

THE KEBLE REVIEW 2018



Keble
College
150 Years
1870 - 2020

CONTENTS

3	From the Warden
4	Access Keble
5	The Hult Prize
6	Volunteering for Access
8	Oxford Robotics Institute
9	The Keble Association
9	The Walters Kundert Charitable Trust Chemistry Prize
10	The H B Allen Centre
12	Maria Misra: A History of Gender
14	Felix Leach: An Engine for the 21 st Century
16	Chris Gosden: Archaeologist at Keble
18	Christoph Nitschke: The World's First Global Financial Crisis
20	Diana Leca: Career Development Fellow
21	Welcoming New Fellows
22	The Anniversary Campaign Update
24	Donor Recognition
26	List of Donors
32	Legacy Giving
33	Farewell
34	Interview with Yvonne Murphy
36	Events

Published by Keble College, Oxford.
Printed and distributed in the UK by Hunts.

Editorial Team: Boriana Boneva, Veronika Kovacs, Brian Powell, Alisdair Rogers, Jenny Tudge

Photography: cover John McLean (1998); p.4 Paul Stringer for The Access Project; p.5 Mark Von Holden/Hult Prize Foundation via AP Images; p.9 Katie Clayden; p.13 "Creative Commons Women's March on Washington" by Mobilus In Mobili licensed under CC BY-SA 2.0 available at www.flickr.com/photos/mobili/32103990670/; p.18 Library of Congress Prints available at <http://www.loc.gov/pictures/item/99614016/>; p.23 Steven Kaack; p.26 Paul Tait; p.27 bottom Ekaterina Shatalova (2017); p.28 Oliver Robinson (2012); p.29 Paul Tait; p.30 bottom Olivia Bertram (2015); p.31 Paul Tait; p.33 Tudor Photography; p.35 Rory Carnegie

Design: Boriana Boneva

Copyediting: Dr Brian Powell and Les Hearn (1968)

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From the Warden



Many of you will have noticed the publication in May by the University of its first Annual Admissions Statistical Report. This presented information about undergraduate admissions between 2013 and 2017 in great detail, broken down by colleges and subjects, covering nationality and domicile, region, disadvantage, school type, gender, ethnicity, and disability.

The reaction to the publication reflected the extent to which there are strongly divergent views about Oxford in British society (Cambridge and the other elite universities often being slightly less in focus). In terms of the report's intended aims, there is now a much greater degree of transparency about the profile of the undergraduate body. The progress being made towards improving diversity is slower than many would wish to see, but is clearly visible in the overall numbers. And, for those engaged in the task of trying to encourage young people who think that Oxford is not for them to apply, there is a wealth of information available to inform and guide them.

What about the Keble perspective?

First, with very small intakes in particular subjects, percentage differences at the level of individual colleges need to be interpreted with care because they are based on only a handful of decisions. That

said, it is clear that there is more to be done to encourage successful applications from under-represented groups. While we might be pleased that in the period covered by this publication we come out well in terms of the ethnic diversity of our applicants and acceptances, we should be alert to the fact that, despite a rise in the number of state school applicants to the College, we are below the University average for admissions in this category.

Second, some of those wishing to see quicker progress in this context raise the possibility of making lower offers to applicants from disadvantaged backgrounds and areas. The University's current approach, with which I agree, is that a move away from common standards applied by colleges for each subject would risk introducing confusing inconsistency and, at the very least, perceptions of unfairness into the system. The underlying task is to remove the obstacles that exist to reaching those standards.

Third, there is, in my view, more to be done across the University to develop our systems. The admissions' standards to which I've just referred are an aspect of a Common Framework for Admissions. This involves a concerted effort to agree common principles, standards and practices and to minimise inter-collegiate competition which is unhelpful and distracting, especially to those unfamiliar with our collegiate structure. We strongly support this Framework as the essential underpinning of the principle of merit-based selection. The "more", however, includes some further centralisation of decision-taking, especially at the short-listing stage.

Fourth, there is need for even more effective activity in terms of reaching out to schools, teachers and pupils in the target groups. When the report was published, the University announced a major expansion of its well-regarded UNIQ summer school for state school students which Keble is again hosting next year. We're also planning to accommodate


students under the Target Oxbridge initiative aimed at increasing ethnic minority applications.

Our specific College effort is also growing thanks to philanthropic support from alumni. In 2018 we expect over 3,700 students to come on organised visits during which they get advice on applying to the University. We work with partners in the Pathways and Brilliant Club charities to encourage students with high potential to apply to us: over 1,000 individuals will come to Keble on these programmes this year. Those visits and the three annual open days attract excellent support from our current students operating under the banner of "Keble at Large".

Our Access and Outreach Officer and our Outreach and Career Development Fellow regularly visit schools in our target local authorities in the West Midlands. This year they will interact with some 700 students. They also organise specific workshops aimed at, for instance, encouraging more female applications in science and more ethnic minority applications for courses that are often overlooked.

Finally, as I write this piece, I've just returned from a visit to a Birmingham school for the launch of a Keble collaboration with The Access Project, a charity providing sustained and targeted help, including extra tuition, to pupils from disadvantaged backgrounds. I had great support from a second-year Keble undergraduate who lives in the area.

Although there are no absolute guarantees that all this effort will be reflected in major changes in the Keble statistics in the next few years, it won't be for the want of trying. And, whatever the specific outcomes for Keble, I am clear that we are making a substantial contribution to improving the opportunities available to many young people.



Sir Jonathan Phillips
Warden

Access Keble

Birmingham Partnership



On Wednesday 26th September, Keble launched a brand new partnership with The Access Project at Colmers School in Birmingham. The event celebrated a milestone in Keble's Access and Outreach work: the College joined forces with a charity to support bright young people from disadvantaged backgrounds to win places at top universities through a rigorous programme of embedded support, tuition and mentorship.

This important partnership will deepen Keble's long-term commitment to schools and students in the West Midlands, which the College is linked to through Oxford's Regional Outreach Scheme (www.ox.ac.uk/linkcolls).

Representatives from The Access Project, Keble, and Colmers were present on the evening to discuss and exchange ideas about how best to help students achieve their higher education goals. Following Warden Sir Jonathan Phillips' introductory comments,

the floor opened with a round table discussion focused on the experience of students from Colmers and a number of other schools in the area participating in the programme. The students spoke enthusiastically about their experience, discussed their views on higher education, and reflected upon the challenges they have come up against so far.

The students' original input provided grounds for further discussion between Keble staff and the Colmers Headteacher, Emma Leaman, during a private meeting which drew the evening to a close.

Other than launching this exciting partnership, the evening at Colmers provided a unique opportunity for all parties involved to share best practice, interact, and craft a common strategy with an eye to widening participation and increasing fair access to university for state schools in the West Midlands.

Pictured (l-r) top row, left image: Luke Moss (Keble 2017), Isabel Feeney (The Access Project), Sir Jonathan Phillips (Keble Warden) with students participating in the project; right image: Dr Foteini Dimirouli (Keble 2009, Outreach Fellow); bottom row, left image: students from Holte and Moseley schools participating in the project; right image: Nicole Boothman (Keble Access and Outreach Officer) at left, with students from Colmers School.



The Hult Prize

In November 2017, out of curiosity, I went to an information session on the Hult Prize competition for social entrepreneurship. This inspired me to found a start-up in India with some fellow students. Our efforts culminated with a presentation at the United Nations Headquarters in September as one of six Global Finalists from over 100,000 applications for the \$1m Hult Prize.



The Hult Prize asks students to solve the world's biggest challenges using a for-profit model. After attending the briefing, I founded a team with two other Oxford students: James Dickson, an MBA from Green Templeton College with 6 years of experience working at the United Nations; and Gideon Laux, a Master's Student in Development Economics from Somerville. Together, we decided to tackle this year's challenge to "Transform the Lives of 10 million Individuals by 2025 using renewable energy" and formed Empower Energy.

240 million people live without electricity in India and Empower Energy has developed a unique solution to this problem. Our start-up is creating a distribution network throughout India which provides safe, clean, reliable energy and further energy-enabled services to rural communities via our franchisees and our Solar ATMs—pay per use charging stations. We tackle the key issues of affordability, availability and reliability which current solutions to energy access are unable to solve.

Over the past year, I have had an enriching experience of taking our venture from an idea to a fully-operating company in India. The journey has been incredibly impactful and meaningful, but also challenging to manage whilst reading for my degree and being President of the JCR.

During Trinity Term, the company really began to grow, going from strength to strength. Whilst Gideon and James prepared for Finals, I had the opportunity to pitch Empower Energy at the Morpheus Cup in Paris (European Universities and Graduate Schools Championship).

We won the competition and received funding to help with our pilot phase. We also received support from the Keble Association and alumni Scott Barnes (1975) and George Robinson (1975), for which we are very grateful.

As soon as term ended, we flew out to India and spent our time living and working with remote off-grid communities to set up our operations and refine our model. This experience included dealing with the monsoon rain, being stranded in the jungles of Orissa and travelling across the state. After an intense term at University, this wasn't the best way to recover! However, watching our business working on the ground and seeing our customers' responses made it all worth it. It was very moving to see how our solution allowed villagers, who currently use cheap but toxic kerosene for lighting, switching to our brighter LED Lamps. Empower Energy is now serving hundreds of customers throughout India and impacting over 1,000 individuals by providing them with access to reliable, clean and affordable energy.

The Global Final at the United Nations was daunting but a fantastic platform to share our work, vision and progress. We pitched for 6 minutes to an elite judging panel which included the CEO of Verizon, CEO of Unilever and Under-Secretary-Generals of the UN and then had 4 minutes of Q&A. In the end, we were unable to secure the \$1m prize. However, the journey over the past few months is something I would never change. I am humbled to have experienced such a journey and look forward to the future of Empower.

Ronit Kanwar
E&M 2016

Volunteering for Access

Veronika Kovacs, Keble's Alumni Relations Manager interviews alumna Amy Barker (Law 2009) about her experience of volunteering as a tutor for The Access Project.

I remember listening to Amy talk with infectious passion and enthusiasm about The Access Project at the Keble Alumni Year Group Representatives Conference earlier in the summer. Travelling to her London office a few weeks later, I am very excited to get a chance to discuss it with her in more depth.

Amy read Jurisprudence and currently works as an Associate at Linklaters LLP. She has been tutoring for The Access Project through Linklaters' local community support programme for three years and, at the time we meet, she is anxiously waiting to hear from her latest mentee on GCSE results day. Before launching into a discussion about her experience as a tutor, I enquire why someone who already has very long working hours gives up an extra hour every week from October until May. "I am from Bradford, Yorkshire, went to a state school and experienced first-hand how big a difference it can make if there is someone to help you in the subjects you are struggling with. In my case, two of my teachers 'tutored' me in German and Maths which improved my grades." She credits their help for her success in gaining a place at Keble, making her the first student from her school to do so in many years, and proving to future pupils that applying to Oxford or Cambridge can be a valid option, not just a wasted space on a UCAS form.

I experienced first-hand how big a difference it can make if there is someone to help you in the subjects you are struggling with

The Access Project is an innovative education charity that helps bright young people from disadvantaged backgrounds gain places at top universities through in-school support and personalised tuition. In addition to its proven track record of improving results, Amy believes that one of the great things about The Access Project is that their involvement changes the mindset of the schools and teachers, as well as of the students. "Just having someone in the school talking about and encouraging applications and explaining how the system works, is a huge help. Once someone from these schools gets a place at a top-tier university, it changes the conversation between the students and gives them more confidence to consider broader, bolder options."

