

HumSci News

Keeping Friends of Human Sciences in touch

December 2015

Welcome from the Head of the Institute

I know that you are going to enjoy this issue of HumSci News, compiled by Sarah-Jane. I have just read it with a great sense of warmth and smiles. What a great family we all are! Most of the submissions are from people I know as peers, or those who taught me or those I have taught. I remember Daniela Sieff extremely well. She was a finalist when I was a fresher and I remember sharing Human Sciences' lunches at the Pauling Centre along with Astier Almedom who is now a Professor at Tufts University.

I am very proud to learn of Catherine Panter-Brick's rise to giddy heights of Masterdom. She taught me Human Ecology. Together with Melissa Parker we were all consecutively supervised by Professor Geoffrey Harrison. Melissa is now Reader in Medical Anthropology at the London School of Tropical Medicine.

It was with great sadness that we learnt of the death of Chelly Halsey last year. My own memories of him are of a grandfather-esque man who was very proud of the wood panelled lecture theatre Nuffield College had allowed him to design and they had built. I remember his being proud of the number of children he had – he boasted six and I remember an observation he made of jeans which I think he shared with generations of students. Jeans were not just jeans, the cut, the style, the colour, the embellishments demonstrated a lot about us. Long after he retired we would bump into one another in supermarkets and whether he really remembered me or not he always had something to say and smile about.

I have been truly blessed by Human Sciences. As a course it puts life and how we live it at the forefront. The kindness, gentle wit, and friendship shared alongside academic endeavour makes our degree perhaps the most special within the university. When David and I celebrated our 30th wedding anniversary with a formal marriage ceremony in St Catz we were joined, as Sarah-Jane writes, by family, college and Human Science friends. David's French cousin Paul said they were our cousins-by-choice. So, fellow Human Scientists, we are all cousins through choice. Happy New Year!!

Naomi Freud, Head of the Institute of Human Sciences (St Catherine's, 1988)

Welcome to

Dr Susana Carvalho who joined the Institute of Human Sciences in 2015 as Associate Professor of Palaeoanthropology as well as becoming a Fellow of St Hugh's College. Susana's area of expertise is Chimpanzee behaviour (especially tool use, material culture), primate archaeology; origins and evolution of technology, archaeology of East African Pliocene, novel methods for primatological/archaeological data collection and analyses.

She is a primatologist and archaeologist interested in the evolution of technological behaviour, specialising in wild chimpanzee tool use and in Pliocene archaeology. Susana is one of the founders of the field of primate archaeology.



Susana received a BA in Archaeology from Oporto University (1997), then a MSc in Human Evolution from Coimbra University (2007), after having worked some years in between in municipal archaeology. Her PhD in Biological Anthropology from Cambridge (2013) focused on living primates as behavioural models for the origins of technology. Susana held a Junior Research Fellowship at Clare Hall, Cambridge, and had postdoctoral positions at Oxford and at the Center for the Advanced Study of Human Paleobiology, George Washington University, USA.

Susana's research includes: wild chimpanzee tool-use based on natural observations and field experimentation; resource exploitation strategies in human and non-human primates; classification and analysis of tools used by wild chimpanzees; hominin and chimpanzee raw material preferences; earliest hominin tool-use sites and assemblages; evolution of carrying behaviour (transport) and other technology-related behaviours. This inter-disciplinary research has taken Susana to East Africa (Kenya, Tanzania, Mozambique) and West Africa (Guinea). She continued studies of the first percussive technologies of extinct hominins, as found in the Great Rift of Africa, especially at Lake Turkana. In 2015, she became Director for Paleontology and Primatology in one of the most diverse African ecosystems: Gorongosa National Park, Mozambique.

Past and current research funding has come from: Wenner-Gren Foundation, Leverhulme Trust, European Research Council, MEXT-Japan, Foundation for Science and Technology (FCT-Portugal), National Geographic Society, Cambridge European Trust, Gorongosa Restoration Project.

Congratulations to

Julian Dugnoille, former Human Sciences tutor in Anthropology who has been appointed a full-time permanent lecturer in Anthropology at the University of Exeter after completing his D.Phil. in the School of Anthropology in May 2015. The position is an Education and Research post with 29% of his time allocated to research focusing on, among other things, dog meat consumption in Korea and horsemeat consumption in France <http://socialsciences.exeter.ac.uk/sociology/staff/dugnoille/>



Naomi Freud, head of the Institute of Human Sciences, who celebrated 30 years of marriage to David Freud this year with a marriage ceremony at St Catherine's College. Many current and former students and members of the Institute attended.

Andy Gosler who teaches evolution, ecology, biological conservation and ethnobiology for Human Sciences, and has been recommended for training for Ordained Ministry in the Church of England. He will train part-time and continue his work full-time in the University.

Catherine Panter-Brick who has been appointed as Master of Morse College, Yale University (see graduate news below).

New Social Policy Option

This year for the first time Human Sciences students were able to take an option paper on social policy. Organised by Fran Bennett [pictured] and Bryony Groves from the Department of Social Policy and Intervention, the course is taught in tutorials in any one of the three terms by DPhil students or researchers, largely from the DSPI. There are also eight lectures, given in Michaelmas term.



The course covers several key generic issues in social policy – the nature and development of the welfare state, the mixed economy of welfare, grouping different types of welfare state, and fundamentals of social policy analysis. Then for the last four weeks it focuses on more specific topics, which students can choose from a longer list – including, for example, health, education, family policy and poverty. All these are discussed in relation to the UK, with particular reference to policy developments from the 1980s onwards.

A total of nine students took the social policy option course in the first year it was available, and it is proving popular again in the new academic year. Fran as convenor believes that those students who studied it in 2014/15 enjoyed the experience and got a lot out of it.

Fran Bennett, Convenor of the Social Policy Option

Remembering Professor A.H. Halsey

As Naomi said in her introduction to this newsletter, the Institute was very sad to learn of the death of Professor A.H. (“Chelly”) Halsey on 14 October 2014. Professor Halsey was a Sociologist who had been one of those involved in the setting up of the Human Sciences degree in the late 1960s when he was head of Barnett House, the University’s Department of Social and Administrative Studies. He contributed to the debate surrounding the introduction of the degree in an article in the *Oxford Magazine* of 24 October 1969 in which he discussed the criticisms of those opposed to the new course and praised the interdisciplinary nature of Human Sciences arguing ‘quite apart from its claim to provide an integrated modern education in the sciences and humanities and its promise to supply appropriately educated recruits to many branches of administration and social service careers, the new degree should lay the firm foundation for the future research on problems that meanwhile lie neglected between the established academic frontiers.’ Professor Halsey provided teaching for the Sociology component of the Human Sciences degree for many years and some of those he taught have gone on to teach for the degree themselves, including Dr Amanda Palmer, who now gives Sociology tutorials to the current Human Sciences undergraduates.

