldwide are keen to hear more about the fascinating author who penned *Jamaica Inn*, *Frenchman's Creek*, and *Rebecca*. My new book project aims to re-examine du Maurier's works and to give her the critical appreciation that she craved – and rightly deserved.

Readers who have only encountered the “big four” Cornish novels – *Jamaica Inn*, *Rebecca*, *Frenchman's Creek*, and *My Cousin Rachel* – are often surprised to discover the breadth of du Maurier's work, both in terms of setting and literary range. Although du Maurier is best known for her novels, she also wrote poetry, plays, short stories, and non-fiction including biography, autobiographical memoir, and an ode to her home for most of her life, *Vanishing Cornwall*. Du Maurier is renowned for her descriptions of place: Manderley, *Rebecca's* “house of secrets”; *Jamaica Inn*, the isolated haunt of smugglers and wreckers

(Left) Daphne du Maurier in her early twenties





“Cinema-goers are often surprised to learn that Alfred Hitchcock’s *The Birds* was based on a du Maurier short story”

(Left) Tippi Hedren in *The Birds*

on Bodmin Moor; and the mythic Cornish landscape of *The House on the Strand* and *Castle Dor*, where medieval history seeps out of the ground into the present day. Du Maurier once remarked that “people say that my fictional characters seem to emerge from the places where my stories are set” and this is not just the case for the Cornish works, set in the area around Fowey on the south coast now affectionately known as “Du Maurier Country”. Du Maurier’s skill at marrying character and setting can also be seen in her European works: the chateau of the French count who meets his doppelgänger in *The Scapgoat*; the Italian university town rife with factionalism in *The Flight of the Falcon*; and the terrifying canals and alleyways of Venice in the unforgettable short story, “Don’t Look Now” (memorably adapted for the screen by Nicolas Roeg in 1973 and starring Julie Christie and Donald Sutherland.)

Du Maurier’s macabre and disturbing short stories deserve to be more well-known. Cinema-goers are often surprised to learn that Alfred Hitchcock’s *The Birds* (1963) was based on a du Maurier short story. Although the setting is transposed from Cornwall to California and the main character, farmer Nat Hocken, is replaced by American socialite Melanie Daniels (played by Tippi Hedren), the chilling idea of the birds attacking mankind is pure du Maurier. Daphne learned her craft as a short story writer and the early stories from the 1920s offer a biting critique of social mores, casting a cynical eye on marriage and adultery, and delving into the life of the independent modern woman, inspired by her own experience growing up in London in the twenties. Du Maurier’s talent for arresting opening lines and startling conclusions was honed in these early stories and in her novels she regularly planned the structure of the work by chapter, devising irresistible cliff-hangers that propel the reader onwards. In the 1950s, du Maurier’s short stories took a turn to the unexpected and supernatural. In “The Apple Tree”, a widower becomes convinced that his dead wife’s spirit has entered the gnarled, twisted apple tree in the garden. In “The Blue Lenses”, the protagonist wakes up after an eye operation to see her husband and nurses metamorphosed into animals, including a vulture and snake. In “The Alibi”, a man coldly plans to escape his humdrum existence by murdering a woman and her child, but he ends up painting their portraits instead... Full of suspense, ambiguity, and complex characterisation – inspired by her reading of psychoanalyst Carl Gustav Jung – du Maurier’s short stories bring her protagonists, and her readers, to their breaking point.

Daphne du Maurier was also a playwright and biographer. She adapted *Rebecca* for the stage and penned two further original plays, *The Years Between* and *September Tide*; the latter premiered at the New Theatre in Oxford in 1948 and starred the popular actress and friend of Noël Coward, Gertrude Lawrence. That du Maurier should turn her hand to plays is no surprise. As the daughter of actor-manager Sir Gerald du Maurier, the theatre was in her blood. Gerald was a favourite actor, and friend, of JM Barrie, famously playing Captain Hook in *Peter Pan*, the story that was inspired by Gerald’s nephews, the Llewelyn Davies boys (Daphne’s cousins). In 1949 du Maurier’s theatrical background inspired a novel called *The Parasites*, in which the du Mauriers become the artistic Delaney family. In this lesser known but ambitious du Maurier work, the three main characters are part of a whole. Maria, Celia, and Niall represent facets of du Maurier’s own identity and she explores





the unity and fragmentation of the self by switching between first person singular and first person plural narration from the opening of the novel when the three main characters declare together: “It was Charles who called *us* the parasites.” In Virginia Woolf’s experimental novel *The Waves* (1931), the narration consists of six first person voices, of which one of the characters remarks, “I am not one person; I am many people; I do not altogether know who I am”. This permeable boundary between the self and other is precisely what du Maurier explores, both thematically and stylistically, in *The Parasites*.

Du Maurier’s biographies also explore and challenge the representation of the self in literature and she was drawn to biography as a genre throughout her career. After her first three novels, du Maurier’s father died and she immediately took on the task of writing his biography. Daphne and Gerald had an intense relationship. Daphne adored her father but when she was in her early twenties and began to have boyfriends, his possessiveness and jealousy was difficult to bear. It is no surprise that once Gerald passed away, the young writer felt the need to assert creative control over her father’s memory. But Gerald’s friends and theatrical colleagues were shocked by Daphne’s candid and honest portrait of her father, a mercurial man, always pretending and acting, whose life was tinged by the du Maurier melancholy and longing for something more. *Gerald: A Portrait* was not the biography contemporaries were expecting. Throughout her career, du Maurier mixed biography and fiction, writing novels based on her du Maurier ancestors (*The Du Mauriers*, *Mary Anne*, *The Glass Blowers*) and turning her novelist’s eye upon the subjects of her literary biographies, Branwell Brontë (1960) and Sir Francis and Anthony Bacon (*Golden Lads* in 1975 and *The Winding Stair*

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Du Maurier remains  
an inspiration to  
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such as [Tatiana] de  
Rosnay, Sarah Waters,  
Susan Hill, and Sarah  
Dunant”

in 1976). These works demonstrate du Maurier’s gift for primary research; she made a new archival discovery about Anthony Bacon that would thrill any historian, and even the All Souls don A L Rowse, du Maurier’s rather prickly friend, had to admit that she had made a “genuine contribution” to sixteenth-century English history. But du Maurier’s biographies also testify to her ability to create empathy for her subjects. In the case of Branwell, du Maurier raced to complete her book before noted Brontë expert Winifred Gerin, whose scholarly tome appeared the following year, and for once the critics did recognise du Maurier’s achievement. The *Times Literary Supplement* admired her “sympathy without partisan sentiment”; her attempt to redeem Branwell through psychological understanding. Branwell had long been overshadowed by his famous sisters and this was something that Daphne understood all too well herself. She had, inadvertently of course, outshone her own sisters, Angela (also a writer) and Jeanne (a painter). Indeed, Angela light-heartedly pointed this out in the title of her

memoir, *It’s Only the Sister* (1951).

Du Maurier’s family history was a source of endless fascination. Her grandfather George du Maurier was a popular cartoonist for *Punch* magazine and his 1894 novel *Trilby* was a bestseller, just like his granddaughter’s *Rebecca*. His creation of the malevolent hypnotist Svengali, who possesses the innocent Trilby through his powers of mesmerism, has passed into popular parlance and “Svengali” now appears in the Oxford English Dictionary. *Trilby*, and George’s first novel, *Peter Ibbetson* (1891), are inspired by Paris, where he grew up and studied art, and du Maurier was fiercely proud of her French ancestry that stretched back to the 18th century glass-blowers that form the basis of her 1963 novel. Du Maurier was deeply conscious of the powerful creative legacy passed down to her but she was also fiercely determined to carve out an independent identity as a writer. Her dual cultural identity as French and English can be seen in the frequent appearance of “doubles” throughout her fiction, as her Franco-British biographer Tatiana de Rosnay explained when I interviewed her at the Fowey Festival of Arts and Literature earlier this year. Du Maurier’s work has recently experienced a resurgence in France due to the publication of de Rosnay’s excellent biography, *Manderley Forever* (2015). Due to be published in the UK in October this year, de Rosnay crafts a sensitive and insightful portrait, writing the “life” of her subject in the form of a novel that is just as enthralling and engaging as du Maurier’s own works. Du Maurier remains an inspiration to modern day writers such as de Rosnay, Sarah Waters, Susan Hill, and Sarah Dunant. Du Maurier’s work is rich, complex, and intelligent in its own right and her influence and popularity endures. It’s time the critics forgave her for writing *Rebecca* and recognised that Daphne du Maurier is a truly great twentieth-century author who more than deserves her place in the canon of English literature.

*Dr Laura Varnam is the Lecturer in Old and Middle English at Univ and one of the UK’s leading experts on the life and works of Daphne du Maurier. She has written extensively on the subject and recently appeared in a new documentary about Daphne du Maurier called Daphne du Maurier: sur les traces de Rebecca.*



He transformed a divided Labour Party in '64, unified a divided parliament in '74 and prevented a divided Europe in '75, but despite a skill for bringing people together, Harold Wilson still divides opinion. In an age when personality trumps policy in politics, Sir Ivor Crewe, Master, thinks it's time to reassess the legacy of the underrated pragmatist who believed in...

# THE ART OF THE POSSIBLE

Last year was the centenary of Harold Wilson's birth and the fiftieth anniversary of his emphatic election triumph. Despite being the longest serving Labour prime minister of the 20th century, and a great liberal reformer, history has not been kind to this Univ Fellow. In light of the achievements and tribulations of his successors, a reappraisal of the prime minister, the politician and the man, is long overdue.