So how does someone become a mentor for The Access Project, and what does it involve? Amy explains: "First, you need to fill out an online application form. Once you are accepted, you go through an online safety course, and attend an initial training

session in London or Birmingham. During the day, you learn a lot about how the programme is structured and how to set up and conduct tutorials. If you need help throughout the year, you have a contact person at The Access Project as well as an intranet page with resource materials. Teachers are involved, too. They give you a list of objectives to work through and point you to the areas they feel you and your mentee should focus on. You receive a lot of support, especially in your first year of tutoring."

As someone with personal experience of 'impostor syndrome', I ask a question some of our alumni might have if they are considering tutoring: "How do I you know if I am good enough?" Amy reassures, "Don't be put off by doubting yourself. You forget how much you do know and, with a little bit of preparation, it all comes back to you once you start. A lot of your job is to help your tutee understand how to answer the questions."

After learning about the programme, I want to know about the impact mentoring has on the students involved. Amy's energetic response is not surprising. "All the students are very dedicated. Some of them want to focus on the subjects that are important for their future; some would like to achieve that stellar GCSE mark in a subject they do not currently excel at. The results speak for themselves. It is not uncommon that mentees whose mock exam results predict a C, or a weak B—not because of ability, but due to the large class sizes which prevent teachers from focusing more on the academically talented—end up with a strong A on results day. This programme is really a springboard to life for them."

It is very clear from our conversation how much Amy loves being a tutor. "It is a different kind of satisfaction from what you get out of your work. You see how the hours you put in have an impact on a personal level. It is really rewarding to see how your tutee is gaining confidence. The first girl I tutored could not look me in the eye at our first meeting, but by the end of the year she was confidently chatting with other staff members. On the more selfish side, it helps me in my own job. My own skills are developing. I have become much better at delegating and explaining things; you need a lot of patience to make sure your tutees understand the material."

Our hour is up, and I leave the building filled with Amy's energy, hoping that her sharing her experience will inspire many Keble Alumni to sign up to help these bright young people to achieve something great.

Veronika Kovacs
Alumni Relations Manager



Oxford Robotics Institute



Like so many before me, when I first started at Oxford for my undergraduate degree in Engineering Science, I applied to Keble exclusively for its proximity to the Engineering Department (an extra five minutes in bed never hurt anybody). Five years on, and now studying for a DPhil in Robotics, Keble is even closer to the Department, thanks to the new H B Allen Centre. Keble College's continuing collaboration with the Oxford Robotics Institute (ORI) means that we will shortly be moving into the basement of the new building alongside the Oxford Sciences Innovation. It is wonderful to be part of a collegiate community and a research lab which are so closely linked, and we at the ORI are extremely grateful for the support shown by the College.

The additional space in The H B Allen Centre is much needed with the recent expansion of ORI, seeing the arrival of five new research academics, alongside their respective students (and robots). The ORI now covers a wide range of robotics research, including self-driving cars, legged robots, drones, long-term autonomy and soft robotics. I am personally a part of the applied artificial intelligence (A2I) group, which is focused on using Machine Learning to solve classical robotics problems.

Specifically, I am interested in the use of radar for autonomous vehicles. Radar is a promising alternative sensor to lasers and cameras which are widely used on self-driving cars at present. However, the output from a radar sensor is notoriously difficult to interpret due to sensor noise. In order to use radar successfully, we must first determine what space in the world is likely to be occupied or free from raw radar data. I achieve this by using deep learning, a type of Machine Learning which leverages the power of deep neural networks to learn from large data sets. In my approach, a robot compares what it 'sees' in radar to what

it 'sees' in laser, allowing the distinction between occupied and free space be learned through a robot's own experience of the world. The creative application of maths and theory to solve world problems in light of challenging constraints is what I find interesting about robotics research. This in combination with my fascination with Machine Learning continues to drive my research and career direction.

Robotics is just one of a large range of fields benefiting from the success of deep learning. And this is reflected in the recent rise in interest in AI from companies and the general public. AI has the potential to have a large positive impact on people's lives, from medical diagnosis to self-driving cars, and from disaster relief to cyber-security. However, allowing machines to learn from large data sets is not without its problems. In particular, training on human-constructed data sets leads to models that learn to reflect and perpetuate wider biases in society.

Promoting access to higher education from backgrounds underrepresented in AI is one way to help counteract this problem and is something I am particularly passionate about. Alongside the fantastic work of the Keble At Large access programme and Keble's partnership with The Access Project, I hope to further encourage access to higher education through my role as a tutor for the Brilliant Club. This non-profit organisation promotes access to higher education from underrepresented backgrounds through university-style courses created and delivered in non-selective state schools by PhD students. I will deliver the first tutorials from my own course—an introduction to AI and its impact on society—later this term.

Rob Weston
DPhil 2013

The Keble Association

Every term, the Keble Association gives grants to help Keble students pursue projects they care about. Over the past year, student projects ranged from medical placements in Ethiopia and Sri Lanka; work to improve electricity and water supply in India; international internships; summer schools; numerous conference papers; teaching English abroad; and gliding lessons. We were also pleased to support the annual Keble Arts Week.

Named awards are given to particularly deserving projects and causes. This year, a named award was given to a third-year Theologian, who returned to volunteer in Calais, France, with a charity that provides emergency aid for homeless refugees and asylum seekers.

Further awards were given to Keble students taking part in the Oxford University Dramatic Society National Tour of STOP, a new musical developed to raise awareness for the mental health charity SANE which performed to rave reviews in Oxford, Edinburgh and London.

We always welcome Keble Members to join us and help current students make the most of their time at Keble.

For further information, please get in touch via the Alumni and Development Office.



Nela Scholma-Mason
MSt Archaeology 2011



Volunteering with Care4Calais

Three weeks in Calais was an eye-opening experience. Despite the destruction of 'The Jungle'—the unauthorised refugee camp—in October 2016, there are still over 1500 refugees living rough in Northern France and Paris wanting to claim asylum in the UK. I wanted to go to Calais to see what was actually happening, understand people's stories and most importantly be part of the aid operation upon which they are totally reliant.

I volunteered with a UK Charity called Care4Calais that distributes food, tents, clothes and basic hygiene items. Each day of the week, we went to different settlements where we would hand out our sorted donations, and then we would give out tea and coffee, offer hair-cutting and phone-charging, play cricket or football, teach English and chat.

By the end of my three weeks, I was not only tired from the physical work but I was mentally exhausted by how little hope there was for so many. The difficult reality is that most of the people there are genuinely fleeing from war, violence and terrible poverty but claiming UK

asylum is so difficult. Being able to see the situation up close and personal has given me so much food for thought on political and ethical matters that I had never considered before because of my privilege of citizenship. I think about what I would do if I was in their situation and then how I would respond if I led a European government—both positions I am very glad I am not in.

I felt a huge sense of community working in Calais: being at the end of the chain of donations from Care4Calais, being the recipient of a KA grant and being the person to hand someone a t-shirt to replace the sole one they have been wearing for the last three weeks. I was inspired by the volunteers and refugees alike and it has reminded me how lucky I am and how the ripples of working hard for others go far. For this reason and for my whole experience, I am incredibly grateful to the KA for supporting me to go there and I hope others at Keble can get the chance to experience something so practical and deeply moving.

Beth Sanderson
Theology 2015



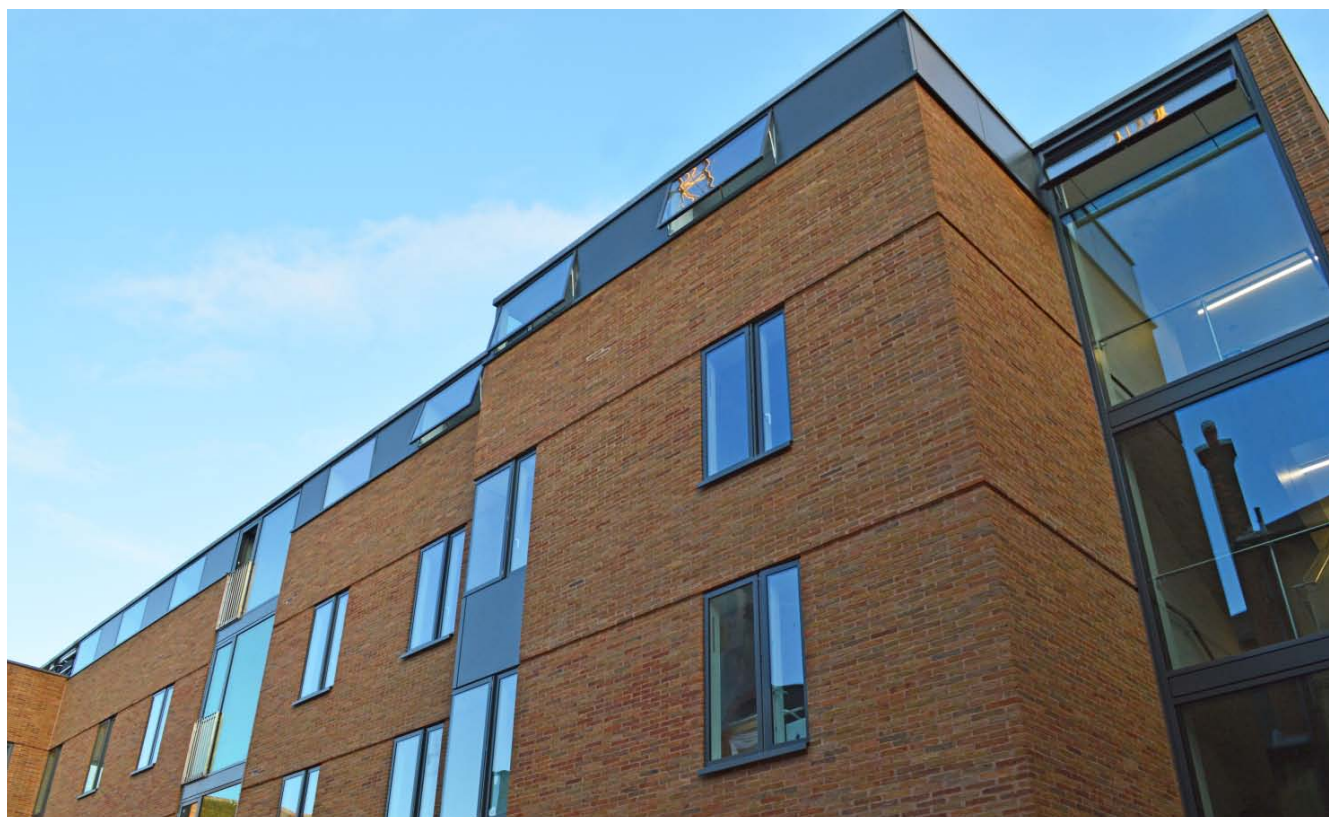
Chemistry funding with impact

In 2017 The Walters Kundert Charitable Trust generously created an endowed fund to support Keble Chemists wishing to carry out secondments in research laboratories during vacations. The funds were put to very good use in 2018 by two undergraduate students: Justin Hayden working with Dr Nicola Farrer on the development of metallodrugs,

and Madeleine Hindson working with Professor Angela Russell on medicinal organic chemistry. Professor Steve Faulkner, Tutorial Fellow in Inorganic Chemistry, said "The awards have proved invaluable—allowing the students to work on real projects through the ability to support research spend."

The H B Allen Centre

With twenty-seven months of construction completed and three more to go, The H B Allen Centre is finally emerging from its scaffold-enveloped chrysalis. Nearly there.



Q. How do you turn an idea into a set of drawings, and a set of drawings into a working building?

A. With an almost immeasurable amount of time, energy, effort, skill, commitment, ingenuity and sheer bloody-minded determination.