Professor Halsey was a lifelong supporter of free and open access to education and was instrumental in advising Anthony Crosland in the setting up of the comprehensive school system as a means of improving equality of opportunity. Himself, a working class recipient of a scholarship enabling him to attend what would otherwise have been a fee paying grammar school, he was well aware of the need to broaden access to learning. He described himself as a working class boy made good and remained passionate about high quality and free education all his life.

University of Oxford Astor Visiting Lecture and Book Launch

On 11th May, 2015 Human Sciences, in collaboration with the Fertility and Reproduction Studies



Group in the School of Anthropology, hosted the University Astor Visiting Lecture, which was given at the Pauling Centre by Jennifer Johnson-Hanks, an anthropologist and demographer at the University of California, Berkeley. The Astor Lectures are awarded by competition each year, and Jenna chose to speak on 'When the "Wages of Sin" is Death: Premarital Sex and Infant Mortality'. Her work in Cameroon, which some students may remember from demography tutorials, addresses cultural values regarding premarital sex, and particularly the predicaments faced by married and unmarried young women who lack family and kin support in rapidly changing urban African contexts. Bringing together the demographics of wider contemporary Africa with her own ethnography, the lecture showed that children conceived outside of marriage die at higher rates, even if their mothers marry between conception and the birth.

Following the lecture, Oxford University Press joined us for the launch of *Population in the Human Sciences: Concepts, Models, Evidence* (OUP 2015), edited by Philip Kreager, Bruce Winney, Stanley Ulijaszek and Cristian Capelli. The book publishes the papers of the international seminar held to mark 40 years of the Human Sciences programme, and includes a chapter by Dr Johnson-Hanks. Further details can be found at

<http://ukcatalogue.oup.com/product/9780199688203.do>



Dr Philip Kreager

Human Sciences Symposium, 2015

This year's Human Sciences Symposium was themed 'Sex & Love', and was held in Magdalen College Auditorium, on 21st February. The theme was inspired by the recent 'Institute of Sexology' exhibition



at the Wellcome Collection. It was a day of inter-course interaction, introspection and interdisciplinary speakers.

We heard from Professor Kaye Wellings of the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, on 'Trends in British Sexual Attitudes and Lifestyles'; Dr Anna Machin of Oxford University, on the Psychology and Neurobiology of Love; Dr Tony Milligan of the University of Hertfordshire on The Politics of Love; Dr Katherine Twamley of UCL on Love and Desire amongst young people in Gujarat;

and Dr Michael Price of Brunel University with an evolutionary view on Human Sexual Morality. All the speakers were highly engaging and made the most of the interdisciplinary nature of the day.

The symposium was far better attended than last year, with students, tutors and alumni from many other degree courses taking an interest in the topic. We also shared the love with the Human Scientists at UCL, with 30 of their students joining us for the day. We all enjoyed learning and socialising together, and generally nerding-out about the subject we love.

Next year's symposium will be organised by the committee of the newly re-formed Human Sciences Society, and will be held on Saturday 20th February, if anyone wants to make a date in their diaries. Should anyone like to get involved, please contact the HumSci Society President: hamish.arnott@stcatz.ox.ac.uk

Miriam Chapman (Third year Human Sciences student at Hertford)

Human Sciences Society

This year has seen yet another revival of the Human Sciences Society, but this time we're 'Back For Good!' ('Take That' all you previous revivals). A whole host of elaborate new plans have been constructed to promote Human Sciences to the masses (and make sure they know it's the best degree ever). The new committee members are:

President – Hamish Arnott
Vice President – Lauren Martin (me)
Secretary – Abby Fraser
Treasurer – Amy Clarkson
Social Secretary – Katie Tomsett

Since our appointment to the committee at the end of February, we have had many meetings and several heated discussions but so far things have gone very smoothly and no-one has fallen out (yet). Once we had dealt with the admin and financial tasks, we began work on the more important (and much more fun) side of things: organising social events. The first of our plans came to fruition in the form of a pre-exam barbeque in May. The barbeque was hosted at the Pauling Centre and the turn-out was incredible, much more than we had ever hoped for (leading to some panicky last-minute sprints to Tesco for extra food and drink supplies). The profit raised from this provided some much-needed funds in the Human Sciences bank account so we could begin to organise our next set of events. Our plans for next year are very ambitious, but hopefully achievable, and in Hilary 2016 we are aiming to host a Human Sciences ball (which we have named "Neanderball" – see what we did there).



A significant part of our role as Human Sciences society is also to provide a link between current students and alumni. My role as Vice-President is to organise events where alumni can come and talk to students about career path and progression after they graduate, as this is a huge worry for many of us, particularly with Human Sciences being such a broad degree. One of my objectives for next year is to organise a careers fair event exclusively for Human Scientists where alumni or people from relevant career fields are available for students to discuss career options. If any of you are interested in giving talks or participating in small discussion groups, we would absolutely love to have you! Please contact Sarah-Jane (the Queen of Human Sciences) or contact me directly by emailing lauren.martin@st-hughs.ox.ac.uk for more information.

Thanks for your help, and I hope you have a fantastic year!

Lauren Martin, Vice-President of the Human Sciences Society (and second year student at St Hugh's)

2015 Prizes

The Bob Hiorns Prize

The Bob Hiorns Prize for the best performance in the Final Honour School of Human Sciences was awarded to Freya Pryce, St Hugh's College. Freya writes:



"I am so honoured and overjoyed to have been awarded with the Bob Hiorns memorial award. Probably a major reason why I ended up doing so well in the end was because I appreciated and enjoyed the course so much – it's such a valuable opportunity to have had; to learn about societies, the challenges we face, and hopefully about possible ways of improving wellbeing and sustainability.

At the moment I'm seeking work relating to sustainability and conservation, especially in the intersection of these with social sciences. Any pointers would be much appreciated.

