Contents

3  From the Warden
4  Student Life
6  A Royal Opening
8  The Long Summer, Diane Purkiss
10 Assembling Molecules, Stephen Faulkner
12 On Stage, Off Stage, Michael Hawcroft
14 Keeping Things Safe, Klaudia Krawiecka
16 Career Development Fellow, Richard Bell
17 Welcoming New Fellows
18 Of Wizards and Warriors, Cressida Cowell
20 A Portrait of Keble
22 The Anniversary Campaign Update
24 Donor Recognition
26 List of Donors
32 Farewell to...
34 Interview with Kazbi Soonawalla
36 Events

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From the Warden

This is an edited version of the Warden’s remarks in front of HRH The Duke of Cambridge at the official opening of The H B Allen Centre on 3 October 2019.

Today will be long remembered in the history of the College. Notwithstanding the wonderful buildings added to the College during the past fifty years there is nothing to compare with this new quad since the construction of the Butterfield buildings a century and a half ago. This ceremony is a very fitting way to begin the celebration of our 150th anniversary.

The H B Allen Centre will be transformational for Keble, most importantly in providing a dedicated home for our graduate students, of whom about 230 will be living here. In that regard, and in providing the headquarters for Oxford Sciences Innovation and a base for the Oxford Robotics Institute, it is wholly aligned with the University’s strategic objectives.

The Centre has been long in the making. The main history begins with the heroic determination exhibited by my predecessor, Professor Dame Averil Cameron, and the Bursar, Roger Boden, in bidding successfully to purchase the Old Acland Hospital site in 2004. Without that bold initiative we wouldn’t be here today. Roger’s vital commitment to the project has of course continued until its successful conclusion.

The next hero to be mentioned is George Robinson, alumnus and Honorary Fellow. George’s contribution of £2 million pledged in 2009, and his willingness to see that money used to pay for the detailed design of these buildings by the late Rick Mather and his team, enabled us to present a compelling vision of what might be achieved. Rick’s brilliant conception has been carried forward superbly by his former colleagues in their new company, MICA, and it’s very good that Stuart Cade and Jessie Turnbull are with us to witness the outcome. I hope that if William Butterfield is looking down on us now he is full of admiration for the way in which this building, not least in the quality of its brickwork and the laying out of the quad, is both respectful of our past and inspiring for the future.

Any of you who have dealt with architects will know that outstanding design doesn’t come cheap and we knew that we had to fund-raise for a major project. The next objective was to find an anchor donor or donors. Without the financial support of George Robinson and another alumnus and Honorary Fellow, Robin Geffen, the College would not have had the resource to put in place a fund-raising team capable of doing that.

Even so, it took us a long time to achieve that objective. In 2014 we began considering whether long-term debt, available at very low interest rates, could play a part. It has done, but I don’t need to pause over the heroism of the financial markets because the fact is that this project would not have been able to proceed without substantial philanthropic support.

In May 2015 we had the necessary breakthrough. Peter Shone, another alumnus, came into the story in his capacity as a Trustee of The H B Allen Charitable Trust. The Trust had just agreed to fund the installation of a disabled access lift up to the Dining Hall. It turned out that Peter and the other Trustee, Helen Ratcliffe, both now Honorary Fellows, were seeking to identify what could be a fitting memorial to Miss Heather Allen whose wealth had derived from her inheritance as the great-granddaughter of James Burrough, the founder of Beefeater Gin. In the space of a few weeks our conversations with Peter confirmed the Trust’s willingness to make a capital donation of £25 million. That commitment, one of the largest single gifts to an individual college in the modern era, was critical. In consequence it is entirely appropriate that the Centre is named in memory of Heather Barbara Allen. She is also remembered in the naming of the road which now runs to the north of the site, Mickie Lane;” Mickie” was how she was known to her friends.

There are many others who have contributed financially to this development. Some of them have chosen to name rooms and other facilities in the Centre. I can’t recite them all, though there is one other I am going to identify. Dave Norwood is also an alumnus and Honorary Fellow and, quite apart from his financial support, we are deeply grateful that as the founding chairman of Oxford Sciences Innovation he encouraged us and his board to see the Centre as offering an excellent location for OSI’s headquarters. To him and to all our donors I offer profound thanks. And finally on that note I’m sure that they in turn will join me in thanking Jen Tudge, our fantastic Development Director, for her effectiveness and resilience in the fund-raising process.

With the funds in place I’ve reached the end of the beginning of the tale. Construction began in 2016, BAM having been selected as our contractor. The Vice-Chancellor very kindly broke the ground for us on 2 June 2016 and demolition, digging out and construction of the new buildings proceeded thereafter without hesitation or hiccup such that we were able to admit the first group of graduate students to occupation in October 2018. Anyone alleging that such an account glosses over some major engineering challenges or a prolonged final phase of the construction programme won’t be taken to court, though they might be told that they’re not entering into the spirit of today’s celebration.

We now have a very fine building of which the College, the University and the City can be immensely proud, completed just a little behind the original schedule, but just in time to enable the Duke of Cambridge to unveil a plaque to mark this long awaited occasion.

Sir Jonathan Phillips
Warden
When giving a tour around Keble to prospective students, a common question asked is ‘What is the JCR?’ The heart of the JCR is clearly the group of students sharing college life together, but a large part of it is also the physical Common room. With the MCR moving into their new common rooms at The H B Allen Centre, one of their College rooms was donated to the JCR. This presented a great opportunity to renovate the JCR, perfectly coinciding with Keble’s 150th celebrations. While saving for the refurbishment began many committees previously, planning began in earnest in MT 2018.

Within the assembled committee, functionality became a priority during planning. It was important that the new JCR was lighter and more aesthetically welcoming, but it also needed to facilitate all the diverse activities occurring within its walls. With this in mind, the first round of consultation began with the JCR community, asking them what they used the JCR for and what more could be done to aid such ventures. We were delighted with the number of responses, highlighting a range of activities, from music collaboration to welfare teas and FIFA tournaments.

Faced with the task of maximising functionality within the complex space of the JCR, the Bursar suggested bringing in an architect. His generous offer to fund the production of a design concept allowed us to begin collaboration with Zoë Berman. To best communicate what we were trying to achieve with the space, we gave Zoë a select tour of Oxford college common rooms with features we wished to replicate within Keble. After several walk throughs of the JCR and the discovery of the original plans for the room, a design concept was produced in March and put to the wider JCR community. With lighter, wooden floors, a bar, collaborative work space and specialised games room, the plans were very well received. Once final CAD layouts had been generated and plans approved, excitement for the refurbishment began to build.

With fixtures and fittings established, much of Trinity term was spent locating the soft furniture for the room. One of the core goals of the project was to return a welcoming, cosy atmosphere to the JCR. With this in mind, a photography competition was launched over the long vacation to find photographs to be exhibited in the refurbished space. We were once again met with an enthusiastic response, receiving portraits depicting every aspect of College life.

As the start of term drew closer and work reached completion, excitement surrounding the project heightened yet again. Judging from people’s reactions when they first see the space, it is fair to say that the refurbishment has exceeded every expectation. Concepts suggested from so many students have now been realised and the room is now filled with students, harmoniously using the space for all aspects of College life. This long-term project could not have been realised without support from so many members of the College community. Without Accommodation Manager Janet Knight coordinating the soft furnishings or Jodi Thomas, Luigi Bruno and the Maintenance Team completing the work, plans for the refurbishment could not have left the ground. So on behalf of the whole committee, I look forward to being able to properly thank all those who made the refurbishment possible, as we officially open the space with the rest of our JCR community later in the term.

Emily Morris
Medicine 2017
JCR Vice-President

Students vital to the success of the project included Leonie Glasson (2017), Emily Morris (2017), Annie Johnson (2018, JCR President), Sam Edwards (2017, former JCR President) and Samuel White (2016).
The Keble Association

Every term, the Keble Association (KA) gives out grants to Keble students to help with costs arising from projects related to their studies.

Over the past year, we were delighted to give grants towards conference attendance, research abroad, internships, and vacation accommodation in Oxford. We were also pleased to support Arts Week again with KA funding. Students have travelled across the world, with destinations including China, Africa, the Caribbean, Tanzania, India, Australia, Hungary, Alaska and France.

Named awards are given each term to particularly outstanding projects. The past year’s award winners include: a 2nd year Jurisprudence student, who travelled to Uganda for an internship with a charity that provides basic law classes for prisoners; a History doctoral student, who traced the footsteps of Bruno of Toul (1002–54; later Pope Leo IX) in France and Germany; a medical student who did an elective with obstetrics and gynaecological units in Tanzania and India; an organ scholar, who organised a new choir that stands in at cathedrals around the country whilst their choirs are away.

The KA welcomes all Keble members to join us and take part in our on-going work.