The idea is the easy part, though, of course, the most important. It was formulated by Keble's Governing Body in a special 'Awayday' in March 2004, and led to the acquisition of the Acland site nine months later. After a year spent converting the former hospital to temporary graduate accommodation, the College turned its attention to the redevelopment of the site. The architectural competition was held in the early summer of 2006, resulting in the appointment of Rick Mather Architects. A year later, we embarked on the process of obtaining the Planning, Listed Building and Conservation Area consents. We finally got these, on the second attempt, in October 2010.

But how to pay for it? The first enormous boost was a gift of £2m from George Robinson to fund detailed design work,

and a joint gift from George and Robin Geffen to support a build-up of the fundraising team under Jenny Tudge. But it was to be five long hard years before the transformational gift of £25m from The H B Allen Charitable Trust, which coincided with the emergence of a long-term debt market to fund the balance of the £69m project cost.

And so to construction. BAM broke ground in June 2016 and has been hard at it ever since. There are currently 250 workers from 25 different sub-contractors putting in the hours to complete the project.

That's a huge logistical and management challenge, made even more complex by the College's need to house its graduate students from the start of the academic year. The first 120 moved in on 3rd October, to be followed by 57 three weeks later and 78 a few weeks after that.

The office and research space should be completed by January and Oxford Sciences Innovation aim to move in by March.

So, fourteen years on, the College's vision is about to be realised. The new community

will find its own rhythms and create its own customs and habits, guided by the inimitable Dr Ian Archer who, in addition to his roles as Fellow and Tutor in History and President of the Senior Common Room, has taken on the very demanding new post of Academic Director of The H B Allen Centre. Part mentor, part facilitator, part master of ceremonies, he will hold court in a suite of rooms on the first floor of Sarah Acland House, the retained listed element of the old Acland Hospital. Cometh the hour, cometh the man.

The official opening is planned for Trinity Term 2019. Devotees of *I'm Sorry I Haven't a Clue* may recall one task which required contestants to submit underwhelming advertising slogans. One offered "Prosecco, for that special occasion that isn't that special." When we open The H B Allen Centre, we definitely won't be drinking prosecco.

Roger Boden
Bursar
1965 PPE



A History of Gender

History Fellow Maria Misra writes about her forthcoming book on *Sexism and Gender in Global History*, due to be published in late 2019

Maria Misra

From 'pussy grabbing' to Pussy Riot, barely a week goes by without some new harassment or pay-gap scandal, and only a resident of Mars (or perhaps Venus) could have failed to note the resurgence of interest in sexism and feminism in the last few years. This is far from a purely 'western' phenomenon: in India, unprecedented mass protests after the gang rape and murder of Jyoti Singh commanded global headlines in 2011; in Iran, Egypt and Turkey meanwhile, unheard-of alliances were forged between liberal and Islamic feminists against the escalation of anti-woman economic policies since 2005.

The new feminism has produced some influential interpretations: both Sheryl Sandberg's *Lean In* and Caitlin Moran's *How to be a Woman* sold hundreds of thousands of copies worldwide. Though different in tone, both authors agree that sexism and gender inequality are on a downward curve (except in Islamic societies), and the last few glitches can be fixed with a bit of effort—especially by women. For Sandberg, COO of Facebook, the biggest 'bug' in the programme is women's own lack of drive and fear of leadership; *Times* journalist Moran agrees: women, as she arrestingly observes, have done 'f!*k all for millennia'; they just need to strike a girl-power attitude and kick some ass. Diagnoses like these—sometimes partnered with hand-wringing about 'misogyny' among highly placed male 'bad-apples', or something more sinister-sounding called 'the patriarchy'—are essentially liberal: they assume that history is unidirectional—things are always getting (a bit) better—and they tend to locate problems in individuals' attitudes and behaviour, which they assume can be changed by a judicious combination of patient reasoning, moral exhortation and law.

Unfortunately, the last 30 years of scholarship in history, archaeology, sociology, and anthropology offers little support for this analysis, nor does the latest thinking in behavioural and developmental economics or psychology. Far from being one-directional, history is crooked and cunning. It is not the fairy tale of a 'natural' global and sex-based order established in the Mesolithic era (as Caitlin Moran seems to assume), where women hung around in caves doing worthy but dull domestic stuff like cooking and suckling, and men did exciting but dangerous public stuff—like working and fighting; then the Enlightenment happened and some people, especially in the West, began to think this was unfair and women (some of whom seemed quite bright) should get to do some exciting stuff too.

Historical research now focuses on gender (culturally-learned or ascribed identities) not sex (based on biological difference) to explain the ordering of power and status among men and women. Moreover 'Patriarchy'—the notion that men always and everywhere wield more power and enjoy higher status than women—has yielded to the idea of varying 'gender orders', that is particular interrelationships between gender, race and class. These intersect to produce different hierarchies and, in some, women enjoy more autonomy and can wield surprising amounts of power over men.

My new book seeks to outline how gender orders have been made, unmade and remade over time across many different societies, and how women's status—along with sexist ideologies—has similarly waxed and waned. In early history, it is clear that binary ideas of gender were not rigid. Androgyny was revered in most if not all societies, from Native Americans' 'Two-Spirit' people, to the Indian god Shiva as 'Ardhanarishvara' (Lord man-woman). Work was 'gendered' but differently in different places; it did not follow one biologically-determined pattern. Medieval women, *pace* much pre-1980s historiography, often wielded power—over states, businesses and even armies.

The 'Enlightenment' does emerge as one significant turning point, where multifarious gender orders began quite rapidly to dissolve into a more rigidly dichotomous one. Women high and low found themselves excluded from political and economic spheres—often justified by 'modern' ideas of reason and science—neither of which held women in high esteem except as mothers to populate the nation. Empires became fields of export for these more rigid gender orders, though with varying degrees of success.

The cultural revolutions of the '60s, lent relevance by the extraordinary feminisation of the global economy since the '70s, heralded the beginning of the end of this set of gender orders. However, the work of historians, philosophers, sociologists, and psychologists in the '80s and '90s revealed how ingrained and unconscious sexist thinking and practice are. Following Nobel Prize-winning psychologist Daniel Kahneman's work, one might see sexism, like racism, as a sort of mental bad habit—a form of 'fast' thinking which seems both natural and useful, but is just lazy stereotyping. For women, this often means being categorised and underestimated in ways that neither the box-ticking of audit feminism nor the bad-ass, leant-in girl-power of pop feminism will easily shift.

The global feminist renaissance from #metoo to @EverydaySexism reflects awareness of this, but also something more: it seems to be part of a generalised disenchantment since the 2008 crash with 'neo-liberal' ideas that promised remaining injustices would dissolve in the acid of unregulated markets, 'good governance' and 'meritocracy'. Certainly, gender orders have recently been disrupted. While middle-class women may feel mired on the 'mommy track', at the very top a class of quasi-aristocratic women, such as Hillary Clinton and Sandberg, have emerged like the queens of old, but adding business and Ivy-League networks to dynastic influence. At the bottom, much male manual work has been casualised or 'feminised', fuelling resentment. Gender is becoming politicised—Trump's 'pussy grabbing' boasts, like Putin's repression of Pussy Riot speaks to wounded masculinity just as clearly and Erdogan's and Ahmadinejad's misogynistic religiosity, or the rape of Jyoti Singh. As the old world order crumbles, gender, as usual, is one of the decisive battlegrounds.

Maria Misra
Fellow in Modern History





An Engine for the 21st Century

Dr Felix Leach

Engineering Science Fellow Felix Leach discusses the future of the Internal Combustion Engine and his research into efficiency and emissions.

Do you think that air quality in the UK is getting better or worse? If you have followed the news recently, the answer must clearly be the latter. However, by almost every conceivable metric, air quality in the UK is improving, with reductions of over 70% in all measured pollutants since 1970. The great smogs of the 1950s are behind us: it is rare to see a vehicle spouting black smoke and on a motorway you can often smell a classic car before you see it. Today's crisis is not caused by a worsening of air quality, but rather by an increased understanding of its impact on human health. Air pollution has been linked to both respiratory and cardiovascular diseases and notably affects those with pre-existing conditions. Recently, the death of nine-year-old Ella Kissi-Debrah in London was the first in Britain directly linked to air pollution. We need to continue cleaning our air.

In 2015, the US Environmental Protection Agency issued a notice of violation to Volkswagen, accusing them of cheating emissions regulations. So began 'dieselgate'. Since then, 11 million (and counting) vehicles have been recalled, fines of over \$5 billion have been issued (across several manufacturers) and the ex-CEO of VW has been indicted. The biggest impact has been a worldwide reduction in the sales of diesel cars from 53% market share in Europe in 2014 to 44% in 2017.

Much has been written about the dieselgate scandal: however, I am interested in its unintended consequences. The resultant shift from diesel to petrol vehicles has caused annual CO₂ emissions from cars to increase in both the UK and Europe in 2017—the first increase since 2000 (diesel cars emit around 15% less CO₂ than their petrol equivalents). Particulate emissions may also have increased—diesel vehicles have filters to remove particulates from exhaust while most petrol vehicles do not.

Particulates have a more substantial impact on human health than NOx (in general), but are currently not being discussed anywhere near as much. It is not widely known that modern direct injection petrol engines can emit ultra-fine particulates, invisible to the naked eye, in large quantities. The Mayor of London's new Ultra Low Emission Zone coming into force in 2019 will allow unregulated particulate emissions from motorbikes and petrol vehicles, but will, rightly, apply stringent limits to diesels. However, the practical consequence of this ill-considered policy is that one particularly poor petrol vehicle could legally emit the equivalent of 10,000 diesels' worth of particulates—100,000 in the case of a motorcycle.

Could electric vehicles be a solution? Electric cars are already becoming a more familiar sight on our streets, but even the more aggressive studies place them at 10% of market share in 2025—a substantial increase on 0.5% today but hardly dominant. Also, for applications outside the passenger car, the weight and cost considerations of batteries become formidable. The recently-launched Tesla truck has not been adopted readily, with only 450 orders in a market of 1.17 million annually.

For electric cars to play a substantial part in CO₂ reductions, the grid needs to be decarbonised too. Today, the UK National Grid is supported by around 20 GW of standby diesel generators (around 30% of peak capacity). In some countries, CO₂ emissions from electric cars are even higher than from diesels due to dirty electrical power generation.

I believe that the change will happen much more slowly than many people assume today. Cost considerations will change as subsidies turn to taxation (fuel duty took £28.1 billion in 2017–18). It is worth remembering that the first railway was electrified in 1883,

and today's standard was adopted in 1956. Today, only 33% of the network is electrified. Indeed, a new fleet of diesel trains has just been bought to run from Oxford to Paddington (the electrification promised by 2017 is currently "indefinitely deferred").

Electric vehicles will undoubtedly become increasingly used for passenger transport and for short-distance deliveries in urban areas, but they cannot completely displace combustion engines; for long distance travel, agriculture, construction and freight there is simply no practical alternative.

Today's combustion engine is a modern machine; it has come a long way in its 100 years. Given its importance to future mobility, my research aims to further improve it in its second century. Working closely with Jaguar Land Rover (JLR) in their Centre of Excellence for Diesel Combustion based at Oxford, I am part of a large industry-academia team leading improvements to diesel engine technology. This activity feeds into JLR's future engines. Recent work has focused on ultra-low NOx emissions, both by using high levels of Exhaust Gas Recirculation (EGR) and also promoting air-fuel interactions in-cylinder. Further understanding of NOx formation is also being obtained using very fast sampling equipment (able to obtain measurements in around 2 ms).