Thank you to all of the tutors who guided us through fascinating issues, to my lovely Humsci peers who provided support and laughter, and to Sarah-Jane who holds all of this together! "

The Wilma Crowther Prize

In 2015 the Board of Examiners awarded the Wilma Crowther Prize for the best dissertation jointly to

Andrew Pursley (Keble College) for his dissertation on 'Gender differences in risk-taking behaviour in professional poker playing and other high-risk professions: Assessing evolutionary rationales and explanations from changing societal norms.'

and

Rosa Cheesman (St John's College) for her dissertation on 'My "identical" twin and me: why are we so different? Beyond genes and environment in explaining discordant academic achievement.'

We asked Rosa to tell us something about her dissertation.

My Identical Twin and Me

You don't have to be an 'identical' twin to have insight into what makes every individual unique, but it certainly helps! Participation in twin research as a child made me aware that the human condition is writ large in twins.

For decades, twins have offered an elegantly simple scientific method for investigating the relative role of nature and nurture in determining traits like behaviour, personality, and health. Much of the research has focused on academic achievement, where individual differences send children on different lifelong pathways, affecting occupation, health and mortality, with major social implications. This led me to focus on achievement as a measurable outcome.

Behavioural genetics research assumes that genes and environment contribute separately and distinctly to traits, and that differences between 'identical' monozygotic (MZ) twins must be purely

environmentally-caused. But the dichotomy between nature and nurture is increasingly problematic. Nature and nurture are tightly interwoven. Genes act through environments, and are dynamically responsive to the context in which they operate. The environment is a complex concept, spanning from intrauterine blood supply to socio-economic status. The influence is reciprocal, mutually constitutive: many environmental experiences are shaped by individual behaviour and perceptions, and the environment can in turn affect our genes.

My dissertation provides the first synthesis of new evidence from molecular biology, human ecology, behavioural genetics, and psychology, to explain three broad processes that cause MZ twins to be non-‘identical’ in academic achievement.

Firstly, MZ twins manifest their DNA differently. Epigenetic processes acting upon DNA can alter which genes are expressed without changing the underlying sequence. If the human DNA sequence is the written instructions for making a person, the epigenetic mechanisms regulating gene expression are like using pens to highlight parts of the text in different ways, e.g. yellow means ‘read carefully’, blue ‘unimportant’. Environmental and chance factors can change the behaviour of the genes which play a primary role in shaping individual traits. For example, in MZ twins, discordant X-chromosome inactivation (epigenetic) is likely to cause differences in traits such as cognitive and verbal ability, conduct, and peer problems.

Secondly, MZ twins’ different intrauterine experiences place them on different developmental trajectories, impinging differentially on their metabolic, cognitive, psychological and behavioural development, through differential epigenetic modification of fetal programming.

Thirdly, non-shared environments (NSEs) (e.g. aspects of classroom and family life) are apparently equal environments but are experienced differently by each twin. For example, individual perception of ‘flow’ in class relates directly to academic achievement differences. However, how NSE factors work remains largely unclear. I propose that they differentiate MZ twins in more complex ways than was previously thought. The NSE concept must therefore be broadened. We know that many environmental experiences are shaped by individual behaviour and perceptions, but it has not previously been thought that MZ differences may be due to differing genes eliciting differential environmental experiences. I hypothesise that MZ twins build discordant niches with respect to academic achievement when they actively choose and invoke different environments according to their different early traits (what has been called genotype-environment correlation) – environments which, in turn, have further effects on traits.

The school environment certainly contributes to individual differences in academic achievement. But children are not blank slates, learning is not passive, and one size does not fit all. MZ twins have unique propensities that lead them to select and elicit divergent experiences. It is therefore important for schools to provide equal but different opportunities in a ‘personalised learning’ environment.

Future research should explore the complex relationships between the epigenome, experience, and personality, and between perceptions and achievement. We need to integrate approaches from epigenetics, human ecology, behavioural genetics, and psychology in order to understand what makes every individual unique, even when they’re ‘identical’.

Rosa Cheesman

Congratulations to Freya, Andrew, Rosa and all this year’s finalists.

Gibbs Prizes

This year the main Gibbs Prize for best performance in Prelims was awarded to Sally Hayward (St John's College)

and book prizes were awarded to
Catherine Haigh (Keble College)
Louis Jamart (Mansfield College)
Sonia Zhang (St John's College)
Audrey Walela (Wadham College)
Savannah Lord (St Hugh's College)
Joanna Brown (Keble College)

Congratulations to all the winners and to everyone who passed Prelims.

Inspiring the next Generation of Human Scientists

A career as a science writer can feel like a perpetual essay crisis. The regular deadlines. The lengthy excursions through JSTOR. The challenge of chiselling that mountain of knowledge into a perfectly structured narrative.

The big difference is that I no longer present the finished piece to an Oxford don. My new audience is much harder to please.

I write for children, who are quick to abandon a book if they are bored. Quite right too – children are born scientists, constantly experimenting to work out what deserves their attention.

To make science irresistible to children, you need to think like one. A hundred books into my career, and I'm an expert in thinking like an eight-year-old.

Last year, Oxford University Press asked me to write a book introducing children to evolution through the eyes of Charles Darwin – a dream commission for an Oxford Human Scientist.

The result is *The Misadventures of Charles Darwin* (OUP, 2015), the story of the adventurous and accident-prone scientist behind that famous bushy beard.

My inner eight-year-old discovered that Darwin's manuscripts and correspondence are full of humorous details, from the perils of storing insect specimens in your mouth, to the fate of that most-famous manuscript *On the Origin of Species* – used as scrap paper by Darwin's children to sketch 'the battle of the fruits and vegetables'.

Humour is a great way to hook young readers, but these misadventures have a second important role. They show children that scientists – even the grumpy-looking ones in textbooks – are people just like them. People who make mistakes. People who aren't born with all the answers, only questions.

Children relate to this. They instinctively 'think scientifically' as they explore the world. Show a group of five-year-olds how frogspawn turns to tadpole turns to frog, and hands shoot up to ask, "if frogs lay eggs, where did the first frog come from?"

The challenge of primary science teaching is to harness this curiosity, and let children take the lead. It can be difficult within a curriculum that is too easily reduced to a list of dry facts.

A good children's science book is nothing like a textbook. It's an opportunity to tell a complete story that helps children make connections between bite-sized facts and the bigger picture. Make a topic relevant to a child's life, and you can direct that all-important curiosity exactly where you want it.

