



The Antonian

The Newsletter of St Antony's College

Trinity Term 2011



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Design, production and editorial support: Hub Publishing Ltd. 01865 770770

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Warden's letter

Professor Margaret MacMillan, Warden

Margaret MacMillan looks back on a year that has encompassed intellectual adventure, noisy controversy and the foundations of a flourishing new era.

It is summer in Oxford as I write this so the College is quieter than usual while the centre of the town is heaving with tourists who are trying to find the University of Oxford. It is often necessary to assure them that it does indeed exist even though it has no campus. Those ugly buildings in Wellington Square are its offices and lovely buildings, such as the Sheldonian and the Bodleian, where much of its ceremonies and scholarly work go on. In addition there are university academic divisions - Humanities, Social Sciences, Mathematical, Physical and Life Sciences and Medicine - as well as faculties, departments and centres. Then there are the Colleges and this is where it can get difficult to explain Oxford. Thirty-eight independent and



Warden's Letter

self-governing institutions (and that is not counting the five Permanent Private Halls which are something else again), they are also the University.

I have often thought if you were starting a university today that you would not contemplate a collegiate system. Colleges are wasteful in their duplication of services and costly in their scale. Yet it is hard to imagine Oxford being as successful and as lively intellectually without the colleges. And that is as true of graduate colleges, such as this one, as of the primarily undergraduate ones. The intimate scale of the College and its focus on international and regional issues makes it possible for students and fellows and our many visitors to meet and exchange views on any number of occasions, at seminars or over lunch in Hall. I was delighted to discover the other day that a group of students, all working on environmental issues but in different fields and departments, had somehow found each other and now meet regularly over dinner to compare notes. That is what St Antony's does.

The past year has been every bit as diverse as all the others. We have had our usual range of interesting events. Let me just take one week at random to give the flavour. On Monday 6 June, the Russian and Eurasian Centre hosted a lecture on travellers' accounts of the Soviet Union and Russia during and after the Cold War. On Tuesday, the South Asian series elaborated on Gujerat in the 15th Century, while the Middle East Centre held a discussion and book launch of two new books by one of its visiting fellows. On Wednesday, Professor Avishai Margalit, the distinguished Israeli philosopher, lectured on Israel and the Revolutions in the Middle East and then on Thursday we welcomed Prince Turki of Saudi Arabia, who spoke of the Saudi national security doctrine. Finally, on Friday, we had the Dahrendorf Lecture on religion and free speech. This last - perhaps fittingly, given the topic - produced a great deal of excitement, mainly because one of the speakers was the philosopher AC Grayling, who had just announced that he was setting up a private university. This became a lightning rod for everyone - and there are many - who dislikes the many and rather incoherent changes that the present government is making to higher education. So I woke up to the news that activist websites were proclaiming that 'The villain Grayling has been found' and that the College would have to be locked down. The Lecture went ahead in spite of demonstrators who banged on the windows, funnily enough just as Professor Grayling was saying that democracy should be a noisy business.

While College life has gone on, even with its dramas, much as usual, we have had some changes in our community. Allan Taylor, our long-serving and much

admired Bursar, has chosen to retire. We owe him a huge debt for his achievements in giving the College an efficient administration and putting its finances on a firm foundation. It is a measure of his success that the College has now shown a surplus for eight years in a row, in spite of the troubled times. Several fellows have left or retired, while younger ones have joined us. You can read more about them in the next issue of *The Antonian*. We are also appointing more post-doctoral fellows. We consider using our funds, limited though they may be, to foster promising young scholars of crucial importance to the future of the College and its work.

And talking of scholarly work, I am very pleased that I shall be taking a leave next year. The College has graciously agreed to let me have a year away and I shall be going back to Canada to work on a book on the origins of the First World War. The College will be under the excellent care of Professor Rosemary Foot as Acting Warden. I am expecting to return to see considerable changes in the College environment.

