It has become something of a tradition to hold the Annual Meeting of the Worcester College Society at the Oxford and Cambridge Club. This year was no exception. On Tuesday, 3rd November some 35 Old Members attended the meeting, and as has also become a tradition, Sir John Weston suggested that the customary annual report to the Society on the state of the College should be made by the Provost at dinner, giving members the opportunity to ask questions. The meeting was then adjourned, at which point Old Members were joined by their guests for a drinks reception and dinner in the splendidly refurbished drawing room and Princess Marie Louise dining room.

After dinner the Provost gave his annual report and answered questions, pointing out that the next Annual Meeting of the Society would be the last one he would be attending as Provost. Indeed, the governing body would soon be meeting to discuss arrangements for selecting his successor. Next year may see a break with tradition; we will be looking for a special venue to mark the final Annual Meeting that Dick will attend before his statutory retirement date of 31st July 2011.

Advisory Council Elections
Nomination forms have been mailed out to all members living in the UK with their copy of the College Record. Please note that a postal ballot will take place early in 2010.

Membership of the Worcester College Society Advisory Council

Co-opted Members
John Curtis (1953)
Sir John Weston KCMG (1958) President
Lord Faulkner (1964) Chairman
Prof. Simon Smail CBE (1964)
David Roberts (1967)
Matthew Taylor (1973)
Adrian Gardner (1981)

Elected Members
2006
Henry Thompson (1959)
Dr Roger Bodley (1966)
Christopher Sharp QC (1971)
Annabel Thomas (1995)

2007
Richard Harris (1972)
Richard Lingard (1982)

2009
Sir Harold (Hooky) Walker (1952)
Peter Kosminsky (1976)
Nick King (1984)

Retiring Members
Basil Payne (1949)
Jeremy Wright (1965)
David Lilley (1969)
Past Events

Treasures of the Library

On 17th October, Old Members and their guests gathered in the College Library for the chance to explore the ‘Treasures of the College Library’, where valuable pieces from the College’s collection served to bring much of Worcester’s history, as well as those of its architects and benefactors, to life. Dr Joanna Parker began the visit with a brief history of Worcester’s holdings, noting the particular importance of a bequest of some 30,000 books and 10,000 prints made by George Clarke (1661-1736), a fellow of All Souls College; thanks to a rift that developed between Clarke and his colleagues, he altered his will and left his books and prints to Worcester.

George Clarke was an amateur architect, and many of the items in the exhibition provided rare opportunities to admire original works by Inigo Jones, Isaac de Caus and Nicholas Hawksmoor. Similarly, original plans by William Burges for Worcester’s Hall gave everyone pause to consider how different things might have looked today had Burges’ design been completed rather than James Wyatt’s restored.

Among other notable items on display were a letter from T.S. Eliot to the then Provost excusing his absence at a Worcester production of Murder in the Cathedral, and the only known manuscript of the Putney Debates, which, as mentioned in ‘Exhibiting the Library’s treasures’ from issue No. 16 (Winter 2009), was part of an exhibition at the British Library last year.

Finally, two exciting discoveries were on view as the result of the careful labours of our newly appointed archivist, Emma Goodrum. Earlier this year, while cataloguing the many shelves of archival material, she came across three Charters relating to the estates of Worcester College and Gloucester Hall, each with its royal wax seal intact. The 1714 Charter for Worcester College is shown here, with its seal of Queen Anne, as well as a copy of the College Statutes, where the signatures of William Talbot, Bishop of Oxford, and every extant Head of House, as well as that of Thomas Tenison, Archbishop of Canterbury, can be seen.

The 1959’s 50th Reunion held in College on Thursday, 24th September

Dinner in Hall

The morning after – volunteer gardeners!
Retirements

Dr Dan Lunn

Fellow and Tutor in Statistics and Mathematics

Dr Dan Lunn, a tutor in mathematics and statistics for over thirty years, retired this summer. Dan took his BA in Physics from Oriel College (1961-4), completing his subsequent DPhil on the interaction between the solar wind and the earth’s magnetic field. As a postdoctoral fellow and colleague of Adrian Smith at St John’s, Oxford, Dan’s research interests shifted towards statistics. He first began teaching with the Open University before becoming a College Lecturer in 1978 and Fellow and Tutor in 1985. While overseeing a variety of departmental and College changes Dan served as Senior Tutor from 2000 to 2007, teaching statistics and physical applied mathematics.

Dr David Landau

Supernumerary Fellow

Dr David Landau has retired as Supernumerary Fellow, a position which he has held since 1983. He and his family have relocated to Venice, from where he will remain a member of Worcester’s Investment Committee. An entrepreneur, art historian, and connoisseur of Renaissance pictures, David joined Worcester as a Christie’s Junior Research Fellow in Fine Art in 1980 having already qualified as a doctor, in 1978 (University of Pavia). He has published on the work of Georg Pencz and has curated exhibitions on Old Master and Renaissance prints, including the Genius of Venice and a major exhibition on the work of Mantegna. David’s generous support of College has extended beyond his chairmanship of the Finance and Investment Committees to a major pledge to the Development Campaign, funding of an SCR extension, as well as a scholarly catalogue of all that Worcester possesses. David may be best known as the founder of Loot, which he successfully sold in 2000. He continues to support entrepreneurs through his new company Saffron Hill Ventures and was awarded an honorary CBE in 2007 for his contributions to arts in the UK.

We welcome the following new Fellows, Lecturers, and Staff:

Dr David Steinsaltz

Fellow and Tutor in Statistics

David’s undergraduate degree in mathematics from Yale University was followed by graduate study in the other place (Cambridge-on-the-Charles). After completing his PhD he went on to become a postdoc in Berlin doing analytic probability theory and stochastic flows; then a brief stint in Delft, for half-a-year as postdoc in mathematical statistics. After 6 1/2 years in Berkeley – first in the statistics department, then in demography – he became an associate professor in mathematics and statistics at Queen’s University in Kingston, Ontario. Two years later he joined Worcester as a tutorial fellow in statistics.