A relatable story is just the start. Every page, paragraph and sentence must work hard to weave in the science while living up to the promise of your attention-grabbing angle.

The writer must resist the temptation to include everything. First drafts are often double the length of the final text, and the real work comes in deciding what to leave out.

Aim to entertain as well as explain, and children will be hooked on science by the time the facts become important for passing exams.

On the first stop of his Beagle voyage, Darwin wrote home bursting with pride at his first discovery: an octopus that he was sure was new to science. His mentor was quick to point out that English beaches were crawling with these cephalopods, but this didn't diminish Darwin's excitement in discovering something new to him for the first time.

When I write a science biography, explanation or hands-on activity, I aim to give readers the same feeling. If I can encourage children to pick up the book, think 'wow', and keep reading, I'll know I've done a good job.

If they decide to close the book, head outside and start hunting for beetles instead... well, then I'll know I've done a really good job.

(Just don't do as Darwin did, and pop one in your mouth for safe-keeping...)

Isabel Thomas (Mansfield College, 1998)

Bio

Isabel Thomas is a science writer specialising in books and outreach resources for children of all ages. Her latest work includes *The Misadventures of Charles Darwin* (Oxford University Press, 2015), *How to Change the World* (Oxford University Press, 2015) and the non-fiction text for www.dementiaexplained.org. Contact Isabel at www.isabelthomas.co.uk or on Twitter @raisingchimps.

This article originally written for Oxford Today and is produced here with permission.

UniTED

I loved the intellectual challenge of Human Sciences but what's always been most important to me is the application of such learning to figure out how to better act in this crazily complicated world of ours.

During my second year I did lots of this 'acting' or 'doing'. I'd had some time to think in first year and it was now time to do too! I'd always been interested in climate change particularly but there were lots of issues that crossed borders and on which there had been very little effective collective action.

I saw current mechanisms for global cooperation on issues as insufficient and came to the conclusion that we needed to build up a global community who acted together on such issues. Building that community became the focus of energy from 2013 onwards.

With some fellow students, we piloted cross-border collaboration on projects tackling social issues through a partnership between my college and a university in Uganda where a friend studied. I was



then invited to explore expanding the model during an OUSU trip to Myanmar. The trip was a response to a request from Aung San Suu Kyi, an Oxford alumna, to the University to support the improvement of Myanmar's universities as the country opened up to the world. The trip really opened my eyes to people's dedication to social change in the face of tremendous adversity and pushed me onto taking seriously what had so far been a small student project. Alongside the two guys I'd been working with already (now recent graduates), I spent the year setting up an umbrella charity to facilitate such global collaborations and support students running their own projects. As of the start of this academic year, we, 'UniTED', now work with over 10,000 students

at 18 universities across 3 countries and are aiming to support over 250 community projects by the end of the academic year.

I was incredibly lucky that Human Sciences was broad enough to give me insights into a whole range of things that were useful in designing our programmes around what actually works. It was really important to me that whilst we were still building our own evidence base that the way we did our activities was backed up with solid academic theory and practice. Two of my co-founders were ex-PPEists so could offer the political / philosophic underpinings for *why* we were doing what we do but a lot of the *how* came from Human Sciences.

Anthropology formed a good basis for expecting intercultural differences and dealing well with them, and all the cooperation problems from Animal Behaviour made me think seriously about how to encourage cooperation. I took Sociological Theory in my final year and it broadened my mind to the range of explanations possible for social problems which was really helpful in supporting the students to think through their social interventions. I also took a Social Psychology option looking at improving intergroup relations which was perfect for helping me understand optimal conditions for enabling cooperation between different groups – essential in cross-border collaborations.

For my dissertation I combined looking at sociological explanations of social movements and psychological insights into intergroup dynamics during social change. It was essentially testing the model of UniTED theoretically and trying to prove our theory of change wrong – the approach of any good scientist but very stressful as you can imagine! Fortunately, I was happy to continue with UniTED but we did make a few small tweaks.

I am really grateful for the preparation that Human Sciences has given me in understanding people, and I think it's incredibly practical. I'm looking forward to continuing using my academic toolkit to understand the things I'd like to change in the world.

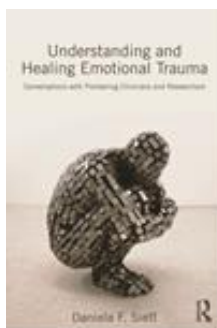
Vicky Clayton (New College, 2015)

Human Scientist's new book and talk at Royal Society of Arts

I graduated from Human Sciences nearly 30 years ago (help!) in 1987. Although I went on to do further degrees, at my core I am still a 'Human Scientist'. In fact, if people knew what the degree entailed, I would call myself a 'Human Scientist' on my business card, website and FB page.

During the last 15 years, my work has focused on trying to understand the causes, consequences and healing of emotional trauma. I've done this through studying three different disciplines:

1. Depth psychology – which explores how trauma affects our unconscious world, our subjective experience of ourselves, and our relationships with others.
2. Neurobiology – which describes the biological underpinnings of trauma and shows us how it affects the structure of our brains and nervous systems.
3. Evolutionary anthropology – which sheds light on why we are likely to find some experiences particularly traumatising and why we are likely to respond to those experiences in particular ways.



In my book, *['Understanding and healing emotional trauma: Conversations with pioneering clinicians and researchers'](#)* I brought these three perspectives together by interviewing leaders from each field. As a Human Scientist, this felt like an entirely natural thing to do. I wanted to go deeply into each approach, but I also wanted to put them next to each other so that links could be drawn by readers. It was as though each section of the book was a paper in the Human Sciences degree. In the final chapter I highlighted some of the links that stood out to me. It was a little like writing the long essay: the skills that I had learnt thirty years ago were the ones that I used in that chapter — it was only the subject matter which was different.

In February of this year I was invited to talk about my book at the Royal Society of Arts. Much to my delight, the chair for my lecture was Alison Critchley, Human Scientist and now Chief Executive of RSA Academies. Philip Stewart (who taught me 30 years ago) came to listen and to support me. And there were two other Human Scientists in the audience as well. It was wonderful! I was asked to talk for only 25 mins, so I couldn't go into the different perspectives, however, the talk was built on the foundations of Human Sciences – as indeed is all my work. I feel very lucky indeed to have discovered the degree.