Today's combustion engine is a modern machine; it has come a long way in its 100 years

I am also investigating new fuels for diesel engines, including fuels such as Octanol which can be made from CO₂—a key pathway towards carbon-neutral combustion. Thermal management is key to increasing engine efficiency; I am investigating novel piston materials as well as thermal coatings in order to better manage heat flows in engines.

Other work focuses on particulate emissions, in particular the effect that fuels can have on the smallest particles (as small as 10 nm, which can penetrate into human lungs and hence into the blood). Modern petrol vehicles have the potential to emit large quantities of these (100 billion per kilometre). I developed an equation linking fuel composition with particulate emissions which was fed into the EU Commission to influence development of the current Euro 6 emissions legislation.

Understanding vehicle impacts on local air quality is a priority. I have been leading a project joint with Oxford City Council and Oxford Bus Company making an 'emissions map' of Oxford, measuring NOx emissions from buses in service at very high resolution (tracking where NOx was emitted to 30cm). This helps identify pollution 'hot-spots'—say a poorly-designed junction, as well as particular bus operations that lead to high emissions

The most important thing I do is engagement. Whether talking to a school visiting Keble or a room full of representatives of Scottish councils and their government, unless I can communicate my message, its impact will remain consigned to unread pdfs. I have published letters in *The Economist* and *Guardian* and continue to advocate for evidence-based policy around combustion.

The internal combustion engine has transformed the world over the last 100 years. Given it will be on our roads and rails for at least the next 50 years—can we afford *not* to keep improving it?

Felix Leach
Research Fellow and Tutor
in Engineering Science



Archaeologist at Keble

Professor Chris Gosden

*Chris Gosden, Professor in European Archaeology and Keble
Professorial Fellow, talks about his career at the College.*

Archaeology came together in its modern form in the post-War period and the Chair of European Archaeology first established at Keble in 1946 was part of that new formation. I'm the third holder of this Chair, with my two illustrious predecessors being Christopher Hawkes, who arrived from the British Museum and retired in 1972, and Barry Cunliffe, who himself retired in 2006. I am very aware of the contributions made by Christopher and Barry, who brought about fundamental changes in our understanding of Britain and western Europe in the later prehistoric period and into the Roman period. The contribution Keble has made to British archaeology is further reinforced by the famous and eccentric O G S Crawford who was a student of Geography at the College at the beginning of the twentieth century, going on to found the key journal *Antiquity* and to make a fundamental contribution to aerial photography and mapping past sites.*

Although my Chair is in European Archaeology, I have been lucky enough to work all over the world. My doctorate was in central Europe in the 1970s, looking at Iron Age craft and exchange in what was then Czechoslovakia and central Europe. I then moved to Australia for ten years, working mainly in Papua New Guinea (PNG), which is still the most amazing place I have ever been. Little archaeology has been carried out in PNG and I was fortunate enough to excavate a site 35,000 years old on the island of New Ireland, showing people were able to travel by sea at early periods. We also dug a series of water-logged sites with great preservation of wood and plant remains, which were linked to the people who voyaged out into the remote Pacific some 3,500 years ago. Working closely with the National Museum and University brought home to me just how hard it is to carry out research and teaching in many parts of the world, where the talent and commitment of the local people is not underpinned by robust institutions and the resources we take for granted. I also became interested in the colonial period in PNG from 1884 to 1975.

New Guinean colonialism formed a connection that provided one of those elements of serendipity in life. I arrived in Oxford in 1994 to become a lecturer-curator at the Pitt Rivers Museum. A previous curator, Beatrice Blackwood, had worked as an ethnographer in PNG in the 1930s just up the coast from where I did a lot of archaeology, and made a large collection of everyday items. The study of Blackwood's collection inspired a project on charting colonialism in the area through collections in various museums made at different times. Also, when the records of the Museum's collections were digitised, it became possible to examine the history of the whole museum. In a project called the Relational Museum, we looked at many of the relationships behind the collections, from the people who made and used the objects, to the various hands through which objects had passed, and then the circumstances of accession, curation and display within the institution itself. Museums are often seen as static sets of objects, but we wanted to animate them, showing the mass of connections between people and objects that lie behind collections.

I spent much time teaching the undergraduate degree in Archaeology and Anthropology, as well as a range of graduate students. I spent 20 years excavating (with my colleague Gary Lock) along the Ridgeway, including on White Horse Hill (one of my favourite places, as it is for many) and a large Iron Age and Roman shrine, temple and amphitheatre at Marcham in the Vale of the White Horse—these excavations trained undergraduate and Continuing Education

students. At the same time I spent six years excavating early farming and earlier sites in Turkmenistan, which opened up to international work on the collapse of the Soviet Union. Apart from anything else, it was fascinating seeing how people adjusted to life in newly independent central Asia. I am now working within Russia itself in a part of Siberia called the Minusinsk Basin which has a mass of sites from the Bronze and Iron Ages important in their own right, but was also part of the flows of people, materials, art forms and ideas across Eurasia. In between, I returned to the tropics to work on the history of the rainforest in Borneo: the so-called Cultured Rainforest project worked from the premise that people have been a vital element of the rainforest in this area over 50,000 years and we can't approach the forest as an untouched wilderness.



Chris Gosden excavating on the coast of Papua New Guinea in the 1970s

My most recent work has been on Celtic and Scythian art in Europe and across Eurasia, and also a large project funded by the European Research Council on the history of the English landscape from the middle Bronze Age (1500 BC) to the Domesday Book (AD 1086). I am also working on a book on the history of magic, which aims to take magic seriously as an intellectual and cultural force within human history. Magic is one way of thinking about how the world works, which posits a direct human involvement with the world, different to the more objective and distanced approach of science or religious need to worship a god or gods. I am arguing that a balanced human approach to the world will combine elements of all three of these approaches, not choosing just one.

Within Keble, I have been part of a creativity cluster (although Keble Senior Research Fellow Lambros Malafouris has been the real moving spirit here)—we work from the premise that human creativity derives from a combination of the skills of the body, the connections within the brain and the skilled use of a mass of material things. Such an approach requires insights from the sciences, social sciences and humanities and the College is perfect for such cross-disciplinary endeavours.

In all, I have been incredibly fortunate to earn a living doing things I enjoy. I was the first member of my family to go to university and sometimes shake my head in wonder at how life has turned out. Keble is an open and inclusive community, in which people are serious about what they do, but with a light touch, so that the sense of community allows individuals within it to thrive. It is unsurprising that the College has played an important role in the history of archaeology, as well as many other disciplines.

Chris Gosden
Professor of European
Archaeology

* A wonderful and readable biography exists of Crawford by Kitty Hauser, *Bloody Old Britain: O G S Crawford and the Archaeology of Modern Life* (Granta Books, 2009).

Christoph Nitschke is
researching the origins
of the world's first global
financial crisis and how
American foreign relations
played a role in it

The World's First Global Financial Crisis



The Great Financial Panic of 1873. Closing the door of the Stock Exchange on its members, in *Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper*, 1873.

Tempera on the New York Stock Exchange were already running high as the brass bell sounded the opening to the day's trading. Bankers and brokers anxiously listened to the offers shouted out on the floor. The previous morning, a small but important financier, well-known from his fundraising activities during the American Civil War, had declared bankruptcy. The date was September 18, 1873, and within a few hours railroad shares and corporate bonds would plummet and panic would ensue. After a few days, customers would crowd the streets outside their banks, loudly demanding their deposits. Dozens of overextended financial institutions would fail over the next weeks. And, within a few years, most of the Western world would slide into prolonged stagnation and depression.

The "Panic of 1873"—called the *Gründerkrach* in German historiography—was the world's first truly international financial crisis. It might also be the most important crash that no one knows about. In fact, the first book dedicated to the Panic of 1873 has only just been published. The long predominance of a somewhat technical literature on financial crises may be part of the reason, but it is still surprising to see a historical episode with strong parallels to the crash of 2007/8 go largely unnoticed. Those two things first drew me to the topic: its relevance in the present-day aftermath of financial panic, and the scattering and outright lack of scholarly attention.

The literature that *did* exist told me about a kaleidoscope of structural forces causing financial crisis and economic downturn. Early studies put the crash into a series of sudden downturns that ultimately gave impetus to the creation of the US federal reserve system in 1913. More recent contributions linked the different panics of 1873 in America and Europe by looking at harvests, wheat prices, and gold shipments. Unexpectedly absent from explaining the origins and context of the crash were two different sets of actors: nations and their governments, and international bankers.

I found correspondence between the two groups in private and public archives on both sides of the Atlantic. Perhaps because it is full of routine matters, much of my material has never been fully explored by historians. Examples of my sources include the letters of financial house Seligman & Co at Oklahoma University, the private papers of banker Hugh McCulloch at Indiana, and the business-related records of American legations and consulates abroad, whose undisturbed slumber at the US national archives might only be matched by the records of the US Treasury.

The crisis, I came to appreciate, was a decidedly international event, born out of specific political and economic relations across the Atlantic. Viewed through a transnational lens, the story of 1873 appears as one of a reaction to sweeping global changes in technology and mobility. A nascent culture of financial capitalism promised new ways of money-making, while thousands of migrants in search of opportunity crossed the same borders as stocks and bonds. But importantly, America's boom also played out in a setting of great power rivalry. The nation states and their relations were highly significant for the story of 1873. The origins of the financial crisis, I argue, involved bankers and businessmen as unofficial diplomats of a corrupt yet ambitious US government.

The global crisis originated in New York. Transoceanic telegraphy and inventions like the stock ticker linked America's booming marketplace to the centres of global finance. The Wall Street

crash followed years of flourishing investments in the stocks and bonds of US railroads. British, Dutch, and German capital sought great returns from grand endeavours that envisioned crossing the American continent and opening up the riches of vast regions. Yet the railroads often remained mere promises: most new enterprises were anything but sound business ideas and relied on nepotism and corruption to secure government subsidies. The railroad bubble finally burst, and the sector's downturn prepared the ground for the financial panic.

But how did the bubble inflate so massively in the first place? Easily travelling across the Atlantic and beyond, financial securities were products of ongoing global economic integration. I argue that they were also powerful messengers of the United States' new national ambition. They represented transcontinental railroads and other grandiose endeavours that reinforced the newly-unified nation's territorial claims all the way to the Pacific, and its commercial claims to what lay beyond. The high interest rates of American corporate and government securities were inherently tied to the future prospects of the nation. European money financed US growth and westward expansion because it promised great returns. For this, overseas investors had to buy into the idea of the United States as a stable and increasingly powerful political entity that provided a prospering and safe market for foreign investment.

This was an image actively evoked by American bankers, boosters, and businessmen. Their marketing campaigns targeted European money and minds. Upstart financiers like the Philadelphian Jay Cooke had learned to capitalise on associations with national glory during the Civil War. Cooke & Co were to 1873 what the Lehman Brothers (who already existed at the time) were to 2008: their bankruptcy triggered the panic. Cooke & Co were, in a sense, too renowned to fail. They were the most publicly revered financial house in America and counted the federal government among their customers. They and other bankers recognised that US credibility and creditability on the international stage held great importance for their business. Boosting American power and prestige abroad was therefore as much a private interest as it was a policy goal. Bankers and brokers, of course, became unofficial foreign representatives of the Great Republic chiefly for their own profit—stocks and bonds sold much better when wrapped in the stars and stripes.