Nela Scholma-Mason
MSt Archaeology 2011

The ‘Forgotten’ Mass

The voice of Francisco Valls stands out in ‘Baroque’ era Spain. Based in Barcelona, he is best known for various theatrical works and his controversial Missa Scarlo Aretino (1702). Keble College Choir is delighted to collaborate with the AAM in order to bring to life another important work, his ‘forgotten’ Missa Regalis (1740) in a new edition by Simon Heighes, unlikely to have been heard since the 18th century. Although smaller scale than the earlier Missa Scarlo Aretina, it is also a refreshing combination of ancient and ‘modern’. We hope that this recording encourages further performances of this piece plus greater interest in the life and works of this somewhat unconventional musician.

Jonathan Lim
MSt Archaeology 2018

The Quinhagak Landscape

I was awarded a Keble Association Travel Grant to fund my travel from the UK to the Native Alaskan village of Quinhagak on the Bering Sea, home to around 700 members of the Yup’ik people. It is located 4km north of the major archaeological site of Nunalleq, whose inhabitants were the direct ancestors of the people of Quinhagak.

My duties in the 2019 field season involved leading a small team of archaeologists and volunteers to find archaeological sites in the area. Initially, we used conventional archaeological survey techniques, but they proved ineffective in this heavily vegetated and changeable environment. The Yup’ik are known to have a profound relationship with their landscape, given they must still hunt and fish throughout the year to survive. We began to consult more regularly with local informants, an approach that yielded spectacular results. With their help, we have started to view the area in all its incredible cultural complexity, a living landscape dotted with seasonal fishing camps, burial grounds, hunting areas, and entire abandoned prehistoric settlements. Our collaboration with the community culminated with the discovery of a small, seasonally occupied fishing village, the only other prehistoric site known in the area besides Nunalleq.

However, we have only scratched the surface of what remains to be found. The success of this field season has inspired me to embark on a multi-year project, which will form the basis of my DPhil in Archaeology, using ethnographic interviews in conjunction with satellite remote sensing to understand more about how ancient and modern Yup’ik lived in this harsh landscape. For more information on this project, please visit our project blog https://nunalleq.wordpress.com

Jonathan Lim and ethnologist Sean Gleason conduct an informal interview with a long-time resident of Quinhagak.
A Royal Opening

On 3 October 2019, nearly fifty years after Princess Margaret laid the foundation stone for the Hayward and DeBreyne blocks as part of Keble’s Centenary, the College played host to another Royal visit, this time by HRH the Duke of Cambridge, who officially opened our newest building, The H B Allen Centre, at the start of our sesquicentennial celebrations.

The Duke was received by the Lord Lieutenant, Mr Tim Stevenson, who introduced local dignitaries Altaf Khan, Deputy Lord Mayor of Oxford, Les Sibley, Chairman of Oxfordshire County Council and Lady Jay of Ewelme, High Sheriff of Oxfordshire. Sir Jonathan Phillips then welcomed HRH and, along with Vice-Chancellor Professor Louise Richardson, led The Duke on a tour of The H B Allen site, meeting with staff, students, academics and major donors.

In front of the stunning backdrop of Acland House, Sir Jonathan introduced HRH to Peter Shone (1969) and Helen Ratcliffe (1973), Trustees of The H B Allen Charitable Trust, along with other major donors, and former Warden Professor Dame Averil Cameron. HRH was then led to the Shilston Room, where he met with Bursar Roger Boden (1965) and key members of the teams responsible for the construction of the site, including MICA Architects, BAM Construction and Bidwells Property Consultants.

The next leg of the tour included demonstrations of cutting-edge technology by H B Allen Centre tenants Oxford Sciences Innovation (OSI), and the Oxford Robotics Institute (ORI). OSI showcased two of their spinout companies, Oxford VR and Oxford Quantum Circuits, presenting how virtual reality can be used in mental health treatment and the game-changing potential of quantum technology. The ORI team displayed three of their robots, giving The Duke the opportunity to interact with them.

The touring party then moved to the Orders Room MCR, where Dr Ian Archer, Academic Director of the Centre, introduced HRH to a group of graduates currently living in the new building, including MCR president Annie Welden (2018), and her predecessor Javier Pardo Diaz (2017). Concluding the visit, HRH was escorted to the café, where he was warmly greeted by a cheering crowd of over 200 special guests.

The Warden addressed the group and invited HRH to unveil a plaque commemorating the occasion. The Vice-Chancellor added her words of thanks, highlighting how closely Keble’s new Centre aligns with the University’s strategic plan for the future.

A reception, lunch and tours of the site followed for students, staff and guests.
The Long Summer

My plans for the summer were simple. I needed to put the finishing touches to the revised version of *English Food: A People’s History*, a book which avoids the normal path of food history as a tour of the tables of the rich in favour of asking about the social circumstances required to produce the material object that eventually lands on the wooden tables of 90% of the population. And I also wanted to produce some sample chapters for my next book, on the writing process and its discontents and pleasures, understood through neuroscience and behavioural psychology. This project took me to the manuscripts of Emily Brontë and Emily Dickinson; not as attempts at something final, but as experiences of intense, fickle, and moment-by-moment pleasure. That pleasure becomes the subject of their poetry. Biographies of both have tried to find the source of delight in some living being; actually, for both these women, their love affair was with what Emily Brontë called the God of visions.

And I did do all that, along with finalising two journal essays, and also stage one of a knowledge exchange project with English Heritage, but what seemed initially a pleasant distraction led to a surprising fifteen minutes of fame.

### The Civil War in the seventeenth century had divided the nation through antipopery and the fear of Roman Catholicism

I was invited by the online website *UnHerd* to write a series of essays about the current political crisis, and my second became ridiculously widely circulated. Its thesis was, broadly, that the Civil War in the seventeenth century had divided the nation through antipopery and the fear of Roman Catholicism. Royalists saw themselves as part of a wider European community of nation states to whom the monarch and his children were related by blood and religion. Even though some royalists were ardent Puritans, they were still willing to see themselves as connected to a hierarchical structure repeated across Europe. By contrast, parliamentarians had absorbed John Foxe’s history of England as an elect Protestant nation chosen by God. For them, England was embattled, proud, and isolated in a world of Catholics actively in league with Satan. If you’ve read this far you will see the parallels: the elite of the seventeenth century resembles those who voted remain, while their parliamentarian opponents resemble those for whom being ruled from Europe is the same as being oppressed. Of course, this is stupendously ironic in the light of the debate over the prorogation of Parliament, in which it is parliamentarians who are seen as the elite by the leave–supporting Tory government, led by an Etonian, it still strives to present itself as a government of the people.

In the article, I argued that the Jesuit mission led by Edmund Campion had triggered this split. The Elizabethan government was no more tolerant than any other Tudor regime, and deployed the Act of Supremacy like a club; no further legislation was necessary, only extensions of the Act to cover more and more people. By the 1580s, any unwillingness to agree that the monarch was the head of the church was readable as treason, and punished by the astonishingly violent method of execution known as hanging, drawing, and quartering: the victim was hanged by the neck, and when partially strangled cut down alive, entrails removed, genitals cut off, both burned on a brazier, and then the legs and arms were also removed. Why don’t we know more about this? Why do we know only about the dreadful sufferings of Protestants burned at the stake under Mary Tudor? The answer, once again, is John Foxe, but only because the Elizabethan government made it compulsory for every church to possess a copy of Foxe’s *Acts and Monuments*. After Campion had been executed, the government’s response was to set in place a system of surveillance that culminated in semi-legal arrests, followed by vicious and completely illegal but government-approved torture in the front room of Richard Topcliffe, gentleman and proud possessor of his own rack.

Perhaps because of the febrile atmosphere of fear in the UK over a long summer which saw a government pitted against the Supreme Court, this thesis struck a nerve, and I found myself appearing on *The World Tonight* on BBC Radio Four, and also being interviewed by Bloomberg News; there was a short lived invitation to appear on a programme on the Spanish Armada with Lucy Worsley, but I was relieved when nothing came of this, as I was concerned that both of us would have to dress up as English men–of–war ships. No sooner had the words “we’ll be lucky to get out of this without shots fired” left my lips than the government began to speak of riots, and social media to interpret that speech as an excuse for an Enabling Act of some kind to bypass Parliament. Perhaps no fifteen minutes ever happens without some element of murky forces at work. Anybody interested in the deep swamp of misinformation can find out more by reading *This Is Not Propaganda* by Peter Pomerantsev, published by Faber in August this year. It was a relief to turn back to the world of lyric poetry, in which writers try their best to mean what they say. That is why it will outlast the shouting matches that currently dominate the news.