If anybody would like to watch the RSA talk you can find it at: http://bit.ly/Sieff_RSA_Vid
If anybody would like to learn more about my work go to: <http://www.danielasieff.com/>

Daniela Sieff (New College, 1987)

A Humsci Trip: Paris WHO 2015

On the 25th September, nine Human Scientists (Abby Fraser, Amy Clarkson, Audrey Walela, Imaan Binyusuf, Joe Morris, Linda Sarfo-Gyamfi, Marie-Therese Png, Savannah Lord, and myself) journeyed to France for 'Paris WHO 2015'. This event, which we had been eagerly awaiting since May, was a three day simulation of the World Health Organisation Conference, held at the EHESP School of Public Health and centred on the theme of Health Innovation.

From day one we were all thrown into the deep end, and we quickly became accustomed to proper WHO decorum. Having each written a delegate report about our chosen country, we were expected to be extremely knowledgeable and well-informed about our chosen country, its health problems, needs, and priorities. After a short introduction from the conference secretariat, we formed our regional blocks (Euro-Mediterranean block, America block, Africa block, and Asia-Pacific block) while Amy (who represented World Vision International) and Savannah (who represented Merc & Co) joined the organisations group. In each of these groups, a Chair, Vice Chair, and Technical Assistant (who were collectively known as the Dais) led the discussions. The Dais requested that we were only to refer to each other by the country we were representing. For the next three days, I was known as ‘Nepal’.

Our three days at the conference consisted of formal discussions within our regional blocks and moderated and unmoderated caucuses, with the end goal of drafting a resolution encompassing health innovation. Our packed schedules were broken up by lunches in *La Tour Zamansky* – a stunning building which towered over all others in its surroundings, with magnificent panoramic views from the top floor. Our lunches involved chatting to the other hundred-odd participants while gazing out at the beautiful Parisian skyline, and munching on fresh baguettes, cheese, and macarons. These lunches were enjoyable not simply because of the fantastic view and the delicious food, but also because of the diversity of the people taking part in the conference alongside us – we met a doctor from Germany, pharmacy students from Valencia, public health students from the Netherlands, fellow students from the UK, as well as the USA, and Canada to name a few places – all of whom were eager to hear about Human Sciences, and to listen to our experiences of Oxford.

After lunch, when we reformed our regional blocks, we had to be particularly aware of participants representing the media. These participants were constantly sneaking around, asking for statements, and eavesdropping on each regional block’s resolutions. *Fox News* was the biggest culprit for this, often twisting things they’d heard and leaking news on the Paris WHO *Twitter* feed. According to *Fox News’* Tweets, I’d had a huge disagreement with New Zealand...this was news to me!

In the process of drafting our resolutions, each member state presented current health issues facing their country, and proposed ways of resolving them with health innovation in mind. This was followed by a moderated caucus, where we deliberated the ideas together. These discussions



quickly became very heated, especially when each member state had vastly different views to one another. In my Asia-Pacific block, intense debates were often sparked between Singapore and New Zealand, and the Philippines and India, largely because the disparity in their economic situations meant that their health priorities were irreconcilable. Eventually, after lengthy discussions and negotiations, each regional block created a resolution. These resolutions contained clauses, urging and advising governments to adopt certain policies, strategies, and methods to improve health for their populations. These resolutions were then presented to the rest of the conference on the final day, where all other member states voted on whether they would pass or fail.

Alongside two other member states, Joe (who represented Peru) presented on behalf of the South American region, and Imaan (who represented Egypt) presented on behalf of Euro-Mediterranean region, and I presented for the Asia-Pacific region. The prospect of speaking publicly to over 100 people was terrifying to say the least, but, in the usual HumSci spirit, we all encouraged and supported each other, which made the presentations slightly less nerve-wracking.

When the conference had come to an end, we were all a little saddened to say goodbye to each other, and to the new friends we'd made during the conference. We all agreed that it was a fantastic experience, and we would strongly recommend it to everyone (regardless of whether you wish to pursue a career in public health or not). We gained new skills about proper conference decorum, learnt about the diversity of countries all over the world, were taught about the dynamic nature of health innovation, and met so many fascinating people. As well as this, a highlight of the conference was cheering for Abby (who represented Iceland) as she received her prize for 'Best Delegate Report' (well done Abby)! All of this made the trip truly wonderful and something we will remember fondly for a long time. The beautiful setting of Paris helped a little bit too, of course.

Jess Mundy (Current second-year Human Sciences student at St Hugh's)

Pills and Policies

Pills and Policies is a platform for young people to engage with public health policy that was originally co-founded by second year Human Sciences undergraduates, Audrey Walela and Imaan Binyusuf. Through a series of articles and videos, *Pills and Policies* explore various public health issues and how they affect young people – ranging from mental health funding cuts to the proposed changes to the Junior Doctors Contract. If you want to get involved, submissions for the site (www.pillsandpolicies.com) are welcomed. Any questions or to find out more, please send an email to pillsandpolicies@gmail.com – particularly interested to hear from alumni in this field. *Pills and Policies* can also be found on twitter @pillsnpolicies and on Facebook.

Imaan Binyusuf (Current second-year Human Sciences student at New College)

Some history lessons and time on the move in Berne (March 2015)

During the first months of 2015 a few lines of a famous poem have been echoing in my mind:

*We shall not cease from exploration
And the end of all our exploring
Will be to arrive where we started
And know the place for the first time.¹*

Are we going round in circles or is there progression? Has the human race emerged from barbarity or are we regressing? My thoughts turn to history.

Switzerland seems to provide some good examples of the swinging pendulum between the new and the old. On one hand there is an obsession with all things modern, from iPhones to smart buildings, from green consumer products – the Migros supermarket regularly informs me of the percentage of my purchases in the "bio" category – to well-marked cycle paths. On the other hand, in a country of citizen policemen and conformity there is strong sense of cantonal identities, conservative food cultures – as in many countries – and public order. The values associated with hard work and Swiss francs are also prominent, but I'll leave the banking story aside for the time being. I suspect that the

¹ From T.S. Eliot: *The Four Quartets* - Little Gidding, Faber & Faber, 1942.

deep mass psychology of the confederation's citizens may be hidden in a vault with a combination lock.²

Berne is perhaps the perfect icing on the top of this particular cake: the federal parliament building and the tallest spire in the country dominate the old city, superbly located within a bend in the Aare River. We travelled to the capital in good March weather with blue skies and bright sunshine, although temperatures fell below zero at night. One of the first sights we admired was the view from the terrace in front of the parliament, southwards towards the snowy ("eternal?") peaks of the Bernese Oberland: the Eiger, the Mönch and the Jungfrau.