Jennifer Barbour

Junior Research Fellow

Jennifer Barbour is the Kennicott Fellow in Hebrew at the Oriental Institute; her research is on the book of
Ecclesiastes and its relationship to other strands of early Judaism and to the biblical tradition. She originally read English at New College, and spent a decade working for a Christian charity in schools before coming back to do graduate study at Oxford and Princeton.

Benjamin Heller
Lecturer in History

A native of the Detroit area, Benjamin Heller attended the University of Michigan, where he graduated with a BA in History in 2004. That year he began an MPhil in Modern European History at Oxford. An article based on his master’s thesis on eighteenth-century London fairs will be published in *Past and Present* early next year. His subsequent DPhil focused on leisure and pleasure in Georgian London and attempted to provide a framework for understanding the choices people made about how to use their leisure time.

Maris Köpcke Tinturé
Lecturer in Law

Maris Köpcke Tinturé (Barcelona, 1978), BA/LLM (Barcelona), LLM (Brussels), LLM (Harvard), joins Worcester and Brasenose Colleges as Lecturer in Law from Michaelmas 2009, taking over from Michelle Dempsey. Having just finished a DPhil in Law at University College (Oxford) on legal validity and law’s moral claim (supervised by Prof. John Finnis and Prof. John Gardner), she now teaches undergraduates in Jurisprudence and Criminal Law. Previous positions in Oxford have included GTA in Jurisprudence (2005-6), Junior Dean of University College (2005-6), convener of the Jurisprudence Discussion Group (2005-9) and tutor for a number of Colleges. She is interested in all things jurisprudence (philosophy of law), as well as in criminal law theory and Roman law. She is Catalan (some would say, *a fortiori*, Spanish) and German, and she is also very friendly with the ducks.

Ruth Abbott
Junior Research Fellow and Lecturer

Ruth Abbott joined Worcester in October 2009 as a Lecturer and Junior Research Fellow in English, with a specialization in the period 1642-1832. Between 2002 and 2005 she was an undergraduate at Clare College, Cambridge, where she received a starred First in English; she then remained in the English faculty at Cambridge to pursue an MPhil and, from 2006, a PhD on William Wordsworth’s philosophic blank verse with Professor Simon Jarvis. She joined Worcester having spent the summer as a visiting fellow at Cornell University (USA), conducting manuscript research in their Wordsworth archive, and participating in the Cornell School of Criticism and Theory. She regularly publishes articles and reviews on the literature of the 17th, 18th, and early 19th centuries, and on contemporary poetry, and is beginning a new research project on poetry and reading practices, particularly reading aloud, in the 18th century.

Dr Joanna Bullivant
Junior Research Fellow and Lecturer in Music

Joanna rejoined Worcester in October 2009 as Junior Research Fellow and College Lecturer in Music. She was an undergraduate at Christ Church (2001), where she undertook an MST and DPhil. In 2007-8 she was a Junior Research Fellow at Worcester and 2008-9 held the post of Lecturer in Music at Merton and University Colleges. Her recently completed thesis on British music and politics in the 1950s was supervised by Professor Jonathan Cross, part of which was recently published in *Music & Letters*. She is now working on a broader study of British music 1930-1965, exploring the impact of musical modernism and issues of national identity.

Emma Goodrum
College Archivist

Emma Goodrum was appointed College Archivist for Worcester in September 2009. Originally from Norfolk, she graduated from St Mary’s College, University of Durham in 2005. After experience working in the archives of the Royal Botanic Gardens in Kew, and in the Oxford University Archives (based in the Bodleian Library), she went to University College London in 2007 to do an MA in Archives and Records Management. Before returning to Oxford to catalogue the archives of Worcester, she was working in the Department of Documents at the Imperial War Museum London.
After nearly a decade of student days at Worcester, I completed my DPhil in Anthropology in 2007. My research with the Orang Asli, the indigenous minority of Peninsular Malaysia, explored their relationship with the nation state through the lens of biomedical healthcare provision, with a particular focus on leprosy. Despite the perceived division between academic and applied anthropology, I had, through the long process of fieldwork and writing-up, come to appreciate inherent value in the practical application of anthropology, particularly in my own area of medical anthropology. With this in mind, I established Anthrologica, a research-based consultancy specialising in the anthropology of healthcare and working at the interface between biomedicine and local-level healthcare provision.

Anthrologica aims to use the rigorous methodology of anthropology, particularly that of critical medical anthropology, within a framework of practical application to better understand healthcare and improve healthcare provision. Our expertise lies in working with minority and disenfranchised peoples, often under difficult conditions in developing countries. Anthrologica works cross-sector to help achieve appropriate and sustainable healthcare delivery and uptake. In addition to conducting new empirical research, we contribute to health policy and planning, advise on healthcare programmes, conduct monitoring and evaluation projects, provide training to health workers and run workshops on the anthropology of healthcare. The following are two successful Anthrologica projects completed in 2009.

The Malawi National Clubfoot Programme
Launched in 2007, in the past two years, it has developed into one of the world’s most successful clubfoot programmes. It supports 26 clinics across the country, including its flagship clinic at Cure Hospital in Blantyre, and has treated over 12,000 children. For healthcare professionals, Taliipes Equinovarus (clubfoot) is a clearly defined physical impairment. In contrast, for parents, guardians and children presenting with kopindika mapazi (bent foot) or mapazi opotoka mwachibadwa (born with deformed feet), both phrases used to describe clubfoot in the local language Chichewa, the condition is rarely clearly defined.

Physical disability in Malawi, as elsewhere, harbours social and cultural implications that can readily influence the perception of a condition and its associated treatment-seeking behaviour. For any health intervention to be successful it must not only be culturally appropriate, but should take into account the perspectives of patients, their families and wider community. It must endeavour to place their experiences at the centre of its policy and practice.

In October 2008 and June and July 2009, I worked alongside the National Clubfoot Programme, conducting qualitative research focused on the perceptions of clubfoot in Malawi. Although based at Cure Hospital, my research team and I visited clinics across the country, interviewing over sixty parents and...
guardians of patients undergoing treatment for clubfoot using the Ponseti method of manipulation casting.