Diane Purkiss
Tutorial Fellow in English

Dr Diane Purkiss, Tutorial Fellow in English, reflects on her summer projects, including her popular essay on the parallels between the present political upheaval and the English Civil War.
Assembling Molecules

Professor Stephen Faulkner, Tutorial Fellow in Chemistry, talks about building molecules that can do a job, and doing the fundamental science that allows useful chemical properties to be exploited.

For thirty years, at Oxford, Durham, and Manchester I’ve been trying to combine fundamental chemistry with developing useful tools that can help us understand biology and disease. Like most academics, I suspect, I’m interested in exploring things that I don’t understand properly. In doing this, I’ve been fortunate to work with over seventy talented colleagues as they passed through my research group: together, we’ve explored a mix of fundamental and applied chemistry.

Since returning to Oxford (where I did my DPhil and—for a couple of years in the 1990s—taught Keble biochemists) my research has oscillated between building molecules that can do a job, and doing the fundamental science that allows useful properties to be exploited.

We started by trying to explore the use of targeted imaging agents to address diagnosis in biology and medicine. To do that in the simplest way possible, we need a “reporter” (which might emit light or interact with electromagnetic radiation to let you know where it is) and a “targeting vector” which directs the molecule to a particular kind of tissue type or identifies characteristic features of a disease. It’s vital that the whole assembly does not fall apart while en route to its intended destination.

The group of elements known as lanthanides lend themselves to this kind of imaging. For example, gadolinium ions have more unpaired electrons than any other naturally occurring ion, which makes them ideal for achieving image contrast in magnetic resonance imaging. Other lanthanides have luminescence and magnetic properties that can be used for imaging and diagnosis at very low concentrations.

Building the multimetallic lanthanide complex Dy₂TbEu with Dysprosium (Dy), Terbium (Tb) and Europium (Eu)

By developing synthetic chemistry that allows us to treat complexes like Lego® bricks, we can assemble a variety of architectures that allow us to achieve our goals. For instance, attaching a short peptide sequence to a stable complex, we can detect aspects of the immune response through targeting macrophage cells. This kind of approach is now well established, and gives scope to target a wide range of cells and diseases.

Delivering molecules to a target is one thing, but thinking of ways in which to monitor change as it happens is quite a different challenge. Our earliest efforts to do this involved switching molecular signals on and off as a consequence of external stimuli (whether chemical or physical). However, in live biological applications there is a serious problem: living systems operate by moving things around, and these things can include molecular probes. This creates a dichotomy—in a system where signals are switched on and off and complexes are being moved around or metabolized, it is impossible to tell whether a signal arises from a small concentration of probe molecules in their “on” state, or from a large concentration of molecules in their “off” state.

If we are to quantify change, we need molecules that provide two signals, one of which changes in response to stimuli while the other does not. This second signal provides a reference that can be used to work out the concentration of the probe, and hence the absolute magnitude of the stimulus. After much effort, we realized that the best approach is to link complexes together (again, like Lego® bricks). Initially we did this using different building blocks to show how the synthetic chemistry was feasible.

Latterly, we have used the same approach to develop effective sensors for quantifying oxygen in cells, or in developing “traffic light” sensors for toxic ions like cyanide (which appear red under a UV light in the presence of cyanide, but green in its absence).

My current research interests continue to have both applied and fundamental sides. On the applied side, I’m focusing on imaging biological processes in the central nervous system, and on those which involve oxidative or reductive stress. Away from medicine, we’re exploring how chemistry and spectroscopy could address the existing legacy of nuclear waste, and to help to close the nuclear fuel cycle.

At the more fundamental end, I’m fascinated by trying to understand how the local environment (the ‘ligand field’) influences the behaviour of a lanthanide ion. We always tell undergraduates that ligand field effects can be neglected for lanthanide ions, but this simply isn’t true: the local environment can have profound effects on the properties (and magnetism) of lanthanide complexes. It is already clear from our recent work that there is potential to exploit this in wholly new approaches to magnetic resonance imaging. If we can get to the stage where we understand electronic behaviour in lanthanides properly, we might be able to approach the theoretical limit of MRI contrast (which is currently about six times better than the actual limit). And if we can do that, a whole new world of MRI imaging becomes possible in which we could do genuinely personalized diagnosis by detecting differences between tiny quantities of receptors on cells.

I don’t know if we will manage that, though I will be chuffed to bits if we do. The one thing I do know is that we are likely to find some more questions along the way.

Stephen Faulkner
Tutorial Fellow in Chemistry
On Stage, Off Stage

Since the mid 1980s most of my research has been on seventeenth-century French drama. This period, and especially its three canonical dramatists, Pierre Corneille, Molière, and Jean Racine, enjoy, in France, a comparable status to that of the Elizabethan age and Shakespeare in Britain.

Over the years my research has developed in directions I could not have anticipated, and these have sometimes been inspired by particular encounters in the Keble community. I began (it was the subject of my doctoral thesis and first book) by exploring rhetoric in Racine. He is a dramatist who has often been admired for his poetry, more interested in words than performance. Now, rhetoric is the art of persuasion and offers us a way of analysing the speeches and interactions of Racine’s characters that brings into prominence conflict, aggression and manipulation as the constant undertow of his apparently mellifluous verses. Rhetoric therefore demonstrates particularly well the highly theatrical nature of Racine’s words.

Although my work on drama subsequently moved in other directions, the rhetorical approach has kept making reappearances. When asked to contribute a chapter to a collection of essays, I always seem to find some under-explored rhetorical figure that pays rich dividends (apostrophe, question, imprecation and the like). Rhetoric also provided the material for my second book, which aimed to demonstrate its benefits as a tool of literary analysis for a whole range of French texts across five centuries. This book owes much to the experience of teaching critical analysis for a whole range of French texts across five centuries.

The most significant impact Keble has had on my research came in the form of the great medievalist Malcolm Parkes. Malcolm used to come into College around midday and stay into the early hours of the morning, seven days a week. It was possible, in those days, for Fellows to ask for a cold collation to be left for them in the SCR on a Saturday evening. For several years I found myself eating alone with Malcolm on these occasions, as he explained to me week after week the progress of his (too modestly entitled) book Pause and Effect: An Introduction to the History of Punctuation in the West. These evenings sowed a seed that was to germinate only a few years later as a sequence of articles on the significance of punctuation in early modern French drama (and very particularly on the fascinating subject of suspension points, in the historical development of which seventeenth-century French printed drama played a key role). Financial stringency has put paid to cold collations on Saturday evenings.

I had learnt from Malcolm that early modern punctuation was at least as much a guide to reading aloud as it was an indication of the syntactic construction of a text. I was aware that modern editions of seventeenth-century French plays typically claimed to ‘modernize’ the punctuation. So I started to explore the (very different) punctuation of the original editions, but took an opposite line to that taken by colleagues in France who were starting to do the same thing. Whereas they argued that returning to the original punctuation would give insights into how the dramatists wanted their lines to be delivered on stage, I argued that it would give insight into how the original readers read the plays, whether silently or aloud. This is because actors did not learn their lines from printed copies of the plays. They learnt them from hastily copied manuscripts giving only their own role (with cues). The key piece of evidence was a late seventeenth-century manuscript I found in Paris of the role of Hippolyte in Racine’s Phèdre, punctuated very differently from any of the printed editions of the time.

By a somewhat circuitous route this work led me to the subject of my third book (Molière) and, more recently, to the study of entrances and exits in his and other plays. I am interested in how we can use the evidence available (printed play texts, but also a variety of paratexts) to reconstruct as much as possible of the plays’ original performances (on stages and before audiences very different from our own). The task is fraught with peril because the available evidence is incomplete and hypotheses need to be constructed with caution. Unfortunately, explicit stage directions were almost entirely absent from the play texts. The accompanying 1682 engraving of a scene from Molière’s Les Précieuses ridicules shows a strategic exit, though there is no guarantee that it looked on stage as it does in the image.

With detective work, however, it is possible to establish, for instance, that Molière’s Tartuffe was performed with three doors (Jacques Scherer, the famous seventeenth-century theatre scholar had identified only one), two of them on opposite sides of the stage. It really matters, for the spatial logic of the dramatic action and for the comic effects that Molière wanted above all to create, which of these doors characters used for their entrances and exits; the precise timing of the entrances and exits also matters for exactly the same reasons. In the case of this play, almost all these things can be deduced from the available evidence. This does not mean that modern directors should feel obliged to perform Molière this way. The recent production of the play at the National Theatre (2019) in a new version by John Donnelly, directed by Blanche McIntyre, was in many ways very different from Molière’s. For a start, it was set in twenty-first-century Highgate. But in terms of spatial logic, it was closer to Molière than many other productions I have seen – with an audience reaction that Molière would have hugely appreciated. Historical reconstruction is not merely of historical interest. It allows us to recover, at least to some degree, aspects of a dramatist’s theatrical language that are largely lost to the casual reader.
DPhil Klaudia Krawiecka is tackling security challenges within Internet of Things (IoT) smart environments by applying Augmented Reality technology.
Keeping Things Safe

By 2021, it is estimated that there will be 28 billion smart devices, collectively constituting a growing Internet of Things (IoT). These devices are ‘smart’ due to their ability to understand the surrounding environment and to adjust their operations according to its changing conditions.