Since the modern Labour Party was created in 1918, only three of its leaders have formed a government with a parliamentary majority, and two of these – Clement Attlee and Harold Wilson – were at Univ. In 1938 the new Master, William Beveridge, recruited Wilson, a Jesus graduate awarded the top First in PPE the year before, as a Junior Research Fellow in Economics to help him write his great report on social insurance: the founding document of the post-war welfare state, commonly known as the Beveridge Report. Beveridge was later to

tell friends in the early 1960s that Wilson was the best research assistant he had ever had, perceptive, industrious and clever, but Labour would be making a fatal mistake in electing him leader because he was “politically amoral”.

This encapsulates the conventional verdict on Wilson's premierships. Despite winning four general elections – more than any other twentieth century party leader – and piloting his party out of the political wilderness, Wilson is rarely placed in the pantheon either of British prime ministers, or, for that matter, Labour leaders. The collective memory brackets him with Baldwin and Chamberlain as a PM who presided over economic decline at home and strategic retreat abroad, while the Labour movement, steeped in the narrative of betrayal, depict him as yet another leader who sold out socialist principles for power.

Wilson was an accidental Labour leader, elected in 1963 as a result of the sudden and premature death of Hugh Gaitskell. He won as the candidate of the left, a status

(Right) Harold Wilson, sixties icon? Despite being prime minister during the great liberal reform of the 1960s he is more often remembered for what he didn't do, than what he did.



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He caught the shifting social currents of the time...to abolish capital punishment, decriminalise homosexuality and abortion, reform the divorce laws, offer family planning on the NHS, and end theatre censorship”



he earned and skilfully maintained after his resignation from the Attlee Government in 1951 over Gaitskell's rearmament budget; this aligned him with the Bevanites (a movement on the left wing of the Labour Party named after Aneurin Bevan) who claimed that higher spending would be at the expense of the NHS. But he was never an active Bevanite or member of any other left faction, and so was never fully trusted by either wing of the party. Parliamentary colleagues found him evasive and elliptical, clever with words, but non-committal, forever hiding behind the clouds of smoke from his pipe, a supreme tactician, “good over six yards” as football commentators used to say of fancy dribblers who rarely scored goals.

Wilson was, in fact, a pragmatic centrist, for whom these political skills proved vital in leading the Labour party to election victories and eleven years in office (1964-70 and 1974-79), although only four with a secure parliamentary majority. He was neither an ideologue nor an intellectual: abstract ideas and principles were neither sacred nor, for the purposes of governing, that significant. What mattered in politics for Wilson was the art of the possible.

In less than 21 months as opposition leader he transformed Labour's standing as a divided and backward-looking party obsessed with old ideological quarrels into a united, forward-looking party with a plan to modernise the British economy by harnessing the “white heat of the technological revolution”. He managed

this, unlike Tony Blair's creation of New Labour, without changing a line of policy or a clause of the party's constitution. He exploited his provincial, Northern, non-conformist origins (with some exaggeration of his working class pedigree) to good electoral effect: in contrast to the 13th Earl of Home, the aristocratic Conservative prime minister, he was an ordinary, classless, Yorkshireman who had risen on his personal merits, a model for an aspiring younger generation who could count on a Labour Government to expand opportunities for all.

The main count on Wilson's charge sheet is that his government failed in its promise to modernise the economy. It was almost immediately “blown off course” and throughout beset by balance of payments deficits, poor productivity, slow growth and strikes. He ducked the opportunity to devalue the pound on taking office, when he inherited an unpredicted balance of payments crisis and could have easily deflected political blame, and was forced to devalue in November 1967 (from \$2.80 to \$2.40!) and take the opprobrium for claiming, correctly but inadvisably, that “it does not mean that the pound... in your pocket... or in your bank, has been devalued.”

For all his agility in managing the Labour Party, Wilson was unable to overcome trade union and cabinet hostility to reducing the unions' powers to strike and disrupt. The UK's economic weakness left it the sick man of Europe throughout his six years as premier and on returning for two years to

Number 10 in February 1974, the absence of a secure parliamentary majority, and the turmoil in the global economy, left him no room for bold reform. Shortly after his resignation in April 1976, the Labour government was forced to ask for the IMF's largest loan in its history in return for major cuts in public spending and a further devaluation of sterling.

Prime ministers' reputations are coloured by those of their successors and Wilson's misfortune was to be followed, after three years of Jim Callaghan, by Margaret Thatcher. The national humiliation of the IMF loan marked the beginning of the end of the post-war political economy of Keynesian economics, state intervention and corporatism, and sowed the seeds of monetarism, the restoration of market forces and the retreat of the state from the economy. Wilson was the personification of the alleged failures of the post-war “settlement”, in contrast to the claimed successes of Thatcher's new neo-liberal order, only recently under serious political challenge.

The record of the Wilson governments on other fronts is more impressive with the benefit of extended hindsight. He caught the shifting social currents of the time by allowing his Home Secretary, Roy Jenkins, and an un-whipped Commons, to abolish capital punishment, decriminalise homosexuality and abortion, reform the divorce laws, offer family planning on the NHS, and end theatre censorship. The Race Relations Act and Equal Pay Act were the



“

[Wilson] kept the UK in the European Community through the device of the 1975 Referendum, unlike the hapless Cameron”

first forays into legislating for racial and gender equality. Although conventional in his personal moral outlook, his instincts were egalitarian, progressive and generous, and the raft of social reforms over which he presided liberated millions from the individual miseries of repressive laws and conventions, which no government since has reversed.

The social achievements of the Wilson administrations also appear more notable in the light of current discontents. The 1960s and 1970s were the two most egalitarian decades of the 20th century (and since) if measured by the distribution of incomes, and the average annual count of new housing was 400,000. They were also the golden age of upward mobility, underpinned by the expansion of higher education which was initiated by the preceding Conservative government, but accelerated under Wilson.

Wilson can be credited with two major foreign policy achievements, which strike us as all the more impressive in the light of equivalent failures by his successors. Both owe much to his tactical adroitness. He kept the UK out of the American war in Vietnam, without serious damage to UK-US relations (which he valued). And he kept the UK in the European Community through the device of the 1975 Referendum, unlike the hapless Cameron, who tried the same tactic and failed. Never an enthusiast for Europe – Wilson’s sentimental attachments were to the Commonwealth – he recognised that membership offered the most promising

framework for the country’s future economic growth and international influence.

The decision to hold a referendum on the “renegotiated” terms of UK membership infuriated the pro-European Labour Right, who strongly opposed re-opening the issue, and his decision to recommend a “yes” vote equally appalled the anti-European left, who regarded the EC as a capitalist club that would preclude building a socialist Jerusalem in Britain. It was Wilson’s solution to addressing the dual challenge of making membership of the EU permanent (as it seemed at the time) and keeping a deeply divided Labour Government intact.

Both wings of the Labour party reviled Wilson for sacrificing principles for pragmatism, strategy for tactics, and these denigrations were readily repeated by the opposition and national media. Most prime ministers are reproached within a year or so of office for the same apparent failures of leadership, the outstanding exception being Thatcher and, in the very different circumstances of war and post-war recovery, Churchill and Attlee. Wilson had little alternative to leading the fractious and suspicious coalition that comprised the Labour movement from anywhere other than the centre, ducking and diving, trimming and fixing, to secure any objectives at all. In retrospect the achievements of his governments were significant and a credit to a government of the democratic left. Politicians are not statesmen, but the art of the consummate practitioner should not be dismissed.

#### Univ Prime Ministers and Presidents

**Clement Attlee**  
(1883–1967),  
Prime Minister  
of Great  
Britain 1945–51  
(1901, History)



**Sir Edgar Whitehead** (1905–71), Prime  
Minister of Rhodesia 1958–62  
(1923, History)

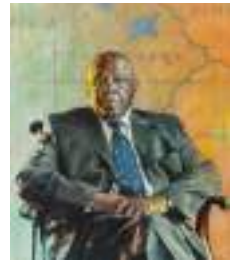
**Kofi Busia** (1913–78), Prime Minister of  
Ghana 1966–72 (1939, PPE)

**Harold Wilson** (1916–95), Prime  
Minister of Great Britain 1964–70 and  
1974–6 (Fellow 1938–45)

**Bob Hawke**  
(1929–), Prime  
Minister of  
Australia, 1983–  
91 (1953)



**Festus Mogae**  
(1939–),  
President of  
Botswana  
1998–2008  
(1965, PPE)



**Bill Clinton** (1946–), President of the  
USA 1993–2001 (1968, Politics)

(Opposite page) Harold Wilson by Cowan Dobson.  
(From top) Clement Attlee by Sir Oswald Birley. Bob  
Hawke by Robert Hannaford, Festus Mogae by David  
Cobley. All portraits hang in the Hall.

# A GRAND DAY OUT





(From left to right) Brogan Oliver, Amber Eldred and Brooke Walley, year 7 pupils from the Discovery Academy enjoying lunch at Univ.

## Tom Grand (2012, History) brought a group of students from the Discovery Academy in Stoke-on-Trent to College for a school trip with a serious message.

It was clear from the polite but lively chatter coming from the Lodge that the Discovery Academy students were excited to be at Univ.

"All their phones came out as soon as they arrived," explains Tom Grand, a maths teacher at the Academy. "They were really excited to see students in gowns on the way here... and all the bikes! They've taken so many photos."

Tom had been planning the visit to Univ since he started teaching in Stoke last year, and was relieved that neither the two and a half hour bus drive, nor the dreary April weather had dampened the students' enthusiasm.

And they'd need all the enthusiasm they could muster, as Nelli Chamings, our Schools Liaison and Access Officer, had a busy day planned for our young visitors: there'd be a tour of College with Univ students, subject taster sessions, lunch in the Hall, and a trip to the Oxford University Museum of Natural History in the afternoon. It all sounds like a classic school trip, but there's a serious reason for the visit, one that Tom is passionate about.