Whilst the research has generated new empirical data that makes an important contribution to our understanding of clubfoot and disability in Malawi and in the wider African context, it was designed primarily to be of operational use to the National Programme. It resulted in strategic recommendations, based upon the perspectives of patients, parents and guardians, which supported the Programme and will enhance the provision and sustainable uptake of its services. Anthrologica is planning a return trip to Malawi in the coming year to help implement the recommendations and to conduct follow-up work for the National Clubfoot Programme.

Health Links between the UK and Ethiopia

The Tropical Health and Education Trust (THET) is a UK-based charity working towards a broad goal of improving the basic health services in developing countries, building long-term capacity through the development of Health Links. A Health Link is a formalised voluntary partnership between a medical institution in a developing country and its counterpart (in this instance) in the UK.


The project had two components: to generate information (both quantitative and qualitative) that was useful to the individual Link and would assist in their future planning; and to generate information that would add to the body of evidence and learning about Links. Whilst the UK side of the partnership was relatively well documented, comparatively little was known about the Ethiopian perspectives of Health Links. Anthrologica’s evaluation sought to readdress this imbalance and review the Ethiopian partners’ needs-driven priorities.

With a small team of local health professionals, I conducted the evaluation in Ethiopia in March 2009, visiting Links located in Awassa, Jimma, Gondar and Mekelle, and hosted a two-day workshop with THET in Addis Ababa. In follow-up to the final report, we also held a round-table meeting in Leicester in June. This successfully brought together UK and Ethiopian partners to discuss generic themes arising in the evaluation and encouraged strategic planning to ensure Links developed efficiently and effectively in the short-to medium-term.

As a Post Doctoral Associate of the School of Anthropology and an associate member of the Worcester SCR, I am fortunate in being able to maintain one foot in Oxford whilst developing Anthrologica’s work in Africa and Asia (www.anthrologica.com).
I’m led through a rusty gate adorned with a casting of Stalin’s head into a yard full of rusting farmyard junk that can only still be there as ‘it might come in handy one day’. The spry old lady seems in a remarkably good mood given that her house has been recently bombed. Perhaps she is mildly amused that the most damage she has been caused is a few broken windows and a bath tub that now resembles a sieve, while her neighbour has returned home to find a perforated BMW in his yard. She tells us there is nothing here but is glad to have us take a look around just to be on the safe side. However, we find what looks like a very straight rabbit hole with explosive residue around its edge. This is the tell-tale sign of an unexploded Russian rocket, whose warhead is now buried about one metre under her wood pile.

Following last summer’s conflict, The HALO Trust, the UK based NGO for whom I work, started up an emergency clearance programme in Georgia. I took a break from my day job of running clearance operations in Nagorno Karabakh, to help get this going. With that now in full swing (and hopefully finished by the end of 2009) I am now back in Nagorno Karabakh where I have been for the last 18 months.

The HALO Trust specialises in clearing the debris of war, in particular landmines, but we clear any type of unexploded ordnance from the countries where we work, be it hand grenades, or surface-to-air missiles. HALO employs around 7,500 staff from the countries it operates in and is funded mainly by governments’ development and aid budgets, the main donors being: USA, UK, Japanese, Dutch, Irish, Swiss, Finnish and EC. Overseeing all of this are around 30 expatriate managers like me...

The job of an expatriate manager is to ensure donor commitments are fulfilled and clearance is being conducted safely and efficiently. Some of this involves getting out and about, surveying suspected minefields, oversight and planning of current mine clearance and liaison with local authorities. Office work consists of personnel issues, report writing and the inevitable finance and logistics chores. Some jobs are thoroughly mundane, e.g. auditing the vehicle spare parts store or ensuring that the deminers are properly calibrating their metal detectors. Others are more bizarre, e.g. dealing with staff members who have put curses on each other or persuading a driver that the 1996 issue $100 bill we’d just paid him with would be accepted by the bank because that is where we had got it from earlier that day.

My initial training with HALO took place in northern Mozambique, working on a 22km minefield laid by the Portuguese during the war prior to independence. Here I learnt the nuts and bolts of demining and the joys and otherwise of living out in the African bush, coping with dull food and strange diseases, keeping sane with a stack of paperbacks and an iPod. Work there has now been completed with around 80,000 mines destroyed. This type of long and densely-laid minefield is the exception rather than the rule: northern Mozambique is now free of mines with around 100,000 mines destroyed in total, the bulk from this one minefield.

Demining is a tedious process. Each square inch of ground needs to be checked and each time the metal detector sounds, the cause of the signal must be painstakingly investigated on the assumption that you are dealing with a mine and not, as is more often the case, a tin can or a bullet. All senior staff, local or expatriate, have undergone extensive practical training, so when required we can get onto our hands and knees and lead by example. This is something that we do when necessary but try to avoid as, at an average of about 25 square metres per man per day, it does not make for the most exciting day of your life; that amounts to over one working year for one man to demine a football pitch. Following training in Mozambique I spent seven months in Cambodia, learning how to identify and safely dispose of different types of ammunition that litter the countryside of any post-conflict country. This type of
work can involve dealing with a single mortar found in somebody’s back garden or conducting bulk demolitions of items from old police and military stores, which might contain anything from a rusty Kalashnikov to aircraft bombs. Cambodia is a beautiful country, with incredibly friendly people and some culinary delights: I ate deep-fried spiders and grasshoppers at a truck-stop and ate dog and tortoise washed down with home-brew rice whisky. The latter meal was courtesy of an army patrol that I bumped into in the forest one day whilst surveying some minefields. Neither dog, tortoise, nor rice whisky is particularly recommended, but these chaps were very keen to share their lunch with their new British friend.

Then on to Angola where HALO has operated since 1994, clearing the mines laid during Angola’s protracted civil war. Angola’s civil war started shortly before independence was gained in 1975, with the three parties MPLA, FNLA and Unita jockeying to be in the best position when the Portuguese left. Following their failed attempt to take Luanda early in the war FNLA petered out, leaving only MPLA, and Jonas Savimbi’s Unita. MPLA was supported by tens of thousands of Cuban soldiers and hundreds of millions of dollars of Soviet equipment. Unita in turn was supported by South Africa who provided men and materiel, concerned about their northern neighbour becoming a Soviet puppet, with Cubans on their border supporting Swapo in its fight for Namibian independence. The CIA also provided funding and equipment, although not on the scale as the Soviet support of MPLA. Both sides used landmines extensively, and while the often quoted ‘millions’ of landmines is certainly an exaggeration, landmines have been a huge impediment to economic development and caused countless deaths and injures over the last few decades. Minefields range from very dense and neatly laid Cuban minefields to the very low density ‘nuisance’ mining of Unita.