The rapidly growing number of such devices has contributed to the emergence of various ‘smart environments’. These environments incorporate communication networks interconnecting IoT devices. Typically, the smart environments consist of three components: internal network, intelligent control, and automation. The internal network may include wires, cables as well as wireless networks. The second component is a smart hub that manages this network infrastructure and controls access to devices connected to it. It also serves as a bridge between external services such as remote controllers (i.e. mobile applications and web interfaces) and connected devices. Nowadays, voice assistants such as Samsung SmartThings, Apple HomeKit, or Google Home take over the role of smart hubs. The third component includes all services provided by the IoT devices.

There are two main kinds of smart environments; personal and enterprise. Despite various similarities, these categories represent different contexts and characteristics, leading to distinct threat models and security requirements. Personal IoT applications include smart homes, smart offices, and healthcare. In healthcare, smart devices ranging from connected inhalers to cardiac monitoring devices provide real-time patient data, and can directly influence well-being. Experts anticipate that by the end of 2021 there will be eighty million smart homes in the United States and users will range from children to elderly people. This obliges manufacturers and researchers to put additional effort into making IoT systems usable for people with quite different needs and capabilities. In the enterprise context, the so-called Industrial Internet of Things (IIoT) is anticipated to improve efficiency, safety, and working conditions for factory workers. It requires efficient identification and authorization models that include machine-to-machine communication, and the development of lightweight key exchange protocols and cryptographic solutions.

The dynamic nature of IoT infrastructures creates new security challenges. Researchers at Huawei evaluated that the cost of attacks on smart environments accounts for 13.4% of an organization’s annual income. Smart environments can involve guessable credentials and insecure settings. Mobile and web interfaces are usually over-privileged and use poorly implemented cryptographic protocols. Moreover, unauthorized device pairing and broken access control mechanisms create the possibility of launching ‘man-in-the-middle’ attacks that allow adversaries to control the communication channel and intercept network traffic. Researchers from Kaspersky Lab in Moscow showed that they could easily hijack unencrypted configuration files sent to specific smart hubs from a cloud server. They also showed that they can extract users’ credentials using similar techniques and tools. This research concerned attacks on communication channels; however, the threat is far broader than unsecured networks. The larger problem is often that, due to the limited computational resources, deploying efficient security measures is not always feasible.

The same Huawei research concluded that improving access control mechanisms is an important task for researchers and professionals. To avoid man-in-the-middle attacks, the authors suggest improving existing access control models by designing mechanisms that allow for mutual authentication between users and smart hubs.

Passwords are still the most popular access control mechanism. However, they are usually vulnerable to guessing attacks since users tend to choose simple passwords or reuse them among different platforms. One option is to use Augmented Reality (AR) technologies. AR technologies allow devices to construct immersive experiences in which virtual objects are naturally overlaid over one’s view of the physical world. They create natural or intuitive interfaces. AR provides motion tracking, environmental understanding and mapping, and the ability to generate realistic virtual objects that can be shared across users and sessions. All these characteristics make AR an ideal interface for access control in smart environments.

My doctoral research focuses on ‘pairing people with physical spaces’, i.e. building access control mechanisms in smart environments that use contextual information such as physical co-location as an authentication factor. For example, when friends visit our home, we may wish to give them access to our wireless speakers or smart TV. However, we probably don’t want to give the same access permissions to our neighbours. We can use the different physical locations of the two groups to differentiate between them and manage access. Such an approach is already taken by a large number of wireless access points that implement the WiFi Protected Setup (WPS) protocol. However, considering the security limitations of the WPS configurations, I extend this idea by observing that users can use smart devices as input and output interfaces to physically interact and communicate with the smart hub and thus prove their co-location with the smart environment. Thus, if we have a visitor in our apartment, the system can ask her to perform short tasks such as pressing a smart switch and turning the smart TV on and off. This way, our guest can prove that she is physically present inside the apartment.

I have designed and built ARKey, a secure lightweight key-exchange protocol between the user’s mobile device and the smart hub using the latest mobile AR technology, providing intuitive interfaces that guide users’ interactions. I evaluated the performance of the ARKey system on a dataset of real-world data on smart environment usage. In comparison to existing solutions, ARKey introduces no deployability overhead, meaning that users do not have to add new devices to their smart infrastructure and manufacturers do not need to modify their products. The system also protects against man-in-the-middle attacks and provides mutual authentication.

Klaudia Krawiecka
2017 DPhil Cyber Security
Considering the role of experience in social processes, E P Thompson observed: ‘People are imprisoned: in prison they meditate in new ways about the law’. This might have rung true with the authors of *The Pitiful Complaint, Outcry, and Request of Poor Destroyed Prisoners of Debt* (1648). Written six years into England’s bloody and divisive civil wars, and just a year before the execution of Charles I, this pamphlet argued that ‘the oppressions and abusage of Gaols and Gaolers’ were ‘the very Summary, yea the only Fortress and Bulwark of all the common grievances in the Kingdom’.

For these inmates, the prison was a microcosm of—and collaborator in—tyrannous and arbitrary government. Borrowing the language of political radicals, they called on parliament to break the ‘iron yoke of bondage’ that enslaved not only prisoners but the ‘whole Nation’.

But these were not political prisoners with an axe to grind against the monarchical regime. Instead, most were debtors who’d fallen foul of growing levels of economic instability and social polarisation. Between 1560 and 1650, imprisoned debtor populations had grown thirty-fold, coming to dominate England’s prison system in an era of unprecedented civil litigation. Part of this long-term trend, the authors of *The Pitiful Complaint* had been incarcerated during a moment of political crisis. As a result, they not only meditated in new ways about the law, but also about the nature of the state and political authority in general.

My research, which I’m currently expanding into a monograph, explores the effects of this rapid expansion of incarceration on English society and politics. It considers how increasingly strained prison conditions, shaped by social and economic change, led many inmates to draw links between their circumstances and the ‘common grievances in the Kingdom’. In doing so, it shows how radical anti-carceral activism was mobilised by experiences of imprisonment and how this interacted with wider concerns about liberty and authority that dominated the period. In addition, it reveals how this period saw the development of new logics of imprisonment as a tool of social control, laying foundations for the modernising prison reforms of subsequent centuries.

I have been privileged to pursue this research at Keble, not least for a captive lunchtime audience in the SCR for grim anecdotes about pre-modern prison conditions. The College has provided opportunities for exciting new research and collaboration with colleagues in my field. I have been able to undertake research in a number of archives, including the Bodleian, the National Archives, the Parliamentary Archives and Westminster Abbey. I have also been fortunate to present new research in Oxford and Cambridge, as well as at conferences at Vanderbilt University and in Providence, Rhode Island. In July, I organised a conference at Keble with Kiran Mehta (a DPhil candidate at Wolfson College) on imprisonment in England, 1500–1850, which was kindly supported by the College Research Committee alongside the Past & Present Society. For the first time, we brought together a growing interdisciplinary group of scholars who are investigating different aspects of early modern imprisonment to share their research and discuss new directions for the history of incarceration. Thanks to the College’s support, it was a highly successful and enjoyable event that we hope will provide the foundation of future conversation and collaboration. I am grateful for the opportunities this fellowship has already provided, and look forward to building on them over the next few years.

Richard Bell is researching the history of imprisonment in early modern England.
Welcoming New Fellows

**PROFESSOR CHAS BOUNTRA**  
*Professorial Fellow*

Chas is Pro-Vice Chancellor for Innovation at the University of Oxford, Professor of Translational Medicine in the Nuffield Department of Clinical Medicine, CSO for the SGC, academic lead for the Dementia Drug Discovery Institute and Professorial Fellow at Keble College. Prior to coming back to Oxford in 2008, Chas was Vice President and Head of Biology at GlaxoSmithKline. Chas is an invited expert on several government and charitable research funding bodies, and an advisor for many academic, biotech and pharma drug discovery programmes. In 2012 he was voted one of the “top innovators in the industry”, in 2014 received the “Rita and John Comforth Award” from the Royal Society of Chemistry, in 2017 and 2018 was voted “Master of the Bench” from the Medicine Maker Power List, and in 2018 was awarded the “Order of the British Empire” in the New Year’s Honours List.