"It's really important to me that young people have a chance to come here," he explains. "I want them to stop seeing it as a mythical place; to realise that the people here are just like them. I want them to know that if they're ambitious and they work hard enough, they can study here, just like I did."

Tom attended Carisbrooke College, a state school on the Isle of Wight, which has low rates of university application. However, he remembers having some very good teachers who supported and encouraged his passion for learning. One teacher in particular, Dr Thompson, who studied history at Oxford, encouraged Tom's ambition.

"He was very supportive," he says. "He even helped me with my application to Oxford. I had to retake a history paper and Dr Thompson did sessions with me after school off his own bat."

"He was also a great advocate of learning for learning's sake, and he certainly followed his own advice; he did his PHD on monasteries from the 11th century," he laughs.

Toms' father studied PPE at St John's, Oxford, and Tom is aware of the effect a parent's education and career can have on a child's aspirations. It

was during a Carisbrooke school trip that he first encountered this.

"I remember being one of six who went on a school trip to Oxford," he explains. "Only three out of the six applied to Oxbridge: all three of us had parents with professional backgrounds."

"The other three, whose parents didn't have that background, were put off. They said they didn't feel they were clever enough. In the end, they did better than me in their exams, but by then they'd left things too late. That's why I think it's so important to remove the stereotypes and preconceptions of Oxford early on."

Tom's parents and teachers may have nurtured his ambition, but ambition alone is not enough to get you a place at Univ. Tom made sure he got the help he needed, put in the extra time and worked hard.

But all that hard work did not prepare him for his first visit to Univ, which he describes as one of the more stressful times in his life. In order to make his early morning admissions interview, Tom decided to stay overnight at College and travel the 100 miles from his home on the Isle of Wight the evening before. However, when he arrived on a rather cold, dark, winter night he realised he'd forgotten two important things: to bring directions to Univ, and to charge his phone.

"It was terrifying," he laughs. "I arrived with no idea of where to go and my phone battery dead. After wandering around randomly for ages, I bumped into a helpful Univ student who showed me the way. When I finally got to Univ at about 9 o'clock, I couldn't get into my room; I'd been given the wrong key. The porters were very patient with me."

Thankfully the experience didn't affect his performance the following day. Tom was offered a place to study history and thrived at Univ.

"The first year at College was hard work," he explains, "but I loved it. I loved the atmosphere of learning, and I really loved studying history. I enjoyed the opportunity to read and think about all these different periods of history. I enjoyed the tutorials, and getting to discuss ideas with my friends outside them."

Tom also enjoyed the extra-curricular activities available at Univ. He joined the Chapel Choir, becoming a Choral Scholar in his second year, and



worked with a number of charities including the Jacari Initiative, which provides home tutoring for disadvantaged children.

“I was a student ambassador,” he adds. “One of the first things I did was to go back to Carisbrooke College and give a talk about going to Oxford, and to help students with their applications.”

Teach First was a natural choice for Tom when he graduated, and he is now one of a growing number of teachers trained by the social enterprise charity to address educational disadvantage in low-income communities. Even though he’d just spent the last three years studying history, it was his A-levels that the trainers from Teach First were most interested in.

“When I mentioned I did maths and science at A-level, they said that’s what I’d teach. But I wasn’t disappointed not to be teaching history. I loved maths at school, and until A-level it was one of my strongest subjects.”

After his training, Tom was sent to the recently established Discovery Academy in Stoke-on-Trent, one of the areas in which Univ focuses its outreach work. But it wasn’t his first choice.

“Teach First locates you based on need,” he explains. “I originally chose London, but I’m so glad I got placed at the Discovery Academy. It’s a great place, with dedicated teachers, but it’s going to take a lot of time to encourage our students to be confident enough to apply to places like Univ.

“Stoke has one of the lowest Oxbridge and Russell Group university entry levels in the country,” he explains. “A lot of students come from families where no one has any formal qualifications: they are

“**My hope is that when they’re choosing a university in the future they’ll remember today and think: ‘I visited Univ and I would fit in there’”**

skilled labourers, but often not academic. Traditionally, people go into one of three types of jobs in Stoke: the pots, the pits or the Mitch [the Michelin tyre company.]”

Tom feels the main problem is that students in Stoke just don’t know about Oxford, something he hopes this visit will change. But does he think it will work?

“I talked about when I was here, showed them my room, tried to make it seem normal. I know they may not relate to their teacher,” he says, “but they may relate to the Univ students.

“I want them to talk to the students, to normalise the experience. I want them to see them eating in the Hall, to see them sitting around in normal clothes, to make it seem normal.

“Even in the short time they’ve been at College, I’ve seen their confidence grow; they’ve really enjoyed talking to the students. My hope is that when they’re choosing a university in the future they’ll remember today and think: ‘I visited Univ and I would fit in there.’”

Maybe today’s visitors will bring their students to College, and share the story of the first time they came to Univ and how it opened up a new world of opportunity. With advocates like Tom working with people like Nelli, alongside new initiatives like Univ’s Opportunity Programme, we’re doing all we can to make that more likely.

**Nelli Chamings**

**Schools Liaison and Access Officer**

“School visits like this are one of the highlights of my job. When I host students at Univ, my main aim is to demystify the University and to inspire them with the exciting academic challenges that studying at Oxford can provide. It’s a pleasure to show off the friendly atmosphere of Univ and give students a chance to meet down-to-earth Univ undergraduates who are really engaged with their subject.

This visit is just one part of Univ’s extensive programme as the first point of contact at the University of Oxford for all the schools across the West Berkshire, Shropshire and Staffordshire areas.

Univ’s outreach work is varied and involves working with students between the ages of 11 and 17. As well as welcoming schools to Univ, I make outbound visits to schools, and also support Univ’s tutors and students who want to make school visits for themselves. Every summer for the past four years on our annual ‘Roadshow’, a team of undergraduate ambassadors have visited schools in Stoke-on-Trent, including The Discovery Academy.”



*You can learn more about Univ’s Opportunity Programme at [bit.ly/univopp](http://bit.ly/univopp)*

Photos: Nelli Chamings





Thanks to Michael Macaulay (1983, Law) for sharing this timeless photo.

From left to right, Michael, Stephanie Dangel (1984, History) Emily Rose (1983, History) Peter Macaulay and Tony Coombs (1982, Chemistry).

*If you would like to share photos from your time at Univ, please email them to [communications@univ.ac.uk](mailto:communications@univ.ac.uk)*

## Tools of my trade

32

College Librarian, Elizabeth Adams, shares some of the more unusual objects in the Library

## Leading questions

34

We talk to Gigi Woo about being a scholar and a donor

## Honourable mentions

35

Christina Lamb and Christopher Eisgruber have accepted Honorary Fellowships from Univ

## True blue

36

Meet the first female rower from Univ to win a seat in the Women's Blue Boat for a quarter of a century

Plus Announcements, In memoriam, Clubs and societies, A walk round the quad, and Logic Lane



# Tools of my trade

College Librarian, Elizabeth Adams, shares some of the more unusual objects in the Library.

- 1: This is Obadiah, our resident skeleton. He's named after Obadiah Walker who was Master of Univ in the 17th century. Students borrow Obadiah when they're learning anatomy (and for the occasional Halloween party).
- 2: Our Libraries are mostly open 24/7 but in the summer and at Christmas we use this magnificent key to lock up the Old Library. Visiting school children love taking it in turns to lock and unlock the door!
- 3: This engraved plate was removed from Oscar Wilde's coffin when his body was relocated from Bagneux to the more fashionable Père Lachaise cemetery in Paris. It is part of our Robert Ross Memorial Collection.
- 4: The Univ Library has used more than nine different bookplates over the years. We still have the engraved metal plate that was used to print this bookplate in the 1860s.
- 5: This hand-operated embossing device was used to mark the ownership of our books without the more traditional ink stamps.
- 6: This wooden gavel was thought to have been used to wake up students as recently as last century, but research suggests that the one used to "knock-up" the sleepers had different dimensions.
- 7: In addition to the skeleton, our medical students can borrow a model of a brain to help them with their studies.
- 8: We use this Japanese goat-hair brush to clean the books in the Browne Library over the long vacation. The earliest book in the collection was printed in 1502, so it's a delicate process.
- 9: The bookplate for the Robert Ross Memorial Collection was designed by Sir Emery Walker, the engraver and typographer who, in collaboration with William Morris and T.J. Cobden-Sanderson, was instrumental in founding the Kelmscott and Doves Presses respectively.
- 10: On her retirement in 2011, College Librarian Christine Ritchie commissioned a new bookplate for the Library to celebrate its 150th anniversary. The original art work by Gordon Collett now hangs in the Library office.









# Leading questions

Gigi Woo (1992, Law) is a partner at law firm Tiang & Co, which is associated with PwC Legal International Pte Ltd in Singapore. Gigi lives in Hong Kong with her husband, Stephen, and their two daughters, Cheryl and Caitlyn. She came to Univ as a Swire Scholar and is now supporting the next generation of students as a donor.

## What brought you to Univ?

I was really keen to study abroad, so I applied for a Swire Scholarship. It turned out to be one of the best decisions I've ever made. The connections between Swire and Univ meant that I was lucky enough to come here.

## What do you remember from your time at College?

I remember the people and the tutors. Everyone was so friendly. Being abroad and at university is really hard; it takes time to adjust. I was really homesick. Everyone tried to make me feel comfortable.

I also remember the tutorial system: it was so personal and friendly. I remember I struggled to understand administrative law when I first came here - things were very different in Hong Kong - but people were patient and helped me a lot. I also remember admiring the strong academic background of my classmates; it was inspiring.

## What was your favourite place when you were at Oxford?

My favourite place was the sandwich shop across the street from Univ.