Prior to the death of Jonas Savimbi and the subsequent peace in 2002 HALO’s operations in Angola were modest, but since then we have expanded enormously with HALO employing over 1,000 local staff. HALO operates in the three provinces in the country’s central highlands, where some of the fiercest fighting between MPLA and Unita took place, and sparsely populated Kuando Kubango in the south east where the Cubans and South Africans clashed in some of the biggest tank battles fought in Africa since the Second World War.

Angola is now at a very interesting stage of its political and economic development. Portuguese businessmen are returning to the country of their youth to re-build the roads, and oil is being bartered with the Chinese for railways and public buildings. The recent elections passed with minimal violence, returning the MPLA and President Dos Santos to power. The result of these was never in doubt (this is a country where the ruling party and the government have become indistinguishable, and the President has been in power since 1979), but the fact that the previous election resulted in a resumption of the civil war makes a peaceful election an achievement in itself.

And finally to Nagorno Karabakh, a sleepy backwater of beautiful hills, a diplomatic headache, and a 15-year ‘frozen conflict’ which is gradually starting to get a bit more coverage. As the Soviet Union collapsed in the late 1980s, the ethnically Armenian ‘Autonomous Oblast’ of Nagorno Karabakh began to assert its independence from Azerbaijan, arguing that its inclusion into Azerbaijan was decided by the Soviet authorities and therefore was no longer valid with the demise of the Soviet Union itself. Azerbaijan tried to reassert its authority and after a few years of bubbling tension and increasing violence, 1992 saw full-scale war erupt. With both sides having the full range of Soviet weaponry at their disposal the short-lived war (a ceasefire was declared in 1994) left an enormous legacy of landmines and unexploded ordnance behind, from mines and cluster munitions to rockets and air-dropped bombs. Both sides are still dug in either side of the line of control, with regular, but fortunately usually minor, ceasefire breaches by both sides.
Worcester athletes participating in College and Blues competition achieved many hard-won, and often hair-raising, victories this spring and summer.

The Boat Club had nothing but good news to share after attracting fresh talent enough for seven novice crews this year. As the Captain of Boats, John Franklin, wrote in his Annual Report, ‘Oxford rowing is all about the bumps and...this year saw Worcester return to winning ways. Ten bumps between the top three men’s boats in Eights, the most men’s crews of any college and two blades readily illustrate Worcester’s revival’. The M3 and M2 boats took blades in Summer Eights, and W1 and W2 fought hard, and were very nearly successful, in holding off Corpus Christi and Wolfson; W2 bumped for the first time this year, overtaking LMH II before the gut.

M2 at Putney

Cambridge Head

W2 hold cox Eidin Crowley after Saturday’s bump

M3 posing with their blade outside of Hall at the Rowing Dinner

Men’s amateur crew

Blades

M3 celebrate blades by throwing cox Karim Sutton into the Isis
The Blues ice hockey team celebrated a truly historic championship win in April, a victory that had much to do with one of the league’s top scorers, Worcester’s own William Bruce. As reported in Cherwell the day after skating victorious over the Nottingham Mavericks, the last time Oxford ice hockey had won a title of any kind—as far as the team’s historian Michael Talbot could recall—was in 1933. Will averaged 3.17 points per game, and the Varsity squad shows no signs of relenting for the upcoming season:
30 Jan. 2010 @ Cardiff Redhawks
6 Feb. 2010 London Dragons @ Oxford
13 Feb. 2010 Cardiff Redhawks @ Oxford
20 Feb. 2010 Southampton Spitfires @ Oxford
27 Feb. 2010 Cambridge Blues @ Oxford

William Bruce (PPE 2008)
This year Worcester welcomed 118 undergraduate freshers, 108 graduate freshers, and 23 visiting students.

During the 8-day December interview period Worcester College tutors carried out over 1000 interviews, both for first-choice applicants and those seen by us as part of the mechanisms for university-wide consideration.

The 54 male and 64 female undergraduates, together with 55 female graduates and 53 male graduates, are a diverse student body that represents every continent, except Antarctica. These countries include Albania, Argentina, Austria, Australia, Belgium, Brunei, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, China, Cyprus, Czech Republic, France, The Gambia, Germany, Greece, Republic of Ireland, Italy, India, Iran, Japan, Malaysia, Nigeria, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Oman, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Russia, Singapore, Slovakia, South Africa, South Korea, Spain, Sri Lanka, Switzerland, Sweden, Vietnam, Ukraine, and the United States. Of our twenty-three visiting students, two are British and twenty-one are from abroad, representing Canada, China, India, Japan, Poland, Russia, the United States, and South Korea.

If you would like to take your degree in absence or in-person, please contact Emma Standhaft in the Academic Office and submit an application as far in advance of the desired date as possible (academic.enquiries@worc.ox.ac.uk; 01865 278386).

*Dates marked with an asterisk are, unfortunately, already full and can only be booked for degrees taken in absence.
Towards the end of June, two mysterious cardboard boxes full of toys appeared in the porter’s lodge at Worcester. Thanks to the superb generosity and organising ability of Chaplain Revd. Jonathan Arnold, over 25kgs of toys, games and children’s books were packed up into 3 medical students’ backpacks. We only knew the weight as we struggled to fit in as much as possible, with only a 20kg baggage allowance, and also include some medical textbooks, stethoscope and the all important British Gingernuts.

Our destination was Manguzi Hospital, in the far north-east of South Africa, just tucked between the Indian Ocean and Mozambique, in remote KwaZulu Natal (KZN). Manguzi started off as a Methodist mission and clinic in 1948, and was so remote that one doctor stationed there even delivered his own wife’s baby in 1971. Today, it has 280 beds, split between Paediatrics, Maternity, Male and Female medical and surgical wards. Outpatients alone sees over 3500 patients per month. AIDS and TB define most of the medical cases, while emergency caesarians and road traffic accidents keep the operating theatres very busy. The system creaks at the seams, but the tireless teamwork of the doctors mean that no-one goes home until Outpatients is empty.