**PROFESSOR DAVID DOWNS**  
*Tutorial Fellow in Theology*

David Downs joins the College as the Clarendon-Laing Associate Professor in New Testament Studies in the Faculty of Theology and Religion. Previously he served for twelve years on the faculty of Fuller Theological Seminary in Pasadena, California. His publications have focused mainly on Pauline theology, economic issues in the New Testament and early Christian literature, and the writings of the Apostolic Fathers. In addition, he has also enjoyed involvement in interdisciplinary work combining the fields of cultural hermeneutics, the reception of the Bible in diverse contexts, public health, and infectious diseases research. This is the result of being married to Jen, an infectious diseases-trained physician-scientist who conducts clinical medical research in the Mwanza region of Tanzania. Their joint research has been published in the *British Medical Journal Open* and *The Lancet*.

**DR SARAH KNOWLES**  
*Tutorial Fellow in Zoology*

Sarah Knowles is the new Associate Professor in Ecosystem Biology at the Department of Zoology, having previously been a NERC Independent Research Fellow both in Oxford, at the Royal Veterinary College and Imperial College London. She completed a BA and DPhil in Oxford on host-parasite ecology before undertaking a postdoc at the University of Edinburgh. Her research focuses on understanding within-host symbiont communities in wild animals, with a particular focus on the mammalian microbiome. Using wild mice and other rodents as model systems, her group studies both what shapes the microbiome in natural settings but also how it impacts the host. They do this by combining field studies, experiments, and computational and comparative approaches.

**DR KIRSTEN MACFARLANE**  
*Tutorial Fellow in Theology*

Kirsten Macfarlane is Associate Professor of Early Modern Christianities at the Faculty of Theology and Religion. She completed her BA (2012), MST (2014), and DPhil (2017) at Lincoln College, Oxford, before moving to Trinity College, Cambridge to take up a Research Fellowship. Kirsten works at the intersection of religious, cultural, and intellectual history in the period from the Reformation to the early eighteenth century. She focuses on the history of biblical scholarship in Western Europe and North America, and has a particular interest in the early modern study of Hebrew and post-biblical Jewish literature by Reformed Protestant scholars. She has a forthcoming book on the controversial English Hebraist Hugh Broughton (1549–1612) and is currently working on a second monograph studying the influence of late sixteenth-century European biblical criticism on colonial North America.
Of Wizards and Warriors
Cressida Cowell (1985) is many things: award winning children’s author, illustrator, National Literacy Trust ambassador, alumna and Honorary Fellow of Keble, and, most recently, Waterstones Children’s Laureate. After my family and I listened to her spellbinding presentation at the 2019 September Reunion weekend, I have two words I think capture her best. Cressida is a Wizard and a Warrior—she is a wizard of storytelling, and a warrior for good causes.

Her Charter, a “giant to-do list” in her own words, revealed when she took up the mantle of Children’s Laureate in July, begins with ‘Every child has the right to…’ and contains ten points, addressing important social issues like public and school library closures and the environment. Her motto is ‘Reading is Magic and Magic should be for Everyone’.

In her role, Cressida is campaigning to ensure that there are libraries in every school in the UK. While she is no stranger to nearly impossible quests—her heroes in her books How to Train Your Dragon and Wizards of Once are frequently facing and eventually overcoming difficult challenges—I ask her how she plans on tackling this very important challenge.

“Research shows that as long as you are reading for the joy of it you’re likely to be happier, healthier; more likely to vote, more likely to own your own home, more likely to not be in prison...these are powerful, measurable real-life benefits that can transform lives, and the great thing is that it doesn’t seem to matter what social class you are from, these powers can still apply and develop if you’re reading for the joy of it...that’s Magic and it should be available to everyone.”

“But it really is impossible for a child to become a reader for the joy of it, if their parents can’t afford books, they don’t go to a public library, and their primary school hasn’t got a library. I’m going to be campaigning for the right of every child to have a well-stocked school library (with new books), with a librarian, along with making the argument that public libraries and librarians are still relevant in the modern world, and we ought to be funding them properly.”

“One of the many great things about being a children’s book writer is that you get to visit more schools than the average OFSTED inspector and that tells you that the Magic of reading for pleasure ISN’T getting to everyone, and is very unevenly distributed across the country. It’s a social mobility time bomb.”

Another key point on her agenda is allowing children to be creative for their own enjoyment. Cressida launched her Freewriting Friday campaign with the National Literacy Trust last year, and hopes to expand it during her tenure as Children’s Laureate. This initiative asks schools to allow each child to write or draw whatever they would like in a separate notebook, without the pressure of marking by their teachers.

“The national curriculum has done amazing things but sometimes it makes me ever so slightly sad that children have to spend more time trying to identify fronted adverbials and metaphorical phrases than actually getting on with writing. There needs to be more space in the curriculum to develop children’s creative intelligence.”

“We are fantastic at the creative industries. They make 100 billion pounds a year for this country and are outperforming the rest of the economy by double. Look at Dundee, centre of game design. We export more books than any other country in the world and that is our only export of which this is true.”

“Moreover, the benefits of supporting children’s creative intelligence goes beyond the creative subjects and the creative industries, into science, entrepreneurship, medicine, every other discipline.”

“I have been arguing for more creative space to be put into the curriculum for a while now, and the response I’ve had to my Freewriting Friday campaign from teachers and children—drowning in SATs, and losing their love of creation for fear of making a mistake—has been overwhelmingly positive.”

The final point on the charter is ‘Every child has the right to have a planet to read on’, and environmental issues are often explored in Cressida’s books. I ask her about her influences and how much she thinks children are aware of the issues threatening our globe.

“My dad was a godlike figure to me. He was a lifelong environmentalist and although I grew up in London, every holiday was spent on a tiny uninhabited island off the west coast of Scotland; a tiny little piece of rock and wind and heather in the middle of the stormy and unpredictable Hebridean sea.”

“The island had no roads, houses or electricity. There was no telephone or television and in the evenings my father read us stories collected from the islands around us of the Vikings who invaded this part of Scotland 1,200 years before, of the quarrelsome tribes who fought and tricked each other, and of the legendary dragons that were supposed to live in the caves in the cliffs. The sound of my father’s voice in the darkness of the candle and fire-lit room, made those dragons came alive in my head as surely as if they really existed.”

“One of the many reasons writing for children is such an energising and enlightening experience is how much you have to learn from reading for children and looking at the world through the clear eyes of a child. As adults we can get confused by trivialities. Children are focused on the essentials. So children know that the most important problem facing us all are the environmental challenges facing the world. And while adults often give up when faced with an impossible problem, that doesn’t bother children, and their belief in magic and the impossible just might make it happen.”

“So it doesn’t surprise me at all that the current global, coordinated action in this area is being spearheaded by a child, Greta Thunberg, and that the climate change marches are being taken up by children who know that the adults in charge are running down the clock on their future. One of the major themes in my books is looking after the environment, whether it be Viking oceans or wildwood forests, so inevitably I would want environmental advocacy to be some part of my laureateship.”

“And just as a book is partly what I write but partly what the reader imagines, I hope that my laureateship will also be a tool to amplify the voices of children themselves.”

Given her passion and energy on these subjects, which galvanised the audience at Keble, I believe Cressida is someone who can make a lasting impact by the time her tenure expires in 2021, and her stories will continue to inspire generations of children and parents alike.

Veronika Kovacs
Alumni Relations Manager
A Portrait of Keble

In September the 150th Anniversary celebrations kicked-off in style as we launched our special exhibition to mark 40 years of coeducation at Keble. This ambitious installation celebrates the rich diversity of the College community featuring 28 photographic portraits suspended above the tables in Hall and complementing the traditional portraits on the walls.

The portrait subjects represent different genders, ethnicities, disabilities, socio-economic backgrounds and LGBTQ+ communities. They were nominated by their peers because they have made or are making a major, positive difference to Keble, Oxford and in some cases, the world. The 28 individuals include alumni, undergraduate and graduate students, current and former staff and fellows; a real cross-section of the College community. Each individual story is unique and inspiring.

All the images were taken by professional photographer Fran Monks and she has curated the installation to create a diverse and yet cohesive portrait of Keble today. Based in Oxford Fran proved to be the ideal choice, her relaxed style putting all the subjects at their ease while enabling her to capture their personalities perfectly. Most of the subjects were able to get to Oxford for the photo-session. Coordinating their various schedules was always going to be a challenge but over a 12 month period Fran steadily worked her way through the list and through sheer good luck and patience we were able to include all those selected, even those based overseas in California, South Africa and Thailand. You can view Fran’s impressive portfolio of work on her website http://franmonks.com

Quite apart from taking the photographs, bringing the project together has been a huge logistical undertaking, only made possible by the expertise, commitment and creativity of many colleagues and friends.

Andrew Dawson of Original Field Architects came up with the concept of suspending the images from beams above the tables, developing the idea that those dining in Hall would feel connected to the individual images through a sense of sharing the space with those captured in the photographs and those depicted in the traditional portraits on the walls—the founding fathers of the College, former Wardens, benefactors and prominent figures from Keble’s 150 years of history.