## Are you still in contact with people from Univ?

I'm still in contact with students from Hong Kong who studied at Univ and came back here to live. Whenever the Master [Sir Ivor Crewe] and William [William Roth, Development Director] are in Hong Kong I help get the Old Members together for a reunion dinner. I'm also in contact with Hong Kong students who are now junior lawyers: I give them career advice.



“I was a scholar, so I was lucky enough to have my fees paid. If it wasn't for that I wouldn't have the career I have now”

## What did you do when you graduated?

I came back to Hong Kong and went to law school. In addition to doing an undergraduate degree in law, you have to do a Postgraduate Certificate in Laws to practice in Hong Kong.

## What would be your advice to anyone who wants to be successful in the legal sector?

Firstly, be versatile: learn different things. Secondly, develop your interpersonal skills. The personal touch is very important when facing clients.

## Is there anyone you'd like to thank?

I'd like to thank my mum. My mum was a single parent who raised my brother and me alone. I think it affected our desire to be more successful; to do more in our lives. We thank her in that way.

## What do you do to relax?

I go out into the countryside with my kids: we cycle and we swim. In winter we like going to the movies.

## What made you become a Univ donor?

I was a scholar, so I was lucky enough to have my fees paid. If it wasn't for that I wouldn't have the career I have now. That's why I give back to the College.

## What has been the best thing to come out of the experience?

It feels satisfying because I believe in the concept of giving; it feels like you are completing yourself. I don't want to be the one who just takes. I feel like I am contributing something.

## What's your advice to anyone thinking of donating to Univ?

I think you just need to think about what Univ has given you in terms of opportunities. Univ graduates will normally have a better career, a better future. Univ gives us a lot and it's right that we give something back.

The countryside of Hong Kong: Lion Rock Country Park.



# Honourable mentions

We are delighted to announce that award-winning foreign correspondent and bestselling writer Christina Lamb OBE (1983, PPE), and the President of Princeton University, Professor Christopher Eisgruber (1983, Politics), have accepted Honorary Fellowships from Univ.



Christina Lamb is one of Britain's leading foreign correspondents and a bestselling author. She has won 14 major awards including Foreign Correspondent of the Year five times and Europe's top war reporting prize, the Prix Bayeux. She was made an OBE by the Queen in 2013.

She was educated at Nonsuch High School for Girls and was the first person in her family to go to university. After graduating, she moved to Peshawar in 1987 to cover the mujaheddin fighting the Soviet Union, and within two years had been named Young Journalist of the Year.

In 2016 she won the Foreign Press Association award for Feature of the Year for reporting on the Chibok girls in Nigeria, and in 2015 was named Amnesty International's Newspaper Journalist of the Year for reporting from inside Libyan detention centres. She was recently presented with the Sue Lloyd-Roberts/UNHCR award for her writing on refugees.

Currently Chief Foreign Correspondent for the *Sunday Times*, her postings have included South Africa, Pakistan, Brazil and Washington and she has recently reported on the child refugee disappearances in Europe, and on the Yazidi women abducted by ISIS in Iraq and kept as sex-slaves.

She has written eight books, is a patron of Afghan Connection and is on the board of the Institute of War and Peace Reporting.

She has given talks all over the world, from NATO conferences to the annual Avon Ladies convention, and her portrait has been in the National Portrait Gallery and the Ashmolean Museum in Oxford.

Christina Lamb is the first female former undergraduate to be elected an Honorary Fellow.

She is awarded the Honorary Fellowship in recognition of her courageous, vivid and critically important journalism, as well as for her support of the College.

Professor Eisgruber has been President of Princeton University since 2013. A renowned constitutional scholar, he served as a member of the Princeton faculty for 12 years and as Princeton's provost for nine years before being named president.



He grew up in Indiana and Oregon, and studied physics at Princeton in 1983, before coming to Univ as a Rhodes Scholar. After leaving Oxford, he earned a J.D. cum laude at the University of Chicago Law School, where he served as editor-in-chief of the law review. He later went on to teach at New York University's School of Law for 11 years.

In 2001, he joined the Princeton faculty as the director of the Program in Law and Public Affairs and the Laurance S. Rockefeller Professor of Public Affairs in the Woodrow Wilson School of Public and International Affairs and the University Center for Human Values.

In addition to writing and editing several books and publishing numerous articles on constitutional issues, Professor Eisgruber has testified multiple times before legislative bodies on the issue of religious freedom. In 2014 he was elected to membership in the American Academy of Arts and Sciences.

During his first four years as Princeton's president, he has emphasised the importance of socio-economic diversity and has significantly increased the number of students coming from low-income backgrounds. His strategic plan for the university reaffirms Princeton's commitment to liberal arts education and calls for expansion of the university's undergraduate student body, major investments in engineering and environmental studies, and new initiatives focused on public service and entrepreneurship.

He is awarded the Honorary Fellowship in recognition of his work as a legal and constitutional scholar, and for his inspiring and robust leadership of a globally outstanding university in challenging times.





# True blue

Rebecca te Water Naudé is a second year medical student and the first female rower from Univ to win a seat in the Women's Blue Boat for a quarter of a century.

On Sunday 2 April, Rebecca made Univ sporting history by competing in the 163rd Boat Race - the first time the College has had a female rower in the Oxford team for 25 years.

Despite her best efforts, she didn't get the results she'd hoped - and trained so hard - for; her disappointment was heartbreakingly apparent to anyone who watched the race. However, since then she's put the setback behind her to compete at the Summer Eights in Univ W1 boat.

Despite her obvious rowing talent, Rebecca may not have even picked up an oar had it not been for a chance discovery of an advert looking for some very specific characteristics.

"During year 12 at Stanwell School, in Wales," explains Rebecca, "I came across an advert from Welsh Rowing. It said: 'Are you ambitious and tall'. I thought 'yes', so I replied."

Although her rowing career started in Wales, Rebecca was born in South Africa and moved to the UK when she was four.

"My parents are both South African and the rest of our family is there, too," she says. "So, although I live in the UK, part of me is very South African."

Rebecca picked up rowing quickly at school, but it wasn't until she started trialling with OUWBC last Michaelmas, that she discovered how hard she would need to train if she wanted to compete in the Boat Race.

"I'd learnt how to scull at school, but I didn't really know how to row," she explains. "It was quite a sharp learning curve!"

As well as training with OUWBC, Rebecca rowed in Osiris and Summer Eights last year, and balancing her studies with rowing was sometimes a challenge.

"We typically trained twice a day, every day, apart from Friday," she says. "With rowing taking up so much time, it sometimes felt impossible to meet my deadlines, attend all my training sessions and still find time to read an

“  
With rowing taking  
up so much time,  
it sometimes felt  
impossible to meet my  
deadlines”

extra paper that one of my lecturers had mentioned.

"But the team was really good at supporting one another, and I have a supportive set of tutors and some wonderful friends who helped me manage busy days and difficult weeks."

Univ was Rebecca's first choice of college, and the boathouse played a big part in that decision.

"I thought it looked so impressive," she says. "So much nicer than the corrugated iron boathouse I rowed out of at home."

Rebecca admits she didn't really get a chance to fully explore the College until she moved in for Math Weeks, but remembers feeling immediately at home.

"Univ really lives up to its reputation of being the friendliest college in Oxford. Everyone here is so driven, but the atmosphere is mellow and liberal," she explains. "I also adore Univ's position, right on High Street - you can pretty much be anywhere in Oxford within a 10 minute cycle ride."

Academically, Rebecca is interested in population health and global health. She sees these topics as becoming increasingly important due to our ever-expanding population, and she would love to take a postgraduate course in one of them.

"Ultimately, I'd like to work for a non-governmental organisation," she says, "perhaps by training in emergency medicine after studying clinical medicine at Univ. It would mean I could work on the ground in conflict zones, or in a consulting capacity. I'd also like to continue rowing."

Rebecca is clearly as ambitious - and tall - as she was when she replied to the advert from Welsh Rowing at 17. She is thriving as both a student and as a sportswoman and is looking forward to the rest of her time at Univ.

"I love Univ a lot," she says. "I've made some pretty great memories and amazing friends so far in my short time here. I feel really lucky, by the fortune of the length of a medicine degree, that I have another few years here!"



Rebecca (far left) and her team mates.

# Sports & societies

**UCBC President, Joseph Dolphin (2014, Physics), shares the successes and the “spoons-giving bumps” of rowing at Univ.**



This Hilary saw unseasonably dry weather and Torpids was an exciting week with banks, crabs, bumps and klaxons. Our first Eights both lost some ground, but otherwise held firm at high positions. The stars of the week were M2, who surged up from div V into the heady heights of div IV, only losing out on blades because of the cursed klaxon.

UCBC teams were also able to visit several external regattas thanks to the generosity of our Old Members. These included Wallingford, Henley 4s and 8s, Bedford Regatta and WeHorr (Horr was cancelled this year due to weather). These were very enjoyable and successful: we finally got Ali Cigari a win at Bedford with the men, and the women finished 123rd out of 320 crews at WeHorr.

Summer Eights clearly did not want to be outdone by Torpids, so provided plenty of drama to match. W1 rowed over confidently on Wednesday and shattered the hubris of Keble, who it is reported had presumed an overbump. Whilst a concession was given to

“**Summer Eights clearly did not want to be outdone by Torpids, so provided plenty of drama to match”**

a very quick Christchurch on Thursday, W1 then held off Keble directly behind them on Friday. When Keble finally touched the Univ stern on Saturday it was disallowed due to the fact that their bungline had not been attached to the bank! Has Univ W1 found its nemesis? Perhaps. M1 also conceded one bump but otherwise held position, rowing away happily as Magdalen were rammed into the bank by Balliol on Saturday (worth a watch on

YouTube). Argy’s W2 women dropped two places to near the bottom of div 3, with two strong row overs. M2 took one bump from Wadham M2 but fought back with a spoons-giving bump on New M2. There was much celebrating for this most boisterous of crews. Eights also saw UCBC field a third men’s boat, though unfortunately the shadow of Donny Bridge evaded M3. Spoons were won, memories were made.