By taking local buses, pick-up trucks and buying food from the market we got to know many of the locals (but thanks to globalisation we could also buy food from a Spar shop). We were very fortunate to each spend a week in houses with a delightful extended Zulu family, who built their own houses on their own plot or ‘site’; very little land is formally owned in KZN.

When going to meet my host, called Bonginkosi, I caught a pick-up and waited at the side of the road. Another pick-up drove by, slowed down and said ‘Are you Joe? Bonginkosi says to tell you that he’s coming’ and then sped away—this was the famous ‘bush telegraph’ in action. Once he arrived, I was immediately made to feel welcome and then introduced to many family and adopted members. Laughing, eating together and gathering around at the end of the day for family prayers, harmonised by candlelight, will always stay with me as some of the most beautiful moments to have shared.

At the end of our 4½ week placement, we backpacked through southern Mozambique for one week. This included taking a Landrover bus over the sand dunes (as there was no road) and renting a dhow to see the coast.

As for the toys, most of them went to the occupational therapy department. KZN has a large number of disabled children with cerebral palsy and other special needs due to accidents and the difficult birthing conditions in rural KZN. Each rattle or game could be used to stimulate or encourage children to maintain and develop crucial muscle tone. Some toys went to surgery to distract children before their operations, while the remainder went to paediatrics. A couple we kept aside to give to our Zulu family. I also gave schoolbooks to the local combined school and textbooks to the nurses’ school.

So the main point of this article is to say ‘Siyabonga’ or ‘We give thanks’, to the Worcester Chapel congregation who donated toys and books—it was really appreciated.
In this presentation, I examined the role of sexually stimulating images in encouraging desire between newlywed couples in quattrocento Italy. Cassoni, or marriage chests, were a requisite part of nuptial gift giving among upper class families, especially in Florence during the early Renaissance. Cassoni were placed in the bedchamber and held the couple’s bed linens as well as other belongings. The marriage chests had both functional and decorative purposes. The inner lid of a cassone was usually decorated, most typically with a floral pattern, and in some cases with nude figures. It can be surmised that these cassoni were gifted in pairs – with a nude female figure on one and a male nude on the other. In the early years of marriage, these images of desirable nudes contained inside the chests were intended to stimulate sexual relations. Ultimately, the goal of marriage was to produce children and it was widely believed that beautiful images would help to produce handsome and healthy male children. Though the nude figures painted on cassoni lids operated as a functional part of a couple’s reproductive strategies, their sexual appeal was not lost on fifteenth-century men and women. A variety of sources during the period confirm the profound response that sexual images could provoke from those who viewed them. In this particular case study, desire is represented in common objects and becomes intertwined with both practicality and sexuality.

Kerry Gavaghan, from Newtown, Pennsylvania, USA, received her Bachelor’s degree in Art History from the University of Mary Washington in Fredericksburg, Virginia, USA in 2008. She completed her MSt in the History of Art and Visual Culture in 2009 and is now in the first year of her DPhil in History of Art. Her thesis will focus on family portraits from the Dutch Golden Age.
Imagine unearthing the most stunning treasures. This is exactly what occurred when my colleague Dr Sally Crawford and I volunteered to sort out the archives of the Institute of Archaeology a year ago. We could scarcely have foreseen the surprises we were going to be in for. Used by archaeologists since the late 1950s, generations of researchers have deposited papers, books and finds there. The bulk of the archive, however, was donated over many years. Often it arrived in a rather ad hoc fashion, with material being hastily stuffed into boxes, suitcases, and even bins, many remaining unopened and unexplored to this day.

Thus started what would turn out to be a hunt for hidden treasures. Exploring rooms and cupboards was often like conducting an indoor excavation, with stratified layers of material ranging from the 1990s at the top to the 1880s at the bottom. The rewards were stunning: archaeological finds from all over the world including pottery, marble, and amphorae; records of excavations, photos, archaeological drawings, and skeletons. But there was also a surprisingly large amount of personal material, including photographs and travel diaries, amongst them a trip to Tibet and India in the early 1940s, personal letters, poetry, artwork, cartoons, and cookery recipes.

Three archives in particular were highlighted for exploring the role of women and archaeology in the early 20th century: those of the prehistorian Prof. Stuart Piggott (1910-1996), the German-Jewish refugee and classicist Prof. Paul Jacobsthal (1880-1957), and the father of aerial photography and founder of the journal Antiquity, O.G.S. Crawford (1886 - 1957). The role of women as wives, muses, and often unrecognized archaeologists in their own right is illustrated, for example, through the letters of courtship to ‘Peggy’ (Margaret Guido) by Stuart Piggott (which culminated in a marriage proposal on top of a barrow in Wiltshire).

From these three archives alone, three major themes emerge. First, there is the relationship between twentieth-century ‘art and archaeology’, the close links between archaeologists and painters, photographers, the art and crafts, and literary circles of the time, which are illustrated by recently found letters by Agatha Christie (married to the archaeologist Max Mallowan), John Piper, and John Betjeman. Similarly rich is the material relating to the development of ‘identity’ and ‘aesthetics’, especially of Celtic Archaeology, of which the Institute holds the best collection in the world. The third major theme relates to ‘war-time’ and ‘conflict’ archaeology. This is vividly illustrated by the still unpublished, haunting photographs of O.G.S. Crawford covering the First and Second World Wars, propaganda, and daily life in Nazi Europe; there are also letters recording the as yet untold story of the Jewish refugee academic Paul Jacobsthal, who fled with his wife to Oxford in the mid 1930s.

Steps are currently underway to raise money for assessing, recording, preserving, and researching this tremendous material. Above all, we want to make the archives accessible and available to the public. In the meantime we are grateful for the help of volunteers and visitors, who are warmly welcomed.

katharina.ulmschneider@worc.ox.ac.uk
The Month the Earth Shook: the Great Sumatra - Andaman Earthquake of 26th December 2004

Professor Mike Searle is a Senior Research Fellow in Geology at Worcester College, specializing in the geological evolution of the Himalaya, Tibetan Plateau regions and Southeast Asia. After the great Boxing Day 2004 earthquake off the northwest shore of Sumatra, he spent one month in the Andaman Islands studying the effects of the earthquake and the tsunami that wreaked such destruction across the Indian Ocean.