The concept agreed, we then had to find a way of creating a safe, secure, aesthetically pleasing and sensitive way of suspending the beams and the images in the newly refurbished Hall. The team from Outback Rigging Ltd were intrigued by the scale and audacity of the plan. With valuable expertise they sourced the appropriate materials, and within two site visits had a scheme in place.

We are extremely grateful to all those who took the time to nominate individuals, and to the members of the selection panel chaired by the Warden who took on the extremely difficult task of evaluating the nominations and making some tough choices. Of course particular thanks go to the final 28 for allowing us to share their stories and agreeing to have their pictures displayed in Hall and online.

The launch party was a terrific end to months of planning and preparation, and at the same time a wonderful occasion to launch the project and share our sense of achievement with the portrait subjects, their families, friends and colleagues.

Now we want to share the exhibition with you. The installation will be in place in Hall throughout the 150th anniversary until December 2020. Even if you are not attending an event you are very welcome to visit College and take a look for yourself.

We hope that the images and the personalities and achievements of the participants will not only inspire the current students, and our visitors, but will also encourage the next generation of applicants to believe that they too can find a place here where they can develop and flourish. If you are not able to get to Oxford to view the exhibition in person, we have produced a brochure which is available to view on the College website.

Jenny Tudge
Director of Development

Pictured, l-r: Penny Bateman, The Hon Justice Edwin Cameron, Dr Anne-Marie Imafidon MBE, The Revd Canon Dr Jenn Strawbridge, Caroline Criado Perez OBE, Gerard McHugh, Kannon Shanmugam, Vitit Muntarbhorn KBE, Abby D’Cruz, Peter Rawlins, Ronit Kanwar, Lucy Pearson, Dr Ian Archer, Renee Kapuku, Dr Shankar Acharya, Dr Tatiana Cutts.
The Anniversary Campaign
2018–19 Update

Since the start of the 150th Anniversary Campaign in 2008, alumni and friends have donated a remarkable £62m helping to improve every aspect of the College and to enrich the Keble experience for all our students. This wonderful support brings us tantalisingly close to the overall Campaign target of £65m by July 2020. We are hugely grateful to all our donors for their generosity thus far. This commitment, encouragement and interest in the well-being of College translates into tangible improvements in facilities, resources and support for all students. Although we all love meeting a target, the most important part of all this remains what we are able to do because of the donations we have received. Some highlights of the impact of Keble philanthropy include...

150th Campaign – Impressive Impact

FACILITIES, OLD AND NEW

Hall has been carefully and sensitively restored and refurbished including an increase in the size of the servery. A new platform lift has greatly improved accessibility for disabled students, alumni and visitors alike. With your continued help we aim to install a modern kitchen on a new mezzanine floor to ensure that dining in Hall remains at the heart of Keble for many years to come. The H B Allen Centre, partly funded by donations of £38m via the Campaign, provides a vibrant home for 230 graduate students and a hub for research and innovation.

COMMUNITY SUPPORT

The MCR purchased a digital piano in 2018 with funds received thanks to the Leavers’ Gifts/Bricks in that year. JCR successfully funded the purchase of a new Football Table thanks to alumni during our 149th Birthday Giving Day!
(Pictured: Bronte Anthony, MSt English 2018)

STUDENT SUPPORT

In 2018/19, we were able to award 199 bursaries, scholarship and academic prizes. “The generous support of the alumni allows every student to achieve their best academically and to fully take part in all clubs and societies regardless of their background. Thank you for allowing Keble to remain the amazingly diverse and close-knit community that it is!”
Amri Shakir (Medicine 2018)
Please consider adding Keble to your list of philanthropic priorities this year.

With 150th Anniversary celebrations under way and £3m to go to reach the Anniversary Campaign target, we hope that all alumni will choose to make an anniversary gift to help secure Keble's future. Gifts of all sizes are important and welcome. By setting up a regular gift you will be joining over 25% of Keble alumni who are sustaining our ability to offer vital financial support and world-renowned teaching for the brightest of students and underpinning academic research with real-world benefits.

Birthday Giving Day - 6 June 2020

To celebrate the 150th anniversary of the award of the Royal Charter on 6 June 1870 we will be holding a virtual birthday party and an online giving day. We encourage you to take part in some way this year by:

- making a gift
- sending a birthday message
- spreading the word
- hosting or attending an event in your town/city

Details to follow, please save the date. If you have an idea for an event in your town or city please get in touch with us directly or with your year group rep.

150th Room Sponsorship

So far, 253 alumni names will be going on plaques outside their old room in College. Are you one of them? The first plaques will go up in 2020.

Keble has a slightly different take on room naming with a scheme designed to create a room social-history for future students. You can find full details and locate your room with our handy room finder tool on Keble’s 150th website: https://anniversary.keble.ox.ac.uk/room-history.

Former graduate students may wish to sponsor one of the new study bedrooms at The H B Allen Centre. Please email talbot.fund@keble.ox.ac.uk or phone 01865 282506 and we’ll be happy to help.

Talbot Fund Highlights 2018/19

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<td>New Funds Raised</td>
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<td>1st across Oxford colleges for participation (89%) and most raised (£10,755)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Regular Giving</td>
<td>1st across Oxford colleges (25%)</td>
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In 2018/19, Keble received £1.2m in cash income from alumni and friends through the Talbot Fund. This staggering total is made up of thousands of gifts from thousands of alumni. We value every donation and every donor—all gifts have the power to make a real difference for Keble and current students. The Talbot Fund is responsible for over £13.4m of the Anniversary Campaign to date.

Over 25% of Keble alumni are members of the Talbot Society, far and away the best regular giving participation rate of any Oxford college. Thank you for your support in 2018/19 and we look forward to celebrating the 150th Anniversary with you in the coming year.

Teaching and Research

Fellowships in Law, English and Theology have been secured in perpetuity with endowment funding from alumni and friends supporting excellence in teaching and research at Keble. (Pictured: Dr Diana Leca, Robin Geffen CDF in English)

Access and Outreach

Donations enabled us to hold an Application Information Day in May where the Access and Outreach Officer and members of the student access society, Keble at Large, provided guidance to over fifty Year 12 pupils from under-represented groups who have the academic potential to thrive here but might not make a competitive application without this additional support.

Keble also hosted 45 of this year’s Target Oxbridge cohort in July, funded fully by alumni donations.
Donor Recognition

The Warden, Fellows, staff and students would like to thank all those who have made a donation to Keble and by way of acknowledgement we are delighted to list the members of our donor recognition groups and all those who have made a donation during the period 1 August 2018 to 31 July 2019.

**WARDEN’S COURT (£100,000+)**

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**PATRONS (£50,000+)**

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**FRIENDS £25,000+**

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<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Amount</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6 Anonymous</td>
<td>£25,000+</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mr P A Abberley</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mr S G Batey</td>
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<td>Mr W L Berg</td>
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<td>Mr R J Boden</td>
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<td>Mr C E Burrows</td>
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<td>Mr H A Carey</td>
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<td>Mr P P Chappatte</td>
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<td>Mr D C Codd</td>
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<td>Mr A Dalkin</td>
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<td>Mr J M De Lance-Holmes</td>
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<td>Mr P M Dunne MP</td>
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<td>Mr S G P Eccles-Williams</td>
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<td>Esmée Fairbairn Foundation</td>
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<td>Mr T W Faithfull</td>
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<td>Mr F H Fruitman</td>
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<td>Mr T Z Gold</td>
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<td>Mr A E Grant</td>
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<td>Mr H C Guest</td>
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<td>Mr R H Jolliffe</td>
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<td>Mr T N Keen</td>
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<td>Mr M A and Dr K I Kingstone</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mrs F Laffan</td>
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<tr>
<td>The Linde AG (British Oxygen Company)</td>
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<td>Ms M Prichard</td>
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<td>Mr D A Roberts</td>
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<td>Mr A M Robinson</td>
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<td>Rolls Royce Plc</td>
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<td>Mr F D S Rosier</td>
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<td>Princess S Talyarkhan</td>
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<td>Mr A H Thomsonson</td>
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<td>Dr A J Wickettt</td>
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**FRIENDS £10,000+**

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<td>Mrs K S Beevers</td>
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<td>Mr and Mrs J Bennett</td>
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<td>Mr S Bentham</td>
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<td>Mr D L Biddle</td>
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<td>Mr C J Brownlees</td>
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<td>Dr R M Buckland</td>
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<td>Ms D M Bushell</td>
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<td>Mr P S Butler</td>
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<td>Mr J R Cadwallader</td>
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<td>Mr N Caiger</td>
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<td>Mr M L Chambers</td>
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<td>Mr D K Y Churn</td>
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<td>Mrs Y Y Chung</td>
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<td>Mr M J W Churchouse</td>
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<td>David Cohen Charitable Trust</td>
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<td>Mr J H C Colvin</td>
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<td>Mr S D Craig</td>
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<td>Dr E K F Dang</td>
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<td>Mr M L Dineen</td>
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<td>Mr T M Donnelly</td>
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<td>Kennedy Douglass Trust</td>
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<td>Mr T J Dutton</td>
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<td>Mr H J W Eddy</td>
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<td>Mr M R Fawcett</td>
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<td>Mr J W Fidler</td>
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<td>Mr D W Fill</td>
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<td>Dr E C Finch</td>
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<td>Mr C G Gardner</td>
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<td>J Paul Getty Jr General Charitable Trust</td>
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<tr>
<td>Judge M D Gibson</td>
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<td>Mr B J Gray</td>
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<td>Mr C J M Hardie</td>
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<td>Mr R I Harrington</td>
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<td>Mr W J R Harris</td>
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</tbody>
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friends of keble college chapel

The Friends of Keble College Chapel support the life and witness of the Chapel. Please contact us if you would like to find out more about the benefits of becoming a Friend of the Chapel.