For our two nights in the city we opted for an "Airbnb" room chez Susanne, an archaeology student at the university. The room we occupied was full of learned volumes dealing with ancient Persia and the empires of the Middle East. Susanne herself is exploring the Hittites and has joined excavations at a site on the plain of Cilicia Pedias in southern Anatolia near the Syrian border.³ But she was away during our stay, off to snowboard in the Alps, so we didn't get much in-depth assessment of the history of the region she studies, nor did we have opportunities to discuss the torment and turbulence of civil unrest, fundamentalist thuggery and bombing which are the phenomena sadly associated with her chosen region these days.

We went to the bear park overlooking the river by a bridge. The bears were waking up after a winter in hibernation. It was good to see that they have been provided with a large bush covered grassy slope and a pond, rather than being on display in a traditional pit; which can still be seen, admired and/or hired for festivities for those so inclined!

Berne is a very stylish city, the old arcades along the main streets together with several beautiful squares, ornate fountains, clock towers, the town hall and the huge cathedral constitute a harmonious "world heritage site." The authorities and populace are justifiably proud of the medieval heart of their city and it was good to note the traffic restrictions making exploration easy for pedestrians and more or less impossible for motorists. A heritage site needs to be protected. In other regions of the world, these sites are being defaced and destroyed by maniacs intent on the ridiculous task of trying to remove and forget history.

We went to the Zentrum Paul Klee (ZPK), a curious curving building rising from a field on the edge of town. Klee was a cubist or a surrealist or whatever, producing a vast oeuvre of pictures and sculptures in the first 40 years of the 20th century. It wasn't an easy period in which to swim in the avant-garde waters. The Nazis didn't like his work and he was expelled in 1933 from Düsseldorf where he had been a teacher and returned to his hometown, Berne. Together with an interesting exhibit of Henry Moore's figures – another great 20th century artist – a collection of his paintings was on display from "the Berne years." One of my favourites was a sketch called "Eigenwille einer Brille", translated as the free will of a pair of spectacles! There were some fine photos of childhood too and it transpired that the ZPK excels in teaching art to kids, as we could see in an airy basement classroom. But we were also informed that Klee's father was not impressed by his son's art...

Klee was painting and Eliot was writing in the shadow of the horrendous destruction of the First World War followed by fascism when Europeans went collectively insane. It sometimes seems as if the dust of that global outburst of mass destruction has yet to settle, as our politicians continue to

² R. Goscinny and A. Uderzo certainly thought so in their cartoon story of "Astérix chez les Helvètes" (Hachette, Paris, 1970), which includes brutally stereotyped scenes of fondue eating and the Gauls hiding from the Romans in a banker's underground safe box! This tale gains another twist in a recent collection of essays called "Aristote chez les Helvètes" by philosophers asking questions such as: What is a cow? What is a mountain? and What is the pleasure of eating chocolate?" (Ithaque Editions, 2014).

³ See: www.virtual-cilicia.org

lead us down the wrong tracks towards doom. So I'm glad that we can enjoy the wildness of artists, not to mention cartoonists, pushing towards boundaries and exalting in the freewheeling human spirit. Or as they might say in Berne: ich bin Charlie!

The city housed Albert Einstein for a while too, perhaps the greatest historian of the entire cosmos, who explored time and space from the big bang at the beginning of the universe through to $E=MC^2$. It is said that his ideas about relativity developed as he imagined moving at the speed of light away from the beautiful clock tower called the Zytglogge in the centre of Berne and surmising that the duration of time would vary according to the movement of the observer in different frames of reference. His house on the main street has been converted into a museum and can be visited; but we didn't have time (sic)!

I travelled to Berne and stayed in the youth hostel for a couple of nights in 1975. During our visit 40 years later I tried to dredge up mental images from my earlier stopover in the city, but none appeared, except very briefly on the promenade overlooking the river when something triggered a moment of recognition. Perhaps in returning I did get to "know the place for the first time." We also had an unexpected encounter on the second evening: as we walked past a group of people outside a bar, we recognised a young Swedish woman who we had gotten to know with her family in Ouagadougou when our kids were together at an international school in the 1990s. At first she didn't recognise us as we stopped to exchange a few words... after almost 20 years... time flies.

Mike Speirs (St Catherine's, 1978)

The Class of 1973

Thanks to Martin Hadshar who has provided this picture of the Human Sciences graduates from 1973 which was the first cohort to complete the full three-year degree. Do you recognise any of the faces or are you in the photo? We'd love to hear your memories of the early days of the degree. If anyone else has any photos from their Human Sciences days which they'd like to share do get in touch.



Graduate News

1974

Since publishing his international crime thriller, *Twisted Reasons* with Canada's Deux Voiliers Publishing at the end of 2014, **Geza Tatrallyay** (St Catherine's) has succeeded in scoring a hat trick in the space of six months. Next up, *Cello's Tears*, a collection of eighty-three of Geza's poems was published by P.R.A. Publishing in the middle of May, 2015, and, at the end of the same month, Editions Dedicaces brought out *For The Children*, Geza's memoir of escaping Communist Hungary in 1956 as a child. Success breeds success: a week later, Geza landed a contract for the publication of a second memoir, *The Expo Affair*, which is the exciting story of how three girls from Czechoslovakia, working as hostesses at their country's pavilion at EXPO'70 in Osaka, Japan, approached two Ontario hosts (one of whom was Geza) to help them defect to Canada. *The Expo Affair* will be published in 2016 by Guernica Editions. Geza is currently looking for a publisher for his next completed manuscript, *The Rainbow Vintner*, a thriller about a coup d'état in France. He also has two children's picture story books ready to be published (*The Waffle And The Pancake* and *Rudolf's Nose*), as well as a translated historical booklet about his great-great-grandmother, who was a heroine in the Hungarian Revolution of 1848. His next projects are to complete the second and third volumes of the Twisted Trilogy and the last book of the Cold War Escapes Trilogy, which will be a third memoir about Geza's experience at the Montreal 1976 Olympics where he represented Canada as an épée fencer, and helped a Romanian fencer escape to Canada. Please see more on Geza at www.gezatatallyay.com.