At 00.58 GMT (07.58 local time) on Sunday, 26th December 2004 a massive earthquake occurred off the NW coast of Sumatra. It was the largest earthquake in the last 40 years, and the second largest ever recorded. The earthquake measured Mw 9.3 on the Richter scale with its epicenter at 3.92°N, 95.85°E, and occurred at a depth of approximately 30 km. The earthquake occurred on the Sunda subduction zone interface between the downgoing Indian plate and the overriding Burma - Andaman - Sumatra plate. It started off the coast of northwestern Sumatra and propagated towards the northwest rupturing approximately 1300 km length of the plate boundary, traveling at an average speed of 2.5 km/second. The total energy released from the earthquake was equivalent to a 100 gigaton bomb. Aftershocks continued for three months, reaching Mw 7.5 as far north as the northern Andaman Islands and almost as far as the Burmese coast. Focal mechanisms indicate a thrust fault earthquake that tilted the surface up to the west. Approximately 15 meters of fault slip occurred at Bandar Aceh, closest land to the epicenter. The ground surface was elevated as much as 11 meters at the epicenter with the land surface sinking up to 1 m offshore Sumatra. In 30 minutes the Andaman plate slipped between 7-20 meters along the plate boundary.

The uplifted column of sea-water above the epicenter resulted in a massive tsunami which swept across the entire Indian Ocean. The tsunami wave was preceded by a drop in sea-level along the coast up to 8 meters, followed some 20-30 minutes later by a series of 3, 4 or 5 tsunami waves. The height of the tsunami wave was approximately 11 meters at Bandar Aceh in NW Sumatra. The tsunami height and amount of destruction is directly related to the bathymetry of the ocean floor. Gentle shelving coastlines resulted in waves up to 15-20 meters high in the Nicobar Islands and 10 meters high in SW Thailand, causing immense damage. In some flat, low-lying islands in Nicobar and the Maldives, the wave swept right over the top of the islands. The tsunami reached the Sumatra coast within minutes of the main shock, and took approximately 45 minutes to reach SW Thailand and the Nicobar Islands, 1 hour 40 minutes to reach the northern Andaman islands and the east coast of Sri Lanka, 3 hours to reach the Maldives, and 7 hours to cross the entire Indian Ocean to the east coast of Africa. Roughly 300,000 people lost their lives in one of the world’s worst natural disasters in living memory. Apart from where the land surface had risen, such as along the western islands of the Andaman chain, remarkably little damage to the coral reefs occurred as a result of the tsunami.

Three months later, a second major earthquake (Mw 8.6) occurred on 28th March 2005 near Nias Island, SW of Sumatra, 200 km to the ESE of the December 26th epicenter, also located on the Sunda trench plate.
boundary. The earthquake (epicenter 2.1°N, 97.0°E) occurred at a similar 30 km depth to the December 26th earthquake and motion for this event also indicated a thrust fault. This earthquake propagated towards the east with aftershocks rupturing a distance of 300 km. Together, these earthquakes ruptured about 1600 km of the Sumatra–Andaman plate boundary.

During February 2005 I was lucky enough to spend one month travelling the length of the Andaman Islands assessing the geological causes and effects of the earthquake. The Sunda trench lies to the west of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands and the effect of the earthquake rupture was to uplift the entire Andaman Islands archipelago from Burma to Sumatra as the Indian Ocean plate slid beneath. Measurements of pre- and post-earthquake mean high tide revealed that the islands had tilted towards the east-southeast with up to 2.5-3 meters of submergence around the capital, Port Blair and up to 2 meters of emergence of some islands off the west coast. Around Port Blair, roads, paddy fields and houses were now submerged by several meters every time the tide came in. Submergence of the land increased towards the south and in the Nicobar Islands reached a maximum of 4.2 meters. Boats were found perched in the tops of trees, several ships broke their moorings and sank in Port Blair harbour, an entire airfield full of jets was washed away in the Nicobar Islands and tsunami deposits were found several kilometers inland.

The uplifted islands along the western margin were a truly incredible sight with acres of coral reefs lying stranded above the high tide mark. One month of emergence had left the corals dying and rotting, with conch shells, cowrie shells and upturned coral heads permanently above sea-level. Parts of Sentinel and Interview Islands had a blanket of tsunami sands enveloping the uplifted reefs, the first step towards fossilizing the entire reef. As we motored gingerly through the mangrove creeks in a dugout canoe between North Andaman and Baratang Islands, we discovered three new islands that had risen after the earthquake. It is not every day one can make that claim!

Other spectacular effects of the earthquake were a series of mud volcanoes set off on Baratang Island. These were eruptions of liquefied rock and mud gently puffing out methane gas, which occasionally ignited as the result of lightning strikes. Four months after the earthquake, the Barren Islands volcano, 130 km east of the North Andaman Island, began erupting lava with spectacular fountains of molten rock, pumice and ash cascading directly into the sea. If the earthquake rupture did set off the Barren Islands volcano, then Sumatra could be in for a major catastrophe in the near future. Immediately above the epicenter of the December 26th earthquake lie some of the largest Quaternary volcanoes known on the planet. Mount Toba alone has a crater measuring 100 x 30 km and is at least 5 times larger and more powerful than its famous neighbor Krakatoa. Let us hope that the magma chamber beneath Mount Toba was shaken but not stirred.
As reported in issue 16 (Winter 2009) of the Magazine, the ‘shop window’ of the Worcester College Careers Information Network is the annual Michaelmas careers evening held in College each year since the launch of the Network in 2005.

These evenings give current students the opportunity to meet two panels of Old Members, who talk briefly about their careers to date, then answer questions and offer advice to those interested in following in their footsteps. The previous article highlighted the wide range of career areas covered so far, and this variety was maintained in the most recent events.