A special mention goes out to Univ’s Rebecca te Water Naudé for representing Oxford in the Women’s Blue Boat this year, as well as the novice coxes who dove into the mayhem of Eights and performed spectacularly.

As always, thank you to everyone who came down for Eights or supported us this year. I am sure you are aware what a difference you make to the club. Find out more on the website [ucbc.org.uk](http://ucbc.org.uk), on facebook at [facebook.com/univbc](https://facebook.com/univbc) or for the latest updates during competitions follow us on twitter @univbc.

All the best from UCBC.

*You can watch a video from the Summer Eights at [bit.ly/univSummer8s](http://bit.ly/univSummer8s)*





**Julia Sandros-Alper (2016, Music) the new Co-president of UCMS looks back on a rich and varied musical year at Univ, including a very special performance for the Duchess of Cornwall.**



University College prides itself on the vibrant musical scene led by the University College Music Society (UCMS) and our musical director Giles Underwood. In the past few months, the committee has been handed over to the not-so-new first years, and it has been an honour taking over as co-president of the committee together with Emelye Moulton.

Fresh from our Chapel Choir tour to Florence during Easter, which included a performance for Camilla, Duchess of Cornwall, Trinity term started with a short concert of sacred and secular music to present the choir's development through tour. In addition to our weekly Sunday services, we held our first annual Old Members'

Evensong. This event was thoroughly enjoyed by past and present members alike, the different generations bonding over a mutual love for Univ and choral singing. In 7th week, the Univ Choir Consort performed a concert showcasing a historical programme of Tudor choral pieces.

One of the wonderful aspects of partaking in the musical life at Univ, whether as an instrumentalist or singer, is the opportunity to perform with the Martlet Voices or Martlet Ensemble, made up of both students and professional musicians. The Martlet Ensemble offered an afternoon of French instrumental music, while the Martlet Voices presented an unusual mixture of unaccompanied

20th century choral music.

A substantial part of Univ's musical life is student-run, most significantly our Master's Lodgings Concert Series and our more informal Open Mic Nights in the College bar. These offer both graduate and undergraduate students a chance to show off their musical talents, whether they are in the classical genre, jazz, pop or rock.

Overall, the past few months have demonstrated the varied and rich musical talents of our college, and although our dear finalist musicians will be sorely missed as we embark on the next academic year, we are very excited to move forward, already planning the musical events of Michaelmas 2017.



Choir reunion

**A stage production of "a play for voices" and a raucous Revue made this a particularly active year for Victoria Gawlik (2015, English), President of the Univ Players, and her growing troupe.**



The Univ Players have been particularly active over the past year, putting on the annual Univ Revue in Hilary, and the Garden Play in Trinity. Our numbers have grown, in terms of actors and technical members, and incorporated many members of the wider university body to see our productions into their finished state.

The Revue was organised to great success, playing to a sell-out Univ crowd which was treated with original writing and sketches from the student body. The Revue is a wholly organic Univ orientated project, with all aspects of production generated from within the College: writing,

staging and acting. This made for a highly successful and raucous evening of laughs, which left people re-enacting their favourite quips and sketches for many weeks after.

Trinity saw the production of Dylan Thomas' *Under Milk Wood*, an ambitious project due to its nature as a radio play. With a cast of 14 gathered from throughout the University, the Master's Garden (and the chapel in an unfortunate turn in the weather!) was transformed into a small Welsh fishing village, and filled with Thomas' rich language. Particularly ambitious was the use of radio mics and pre-recorded sound; a gamble which paid off as the show sold out before opening night, much to the delight of all involved.

Looking to the future, the Players are excited to be exploring new musical ventures, teaming with UCMS to incorporate music more firmly into their productions. There is talk of a pantomime or musical to be held in Michaelmas term, which would be a new

“Looking to the future, the Players are excited to be exploring new musical ventures, teaming with UCMS to incorporate music more firmly into their productions”

venture for the Players. We also continue to be a highly successful and efficient funding body, constantly carving out Univ as a front-running name in the University drama scene. We look forward to continuing our work this year, bringing all things “thesp” to College.



# Announcements

Thanks to everyone who shared their news. If you have news you would like to share in the next issue of *The Martlet*, please email [communications@univ.ox.ac.uk](mailto:communications@univ.ox.ac.uk) by 30 December 2017.

## 1950s

### Stephen Hawking on University Challenge

**Professor Stephen Hawking** (1959, Physics) made a surprise appearance on the final of University Challenge presenting the winning team, Balliol College, with their trophy. Whilst awarding the trophy he said: "I have said in the past that it is not clear whether intelligence has any long-term survival value - bacteria multiply and flourish without it. But it is one of the most admirable qualities, especially when displayed by such young minds."

## 1960s

### Professor Finnis Made Honorary Queen's Counsel

Emeritus Fellow **Professor John Finnis** (1962, Law) has been appointed QC (honoris causa) for his major contribution to the law of England and Wales outside practice in the courts. He was also awarded an honorary LL.D. by the University of Adelaide (his alma mater) in April.

## 1970s

### Double Award for OM

**Professor Colin Reid** (1976, Law) of Dundee Law School is celebrating two awards marking his success in both teaching and research: the Chancellor's Award for Teaching Excellence from the University of Dundee, and the Willoughby Prize from the trustees of the Energy, Petroleum, Mineral & Natural Resources Law and Policy Education Trust.

### Prof Phelps Wins PSAC Award

**Professor Alan Phelps** (1966, Engineering) has been awarded the prestigious Plasma Science and Applications Committee (PSAC) Award by the Institute of Electrical and Electronic Engineers.

### How OM Made it in Africa

**Andrew Skipper** (1979, Classics) Partner and Head of Africa Practice, Hogan Lovells, was interviewed by How we made it in Africa. In it he talks about the impact George Cawkwell had on his career in law, amongst other things. You can read the interview at [bit.ly/ASkipper](http://bit.ly/ASkipper)

## 1980s

### OM Chosen for University Portrait

**Professor Trish Greenhalgh** (1980, Medicine), has been selected as one of only 24 sitters for Oxford University's Diversifying Portraiture initiative. The scheme, which aims to greatly broaden the range of people represented in portraiture around the University, is also set to feature BBC journalist Reeta Chakrabarti, human rights activist Kumi Naidoo and director Ken Loach, amongst others.

### New Honorary Fellows

Award-winning foreign correspondent **Christina Lamb OBE** (1983, PPE), and the President of Princeton University, **Professor Christopher Eisgruber**, (1983, Politics) have accepted Honorary Fellowships from Univ. You can read more on page 35.

## 1990s

### Bringing Bach to Life

**William Whitehead's** (1990, Music) ambitious plan to complete J.S. Bach's unfinished work, the *Orgelbüchlein*, is reaching its closing stages. He played a number of pieces from the work at this year's Proms.

### Judge Gorsuch Takes Oath in US

**Neil Gorsuch** (1992, Law) has been sworn in as the new Supreme Court justice in the US. He served for over a decade as a federal judge on the US Court of Appeals for the Tenth Circuit, building a nationally respected and distinguished judicial record and reputation.

### New UN Appointment

**Maurizio Giuliano** (1993, PPE) has been appointed Director of the United Nations Information Centre for Brazil, making him the most senior official of the Secretariat in that country.

### Bigby Medal Winner

**Professor Carrie Lear** (1994, Geology) has been awarded the prestigious Bigsby Medal of the Geological Society of London.

## 2000s

### A Rather Remote Reunion

**Dr Sam Weatherley** (2005, Earth Sciences) will be leading a seven-week-long scientific expedition to a remote region in East Greenland in the company of two other Univ alumni, Dr Brendan Dyck (2012, Earth Sciences) and Victoria Honour (2010, Earth Sciences).

## 2010s

### Best Student Science Journalist Award

**Julia Gottwald** (2012, Neuroscience) has won the Association of British Science Writers Best Student Science Journalist Award for her article "Does your brain have a sex?" You can read more of Julia's award-winning writing on page 14.

Opposite page (clockwise from top right), Professor Nicola Lacey, Professor Colin Reid with the Chancellor of the University of Dundee, Lord Patel, William Whitehead and Julia Gottwald.





## Politics

The following **Old Members** were elected as **MPs** in **June**.

**Philip Hammond** (1974, PPE), the Chancellor of the Exchequer, was elected Member of Parliament for Runnymede and Weybridge. (Conservative)

**Paul Maynard** (1994, History) was elected Member of Parliament for Blackpool North and Cleveleys. (Conservative)

**Chris Philp** (1994, Physics) was elected Member of Parliament for Croydon South. (Conservative)

**Simon Clarke** (2003, History) was elected Member of Parliament for Middlesbrough South and East Cleveland. (Conservative)

**Bim Afolami** (2004, Modern History) was elected Member of Parliament for Hitchin and Harpenden. (Conservative)

## Queens Honours

**Professor Andrew Hattersley** (1981 Medicine), Professor of Molecular Medicine, University of Exeter, and Consultant Physician, Royal Devon and Exeter NHS Foundation Trust, was awarded a CBE for services to Medical Science in the Queen's Birthday Honours list. **Charles Powell** (1978, History and Modern Languages) was also awarded a CMG.

Univ Honorary Fellow **Professor Nicola Lacey** (1979, Law) was awarded a CBE for Services to Law, Justice and Gender Politics in the New Year's Honours List. Professor Lacey is School Professor of Law, Gender and Social Policy at London School of Economics and Senior Research Fellow at All Souls College, Oxford.