ASSOCIATES (£1,000 + PA)
Mr A Dalkin
The Revd G R Lindsey
Mr J Park
Mr H D Pryce
Mr R and Mrs S Walters
Mr J Y Wang
Mr D T and Mrs P Welch

SUPPORTERS (£250 + PA)
The Revd P G Anderson
Professor N Brownlee
Mr G B Bruce
The Revd Dr S L Cuff
Sir Jonathan Phillips
Lady Phillips
Mr H A Pluney
The Revd Dr J R Strawbridge
Mr F R C Such

MEMBERS (£100 + PA)
Mr S C Bates
Ms T M Bentley
Ms J L V Bowden
Mr D Costigan
Professor E V O Dankwa
Dr M R Dent
Mr A D Ferguson Smith
Dr M N Hawcroft
Ms A N Macneill
Mr A J Millinchip

Note: Gifts are gross (including Gift Aid). Benefactors are only eligible for recognition at a particular level once the amount has been received in full. All gifts are subject to the scrutiny of the College Development Committee and where necessary, the University Committee to Review Donations. All benefactors to the College, regardless of level, will be listed in annual College publications unless anonymity is requested.

Thank you for your continued generosity.
Deceased listed in italics
*Denotes Talbot Society members

The Talbot Society recognises regular donations regardless of amount.

Donations between 1 August 2018 and 31 July 2019 are listed here. If your donation was made after 31 July 2019 we will be pleased to acknowledge your generosity in next year’s Review.

1946
Mr J E Lloyd*
Mr J L Mathews*
Mr R G Northam*

1947
The Revd H F G Ficate*
Dr R M Lowton*
Mr R E Price
Mr M A Warne*

1948
Mr H T Cocker*
Dr M E M Cook*
Mr G Hoare*
Mr W H Jarman*
Mr K S Parrott*

1949
Mr W R Beaumont*
Mr P J Briant*
Mr G H Buckley*
Mr R S Burgess*
Mr J W Churchouse*
Mr R A Clarke*
Mr B L Cleere*
Mr P B Diplock*
Mr G Harris*
Mr P A Jones*
Dr D C Milner*
Mr M G Payn*
Mr A P Place*
Mr L J Watmore*
Mr D T Welch*

1950
Mr J R Baker*
The Revd D J Brecknell*
The Revd A M Carson*
The Revd N C Evans*
Mr B Fieldhouse*
The Revd J A D Hutcheson*
Professor G L Macfarquhar*
Mr K N Miles*
Mr P F Regent*
Mr G R Slaight*
Mr W V G Tompkins*
Mr E A Warren*

1951
Dr R B Andrews*
Dr B W Bache*
Mr D R Drake*
Dr W Linnard*
Mr J B Mills*
Mr W H Poole*
Mr J L Potter*
Mr R J Selby*
Mr R Shenton*
Mr J G Silber*
Mr R W Stone*

1952
Mr P C Barrett*
Mr A G Bucknall*
Dr D J Douglas*
Mr W C Ferguson*
Mr J R W Hollins*
Dr R M Jelley*
Mr D J Welkerson*
Mr B A Reid*
Professor R B Stevens*
The Revd A C Stockbridge*
Mr R C Thompson*
Mr J K Warburton*
Mr S D Watkins*
Mr J C Wilkinson*

1953
Mr B Andrews*
Mr G R Coombs*
Mr R Cromarty*
Mr D Davison*
Mr D W Fit*
The Revd Dr A Gelston*
Mr R Leeson*
The Revd Dr A Gelston*
Mr R Leeson*
The Revd Dr A Gelston*
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The Revd Dr A Gelston*
Mr R Leeson*
The Revd Dr A Gelston*
Mr R Leeson*
The Revd Dr A Gelston*
Mr R Leeson*
Farewell to...

George Richardson
Warden 1989–1994
(1924–2019)

Professor Dame Averil Cameron, Former Warden, writes:

George Richardson became Warden in 1989 after a distinguished period as chief executive of the Oxford University Press, during which he turned it round and made it the global success that it is today. After his first degree in maths and physics at Aberdeen he joined the Royal Navy’s Scientific Research Department in 1944 and was posted to Germany in 1945, after which he read PPE at Corpus and spent brief periods in the Foreign Office and at Nuffield. He became a fellow of St John’s in 1951 at the age of 27 and for many years after his retirement he was to be seen walking there for lunch or dinner from his home in Observatory Street.

Keble was a very different college from St John’s; its finances were very tight, and the College was fortunate indeed to attract him as Warden after an unhappily divisive period in its history. His tenure was limited to the age of 70 by the College Statutes and he inherited a situation in which he was not allowed to chair the College’s Finance Committee as Warden, despite his success at OUP and his distinction as an economist. With his dry Scottish wit and common sense George did much to calm the situation, and he and his wife Isabel made the Lodgings a welcoming place. Ken Lovett’s appointment as Bursar in 1991, with a brief from George to avoid conflict in the Governing Body at all costs, proved to be a landmark in Keble’s upward trajectory.

It was also during George’s Wardenship that the College embarked on an ambitious phase of expansion, beginning with the bold decision to build the ARCO building on the site of the former fellows’ garden. After his retirement and as an Honorary Fellow George remained a valued friend and a welcome and regular presence at Keble.

Stephen Cameron
Fellow in Computer Science
(1958–2019)

Dr Alisdair Rogers, Senior Tutor, writes:

Stephen Cameron first arrived at Oxford in 1977 to read Mathematics at Exeter College. Nine years later, having completed his PhD at the Department of Artificial Intelligence at the University of Edinburgh followed by post-doctoral work in the USA, he returned as an Atlas Research Fellow at Keble in 1986. Two years later he became a Tutorial Fellow—the first person appointed at Keble and at Oxford as a tutor in computation.

In the mid 1980s, Oxford engineers set up the Robotics Laboratory led by Mike Brady, the new BP Professor of Information Engineering. Stephen set to work on autonomous guided vehicles, applying his insights from his thesis on spatial reasoning to the problems of collision avoidance. Over the next 30 years, he worked on this problem across a range of practical applications, from aircraft to rivets and guided vehicles, and a variety of robots including Robot Sheepdog. Work on legged automation drew Stephen and his team into robot football via the national and World RoboCup tournaments. Generations of undergraduates in Computer Science got used to his college room being cluttered with bits of robots and related machinery. In the last ten years of his research, he applied his ideas to pharmaceutical drug design, medical imaging and disaster rescue.

Stephen’s expertise helped guide the College through the early years of PCs and computer networks, and he went on to serve in a very wide range of posts, including, most notably, Deputy Bursar (2010–17), Treasurer of Amalgamated Clubs, Secretary to Governing Body, and Tutor for Graduates. As Deputy Bursar he played an important role in establishing the Finance for The H B Allen Centre.

He married Frances in 1984 and during his time at Oxford they lived in Charlton-on-Otmoor, where Stephen realised his love for bellringing, Morris dancing and beer festivals. Stephen had planned to retire in September 2019, but suffered a major stroke on Friday 5th April and did not regain consciousness. He is survived by his wife, Frances, daughter Sarah (b 1995), and son, Ewan (b 1998).
Dr Colin Bailey, obituary editor, writes:

Sir Christopher Dobson, a pioneering researcher in the chemistry of neurodegenerative diseases, was born in Rinteln, Germany in 1949, where his father, Arthur Dobson was commissioned as an officer. He grew up in Yorkshire, before going to the Cathedral Preparatory School for boys in Hereford and then to Abingdon School. He came up to Keble to read Chemistry in 1967. After a BSc in Chemistry he moved to Merton College as a Senior Scholar (1971) becoming a Junior Research Fellow (1973) and completing his DPhil (1976). After three years as Assistant Professor at Harvard he returned to Oxford as a University Lecturer and Fellow of Lady Margaret Hall becoming a Reader and then Professor of Chemistry. He moved to Cambridge as the John Humphrey Plummer Professor of Chemical and Structural Biology. In 2007 he was elected as the 44th Master of St John’s College, Cambridge.