In the spring we will break ground for our stunning new Middle East Centre Building designed by Zaha Hadid and provided for by a generous donor. This autumn work is also starting on our two new Gateway Buildings which will provide much-needed student accommodation and office space. We are going to be launching a major fund-raising campaign for these buildings. We already have half the money we need and if we can raise the remaining £6.5m, we will, put quite simply, transform the finances of the College. If we can finance the Gateway Buildings through donations rather than loans they can immediately start to generate revenue through room rentals and conference business. With income from the buildings of several hundred thousand pounds a year we can do more than dream. We can actually have the new posts, scholarships or bursaries that we so badly need. We can build on the foundations which have been laid so well over the first 60 years of the College's existence and make it the magnet for the best and the brightest to study and understand the world. Of course we are going to need help from all of you, our alumni. ✨

Professor Margaret MacMillan





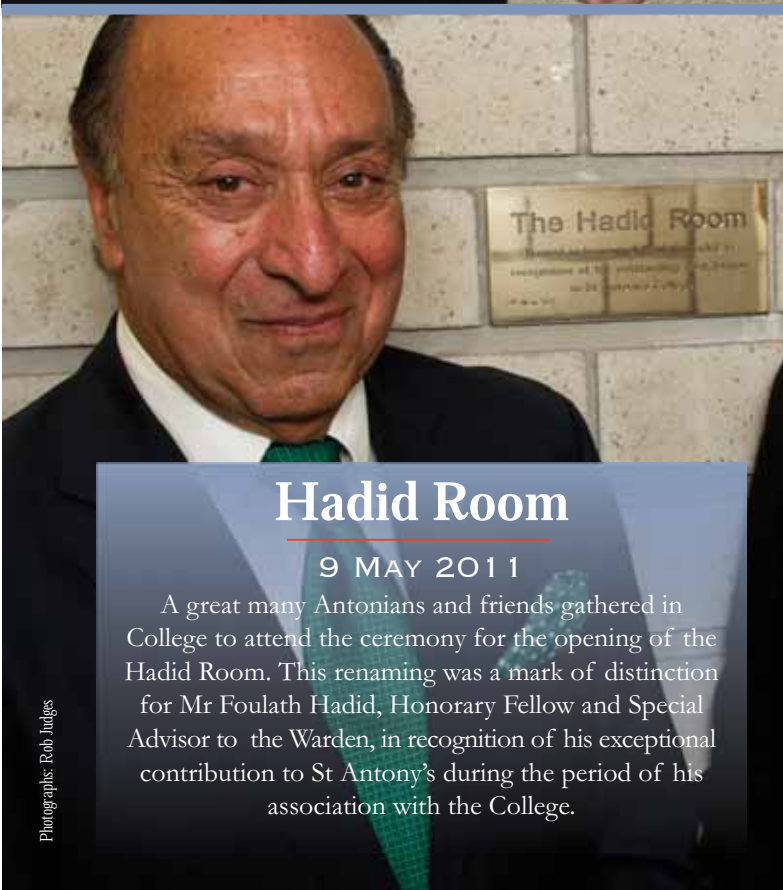
College News: Major Events



HRH Duke of York

3 MAY 2011

HRH Duke of York visited St Antony's College to meet with scholars to discuss modern China and the recent events around the 'Arab Spring'.



Hadid Room

9 MAY 2011

A great many Antonians and friends gathered in College to attend the ceremony for the opening of the Hadid Room. This renaming was a mark of distinction for Mr Foulath Hadid, Honorary Fellow and Special Advisor to the Warden, in recognition of his exceptional contribution to St Antony's during the period of his association with the College.