The history of the Panic of 1873 is also one of US foreign relations. Cosmopolitan financial experts became quasi-diplomats, not least because the federal government supported this development. Officials in Washington realised that skilful and well-connected international bankers could be ambassadors of the United States, particularly since the actual diplomatic and consular service lacked both their means and their professionalism. The US had strong interest in being portrayed as a rising and prosperous power. The federal government buttressed overtrading bankers like Cooke with favourable business opportunities and an official seal of approval. Empowering private actors in the name of US national interests thus involuntarily contributed to causing the transatlantic financial crisis of 1873—a finding that might raise further questions in the present environment.

Christoph Nitschke (2014)
History DPhil

DR DIANA LECA

Career Development Fellow



Diana Leca's research is focused on modernist and contemporary literature, criticism, and theory, with a special interest in 20th-century American literature.

The American poet Wallace Stevens was an avid collector of aphorisms. 'How true they are! I should like to have a library of such things,' he once exclaimed. Stevens' journals from 1898 to 1912 serve as a storehouse for epigrams—from the writings of Erasmus, Rochefoucauld, Schopenhauer, and Rilke. But Stevens did not engage this pithy art form passively, by merely transcribing other authors; instead, he became an avid producer of pensées. His early journals were used to document his own observations, such as the following from 1918: 'A vivid fruit in vivid atmosphere.' Such early jottings are not de facto aphorisms (from the Greek for 'definition'). By the 1930s, however, Stevens began to experiment with the aphoristic form proper in his commonplace book *Sur Plusieurs Beaux Sujets*. This disciplined training culminated in the *Adagia* (1934–1940), the crowning achievement of Stevens' exercises in apt phrasing.

In order to conduct a closer examination of lyric aphorism, I have been awarded the Mayers Fellowship at the Huntington Library in Los Angeles, California. For two months next summer, I will scour Stevens' archive for aphoristic lines, examining how they might help us refigure the limits of poetic production. Such a venture is part of a larger project on literary minimalism which I am currently undertaking at Keble. My monograph, an expansion of my doctoral research, scrutinises the evolution of short forms of literature over the course of the twentieth century, taking in figures such as Gertrude Stein and Samuel Beckett. I have been able to share some of this work in various public venues this past year. Last spring, I delivered a paper at the University of East Anglia, and also gave a public engagement talk at Blackwell's on poetic still life, as part of the Ashmolean Museum's 'America's Cool Modernism' exhibition.

The summer vacation, meanwhile, afforded me the time to draft a proposal for the book's publication, revise two chapters, and conduct additional research, including a visit to Lamb House in Rye, the former home of the American-born British author Henry James. Upon my return, it was a real treat to discover other James aficionados amongst the fellowship and to debate the merits of his late novels during lunch in the SCR.

The chance to engage in innovative research and archival work, both locally and internationally, is only one of the remarkable components of the Career Development Fellowship. Another crucial aspect is the opportunity to teach an outstanding set of English students. From unravelling villanelles to meticulous studies of sonnets, Keble students never cease to surprise with their inquisitiveness and dedication to the art of reading. As part of my efforts to familiarise them with different ways of engaging literary texts, I undertook a week-long course this past summer at the Ashmolean, which focused on teaching literature through museum objects, such as clocks, snuff boxes, and mourning rings. I look forward to introducing museum-based learning into my teaching this year, thereby transmitting to Keble students the scholarly delights found in weaving together literature, history, museum curation, and the arts. It has been a privilege to extend my teaching repertoire alongside my colleagues in English, each of whom has imparted vital pedagogical expertise and provided generous support as I settled into life at Keble. The upcoming year promises new avenues for teaching and the consolidation of my research endeavours. I am very fortunate to be furthering such intellectual pursuits under the auspices of the Keble community.

Diana Leca
Robin Geffen Career
Development Fellow in English

Welcoming New Fellows



DR RICHARD BELL

CMRS Career Development Fellow in Renaissance History

Following his PhD from Stanford University, Richard Bell held a research associateship on an AHRC-funded project at the University of Birmingham before being appointed at Keble. His research interests lie in the history of society, politics and state formation in early modern England. He is currently working on a monograph—based on his doctoral research—on imprisonment in early modern England.



PROFESSOR BERNARDO CUENCA GRAU

Tutorial Fellow in Computer Science

Before being appointed to a fellowship with Keble, Bernardo Cuenca Grau was a Royal Society University Research Fellow and a supernumerary Fellow at Oriel College. His research is in the broad fields of Logic and Artificial Intelligence. In particular, his work revolves around the areas of Knowledge Representation, Computational Logic, Automated Reasoning, and Semantic Technologies, their intersection with Database Theory, and their applications to Data Management and the Web. His activities within these areas cover a wide spectrum, including theory and foundations, algorithm design, software and systems, technology standards, and engagement with industry.



DR WAHBI EL-BOURI

Research Fellow and Tutor in Engineering Science

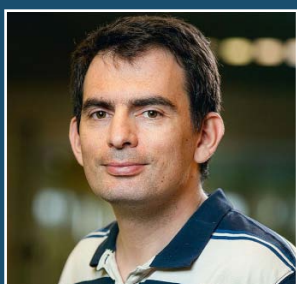
Wahbi El-Bouri is a biomedical engineer specialising in mathematical modelling of the human brain—in particular, trying to link up the effects of the ‘unseen’ micro-scale blood flow to the measurable macro-scale properties such as perfusion and intracranial pressure. His current research entails developing whole brain models of stroke that can be used in clinical settings. He studied Engineering Science as an undergraduate at Keble and completed his DPhil at Mansfield College. He comes to Keble after a post-doc fellowship at the University of Southampton and the University Hospital Southampton.



DR JEREMY FIX

Fixed-term Fellow in Philosophy

Jeremy Fix comes to Keble after a year at Auburn University, Alabama, and before that a PhD at Harvard University. His field of research extends to ethics and metaethics, the philosophy of agency and action, and metaphysics. Jeremy will act in place of Edward Harcourt during his four-year secondment to the AHRC.



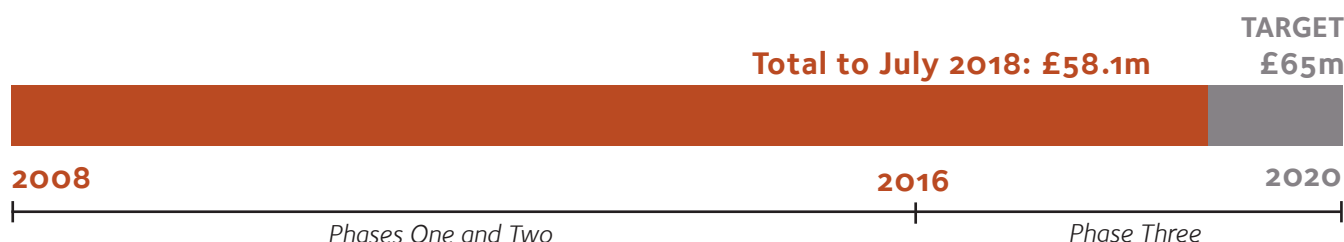
PROFESSOR ALEXANDER LVOVSKY

Tutorial Fellow in Physics

Alexander Lvovsky is a new Professor of Quantum Information at the Department of Physics. He obtained his PhD at Columbia University in 1998, subsequently spending time at the University of California, Berkeley, and Universität Konstanz in Germany, before joining the faculty of Calgary University in 2004, and attaining full Professorship there in 2010. Alexander is a past Canada Research Chair, a lifetime member of the American Physical Society and a Fellow of the Optical Society of America. His research focuses on the use of light as a functional medium for quantum information processing. Alexander also holds a part-time position at the Russian Quantum Centre in Moscow.

The Anniversary Campaign

2017–18 Update



Sincere thanks to all those who have made a contribution to the Campaign thus far. With a further £7m to go, we hope that you will continue to support the College and future generations of students.

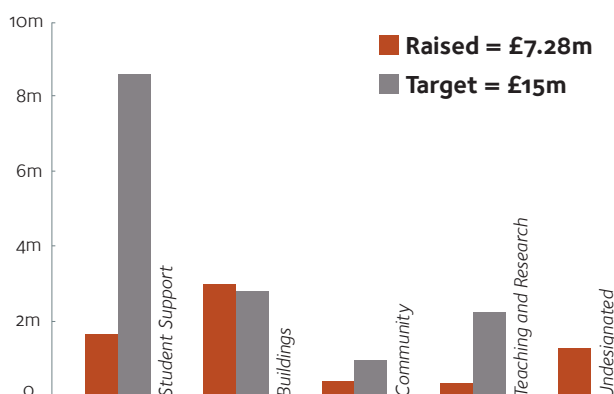
In terms of progress since 2016, Student Support remains the largest area of need with a target of £8.75m, against which we have generated £1.8m so far. The single donation of £125,000 to fund the collaboration with The Access Project (see pages 4 and 6) presents a wonderful opportunity to enhance our outreach and recruitment. The target now is to increase the Bursary Endowment Fund to a total value of £5m so that we can support students from all backgrounds at undergraduate level. The provision for graduate scholarships is another important priority as we increase our number of graduate students with the opening of The H B Allen Centre.

The results on the funds raised for the buildings and facilities look tremendous – the £3m target apparently achieved. However, these funds were given in support of The H B Allen Centre, and the need for the development of the new kitchen and refurbishment of the Hall remains.

Against a target of £1m for Community projects, we have generated £442,000. Thus far, music and sport have been the major beneficiaries. Thirteen Choral Scholarships have been endowed at £10,000 each, and we are looking to fund eleven

PHASE THREE PROGRESS

New Funds Raised in Pledges and Gifts Against Targets



more by 2020. Already the enhanced profile of the College Choir has attracted a larger number of high quality applicants this year. The Rowing Society and individual donors have funded coaching, equipment and training camps with the best possible outcome, with the Men's 1st VIII gaining the Head of the River for the first time in 40 years, and Women's 1st VIII being the fastest College crew for two years in succession.

THE TALBOT FUND

The Talbot Fund has grown successfully in the last 10 years. The Fund promotes participation at a modest level of giving, particularly through regular donations. The Fund has generated in excess of £1m cash income for the last four years, with £1.26m in 2017–18. Promoting the fund through the Talbot Society and the success of the Leaver's Gift (leaving JCR and MCR students making a donation in return for their 'Keble Brick') has enabled us to move the participation figures forward significantly in recent years. Some highlights include:

- » The proportion of Keble alumni who have ever made a gift has increased from 34% (2008) to 55% (2018)
- » Our annual participation has risen from 20% to 28%
- » Our regular giving stands at 25%
- » We are consistently in the top five colleges, with Exeter, Univ, Balliol and Trinity.

Sign up for a manageable, regular donation to the Talbot Fund.

The Talbot Fund

HELP BY SPONSORING YOUR ROOM

Get involved as we celebrate 150 years of Keble by sponsoring your College room. Help us to continue to support the future generations of Keble students by creating a social history for every student room in College.

As part of our 150th Campaign, all gifts of £2,500 or more are eligible for room-naming rights. Gifts may be made as a one-off donation or spread over several years. The money goes to any project within the Talbot Fund of the donor's choosing.

The room sponsorship scheme has already generated £567,000 for the Campaign.