## Books

**Michael Jago** (1965, Ancient History and Philosophy) has published a biography of Robin Butler (1957, Classics), Master of Univ from 1998 until 2008: *Lord Butler - At the Heart of Power*.

**Rick Stroud** (1967, Classics) has published *Lonely Courage*, the true story of the SOE heroines who fought to free Nazi-occupied France.

**Reggie Oliver** (1971, Classics) has written his seventh collection of stories *Holidays from Hell: Fourteen Stories*, which includes the tale of the time the devil and the seven deadly sins go on holiday together.

**Raymond Wacks** (1971, Law) has written *Justice: A Beginner's Guide*. The fifth edition of his book *Understanding Jurisprudence* will be published by Oxford University Press towards the end of the year.

**Jonathan Bowen** (1974, Engineering) has co-authored *The Turing Guide* on Alan Turing.

**Robin Hollington QC** (1974) has published the seventh edition of *Hollington on Shareholders' Rights*.

**Martin Westlake** (1976, PPE) has published *The European Economic and Social Committee: The House of European Organised Civil Society*.

**Nick Smith** (1976, English) has written the novel *Drowned Hogg Day*, described as part-comedy, part-mystery, part-history and part-crossword puzzle.

**Angus Haldane** (1999, Classics), has published *Portraits of The English Civil War*.





# The Univ lost list

The following list shows some of the Old Members we have lost contact with over the years.

If you know the whereabouts of any of them, please encourage them to get back in touch with College so that we can keep them up to date with our news and yours. You can see the full lost list at [bit.ly/univlostlist](http://bit.ly/univlostlist)

## 1991

Michal Blazej (Chemistry)  
Michael Cooper (English)  
Luigi Flackett (Medicine)  
Ellis Gregory (PPE)  
Andrew Hanlon (Education, English)  
Dawn Kannelleas (Chemistry)  
James Kwok Lun Lo (Classics)  
Simon Newman (Law)  
Alastair Robertson (PPE)  
Martin Tyreman (History)  
Lars Weber (History)  
Georgina Wells (English)

## 1992

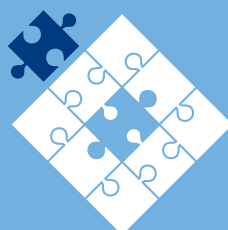
Gavin Adams (Art)  
Manfred Berners (Chemistry)  
Giovanna Fragneto (Chemistry)  
Jeffrey Kent (PPE)  
Andrew King (Physics)  
Ilka Klapprott (Oriental Studies)  
Anna Koblanck (PPE)  
Zhi Xin Li (Chemistry)  
Indraneel Mukherjee (English)  
Sally Powell (Education)  
Mark Spencer (Engineering)

## 1993

Neil Anderson (English)  
Joanne Dobson (Chemistry)  
Harold Fawcett (History)  
Ganbold Gonchigin (FSP)  
Danielle Haas (History)  
John Hines (Chemistry)  
John Ingram (Medicine)  
Haidee Lorrey (History)  
Steven Maddocks (English)  
Yongmin Park (FSP)  
Kirstin Thomas (Biochemistry)  
Xiao-Feng Wang (Engineering)  
John Wilson (Classics)

## 1994

William Hardie (Psychology)  
Takuya Hatakeyama (FSP)  
Jacky Kwok Keung Lum (FSP)  
Christopher South (Physics)



700+

The number of Old Members  
we are missing.

Evelyn Vickery (Maths)  
Antony Wilson (Mod Lang)

## 1995

Ann-Louise Addicott (Education)  
Tobias Baker (Physics)  
Christopher Hinds (Maths)  
C P Muller (Psychology)  
Matthew Newman (PPE)  
Julie Pearce (Education)  
Jan Pedersen (Engineering)  
Jonathan Roberts (Oriental Studies)  
Melinda Robson (PPE)  
Sarah Steatham (Physics)  
Bunny Marie Wong (English)

## 1996

Andrew Amato (Maths)  
Michell Baker (Education, English)  
Howard Bartfield (Maths)  
Desmond Butler (Mod Lang, Philosophy)  
Ian Cockburn (Biochemistry)  
Gonzalo García de Polavieja (Chemistry)  
Robert Knowles (Physics)  
Marie-Adele Murray (English)  
David North (Maths)  
Juan Camacho (Law)  
Ahmed Rasheed (FSP)  
Adan Realey (Geology)  
David Robbins (PPE)  
Luke Robertson (Physics)  
Robin Schmidt (English)  
Jean Tapper (PPE)  
Alexander Von Rozen-Sokolov (Mod Lang)

## 1997

Matthias Brock (Biochemistry)  
Gillian Davies (Engineering)  
Rupert Evetts (Archaeology)  
Simon Graves (Maths)  
Kate Holland-Smith (Law)  
Kentaro Kaihara (Social Studies)  
Simon Kenolty (PPE)  
Elizabeth Muldrew (Geology)  
Raman Nanda (Geography)  
Tom Pounder (Art)  
Emma Rylance (Chemistry)  
Peter Steel (Medicine)  
Joanne Walker (History)  
Rosalind Wybrew (Geology)

## 1998

Bader Al-Munayekh (FSP)  
Alexandra Beeley (Law)  
Matthew Clark (History)  
Lucie Cooper (History)  
Graham Kennedy (Engineering)  
Melinda Lelovicsova (Psychology)  
Khaled Nasser (Physiology)  
Elizabeth Stone (Law)

## 1999

Kalimba Culverwell (Art)  
Gregor Hofmann (Chemistry)  
Amy Johnson (Geology)  
Christine Metzger (Geology)  
Sacha Moran (Law)  
Brent Neiman (Maths)  
Antwaun Smith (Management)  
Margaret Stafford (Biochemistry)

## 2000

Paul Baker (Maths)  
Charles Ko (English)  
Nicholas Rice (Mod Lang)  
Michael Schumann (Biochemistry)

*Please contact the Development Office at  
[development@unin.ox.ac.uk](mailto:development@unin.ox.ac.uk) or telephone  
+44 (0)1865 276 674*

# Glen Dudbridge

Glen Dudbridge, Shaw Professor of Chinese and Fellow of University College from 1989-2005, died on 5 February 2017 aged 79.



Glen had been educated at Bristol Grammar School before going up to Magdalene College Cambridge, where he remained as both an undergraduate and a postgraduate. In 1965 Glen moved to Oxford to become a Lecturer in Modern Chinese and in 1966 he was also appointed a Governing Body Fellow of Wolfson College. He was elected a Fellow of the British Academy in 1984. In 1985, however, he returned to Cambridge and a Fellowship at Magdalene College when he was appointed Professor of Chinese there. In 1989 Oxford won out once more, when Glen was elected to the Chinese chair here, and with it to a Fellowship at Univ, where he remained until his retirement in 2005. Glen also held visiting Professorships at Yale and the University of California, Berkeley,

Glen's former colleague, Dr. Tao Tao Liu, Emeritus Fellow of Wadham College, has kindly provided this tribute:

"Glen led the Institute of Chinese Studies as its Director to our site in Walton Street in the old Clarendon Press Institute, leaving the Oriental Institute where we had been since the founding of the faculty, and to which we were still attached for all faculty matters; indeed Glen had always played his part in faculty affairs and had been the Chairman of the Faculty Board.

"Glen was very keen on making Walton Street the centre for Chinese Studies in all aspects of life. He felt very loyal to the staff at the new Institute of Chinese, and our offices were grouped round the Director's in such a way that we ran into each other every day so there was a strong

"His own spoken Chinese was excellent. His children still noticed that their parents communicated in Chinese. His wife Sylvia who is Chinese by birth gave him every support. According to his colleagues who were once students with him at Cambridge, Glen was very good at the language side of things especially in Classical Chinese from the beginning. Glen himself started his research in Chinese fiction, beginning with *Journey to the West* which had been composed in the vernacular. He diversified into all sorts of narrative, some in classical Chinese, from the Tang dynasty onwards, using material that showed the development of fiction in his many publications.

"He loved music, and one of his 'treats' for himself was to buy a baby grand piano

**"Glen was very conscientious and hard working. He put the institution he worked in as well as his own work on the same high level."**

and was elected an Honorary Member of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences in 1996. After 2005, Glen became an Emeritus Fellow of Univ (he had already been an Emeritus Fellow of Wolfson since 1985), and continued to be a regular and welcome presence in College until his last illness.

Glen's major publications include *The Hsi-yu chi* (1970); *The Legend of Miao-shan* (1978; 2nd edition 2004; Chinese edition, 1990); *The Tale of Li Wa* (1983); *Religious experience and lay society in T'ang China* (1995); *Lost Books of Medieval China* (2000); *Books, Tales and Vernacular Culture* (2005); and *A Portrait of Five Dynasties China* (2013). More recently he had become an important member of a group engaged in translating a major Tang dynasty historical source.

sense of community. He loved having long conversations with all of us – as he said, he was "a bit of a gasbag"!

"Glen was very conscientious and hard working. He put the institution he worked in as well as his own work on the same high level. He was very interested in all aspects of Chinese studies, putting much effort for instance into students' progress in learning the modern Chinese language. He insisted on the highest standards from his students, and strove hard to find it in them as well as in himself. One student remembers "the contortionist crossings of his long legs he used to manage in class" which shows his attention to their utterances and his determination that they should produce their best.

for his retirement. We used to be quite surprised to find our professor playing in a band (in place of his son) on the street in Oxford at the weekend."

# Sir John Anthony Swire

Sir John Anthony Swire (1948, History) died on 28 November 2016 aged 89.