In November 2008, the speakers were: Mike Auty (1999), Lucy Green (1986), Hugh Harper (1986), Paul Kirby (1984), Jim Mirabal (1970) and Rosie Slater (1995). Between them, the speakers covered areas as diverse as finance, strategic consultancy, IT, broadcast journalism, charity management and marketing consultancy – though those broad terms hardly do justice to the many sub-plots, which included ethical hacking, risk management and professional gambling!

The panels were chaired by David Lilley (1969) and Annabel Thomas (1995), who added insights from their own careers. As always, the students were keen to hear about mistakes and regrets as well as achievements and rewards, and they were reassured, rather than unsettled, by the several changes of direction reported by Old Members.

No less varied was the line-up in November 2009, where the speakers were: Mark Jones (1969), Amanda Lockhart (1988), Mike Palfreman (1978), Cheryl Yardley (1991) and Tom Young (1995). Areas covered included museum management, photography, teaching, charity marketing and fundraising, social work, lecturing and the diplomatic service. Two of the speakers had also published books and one learnt valuable lessons on the Jimmy Young show on Radio 2. The panels were chaired this time by Dick Smethurst, the Provost (1960) and David Lilley (1969).

Reactions from the Careers Information Network evening, November 2009:

Emily Reed, JRC Entz Secretary:
‘Fantastic! Very useful’.

Dan Webb, JCR Careers and Admissions Rep:
‘I think the CIN was a resounding success. Not only was each talk very well attended and the speakers very enthusiastic to inform, but the buffet afterwards allowed many of us to chat with a variety of successful alumni whose advice was invaluable’.

Thanks are due to all the speakers for their enthusiastic participation, to the JCR for assisting with the promotion of the event and to the Worcester College Society for their generous support.
Conference Worcester

The fourth term of Oxford

While talking recently to the Provost, I discovered that he perceives each term as having a distinct character. In the new calendar year Hilary is the term of progress—a quiet term, sometimes cold, but more often, these days, simply wet and windy. Relatively free of big events, though half-way through there is now the annual Arts Week, this is the term we expect students to get through a solid programme of academic work.

With summer comes Trinity, which he thinks of as the term of achievement—coping with pressure as examinations draw inexorably closer and then enjoying the relief when they are over. With most first-year examinations now in May or June and an increasing number of second-year examinations, too, this pattern of tension and then relief is becoming ever more widespread.

The current term, Michaelmas, is the term of transition. The October Gaudy, this year once again attended in full health by our most senior Old Member, Sir Neil Pritchard who matriculated in 1929, is followed three days later by the arrival of the freshers, who are eager, excited, apprehensive. Many of the finalists have been back for a month already, compensating for past omissions, consolidating for that critical push towards the highest honours. And finally the second years return, to share exciting experiences from their long summer vacation and to take over the key roles in undergraduate life: the Presidents of the JCR, of the Buskins, of the Music Society and the Captains of sports teams and of Boats.

But between Trinity and Michaelmas is what I personally think of as the fourth term in Oxford, the term in which the College miraculously changes from an Oxford college devoted to its students to that of a first choice destination for international summer school students. This is a crucial term for a poorly endowed college like Worcester which must make use of its physical assets to the full. Like Trinity, this fourth term is also a term of achievement. Unlike students coping with the pressure as examinations draw closer, the sometimes forgotten group of the College, the staff—and by that I mean the accommodation team, the scouts, the catering and kitchen teams, the maintenance team, the grounds team, the gardens team, the porters, the IT team and the conference team—all have to change gear to deliver a service to the demanding and varied needs of summer schools and conference business.

At the beginning of this term (end of ninth week) we see the arrival of 140 or so bright-eyed undergraduate students from the Georgia Institute of Technology. All are like our own freshers, young and eager, unsure what to expect of their six-week stay at an Oxford college. Worcester has been opening its doors to the Georgia Tech programme, now headed by Professor Carole Moore, for the last 15 years and until very recently they had sole use of the site. However, with the extensive building programme undertaken over the past four years, the resulting increase in the number of ensuite bedrooms now available during the summer, and the need to use them fully, Georgia Tech now shares the site with the University of Alabama—coexisting very well, and sharing the Hall for meals. As they leave, approximately 100 students from the University of Toronto arrive and stay with us for the whole of August followed by this year, the Tokyo University of Science.

But the Conference business is not just about summer schools; we accommodate and cater for many groups such as the Oxford University Press, the Rutherford Appleton Laboratory, the Institute of Physics (a group introduced to us by an Old Member), medical conferences, as well as a variety of groups from the corporate sector during the summer and Easter vacations. Many day meetings are booked all year round in our Linbury and Ruskin Lane facilities.

Fellows, too, find our facilities increasingly helpful to them in running academic conferences, though the lack of a large lecture theatre at present restricts their size. Last year the College hosted a conference on ‘Young Milton’; this year there will be an international conference on Psalms Studies and a conference hosted by the Virginia Woolf Society of Great Britain.

Dr Jason Mander, Assistant Dean, leads an orientation for Chinese delegates

Georgia Tech students at a garden party hosted by the Provost

Coleen Day
Hello, I’m calling from Worcester College...

The successful Telethon Campaign held in March of this year raised over £256,000. We take this opportunity to thank all Old Members called, for their time, for their unwavering goodwill and for their continued generosity. Thanks are also due to the thirteen students recruited for the task; they did a magnificent job. All had their Tutor’s permission, underwent a two-day training session, worked limited hours of their own choosing and more importantly were paid for their time.

Old Members were asked not just to support Worcester, but also to share their College experiences, confirm their contact information, and to give their opinions on publications and events organised for them throughout the year.

Initially, the Telethon team was a little unsure about making that very first call, but as John Franklin put it, ‘having not had any family go to Oxford, I was looking forward to some “in my day...” stories. I wasn’t disappointed’. Jessica Goodman noted that ‘a few talked about the scout bringing them jugs of warm water in the morning to shave. Quite a contrast to the en-suite facilities most enjoy (indeed, expect!) today’. She also said it was a pleasure to speak to many Old Members who ‘loved their time here, and still felt a real bond with the College, wanting to know all about it’. John’s most enjoyable call was to a fellow first eight rower, ‘who reminisced about bumping outside the boat house to go third on the river’.