The Initiative

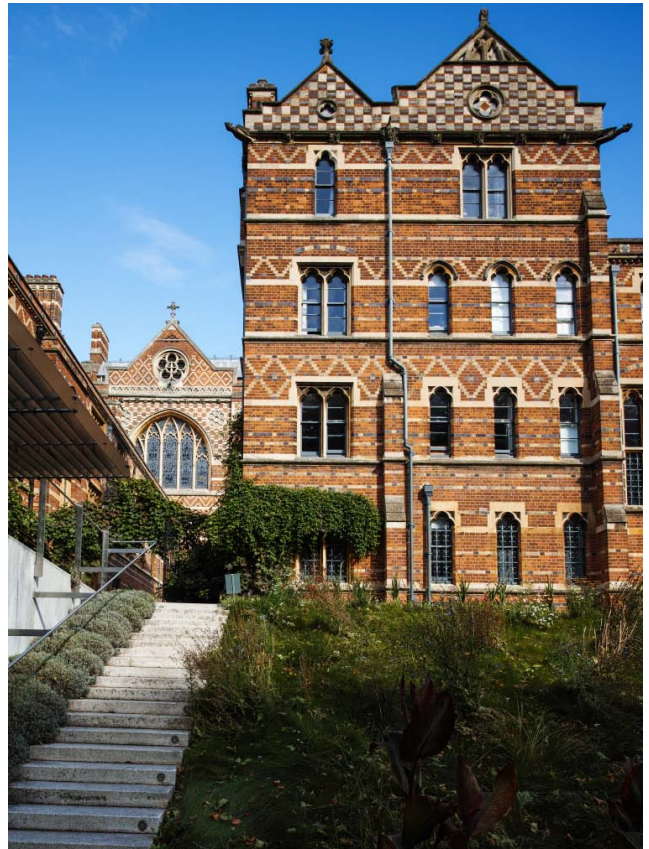
To offer naming rights on student rooms in all areas of the main College site: Liddon, Pusey, Hayward, de Breyne, ARCO and Sloane Robinson. Across these quads and buildings, the College has 300 student rooms. The sponsors' names, subjects and matriculation dates will be listed on a plaque immediately outside the room. Former graduate students may wish to mark their time at Keble by sponsoring one of the new study bedrooms at The H B Allen Centre.

The Donation

A donation of £2,500 could be made either as a single gift £2,000 + £500 Gift Aid (for UK tax payers), or spread over 5 years with monthly donations of £33.33 + Gift Aid, or over 10 years with monthly donations of £16.66 + Gift Aid. Donors can choose the mechanism, amount and duration of their gift to suit their situation. Alumni with existing regular donations to the Talbot Fund can elect to direct their support to this project, and if necessary upgrade the value of their monthly donation rather than set up an additional direct debit. We welcome donations from alumni and friends overseas and will be happy to work with you to arrange the gift processing, amounts and timing.

The Process

Most alumni had at least two rooms in College during their time at Keble. Let us know which room you would like to 'sponsor'. On receipt of the final payment, we will add your name, year of matriculation and subject to the plaque. The first plaques will be produced in 2020-21 and will be added to periodically. Of course, if you wish to sponsor more than one room, please call us to discuss a discount!



If you are interested to find out more about the specific projects and how you can help, please don't hesitate to get in touch.



Jenny Tudge (1986)
Director of Development
jenny.tudge@keble.ox.ac.uk



Camilla Matterson
Deputy Director of Development
camilla.matterson@keble.ox.ac.uk



150TH ANNIVERSARY EVENTS: SAVE THE DATES

We are preparing an exciting programme of events, both in the UK and overseas, to celebrate our 150th Anniversary in 2020. The full schedule will be sent to alumni and friends early next summer and will encompass the period between Michaelmas Term 2019 and Trinity Term 2021. In the meantime, a couple of key dates for your calendars:

21–22 September 2019: Reunion celebrating 40 years of co-education

Saturday 27 June 2020: Keble 150th Ball—the big one!

Further dates and information about how you can get involved coming soon...

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 2017 to 31 July 2018.

WARDEN'S COURT (£100,000+)

7 Anonymous	Mrs V de Breyne	Mr A Malek	Sainsbury Family Charitable Trusts	Mr I K Terry
ARCO Foundation	Mr G R Evans	Mrs L Martin*	Professor W and Dr J Scott-Jackson	Mr D M Thomas*
The H B Allen Charitable Trust	Mr R J H Geffen	Neptune Management	Shell International Petroleum Company	The Thornton Foundation
Mr N A Burkey	Goldman Sachs Foundation	Nippon Life	Mr A B Shilston	Walters Kundert Charitable Trust
Mr E W Cheng	Mr J J Goodfellow	Mr D R Norwood	Sloane Robinson Foundation	Mr S D Watkins
Mr A and Mrs P Chesters	Mr A J Hall	Mr R W D Orders	The Stonehouse Educational Foundation	Dr K Y H Wong
Mr C B Coombe	Mr C D Hall	Sir Anthony O'Reilly		
Mr D Craigen*	Mr C Johnson	Mr S J W Pang		
	Mr C Johnson	Mr P J Rawlins		
	Kirby Laing Foundation	Mr G E S Robinson		

* 1870 Fellow

PATRONS (£50,000+)

2 Anonymous	Mr D C L Etherington	Metropolis International Group Ltd	Phibro Energy	Mr A J J Tucker
Mr S Barnes	Professor R N Franklin	Mr J G Mills	Mr K Pickering	Dr R Walter
Dr A R Bowden	Mr P D Gowers	Mizuho International Plc	Mr R N and Mrs S Sainsbury	Mr D T Welch
Mr J E D Buchanan	Mr A R Hart	Mr C M M Pang	Mr T A Smith	The Wolfson Foundation
Mr J R Chester	Mr J M S Jenk	Mr C C Perrin	Mr A J Street	
Mr A M G Darby	Mr M P Jones			

FRIENDS

£25,000+

4 Anonymous	Mr P M Dunne MP	Mr R H Jolliffe	Mr C D Palmer-Tomkinson	Mr F D S Rosier
Mr P A Abberley	Mr S G P Eccles-Williams	Mr M A and Dr K I Kingstone	Mr and Mrs A H Parker	Mr E M Schneider
Mr W L Berg	Esmée Fairbairn Foundation	Mrs F Laffan	Sir Jonathan and Lady Phillips	Princess S Talyarkhan
Mr C E Burrows	Mr T W Faithfull	The Linde AG (British Oxygen Company)	Mr M A Pomery	Mr A H Thomlinson
Mr H A Carey	Mr F H Fruitman	Mr R Lui	Ms M Prichard	Dr A J Wickett
Mr P P Chappatte	Mr H C Guest	Mr D R D MacVicar	Mr D A Roberts	
Mr D C Codd	Mr T Z Gold	Mr D C Marshall	Mr A M Robinson	
Mr A Dalkin	Mr A E Grant	Mrs G Palmer	Rolls Royce plc	
Mr J M De Lance-Holmes				

FRIENDS

£10,000+

10 Anonymous	Mr D L Biddle	Mr M L Chambers	Dr E K F Dang	Dr E C Finch
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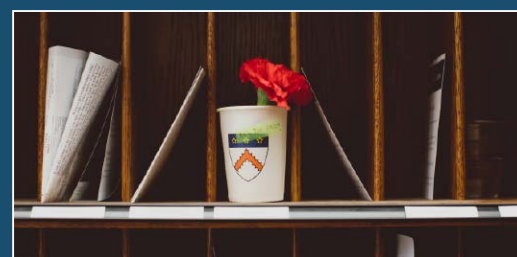
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Mr J J Lee*
Mr J C McWilliam*
Mr J R Measures*
Mr D J A Norwick*
Ms C Orsborn*
Ms I R Peacock*
Mr P J Selvey-Clinton*
Mr J A H Smith*
Mr E J Stock*
Mr L I Stutchbury
Mr C Teubner*
Mr M Wallace*
Dr R D Walters*
Professor C Y Wang*
Ms S M Williams*
Ms P E Wilson*
Mr M A Zaidi*

2004

1 Anonymous
Mr A R Arnold*
Mr M A Bailey*
Mr A R C Baker*
Mr J P Batty*
Mr D E Boon*
Ms E Bugler*
Mr D J Bullock*
Mr J C Abad*
Ms S A Clarke*
Mr T R Darby*
Professor B L Ehlmann*
Mr O M Eljadi*
Mr J R Flickinger*
Mr R C E Garton*
Ms J E Hargreaves*

Mrs P J Heller*
Dr B J Heller*
Mr S S H Ho*
Ms E U A Holdup*
Mr T W M Joy*
Ms H L Kershaw*
Dr A Klein*
Ms H B Knight*
Mr P J Lavelli*
Mr R A Lomer*
Mr M R Lyons*
Mr D C Martyr*
Dr D S Mueller*
Mrs H L Osborne*
Mr S S K Park*
Dr T M V Peachey*
Mr R R L Roker*
Mr C C Rowland*
Mr Z J Rubens*
Mr J W P Seddon*
Mr R Singh*
Ms T A Stanley Price*
Ms L S Sutherland*
Mr C E Unwin*
Mr Joseph Wang*
Mr J A Wills*
Captain S D Wood*

2005

Ms G M Bach*
Mr N Baid*
Ms H E Billson*
Mr S A Bond*
Ms F A Burch
Mr P Dwyer*
Mr F A E Farncombe*
Dr G D Fisher*
Mr T A Hirst-Dunton*
Ms R K Jenkins*
Dr J S Jewell*
Mr T H Johnson*
Mr C C R Lawrence*
Mr J Lindsay*
Mr J M Littlejohns*
Mr A J Loughie*
Mr R J Lowkes*
Mr D J Mahoney*
Dr D Movrin*
Mr R M I Parks*
Ms J Pennells*
Dr R N M Pittam*
Ms A C Potter*
Mr M Schofield*
Mr J A Van Der Hoeven*
Ms A Venkatesh*
Mr A D Wade*
Mr O M Walker*
Ms G L Whiteley*
Mr D J Wilson*
Dr Z V F Wright*

2006

1 Anonymous
Ms E I C Bell*
Mr N C Bellabarba*
Mr N Bennett*
Ms G A Benton-Stace*
Dr E Birch*
Ms J E Clarkson*
Mr M C Cole*
The Revd Dr S L Cuff*
Mr R K Dix*
Mr S Egan*
Ms S Frood*
Mr J M Hirst*
Mr T F Hooker*
Ms L S Huang
Mr D A Keiller*
Mr T M Lancaster*
Mr M Leeb*
Mr A Midha*
Mr T G Miller*
Mr J O'Connor*
Ms M Pecar
Mrs E J Poolman*
Mr G Povall*
Mrs V R Ramsden*
Mr D M Rawnsley*
Mr J A C Service*
Ms N M Vashisht*
Mrs T F Warren*
Ms S Waseem Khawaja*
Ms R E Worrall*
Dr M Ziewitz*

2007

Mr S P Baneke*
Ms R A Bawden*
Mr C G Bompas*
Mr D W Bowkett*
Mr A P Carney*
Mr S L Cheung*
Mrs M L Connor*
Mr R P Dasgupta*
Mr A N R Dent*
Mr P A Gillard*
Mr T R Griffith*
Mr T E S Grodecki*
Ms Y Haji Hassan*
Mr J L Harris*
Mr J M Hawkes*
Dr K L Hudson*
Ms H C Kaye*
Mr P Kustov*
Mr J Leahy*
Ms S F MacClancy*
Mr M S G Maidment*
Mr H J Martin*
Mr B W H Mather*
Mr A P Mather*
Mr J M McCarthy*
Mr C J McGrenaghan*
Ms A Molodykh*
Mr W Parry*
Mrs L E Pimperton*
Mr A R A Pimperton*
Dr R Schmidt*
Dr P Schmidt*
Ms R L Threlfall*
Mr G Weir*
Mr N Westbrook*