1976

Rhys Taylor (St Catherine's) has reached his 60th birthday still working on sustainability issues and running a smallholding in Geraldine, South Canterbury, New Zealand. He manages a local government-run education trust called Sustainable Living, with 14 council users from Auckland in the north to Invercargill in the south (sustainableliving.org.nz) and writes on domestic sustainability issues for the regional newspaper, Christchurch Press. A few years ago he also coordinated a Christchurch earthquake response project called Greening the Rubble, making temporary parks and gardens on demolition sites; and recently has his second job nearer to home in South Canterbury supporting voluntary community 'river catchment groups' seeking to address water quality issues through better land and stock management. Rhys helped run a Future Living Festival in Geraldine in March 2015 and is a trustee of the Sustainable South Canterbury Trust, planning an eco-centre in Timaru. He has no plans to retire! Fellow Catz-man Gareth Renowden is also thriving up in North Canterbury.

1978

Mike Speirs (St Catherine's) is currently employed as an adviser with the United Nations Collaborative Programme for Reducing Greenhouse Gas Emissions from Deforestation and Degradation (UN-REDD). REDD+ is a global scheme to mitigate climate change, anchored in agreements under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). In 2008 the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO), the UN Development Programme (UNDP) and the UN Environment Programme (UNEP) joined forces to support tropical developing countries in their efforts to reduce emissions from the forest sector and from land use change. Mike is seconded to a small secretariat in Geneva and his main task is to prepare the 2016-20 strategy for the Programme.

Prior to his job with the UN-REDD Programme Mike had been employed in the Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs for over 15 years as an environment and climate change adviser, involved in programmes in a wide range of countries supported through Danish international development assistance (Danida). He has carried out appraisal and review assignments dealing with natural resources including water management, energy sector development with a focus on renewables and institutional strengthening programmes. His work has taken him backwards and forwards across the planet, from Fiji and the Philippines to Indonesia, Kenya and Ghana as well as numerous other countries. For three years (2002-05) He was posted as a development counsellor at the Danish Embassy in Managua, responsible for a series of environment and development schemes in the Central American region. There is no doubt in Mike's mind that studying Human Sciences laid the foundations for his involvement in what has become known as "sustainable development." After graduating from St Catherine's in 1978 he worked with non-governmental organisations for several years before settling in Denmark and completing a PhD in the early 1990s, examining agrarian change and agricultural policies in West Africa; more specifically in Burkina Faso. He also spent two years at the University of Ouagadougou coordinating a multi-disciplinary research programme in the mid-1990s. In order to keep up to date with science and environmental issues Mike has been lucky enough to attend short courses at both Imperial College in London (on climate change) and the University of Pretoria in South Africa (on environmental economics). As he considers the 40 years that have passed all too rapidly since he embarked on the Human Sciences BA in 1975, he hopes that he'll continue to be stimulated by thinking and reading about the biological and social determinants of human behaviour!

1980

Catherine Panter-Brick (St Catherine's) has been appointed Master of one of the 12 Colleges of Yale (Morse College) starting in August. She is also conducting fieldwork with Syrian refugees in Jordan, evaluating the effectiveness of a humanitarian intervention.

1984

Tracey Skelton (Jesus) joined the University of Newcastle's Geography Department a year after gaining her Human Sciences degree and put her inter-disciplinary skills to good use. Her PhD research on gender relations and power located on the Caribbean island of Montserrat combined feminist theory, anthropology, development studies and, the then nascent, feminist geography scholarship. She then joined the International Studies unit of the Faculty of Humanities at Nottingham Trent University. There she taught geography, international relations, European studies and was introduced to cultural studies. Her move to Loughborough University in 2001 placed her firmly in the realm of Geography and she consolidated her work with children and young people and became one of the founding academics of the sub-discipline of Children's and Young People's Geographies. She has been located in Singapore for the past eight years where she works in the Department of Geography at the National University of Singapore.

Belinda Stewart-Cox (Lady Margaret Hall) is now back in the UK after 28 years working for nature conservation in Thailand. It was time to come home – in fact it was time to have a home after so many years of dossing, camping, living in single rooms – and she has a mother whose memory is not what it was and whose three surviving children were all living abroad. Belinda has handed the Elephant Conservation Network and its full-time team of twelve to the Zoological Society of London and it is in the process of becoming ZSL-Thailand. Belinda had hoped to establish a Thai NGO but this proved impossible unless she was willing to stay at the helm. Sustainability is a major issue for

conservation NGOs in Thailand. On returning to the UK, Belinda determined to take a 6-month sabbatical which has stretched into 18-months. She was so exhausted when she got back she slept for a month and then enjoyed re-connecting with family and friends and with English culture, including local agricultural and dog shows. Great fun. Belinda is also renovating her cottage so that it leaks less heat and will move in by the end of the year, she hopes. In the meantime, she has become an active trustee of Elephant Family and of a Tiger Foundation that is evolving out of TOFT (Tour Operators for Tigers). Both will allow her to stay familiar with the two species she has tried to help. In fact, just as Belinda left Thailand, she got camera-trap confirmation that a female tiger had recolonised the conservation area that Belinda had focused on for fifteen years, using the conservation corridor she had helped establish. Belinda still has projects in the pipeline, two of which she hopes to develop into a broader initiative in future. She will have to keep earning now and then. The UK is a lot more expensive to live in than up-country Thailand!

1985

Jill Dawson (St Catherine's) was a mature student with a previous nursing career. She then went on to become a medical sociologist, research methodologist and psychometrician. While employed by the University of Oxford Department of Public Health, from 1987, and following work leading to a D.Phil. Jill co-invented a number of (now internationally adopted) patient-reported outcome measures (PROMs), including the Oxford Hip and Knee Scores used to assess outcomes of hip and knee replacement. In 2005, following 4 years working at Oxford Brookes University, Jill returned to the University of Oxford, joining the Health Services Research Unit, Nuffield Department of Population Health. Jill is still there but now works part-time and will retire later next year (2016) – though she will continue to see through work that she is currently involved with. Finally, earlier this year Jill was awarded the title Associate Professor.

1990

Caroline Sarah Lewis (St John's) is moving back to the UK after being in the States for 15 years. She will be going back into practicing employment law and eventually qualifying as a solicitor advocate. In the interim she will continue her work for the NGO that she has been based with in New York – Social Accountability International (SAI) – that helps companies source ethically and monitor labour standards in their supply chains and factories.

1991

Jacci Bulman (née Garsdie) (St John's) has her first collection of poetry 'A Whole Day Through From Waking' out (with Cinnamon Press) in summer 2016 and is hoping to have her book launch in Oxford's Blackwells.