Photographs: Rob Judges

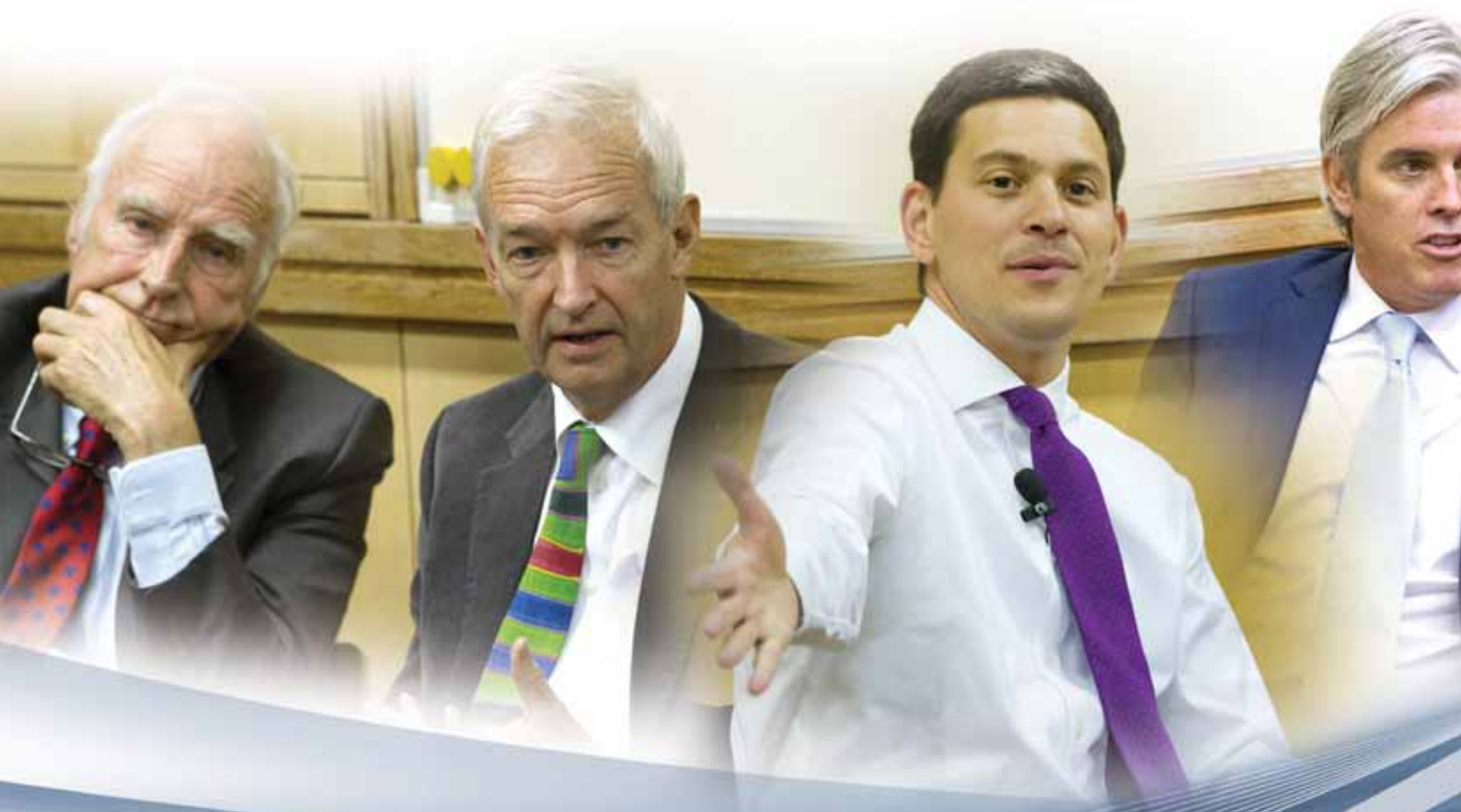
Paul Bergne Memorial Lecture

18 MAY 2011

Professor Paul Stevens, Senior Research Fellow at Chatham House spoke on the "Caspian Oil and Gas: A Twenty-Year Retrospective with Lessons on the Arrogance of Prediction"



St Antony's Looks at the World



Dominoes: Tunisia, Egypt, the World?

Great minds from the media and academia grapple with this year's most dramatic events from the Arab Spring to phone hacking. It's the annual College 'look at the world'.

The College ran its annual 'St Antony's Looks at the World' event across the weekend of 8-9 July 2011 and this year's theme was 'Dominoes: Tunisia, Egypt, the World?'. On the Friday afternoon we were fortunate to welcome back to college the Rt Hon. David Miliband MP, who launched the programme with a fascinating discussion on the 'Politics of the global village' with St Antony's Warden, Professor Margaret MacMillan. The discussion covered a myriad different topics here and the former Foreign Secretary showed great candour and aplomb in dealing with the stimulating Q&A which followed. Last year's event occurred in the shadow of an unresolved General Election and we were perhaps lucky that this year's took place amidst events of equal magnitude - those of News International's involvement in phone hacking. The News of the World had closed only one day earlier and questions were abounding about the future of key executives,



Photographs: Rob Judges
Graphic: © iStockphoto.com/Bejhan Jusufi

including the Murdochs themselves, the legal ramifications and the impact of this on the world of journalism in the UK and beyond. To try to answer these questions, the Warden invited some of the College's friends and participants to enter into a discussion which proved scintillating. Mr Miliband was then joined on the stage by journalists Chrystia Freeland the Antonian Global-Editor-at-Large of Reuters, Peter Snow of the BBC and Jon Snow of Channel 4, John Lloyd of the Financial Times as well as Geoff Beattie, the Deputy Chairman of Thomson Reuters.