2008

Mr C Amin*
Dr N K Carrier*
Ms G C Carter*
Mr C Devlin
Ms S K Hall*
Dr H V Hare*
Ms C J M Hay
Mr J S Kahlon*
Mr A R Knight*
Ms V Lawson*
Ms B Lemmon*
Mr Y Liang*
Dr A Liddar*
Mr P A C Mapley*
Ms J Marlborough*
Dr A A Massey
Ms S E Molinoff
Mr F Nejabat*
Mr J T Peet*
Mr H D Pryce*
Ms N Qi*
Dr B C Reisdorf*
Mr N N Richards*
Ms C A Roxon
Mr D A Shapiro*
Ms J Smith-Lamkin*
Ms H Terry*
Dr D A Thirlwell*
Mr S Tozer*
Mr G J Tucker*
Mr A Turnbull*
Ms L Wright*
Mr R Yates*

2009

Ms F Avery*
Ms E F Battye*
Ms J Beagley*
Dr J Bell
Mr J H Bourne*
Mr M A Brown*
Mr P Cawley*
Ms R Chapman*
Mr D K Colebourn*
Mr B Cook*
Ms K M Cooke*
Ms O Cooley
Mr S T Evans*
Ms E C Fry*
Ms J A Galloway*
Dr C Gamble*
Dr A Gerbershagen*
Ms V Good*
Mr D A Gordon*
Mr S P M Grange*
Mr J A Harkness*
Ms K Harwood*

Ms A L Hicks*
Mr B Horsley*
Mr R J Howard*
Mr C King*
Ms H K Kirby*
Mr C M Larkin*
Ms H C McKay*
Dr J A Menzies*
Mr R Muhamedrahimov*
Mr J R Myers*
Ms R A Neilson*
Mr R O Nixon*
Mr M J D Salt*
Mr P J Smith*
Ms N A S Wallen*

2010

Mr C Auer*
Ms M Baskerville*
Mr D Burrell*
Mr D Costigan*
Mr M Craggs*
Mr E Culic*
Ms A M Davies*
Mr M J Dowds*
Mr A R Field*
Mr E Grant*
Ms N Green*
Mr T Heald*
Mr E Hellier
Ms B A Hodggett
Mr M Howarth*
Mr J W Jordan*



Mr A Keene*
Dr K P Kinsella*
Dr K M Mackay*
Mr J May*
Mr O W J Middleton*
Mr J Nottage*
Mr C J M Piper*
Mr A J Portch*
Mr L Sanderman*
Ms K Skingsley*
Ms A Tee
Ms B L Thomas*
Ms E Thomson*
Mr C Toumazis*
Mr B Vincent*
Mr W Wang*
Mr B J White*
Mr A G Wood*
Ms J K Woodward

2011

Mr J Cowley
Mr R Dawson*
Dr M R Dent*
Ms L M Dobbins*
Mr S M J Egerton*
Mr R EL-Bouri*
Ms F Elliott*
Mr H H Hainsworth*
Ms E Harper*
Mr C H M Ho
Mr M J Kent*
Ms R J Luffman*
Ms R M Madhani*
Dr A A McCunn*
Mr J P Newton*
Mr B S Poster*
Herr S T Puhl*
Mr D Shields*
Ms S Sinha*
Ms M Sinnott*
Mr J Strugnell*
Ms E B Williams*
Ms L Wonham*
Mr J E Zammit*

2012

1 Anonymous
Ms F Barnett*

Ms N E W M Chui
Mr A P H Connolly*
Ms H E P Copley
Mr J B Craven
Mr J Davies*
Mr E Donnachie
Mr J Field*
Mr M Freeman-Mills*
Mr M Gompels
Ms D J Greenhalgh*
Mr F G Hamer*
Mr J E J Hardie*
Mrs X He*
Mr T Hindley*
Ms E Hodges*
Mr B A Jarvis
Ms S G Kalghatgi*
Mr S A Limal*
Mr J R Marchant*
Mr J Park*
Dr M Pickering
Mr S Pogliani*
Ms L T L Quinn
Mr F J Santaniello
Mr G B Saunders*
Mr G R Scott*
Mr E Shah*
Mr S C Sinha
Mr E Sparrow
Mr K Thomas*
Mr J Wedderburn-Day*
Ms L J Whitehouse*
Ms E Zang*

Mr C Slade
Mr P J Smith
Mr A O Stevens
Ms A Stutter
Ms H V Williams
Ms J Yeap
Mr M Zathurecky*

2015

Ms D Alvarez Garcia
Ms D D Aydin
Ms A M Barona
Ms A K M Battersby
Ms O S A Bertram
Mr T D Bioletti
Mr P Brown
Ms C Brown
Mr J M W Bryant
Ms C N Bucknell
Mr B Charles
Mr S Y Chung
Ms N L Clarke
Mr A Clarke
Mr S W Collins
Mr R A A Dajani
Mr J A Dalessio
Mr C M Donnelly
Ms M F Donnett
Ms L A Donovan
Mr D Ferke
Mr G J Fleming
Mr B J Frostick
Ms K Gaffney
Ms I M Galek
Dr A E Gallienne
Mr J Gan
Mr S Geelan
Mr J S Gill
Ms A K Glassman
Ms E Gomes
Mr N J A Gough
Mr R Grant
Mr M Green
Ms E M Henkens
Mr H Heylen
Ms M Hinkley
Ms E J Hogg
Mr B C Howarth
Mr R Hughes
Ms S B Hunter
Ms H K Judge
Ms S E Karlsson
Mr S H Keat
Mr A J Kite
Mr J R Konell
Ms H Loveridge
Mr D Luyimbazi
Ms A H M Mackie
Mr N V Manoharan
Ms A Martorana
Mr R P Matousek
Mr L M Messner
Mr J G Morrison
Mr L Navin
Mr B P O'Brien
Mr F Odunubi
Ms E J Ostridge
Ms B L Pal
Ms S E Peppiatt
Ms E L Platt
Ms V Portas
Mr D J Porter
Mr T W Proudfoot
Mr F Quayyum
Ms C Ralphs
Mr J L Richards
Mr J S Richardson
Mr M L Roberts
Ms A Z Rowett
Ms N F Sandelson
Ms B J Sanderson
Ms A Sinha
Ms A E Skaria
Ms I M C Soames
Mr A N Tarafdar
Ms L M Theis
Ms E Towersey
Ms S J L Triffitt
Ms M Ung*
Mr T E Walden-Smith
Ms J M P Warszewski
Ms A R Waters
Ms N White
Mr W F Wilson
Ms A Y H Wong

Mr J B Worthington
Mr H Yandle
Ms M Zago
Mr V H Zamora

2016

Ms S G Black
Ms A V Bok
Ms C Chang
Mr P Charoenpacharaporn
Mr C Chillingworth
Mr C A Clarke
Mr F Dahlhausen
Mr K D Ewen
Ms S M Forbath
Ms C Fraser
Ms K A Guthrie
Ms A C Hamami
Mr F H Hillenbrand
Mr M Jung
Ms A O Karayiannis
Mr A Kelly
Mr K Kiguchi
Mr M T Lenz
Mr C G Leveen
Mr R Li
Ms F X E Lim
Ms Y Y Lo
Ms X Lu
Ms Y Lu
Dr A C F Lye
Mr T Ma
Ms F MacLachlan
Ms S Natrajan
Mr M P O'Leary
Mr S B Patel
Mr E P Percarpio
Ms H Schulze
Dr P L J Senecal
Dr O T Serehete
Ms K B Sharkey
Mr A S S Sherman
Mr O F J Siegelhaar
Ms A E Spence
Mr T F Steeples
Mr X Sun
Ms X Teo
Ms S R Toureau Tonkin
Mr C M Tyer
Ms N Wang
Mr R K Wardell
Ms V Wells
Ms J Wyspianska
Ms O R Yu
Mr D Zhou
Mr D Zuluaga Laguna

2017

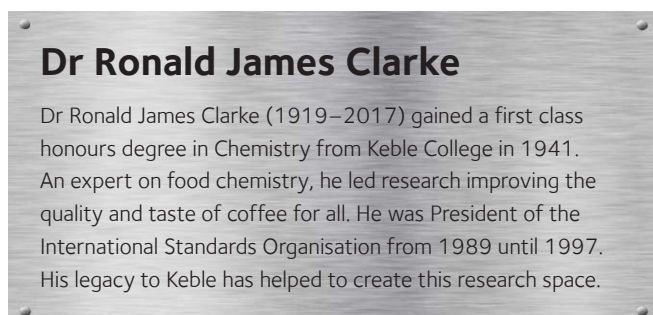
Ms M K E Mann

Legacy Giving

Supporting Keble Through Your Will

Making a bequest to Keble can be an important and tax-efficient way of supporting the future of the College. A gift in your will can make a lasting contribution for generations to come, whether it endows scholarships or bursaries for talented students, helps fund academic posts, or provides new facilities and resources.

In 2017/18, the total value of legacies received reached £644,000. £500,000 of this total came from the generous bequest of the estate of Ronald J Clarke (1937 Chemistry). The income from the sale of his property was allocated to the development of The H B Allen Centre. After consultation with his family, given his passion for science and research, we have named two of the research areas in the under-quad space at the new graduate centre in Ronald's memory, commemorated with a plaque.



Tax-Efficient Giving

For UK residents, inheritance tax is payable following your death if your estate is worth more than a certain net amount after the deduction of any liabilities. At present, the threshold is £325,000 and anything above that may be taxed at 40%. However, if you leave 10% of your estate to a charity in the UK, your estate will qualify for the reduced inheritance tax rate of 36%.

Keble is a registered charity and pays no tax on gifts of money or property received either during your lifetime or on your death. Bequests made to tax-exempt beneficiaries, such as the College or other recognised charities, can be deducted from the net value of your estate, thus reducing the amount on which your estate is liable to pay inheritance tax.

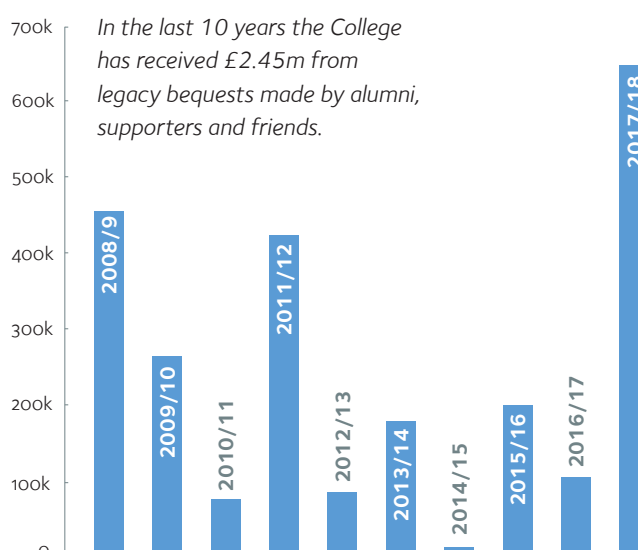
If you would like information about leaving Keble a legacy and the related tax benefits involved in doing so, please contact the Alumni and Development Office. We strongly recommend that when making your will, you seek professional legal advice from a qualified solicitor.

Residents of the USA can find out about planned giving opportunities through the Oxford Planned Giving website at www.oxford.planyourlegacy.org. Planned giving can provide lifetime financial benefits while ultimately benefiting the College.

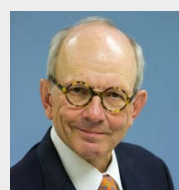
Other legacies received this year were allocated to the Talbot Fund, specifically to academic projects, student support and the refurbishment of the Hall.

We are extremely grateful to all those who have chosen to support Keble in this way.