As a chemist he published more than 800 papers and review articles. He was one of the leading experts on protein folding and aggregation and made significant advances in the understanding of neurodegenerative conditions such as Alzheimer’s and Parkinson’s diseases. Christopher was knighted for his contribution to Science and Higher Education. During his lifetime he received many honorary degrees, fellowships and prizes including the 2009 Royal Medal of the Royal Society.

He is survived by his wife Dr Mary Dobson, their sons Richard and William and his beloved dog Jimbo.

Sir Christopher Dobson
Honorary Fellow
(1949–2019)

Bryan Magee, philosopher, writer, broadcaster, politician, was born a Cockney in 1930 in Hoxton, the son of a gentleman’s outfitter who instilled in him a love of music and theatre. He was educated at Christ’s Hospital and at Keble, where he took degrees in History and PPE, and was President of the Oxford Union (1953). After a few years in temporary academic posts and a spell working for Guinness he became an author and television presenter, fronting an ITV current affairs programme, making documentaries about social issues, and writing books, including the hugely successful Popper for Modern Masters. In 1974 he was elected as Labour MP for Leyton, but in 1982 defected to the SDP, losing his seat in 1983. He then returned to full-time writing and broadcasting, notably interviewing philosophers for radio and television, and writing books on Wagner and Schopenhauer.

Bryan Magee was a man of many parts who cannot be summed up by a single label, but perhaps his most enduring achievement was his brilliant explanation of philosophy to non-specialists. He made the subject exciting and accessible without condescension, and was surely one of the most articulate and engaging expositors who ever lived.

Bryan Magee
Honorary Fellow
(1930–2019)

Dr Henry Hardy, Honorary Fellow at Wolfson College, writes:

Dr Colin Bailey, obituary editor, writes:

Roderick MacFarquhar, a consummate scholar of Communist China died on 10 February 2019, aged 88. Born in 1930 in Lahore in British India (now Pakistan), Roderick was the son of Sir Alexander MacFarquhar, a senior diplomat in the British colonial and foreign service, and his wife, Berenice (née Whitburn).

He was educated at Fettes and after National Service came up to Keble in 1950 to read PPE. He played Squash, Golf and Fives for the College. After an MA at Harvard University he returned to the UK and became a journalist specialising in China and worked for BBC’s Panorama programme. Roderick spent a year as a Senior Research Fellow at Columbia University, New York returning to the UK as Senior Research Fellow at the Royal Institute of International Affairs. He stood for Parliament and became Labour MP for Belper (1974–79). He again spent a year in the USA this time as a Fellow at the Woodrow Wilson Center in Washington DC.

Back in the UK he joined the Social Democrat Party, stood for South Derbyshire and lost. After four years studying for a PhD in government at the London School of Economics he was appointed Director of the Fairbank Center for Chinese Studies at Harvard, then Walter Channing Cabot Fellow and finally Leroy B Williams Professor of History and Political Science. He wrote numerous publications on China covering the eras of Mao and Deng and forged a reputation as one of the world’s leading authorities on Chinese power politics.

Roderick MacFarquhar
(1930–2019)

Full obituaries can be found in The Record.
Interview

KAZBI SOONAWALLA
TUTOR IN MANAGEMENT AND DEAN

Why did you go to the US to study?
I grew up in Poona—a large industrial city near the west coast of India. On finishing high school, I originally envisaged a career in engineering, but, after three years studying at the University of Poona, I decided it wasn’t for me. Rather than wanting to know how things work, I discovered I was more interested in viewing the world from the perspective of a social scientist. In order to acquire this new skillset, I took the decision to change direction completely. The flexibility of the US education system was a huge attraction for me, one, which aged 20, unsurprisingly I could not resist.

After gaining a BA in Economics and Mathematics from Boston University, I headed to California to Stanford University, firstly to complete an MS in Statistics, then an MA in Economics and finally a PhD in Business Administration; my dissertation was on Financial Reporting for Interests in Joint Ventures. I was hooked!

What brought you to the UK and Oxford?
After six fantastic years on the West Coast of the States, I was ready for a change and came to the UK to take up a role as Lecturer in Accounting at the London School of Economics, where I also directed the MSc Accounting and Finance Programme. Working in central London was very stimulating and LSE has an incredible buzz about it.

I then moved to Oxford joining Keble as a Visiting Stipendiary Lecturer in 2012 and became Senior Research Fellow in Accounting at the Saïd Business School and Tutorial Fellow in Management at Keble in 2013.

What is it that attracts you to a life in academia rather than in business?
I much prefer academia to the business world, partly because it is a more relaxed environment— I can wear shorts to work—but also because academia allows me the freedom to pursue my curiosities and interests. The students keep me engaged, and my various roles within the College and wider University provide valuable insight into what makes an organisation work.

Accountancy? Really?
Yes, really. The common perception is that accounting is dry and dull, but for me it’s a way of putting order, structure and rigour into trying to understand decisions that are not always rational.

My particular expertise is in financial reporting. I focus on issues such as disclosure requirements under various accounting standards to understand the factors that make for greater levels of compliance. I’m also interested in industry practices in relation to internal budgeting practices and control, and fair value accounting. Currently I’m pursuing research projects on private equity, sustainability accounting, and management of cooperatives, and I’m exploring alternative management and financial reporting tools and methodologies. It really is fascinating stuff.

How about the inspirational people in your life?
Andre Previn, Martina Navratilova and Tim Jenkinson! All three for their sheer brilliance in their own spheres. And Tim on a more personal level for being such a fabulous friend and colleague.

I have also been very fortunate to have excellent role models. My two mentors Mary Barth and Wayne Landsman are outstanding academics and truly exceptional human beings.

What are the main challenges of your role as Dean?
A year into the role, being Dean has given me insight into multiple aspects of College life which I wouldn’t otherwise engage with. On a serious note, it is challenging to be part of the College welfare team supporting students from so many different backgrounds and across a wide range of ages. Fortunately we have a strong and committed team here at Keble.

You must be incredibly organised with so many demands on your time. How do you establish a balance in your life?
Oxford pulls you in a number of directions and at pressure points in term time one inevitably has to make compromises. It’s the only way to survive.

And finally, your mantra?
It doesn’t matter what you do, but whatever you choose, give it a good go.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Event</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Notes</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Degree Day</strong>&lt;sup&gt;*&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>Saturday 2 May</td>
<td>For 2019 Finalists who have registered. Invitations to lunch in College will be sent to Graduands in early 2020.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Eric Symes Abbott Memorial Lecture</strong></td>
<td>Friday 15 May</td>
<td>With Andrew Adonis. The Chapel 5.30pm.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>The Warden in Conversation with Professor Louise Richardson</strong></td>
<td>Thursday 21 May</td>
<td>From 6pm, Venue TBC.</td>
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<td><strong>Summer Eights</strong></td>
<td>27–30 May</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>BBQ for 2nd Year Students and Parents and Young Alumni</strong></td>
<td>Saturday 30 May</td>
<td>In College, 1–3 pm.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Keble Alumni Society Dinner</strong></td>
<td>Saturday 30 May</td>
<td>Open to all. Invitations to KRS members will be sent in Hilary Term.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>150th Garden Party</strong></td>
<td>Saturday 6 June</td>
<td>For Students/Fellows/Staff. The Official College Birthday, with parties organised by alumni around the world, and the Birthday Giving Day.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>150th Anniversary Ball</strong></td>
<td>Saturday 27 June</td>
<td>Sold out.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>150th Anniversary Reunion Weekend</strong></td>
<td>11–12 September</td>
<td>Open to all alumni and friends of the College, and their guests. The Reunion is the same weekend as the Oxford University Meeting Minds Weekend.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Oxford Meeting Minds Alumni Reunion Weekend</strong></td>
<td>11–13 September</td>
<td>Accommodation and meals will be available in College for alumni attending.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Keble Association AGM</strong></td>
<td>Saturday 12 September</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>1970 50th Anniversary Lunch</strong></td>
<td>Friday 25 September</td>
<td>Invitations to be sent to those who matriculated in 1970 in May.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Douglas Price Society and Talbot Society Event</strong></td>
<td>Friday 25 September</td>
<td>Invitations to be sent to members of the DPS and the Talbot Society in May.</td>
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* Most Keble events organised by the Alumni and Development Office can be booked online. To book into a Keble event online, Alumni must first register for an Alumni Account using their Alumni number, which can be obtained by emailing alumni.events@keble.ox.ac.uk.

The Alumni and Development Office notifies Alumni of events primarily by email. Please let the office know your email address.