1993

This picture was taken at an LMH Human Scientist reunion (1990 to 1993) at Lady Margaret hall in July 2015. **Kath Ford**, **Liz Brearley** and **Rachel Edmunds** all met up on the lawns for a wonderful picnic, catch up and introduction of all their nine children



1996

Florian von Oppenheim (St Catherine's) sold his physical storage company (Databox) in China to Iron Mountain a year and a half ago, and having completed the integration process earlier this year, he and his wife are calling it quits for China – after 12 years there building the business up. They are moving to Berlin at the end of the year. His wife is a clothes designer and will work in fashion. As for Florian, he is getting more involved in investing in small businesses, especially ones with a social impact such as vegetarian clothes (as a substitute for leather).

2000

Last year **Anna di Mattia** (St Anne's) was selected to participate in The Young Strategists Forum in Tokyo, Japan which seeks to develop a new generation of strategic thinkers for an age of constrained resources and mounting international challenges. The program involves a seminar on Asian geopolitics, a 36-hour simulation exercise, meetings with policy makers, diplomats, senior journalists and leading academics in Tokyo, and a study tour to a military facility. Participants wrote policy briefs based on their insights. Anna's Brief, 'An Anglo-French "Pivot"? The Future Drivers of Europe-Asia Cooperation', explores the importance of Asia for two key European countries: the United Kingdom (UK) and France. Both the UK and France have long-standing historical ties to the Asia-Pacific and have shown signs in recent years of charting new strategies for regional engagement independent of the EU. More interesting, perhaps, is that the two countries' political, economic, and growing security concerns in the region put the UK and France in unique positions to provide a bridge for greater European engagement with Asia.

See more at: <http://www.gmfus.org/publications/anglo-french-pivot-future-drivers-europe-asia-cooperation#sthash.oOtzPUJc.dpuf>

2006

Christopher Sherwood (Somerville) was awoken 04:38am on 29th October 2013 by Operation Yewtree Officers from the Metropolitan Police who proceeded to arrest his husband, BBC broadcaster Paul Gambaccini, under suspicion of historical sexual offences. Slandered in the national press, unable to work and with the burden of substantial legal fees, Paul remained on bail for a whole year before finally and inevitably becoming the latest celebrity to be exonerated of such allegations. This case has since become a driving force behind significant legal reforms in this country relating to bail reform and equal anonymity before charge. On the 15th September 2015, *Love, Paul Gambaccini – My Year Under The Yewtree* was published, telling the story of their year long ordeal.

2010



Sonia Chandaria (Mansfield) competed in the Milafest Yuva Ratna Award in Liverpool on 28 July 2015. This is a National Indian Classical Dance Competition – the only one of its kind outside of India. Numerous India classical dancers of various styles and traditions from across the country compete to get into a shortlist of five finalists of which Sonja was one. She performed a 20 minute recital at the competition that covered both the nritta (technical/pure dance) and nritya (expressional) aspects of Kathak, a north Indian classical dance form and emerged runner up. The competition does not discriminate between full and part-time dancers and so Sonja was

delighted for her competence and dedication to Kathak to be recognized on such a prestigious platform. She received a small scholarship and support towards precipitating future marketing and performance opportunities to kick-start a future career as a professional dancer. Sonja often finds it a real challenge to balance her full time job in central London (in Healthcare Finance) and to pursue Kathak so seriously but opportunities like this make her feel it is all worth it. Later Sonja flew to New Delhi for her first professional gig in India as a Kathak dancer with Pagrav Dance Company. She frequently performs in the UK as part of the Sujata Banerjee Dance Company based in London, of which her Guru, Sujata Banerjee is the Artistic Director.

Helen Fisher (St John's) is now living in Gloucestershire with her fiancée and works in Medical Research in the Ophthalmology department at Gloucestershire Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust. Her main role is to project manage existing NIHR funded studies within the department and to project manage the development of the new research proposals for further NIHR, MRC or charity funding.

Hannah Griffiths (Wadham) went to the occupied Palestinian territory in mid-September as an Ecumenical Accompanier with the Ecumenical Accompaniment Programme in Palestine and Israel (<http://eappi.org/en>) Hannah has been in the West Bank for three months, working alongside other internationals to provide a protective presence to Palestinian communities, and supporting Israeli and Palestinian peace activists. Whilst she is there, Hannah has been writing blogs about her experience and the lives of the people she meets (<http://eyewitnessblogs.com/>). If you would like to receive Hannah's updates or if you are part of any groups that may be interested in hosting her to talk about her experience, please e-mail hannah_eappi@yahoo.co.uk

2013

Since graduating in 2013 **Milja Fenger** (Harris Manchester) has lived in Copenhagen and Montpellier, taken part in a research project in Borneo and is now back in the UK to do an MPhil in Cambridge in Andrew Balmford's conservation science group. Her current research is about the role NGOs play in determining the trajectory of oil palm development in Gabon and Cameroon, and examines the effect of 'no deforestation' pledges by multinational companies on actual plantation establishment in Africa. Milja has also written and directed a new theatre show – Night without Luz – which performed at the Avignon OFF theatre festival this July. After finishing her masters in November she hopes to work on a variety of projects related to environmental protection. In her spare time Milja wants to find ways to combine her storytelling skills with her passion for conservation and make ambitious plays (and perhaps a documentary) about the issues she cares about.

2015

Carys Williams (St Hugh's) has begun the process of becoming a trainee zookeeper and started an MSc in Applied Animal Behaviour and Animal Welfare at the University of Edinburgh in September.

Share your News

We are always pleased to hear from Human Scientists with their updates and news. If you have an update for a future edition of HumSci news or would like to submit a longer article which you think may be of interest to Human Scientists, please do get in touch with sarah-jane.white@ihs.ox.ac.uk

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If you have not previously contributed to the appeal to establish the Clarendon-Lienhardt Professorship in the Anthropology of Africa with a Tutorial Fellowship in Human Sciences at St Hugh's College, please give any amount at the following link:

<https://www.campaign.ox.ac.uk/make-a-gift?id=75a70523-7dd2-463f-a349-7ed9bfb1ed0c>

All donations, of whatever size, substantially help our cause by increasing the number of donors and demonstrating strength and breadth of support. This is probably the last chance to help us to get this post, as nearly all the money in the University Teaching Fund has been allocated and it is likely to be wound up early in 2016.