Legacy Cash Income



Chair in Modern British History



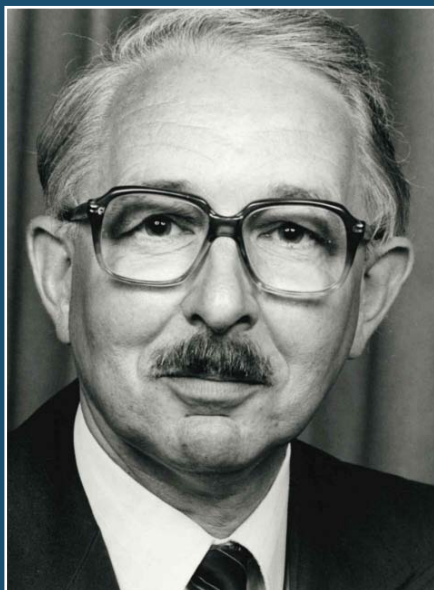
In early May 2018, we celebrated the legacy pledge from Dr Ralph Walter (Honorary Member of Keble Senior Common Room and Research Associate) who has made a generous bequest to endow a new Chair in

Modern British History associated with Keble, and to endow graduate scholarships. In recent years, Dr Walter has developed the Research Centre in Victorian Political Culture at Keble in collaboration with his former supervisor Professor Angus Hawkins.

The Douglas Price Society

Bequest commitments to Keble regardless of value or purpose entitle the donor to membership of the Douglas Price Society. Established in 2006, The Douglas Price Society is open to all, alumni and Keble friends alike, who have signified their intention to make a bequest to the College. An annual event is held to thank Society members and to keep them up-to-date with Keble news and plans for the future. If you are interested in finding out more about making a bequest to Keble in your will, please get in touch with Rebecca Greeves in the Alumni and Development Office rebecca.greeves@keble.ox.ac.uk

Farewell



DR RICHARD FREDERICK GREEN
EMERITUS FELLOW
(1929–2017)

Dr Michael Hawcroft writes:

Richard Frederick Green was born in Kenton near Harrow in north London on 28 May 1929. He went to Merchant Taylors' School, after which he did two years of National Service. In 1949 he went up to Jesus College, Oxford to read Modern Languages (German and French), took a First Class Honours degree and started a DPhil on theories of language in the Enlightenment, completed in 1961. He was Lektor at the University of Frankfurt am Main (1955–57), Research Assistant at the University of Southampton (1957–58), and Assistant Lecturer at the University of Liverpool (1958–60). He returned to Oxford in 1960 to take up a Faculty Lectureship in German and College lecturerships at Keble and Trinity. In 1964 he was elected to a Tutorial Fellowship at Keble, which he held concurrently with his lecturership at Trinity until his retirement in 1996.

His intellectual interests resulted in a wide range of lecture courses on many aspects of nineteenth-century German literature, including Romanticism, the major dramatists, Poetic Realism and *Märchen*. He was one of the few German tutors able to cover the vast sweep of German literature from the early eighteenth century to the late twentieth.

He also took on far more administrative roles than either the College or the Faculty could reasonably have expected. Immediately after five years as Tutor for Admissions (1971–75), he took on the Senior Tutorship for almost ten years (1976–85), thus holding two of the most demanding College offices for almost fifteen continuous years: his clear thinking on difficult issues and his fair-mindedness were much appreciated. He was Sub-Warden from 1991 until his retirement, successfully managing the election of Dame Averil Cameron as Warden (1994–2010). Averil is reported as saying that the efficiency and common sense of the process was a big factor in leading her to accept the post.

In retirement he served as Secretary of the Keble College Association, and for many years he attended the Modern Languages Schools Dinner each June, so demonstrating to students the longevity of a tutorial tradition. He was able to devote more time to his wife Liselotte, whom he had met in Frankfurt, and to their children George and Katharine. He took up Italian, Spanish, and Russian, and, with Liselotte, continued to travel widely until Parkinson's disease made that difficult. He died 11 November 2017, aged 88, having lived a life of service, carried out with scrupulous attention to detail and with unfailing courtesy to all those with whom he came into contact.

A full obituary can be found on page 37 of the The Record.

Interview

YVONNE MURPHY

COLLEGE LIBRARIAN



Yvonne has managed the College library for the last nine years, coming to Keble from the Linen Hall Library in Belfast

You joined Keble in 2009, what were you doing previously?

From 1995–2009 I was the Librarian of the Northern Ireland Political Collection at the Linen Hall Library in Belfast. This was a unique collection of 250,000 items documenting the last four decades of the Northern Irish conflict and peace process from all sides. We developed a major digitisation project called Troubled Images consisting of 3,000 images of the posters of the conflict. The project featured in Time magazine, won numerous accolades including the prestigious Ewart-Biggs award, and even got us an invitation to the White House and a private audience with the President. The related exhibition toured in three continents. The most important part of the job, however, was creating a resource that contributed to a better understanding of the conflict, especially for our local community who had lived through the Troubles. What I liked most was working with students, and that is probably the bridge between what I did then and what I do now at Keble.

What brought you back to Oxford?

Oxford is a beautiful city with over a hundred libraries. If you're the kind of person who loves books and libraries, it's a great city to be in, but Belfast is still my favourite city.

What is your favourite part of your role at Keble?

It's lovely to have a collection that ranges from medieval manuscripts to current textbooks, but the most enjoyable thing of all is interacting with our students. One of the best things about my job at Keble is that you see your customers every day and you know you are helping them get the resources they need. There was one Friday afternoon when a student who had been ill came into the library panicking because all the books he needed for an essay had been taken out of the library. I took him to Blackwells on my way home from work and we picked up three books for him to use for his essay. He couldn't believe I was just letting him take them for the weekend and tried to offer me his watch as a security! A week later, he left a copy of the essay under my office door with a big smiley face on it. He got a First and had wonderful comments from his tutor. That makes it all worth it.

How has the library changed in its history?

Physically the library hasn't changed much in appearance since 1878 when it opened but what has changed is the amount of material that is available to students. I don't think books are going anywhere

any time soon but, increasingly, our task is to help students navigate their way through the mass of electronic resources available to them and to evaluate what is relevant.

What has been your biggest challenge at Keble?

Digitising our College treasure, the beautifully illuminated Regensburg Lectionary, which is over 600 pages long, was nerve-racking. It's huge! The digitised images have just gone up on the Digital Bodleian site <https://digital.bodleian.ox.ac.uk>. It is the most heavily used item in our Special Collections and it is amazing to think that we can make it available to a global audience in a way that its 13th century creators and users could not have envisaged.

What are the next projects you are working on?

The library is traditional and needs to be a quiet space for students to work in—in Trinity term every single seat is taken by revising students. Trends in learning are changing and we need also to provide a permanent alternative space for discussion and group work. This is an area of our work that we want to develop, so that Keble students get the best library experience possible.

Our next project will be to work on materials relating to John Keble held in the Special Collections and Archives, in preparation for the College's 150th anniversary. This includes John Keble's personal library of almost 2,000 books, as well as his sermons and letters.

What are your most memorable moments of the last year?

I look after filming for College and so one of the nicest moments of last year was when former students Jack and Joel asked to do one of their interviews for the X Factor in Keble Library. We are probably the only library to feature on primetime Saturday night TV. I kept saying to Jack that he could break into song, but he would say, "Oh no, it's the library!" and he kept trying to whisper which I found very funny. It was also good to welcome the Endeavour crew back to film in College in July, for an episode for the new series to be broadcast early in 2019.

Favourite time of year?

My favourite time of year is the beginning of Michaelmas term when all the students come back after the summer and the new students start. At the start of the Long Vacation, I look around the library and it is beautifully tidy and quiet...but then I miss the students!



EVENTS

2018

Thursday 22 November	Keble Debate with Nick Starr Co-Founder, London Theatre Company and former Director, National Theatre The Pusey Room 5.30pm <i>RSVP to alumni.events@keble.ox.ac.uk</i>
Sunday 25 November	Advent Carol Service The Chapel 5.30pm, no booking required
Thursday 29 November	OXmas Drinks for Young Alumni The Tokenhouse, 4 Moorgate, London, EC2R 6DA From 6.30pm For those matriculating in 1999 and after. <i>RSVP to alumni.events@keble.ox.ac.uk</i>
Saturday 8 December	Founders' and Benefactors' Feast By invitation only

2019

Wednesday 16 January	Harris Society Law Lecture* The Hon Justice James Edelman <i>Law, Justice and Politics</i> The Law Society, 113 Chancery Lane, London WC2A 1PL
Friday 25 January	83rd Keble Association London Dinner* Athenaeum Club, 107 Pall Mall, London SW1Y 5ER Details are on the Booking Form enclosed with <i>The Keble Review</i> mailing
19–23 February	Keble Early Music Festival
February	Entrepreneurs Evening* Date and venue TBC
27 February– 2 March	Torpidis
Thursday 28 February	Warden's Court Dinner In College By invitation only
Wednesday 20 March	Keble Event for Alumni and Friends in Singapore Details TBC
22–24 March	Asia Oxford Alumni Reunion in Tokyo Keble Event on Friday 22 March University Events on Saturday 23 and Sunday 24 March
Tuesday 26 March	Keble Event for Alumni and Friends in Hong Kong Details TBC
10–13 April	North America Alumni Events Boston 10 April, Toronto 11 April, Washington 13 April
Friday 12 April	2019 Inter-Collegiate Golf Tournament Frilford Heath Golf Course, Oxfordshire Alumni wishing to take part in the College team, please contact alumni@keble.ox.ac.uk
Saturday 27 April	Black, Asian and Minority Ethnic Dinner for Alumni and Students* All welcome

Sunday 28 April	Tea with the Warden for Finalists and their Parents/Guardians In College at 3pm Invitations to be sent to all 2019 Finalists and their parents/guardians in February
Sunday 28 April	St Mark's Service and Dinner Service in the Chapel at 5.30pm followed by Dinner in Hall for present members of the College, including all Fellows
Saturday 4 May	Degree Day* For 2018 Finalists who have registered. Invitations to lunch in College will be sent to Graduands in early 2019
Saturday 4 May	College Ball Alumni are welcome. www.kebleball.com Book tickets well in advance
May	Keble London Lecture* Venue and speaker TBC From 6pm
Friday 10 May	Eric Symes Abbott Memorial Lecture Details to appear in <i>the brick</i> in Hilary Term The Chapel 5.30pm
29 May– 1 June	Summer Eights Week
Saturday 1 June	Young Alumni BBQ* In College, 1–3pm
Saturday 1 June	Keble Rowing Society and Dinner* Open to all. Invitations to KRS members will be sent in Hilary Term
Saturday 8 June	Garden Party All members of the Keble Community welcome. Invitations will be extended in Hilary Term to second year undergraduates and first year graduates and their families
Saturday 6 July	Keble Association AGM
Saturday 6 July	1959 60th Anniversary Lunch* Invitations to be sent in February to those who matriculated in 1959
Saturday 6 July	Football Ghosts 50th Anniversary Celebration at the Summer Dinner* Open to all alumni and friends of the College, and their guests
Saturday 21 September	Keble Reunion Celebrating 40 years of co-education* All welcome. The Reunion is the same weekend as the Oxford University Alumni Weekend (see below) with many events being held in College
20–22 September	Oxford University Alumni Weekend Accommodation and meals will be available in College for Alumni attending
Friday 27 September	1969 50th Anniversary Lunch* Invitations to be sent to those who matriculated in 1969 in May
Friday 27 September	Douglas Price Society and Talbot Society Event* Invitations to be sent to members of the DPS and the Talbot Society in May

* 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.