Students and Old Members exchanged stories about everything from sport to Hall food, to lodgings, to annual events. All in all the student team thoroughly enjoyed speaking with Old Members and, from the feedback received, Old Members enjoyed the experience too.

We are planning a further Telethon in March 2010 – don’t worry if we did not reach you this year, we hope to do so next year!
In the last Magazine (No. 16, Winter 2009) I said that it looked as though one of our trees might have female as well as male cones. So it has proved: by March 2009 the de Carvalho tree had about 40 male cones and 25 female (our Bill tree remains in lonely bachelorhood with 5 male cones). We are only the second garden in the northern hemisphere to have such a wollemi; not even Kew can match us, and it has caused a stir in horticultural circles (see The Plantsman, September 2009, 144, and Ursula Buchan in The Garden, October 2009, 650; see also John Grimshaw and Ross Bayton, New Trees: Recent Introductions to Cultivation (2009), 899).
A New Venture for the Gardeners

With the help of Waterperry Gardens, the apples and pears of the College’s orchard have turned into ‘Worcester Apple and Pear Juice’.

On a warm Monday afternoon and a rather cold Tuesday morning, the gardeners set about picking the abundance of fruit weighing down the many apple and pear trees in the College orchard.

Crate after crate of cookers and eaters, including Bramley and Darcy Spice, respectively, were packed and transported by Kieran and Simon to Waterperry Gardens to undergo the juicing process. The fruit was hand-sorted to check for bruising and damage, placed into a giant food processor and chopped to a pulp. The pulverised fruit was then divided among square frames wrapped in cloth—each cloth is called a ‘cheese’. Nine cheeses were then placed in a cheese stack and pressed under high pressure to produce Worcester College juice. Finally, the juice was bottled in heat-sterilised bottles.

The best juice is made from a variety of apples; eating apples are too sweet and sickly on their own, and so cooking apples and pears were added for a balance of flavour. The only additive in Worcester College juice, as the label proudly states, is ‘vitamin C and nothing else’.

360 bottles were produced, 720 labels affixed, and the majority sold within the first ten days of becoming available at £3.75 each. Best chilled, the juice is ready to drink at anytime, and, if left unopened, lasts up to 18 months.

This is the first time that the orchard’s fruit has been processed on a large scale, and after such a successful, initial endeavour, we look forward to the 2010 vintage!

Keep up to date with all the news of the gardens through the gardeners’ new blog: wocogaga.blogspot.com.
Solutions to the Crossword featured in
Magazine 16

Robert Dent (1965)

Teaser:
The important ‘figure’ (in former guise) is MDCCXIV, or 1714, when Worcester College was founded. Those not knowing this year, but realising the Roman Numerals could be arranged in different ways (1494, 1496, 1694, 1696, 1714 and 1716) might appreciate, with a bit of lateral thinking, the extra clue ___14 at the end (and not at the beginning).

F O U N D E D
M D C C X I V

Rob’s Recipes

No. 2: Venison with Chestnuts, Cranberries and Wild Mushrooms
(as served at the Gaudy on 3rd October 2009)

Serves 6

6 venison haunch steaks (approx 2cm thick)
1 tbsp tomato purée
2 oz dried cranberries
4 oz unsalted butter
6 oz wild mushrooms
4 oz cooked chestnuts
1 pint of game or chicken stock
50ml Ruby port
1 oz fresh cranberries
250g shallots chopped
Small bunch of thyme
2 cloves of garlic chopped
Salt & pepper

Season the meat with salt and pepper, then sear in a little vegetable oil. Remove venison from pan and place in heavy casserole.

Bring to the boil and pour over the venison steaks, cover casserole and place in preheated 120º C oven. Braise for 2-2½ hours or until meat is tender.

To serve, melt butter and sauté remaining wild mushrooms, fresh cranberries and chestnuts until golden; season and place on top of venison.
**EVENTS PROGRAMME**

**SATURDAY 30th JANUARY 2010**

**TO MARK THE 75th BIRTHDAY OF JAMES CAMPBELL F.B.A.**

Historians past and present

**SATURDAY 13th MARCH 2010**

**ANNUAL LAW DINNER**

For all those who read or are currently practicing Law. Individual invitations will be sent out in early 2010

**SATURDAY 27th MARCH 2010**

**COLLEGE GAUDY**

For those who matriculated in 1966 – 1970

**SUNDAY 4th JULY 2010**

**COLLEGE GARDENS DAY**

Tour of the College Gardens followed by lunch

**SUNDAY 25th JULY 2010**

**COLLEGE GARDENS DAY**

Tour of the College Gardens followed by lunch

**OXFORD UNIVERSITY ALUMNI WEEKEND**

24th – 25th SEPTEMBER 2010

A programme of lectures and presentations to be held over the weekend in Oxford

Organised by the University

Contact: www.alumniweekend.ox.ac.uk

**FRIDAY 24th SEPTEMBER**

**WORCESTER COLLEGE**

Reception in College for Old Members and their guests

**SATURDAY 25th SEPTEMBER**

Dinner in Hall for Old Members and their guests

**TUESDAY 28th SEPTEMBER 2010**

**50TH REUNION**

For those who matriculated in 1960

**SATURDAY 2nd OCTOBER 2010**

**COLLEGE GAUDY**


**Events in North America**

**University of Oxford North American Reunion**

To be held at the Waldorf Astoria Hotel, New York

**FRIDAY 16th APRIL 2010**

Reception.

**SATURDAY 17th APRIL 2010**

Programme of Presentations and Exhibits.

**SATURDAY 17th APRIL 2010**

**WORCESTER COLLEGE RECEPTION AND DINNER**

**REGIONAL EVENTS** currently being planned for April in Boston, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Washington, D.C.

*Further details will be mailed out in the New Year*

**And finally. . .**

**Donald and Daffy**

Resident College Ducks (2009)

These two are male Muscovy Ducks, the only domestic breed not derived from Mallard stock. They are known for being very friendly, intelligent, and generally have a pronounced sense of humour; they do not quack, but, rather, produce a low hiss. Unfortunately, they are also known for being excellent escape artists. We do hope they are settling in well, as these characters fit in perfectly at Worcester.