Sir John came up to Univ in 1948 to read History, having served with the Irish Guards in the UK and in Palestine. On going down in 1950, he joined his family firm John Swire & Sons, being posted to Hong Kong, Japan and Australia. He became an Executive Director in 1955, largely based in London, and then succeeded his father to serve as Chairman of the Swire group of companies from 1966-87, and as Honorary President and Director from 1987-97. On his retirement in 1997, he became Life President. For much of this time he worked alongside his brother Sir Adrian. He took an especial interest in the recruitment of managerial staff for the company, and is fondly remembered for his excellent memory for staff family details, and a good store of amusing anecdotes.

for these hobbies. It was in line with these interests that he supported the establishment of the Swire Institute of Marine Science (SWIMS) at Hong Kong University.

Sir John supported many good causes, including the Duke of Edinburgh's Award Scheme, the Macmillan Nurse Appeal and Missions to Seamen. He was a member of the Oxford University Appointments Committee from 1961-79. At various times he served as chairman respectively of the Hong Kong Association, which represents Hong Kong business interests in London, and of the Cook Society, which promotes Anglo-Australian relations. During his time in Palestine, he formed a lifelong association with the St. John of Jerusalem Eye Hospital, and was made a Knight of the Order of St. John in 2014.

Dix in his later years. He was elected an Honorary Fellow of the College in 1989.

Several members of Sir John's family have been at Univ, including his grandfather John (1881), his father John "Jock" Kidston (1910), his brother Sir Adrian (1952), his sons Jonathan (1981) and Barnaby (1982), the current chairman of John Swire and Sons, and his nephews Merlin (1993) and Samuel (1999). There were also several Swires up at Univ. in the 18th and early 19th centuries who were related to him. He is survived by his widow Moira, and their two sons and a daughter.

Sir Adrian has written of his brother: "I would just like to reiterate that throughout John Swire's long working life he dedicated himself unreservedly to the welfare of the Swire group. In his role as Chairman, he set

“Sir John took a keen interest in his former College, and was much involved in its life, not least as a generous benefactor.”

In addition to his main activities, he was also a Director of Swire Pacific in 1965-92, Royal Insurance plc from 1975-80, and the British Bank of the Middle East from 1975-9. He served on several other major public companies in London and Hong Kong, including Royal Insurance (1975-80), Ocean Transport and Trading (1977-83), and The Shell Transport and Trading Company (1990-5).

As a child, Sir John had suffered from meningitis, and was excused from games at Eton. As a result, he developed what would become a lifelong interest in birdwatching and angling. He was chairman of the Flyfishers' Club, and spent much of his time in retirement living in his property in Kent, where he could indulge his lifelong passion

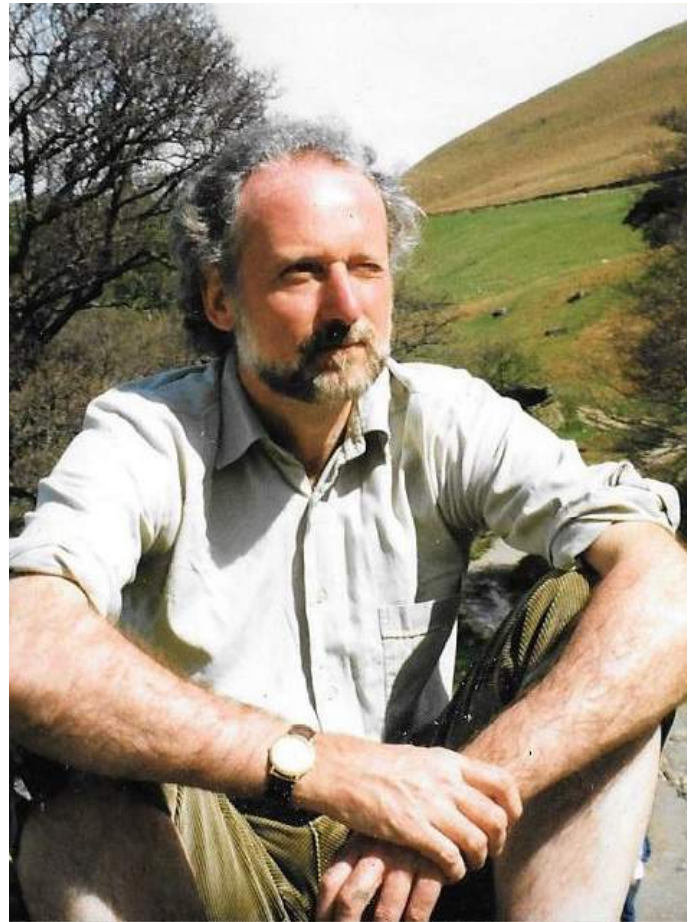
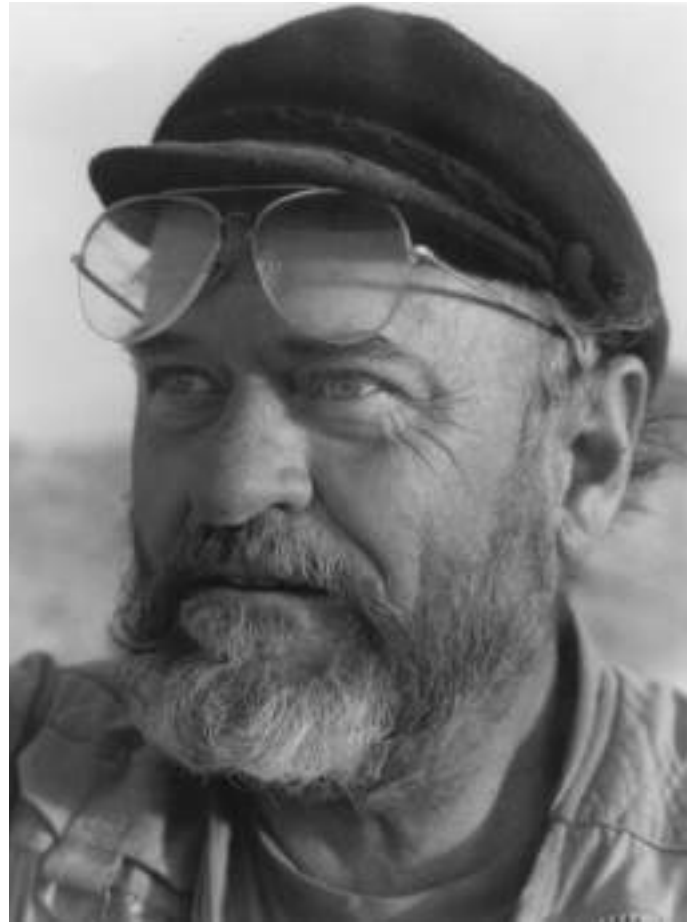
Another body closely associated with Sir John was the University of Kent at Canterbury. He served on the University's Council from 1989-99, and was its Deputy Pro-Chancellor from 1993-9. He received an honorary doctorate there in 1995. He was also elected an Honorary Fellow of St. Anthony's College in 1987. He was made a CBE in 1977 and was knighted in 1990.

Above all, however, Sir John took a keen interest in his former College, and was much involved in its life, not least as a generous benefactor. He supported many causes at Univ, including the recent refurbishment of the Goodhart Building, but his greatest gift was the endowment of Swire Scholarships for postgraduate historians. He also supported Norman

standards of the highest integrity, and his consistent concern for all working in the firm was paramount. In short he was a great and consistent leader over several decades and his very high moral standards imbued the behaviour of his staff giving the firm its distinct ethos. An apt comment about John made to me was that his was 'a life of achievement, service, humility and decency'. As his brother and business partner I cannot better that short description."

We are very grateful to Sir John's family, and also to Rob Jennings, Swire Archivist, for their help in preparing this tribute.





## 1930s

**Charles Raymond Radclyffe** (1937, Modern History) died on 1 February 2017 shortly before his 98th birthday.

## 1940s

**Terence John Organ** (1943, History) died on 16 June 2016 aged 89.

**Jolyon Dromgoole** (1944, History) died on 13 December 2016 aged 90.

**Francis Roland Peter Garrod** (1945, Geography) died on 23 June 2016 aged 95.

**Anthony Ryle** (1945, Medicine) died the autumn of 2016 aged 89.

**Alan Robert Fleming** (1946, Classics) died on 12 July 2016 aged 87.

**The Revd. Richard Bingham Gorrie** (1946, History) died on 22 September 2016 aged 89.

**Francis (Frank) Joseph Barnett** (1948, Modern Languages) died on 5 August 2016 aged 93.

**Sir John Anthony Swire** (1948, History) died on 28 November 2016 aged 89.

**David Williamson Tanner** (1948, Chemistry) died on 28 November 2016 shortly before his 86th birthday.

**Colin Edward George** (1949, English) died on 15 October 2016 aged 87.

**The Revd. Canon David Murray Main** (1949, Physics) died on 19 November 2016 aged 90.

**Professor Irving Singer** (1949, Philosophy) died on 1 February 2015 aged 89.

## 1950s

**Johannes Jacobus Fagan** (1950, Law) died on 28 October 2014 aged 87.

**Patrick 'Paddy' Thomas Corris Lewin** (1951, History) died on 29 August 2016 aged 85.

**George David Millyard** (1951, Classics) died on 15 September 2016 aged 85.

**John William Nicholas** (1951, Geology) died on 5 August 2016.

**James Edward Shelley** (1951, History) died on 18 January 2017 aged 84.

**David George Watts** (1951, History) died in October 2016 aged 85.

**Dermot Albert Conway** (1953, History) died on 14 June 2016 aged 82.

**John Edward Donne** (1953, History) died in October 2016 aged 83.

**Norman Thomas Philip Murphy** (1953, Law) died on 18 October 2016 aged 83.

**Eric Mathieson Thomson** (1953, Law) died on 21 October 2016 aged 84.

**Ian James Graham-Bryce** (1954, Chemistry) died on 10 October 2016 aged 79.

**Graham Carleton Greene** (1954, History) died on 10 October 2016 aged 80.

**Anil Mudnani** (1954, PPE) died in April 2017 aged 81.

**Richard Sackett Thompson** (1955, PPE) died of cancer on 7 March 2017 aged 83.

**The Rt. Rev. David Huw Jones** (1956, Theology) died on 18 October 2016 aged 82.

**David Edward Anthony Morton** (1956, Modern Languages) died on 10 April 2017 aged 81.

**Jonathan Landon Sharpe** (1956, Law) died on 23 April 2017 aged 79.

**Elwyn LaVerne Simons** (1956, Medicine) died on 6 March 2016 aged 85.

**Edmund John Noble Wilson** (1956, Physics) died on 3 November 2016 aged 78.

**Ian Arthur Leeson** (1957, PPE) died on 22 December 2016 aged 79.

**John Horsley Russell Davis** (1958, History) died on 15 January 2017 aged 78.

## 1960s

**Frederick John Martin Lindsay** (1963, Education) died on 28 December 2016 aged 85.

**Graham Mayrhofer** (1965, Medicine) died suddenly when on holiday in Turkey on 9 October 2016 aged 72.

**Richard James McKane** (1966, Modern Languages) died on 17 September 2016 aged 68.

**Anthony Edward Stern** (1967, Engineering) died on October 2015 aged 67.

**Owen John Williams** (1969, History) died on 18 February 2017 aged 66.

## 1970s

**Richard Neil Roxburgh** (1970, History) died on 5 February 2017 aged 64.

**Andrew John Lydiard** (1975, Law) died on 22 February 2017 aged 59.

**Kwabena Buahin Mensah** (1977, PPE) died on 31 December 2014 aged 56.

## Univ community

**Gordon "Mick" Binding**, who, with his wife Peggy, worked for the College as a Scout, died on 8 March 2017 aged 96.

**Adrian Busby**, formerly Carpenter in the Works Department, died on 30 March 2017 aged 67.

**Alan Carter**, our former Second Chef, died on 9 February 2017 aged 68.

(Opposite page, clockwise from top right) Elwyn LaVerne Simons, Richard Neil Roxburgh, Professor Irving Singer and Francis Roland Peter Garrod.

*You can read the full obituaries in the University College Record.*

# A walk around the quad

Dr Robin Darwall-Smith (1982, Classics) has been the Archivist at Univ for almost a quarter of a century. His encyclopaedic knowledge and his enthusiasm to share it make him an invaluable asset to College.

## What does your role involve?

My role is looking after the archive of the College, both ancient and modern. I catalogue them and deal with enquiries about them from inside and outside the colleges.

## What do you most enjoy about your job?

I enjoy the variety. There are so many things to do; so much to explore, and so much to share. I really enjoy sharing what I know with people.

## What has been your biggest challenge as Archivist?

When I started in 1993 the archive had last been catalogued in 1705. It has been one big challenge! I'm the first professional archivist Univ has ever had.

## What does Univ mean to you?

I have known Univ for 35 years in different capacities. I have to admit that when I came up as a Fresher I did not expect it would play such a big part in my life. It's probably a good thing I also work at other colleges or I might have become terribly institutionalised. But the fact that I am still here suggests that it and I rub along pretty well together.

## What have been the highlights of your time as Archivist?

The Queen's visit in 1999 was a particular highlight. Univ put up an exhibition in the Bodleian, and I showed the Queen around. It was wonderful being with such a perfect professional. She knew just how to put us at our ease. Other highlights came in 2008 when I finished my book, *A History of University College*, and in 2012, when we got our current purpose built archive store.

## What is your favourite part of College?

My favourite part of College is either the Chapel, because of the van Linge windows, or Radcliffe Quad when the wisteria is out.

## Tell us something about yourself that not many people know.

I'm passionate about music; I sing in couple of choirs. My partner and I own 2,500 classical CDs.

## What are you most proud of achieving at Univ?

I am very proud of writing *A History of University College*. More generally, I hope I have restored at Univ a sense of its past. We have a fascinating, rich, amazing history at Univ, and to try and get people to appreciate it, matters a lot to me.



“

We have a fascinating, rich, amazing history at Univ, and to try and get people to appreciate it, matters a lot to me.”

## What is your favourite thing in the archive?

The model of our main quad is a particular treasure (pictured). When the main quad was being designed in the 1630s the architect gave Univ a model made of pasteboard and we have half of it surviving. It is the oldest architectural model of its kind in the country. I am rather proud to be its custodian for the time being.

## What's the most interesting thing you've discovered in the archive?

Learning about the vicissitudes of College means a succession of interesting discoveries, all the way from the 13<sup>th</sup> century. I am very lucky.

*If you have any enquiries about our archive, please contact Robin on [robin.darwall-smith@univ.ox.ac.uk](mailto:robin.darwall-smith@univ.ox.ac.uk) or 01865 276952*







## Univ Quiz

Set by Univ Archivist, Robin Darwall-Smith.

### 1. Where was Univ's first home?

- A: On the site of the current Main Quad.
- B: On the site of Brasenose College.
- C: On the site of the Radcliffe Camera.
- D: On the site of Queen's College.

### 2. Lord Eldon, our youngest known Fellow, used to claim that, for either his BA or MA exam in Hebrew and History in the early 1770s, he was only asked two questions. One was 'Who founded University College?' What was the other one?

- A: What is your name?
- B: What is the Hebrew for the place of a skull?
- C: What is the Hebrew for Master?
- D: What are the first two letters of the Hebrew alphabet?

### 3. Which of these African countries is the only one not to have had an Old Member of Univ as a head of government?

- A: Botswana
- B: Ghana
- C: Nigeria
- D: Rhodesia/Zimbabwe

### 4. Where in College would you find this coat of arms with the unfriendly martlet?



### 5. Who or what is or was Tarrant Gunville?

- A: He was one of the Catholic students who came to Univ. in the 1680s when Obadiah Walker was Master.
- B: As Sir Tarrant Gunville, Bart, he was the arch-villain in several of Dornford Yates's novels.
- C: It is a village in Dorset where Univ owns the right to appoint the rector.
- D: He played a central role in creating University College Boat Club in the 1820s.

### 6. One of the highlights of Univ's 750th anniversary celebrations in 1999 was a visit from the Queen. When was the last time, we know for certain, that a reigning monarch visited Univ?

- A: Elizabeth I in 1592.
- B: James II in 1687.
- C: William IV in 1835.
- D: There never was a previous occasion.

### 7. In 1386, what scandalous event happened in connection with Edmund Strete, a canon of Chichester Cathedral, who was renting a room in College?

- A: His servant murdered him, and hid the body in the mattress in his College room, where it lay undetected for a month.
- B: He helped forge some deeds to prove the College's title to some property.
- C: A woman of the town accused him of "incontinence", and then suddenly withdrew all the charges.
- D: He was accused of committing necromancy with the Duchess of Suffolk, and found mysteriously dead in his cell on the morning of his execution.

[Note: all these things did happen in medieval Univ, but only one of them happened to Edmund Strete]

### 8. What terrible scandal involved our Master, James Franck Bright, in 1892?

- A: He was caught embezzling College money.
- B: He was shot by the jilted lover of his daughter's fiancé.
- C: He was accused of making a pass at another man in a railway carriage.
- D: He sent the entire College down after a student prank.

[Note: all four of these things really did happen in Univ in the 1880s and 1890s, but which one involved Bright?]

### 9. There are no major dishes we can associate with Univ, but in the 1950s and 1960s there was a rather alarming pudding called the 'Univ Charlotte', a blue and yellow creation which was inspired by our coat of arms. How was it made?

- A: The cross was from bananas, which were put on blue jelly.
- B: The cross was made of marzipan, placed on a sponge cake with blue icing.
- C: The cross was made of pineapple chunks, put on ice cream coloured blue.
- D: The cross was made of chilled custard, poured on a blue blancmange.



Please send your answers along with your name and year of matriculation to: Martin Cornish, Communications Officer, University College, Oxford, OX1 4BH  
communications@univ.ox.ac.uk

The first correct entry drawn on Mon 30 Oct will receive a copy of Robin's book *A History of University College*.

## Perplexing Problem

Set by Thomas Povey, Professor of Engineering Science and a Tutorial Fellow at Univ.

The academics at the School of Pomposity were a pretty insufferable lot, every single one of them thinking they were smarter than the others. Not only did they think so, they often said so—even in public. When the Perfect Intelligence Test was created, it put them in their place; all but Professor Ey Que, who was, according to the test, the smartest of them all. Far from solving the problem of their absurd rivalry, however, the test only served to heighten their passion. Now that they were perfectly ranked, when they filed into committee meetings, it became routine for an academic with a legitimate claim on entering to say, "It appears that I am the most intelligent person in this room?" So they used to lord it over each other, and presumably still do to this day.

If  $N$  people enter a room one at a time, how many of them on average can legitimately claim on entering "It appears that I am the most intelligent person in this room." Assume that each has a unique intelligence value according to some agreed scale, and that this is public knowledge.



Please send your answer along with your name and year of matriculation by to: Martin Cornish, Communications Officer, University College, Oxford, OX1 4BH  
communications@univ.ox.ac.uk

The first correct entry drawn on Mon 30 Oct will receive a copy of Thomas' book *Professor Povey's Perplexing Problems*.

“I feel very nostalgic every time I go through the  
Univ front gate. There is a sense of belonging  
about the College”

Professor Godfrey Fowler (1950, Medicine)