On the Saturday the discourse returned to the main theme and a panel discussion began entitled 'The dominoes start to fall: from Tunisia to Africa'. The expert participants were College Fellows Dr Eugene Rogan and Dr Michael Willis of the Middle East

Centre. They were joined Dr Hakim Darbouche of the Oxford Institute of Energy Studies. The late morning saw a discussion between the Warden, Dr Alex Pravda and Chrystia Freeland who had made the trip from New York City to College for the day and gave perspectives of exceptional insight into the 'The world in 2011'.

After lunch the event concluded with a discussion on 'The impact of the Arab Spring on the wider world'. Professor Rosemary Foot chaired this session with a panel that featured Dr Alex Pravda, Dr Rachel Murphy and Dr Faisal Devji, who focused on Russia, China and India respectively. The College is enormously grateful to all the participants and attendees who gathered and helped to make this year's 'St Antony's Looks at the World' event deliver as much as it promised. 🇺🇸

Speakers' Corner

READERS REPLY

Obama and Israel



In the Trinity edition of *The Antonian* Avi Shaim, Fellow of St Antony's Collage, published his article *Obama and Israel, The Pessimistic Perspective*. In this edition Shlomo Ben Ami offers his response.

An Alternative Perspective

Shlomo Ben Ami

It doesn't require an Oxford DPhil to conclude that the U.S. has been a terribly ineffective broker in the Israeli-Palestinian dispute. The American monopoly of the "process" succeeded at best in helping to manage the conflict, not in resolving it. The two most meaningful breakthroughs - the Oslo accords and Ariel Sharon's unilateral disengagement from the Gaza strip and the dismantling of its settlements - did not require American leadership.

Of course, the fanatic Jewish republic of settlers on the golden sands of Gaza and the hilltops of Judea and Samaria has been throughout a heavy burden on an already especially difficult peace process. But,

President Obama was tactically wrong to put the freeze of settlements as a pre-condition for peace negotiations. Although settlements are frequently the price to pay for coalition building in Israel's suicidally dysfunctional political systems they did not prevent the Barak team in Taba from cautiously touching a historical deal with the Palestinians. Nor did they stop Ehud Olmert from going beyond the Taba proposals in a last ditch attempt to reach a settlement with President Abbas.

Not the settlements, then, but the abysmal incompatibility between Prime Minister Netanyahu and President Abbas is the reason for the collapse of the process. The encounter between these two leaders could by no stretch of imagination and wishful thinking produce a peace agreement. For Netanyahu, squaring the circle between his right wing coalition and his own ideology on the one hand, and the Palestinians' minimal requirements for a settlement on the other, would have made him a strong candidate for a Nobel prize in physics.

As to Abbas, he truly did not want to negotiate with Netanyahu even when the latter accepted a ten month freeze which, however partial and incomplete, was far more than any previous prime minister, including Rabin, Peres and Barak, was ready to contemplate. Abbas assumed that after the Palestinians had failed to reach a settlement with Barak and Olmert, negotiations with a Netanyahu-Lieberman government would have meant sheer waste of time and an unnecessary boost to Netanyahu's international standing. He therefore used the settlements as a pretext to disengage from a hopeless process in order to opt for a new peace paradigm, the international drive for a UN backed Palestinian state.

Yet, it would be wrong to dwell excessively on the weaknesses of the current leaders, for that presupposes that with different leaders at the helm, an agreement between the parties could be reached through bilateral negotiations. Alas, as the recent leak of Palestinian papers clearly show, this is not the case. Personalities are, of course, important in history. But the Israeli-Palestinian peace process has been, throughout, the hostage of unbeatable impersonal forces of history.

Our failure to reach a settlement in the past was not always the result of bad faith, or inadequate negotiating skills. Rather, it was a defining failure that stemmed from the inherent incapacity of the parties to reconcile themselves to each other's fundamental requirements for a settlement. Left to our own devices, we have proven ourselves tragically incapable of breaking the genetic code of our dispute.

A settlement would have to come from outside; it



“Notwithstanding the frustrations of the past, the US remains the "indispensable nation" ...

requires a robust regional and international effort. The regional dimension lies in the Arab Peace Initiative, while the Quartet should offer the services of the international community. Notwithstanding the frustrations of the past, the US remains the "indispensable nation", provided it abandons its monopoly of the process and is ready to lead a grand international coalition for a Middle East peace. Such an international alliance should be able to propose a peace plan, or bridging proposals, to the parties as well as create the necessary incentives, and, if necessary, use levers, to lead them into a historic compromise.

That Egypt is on its way to recover the leadership of the Arab world and its traditional role as a regional broker is good news for such a peace scheme. The Hamas-PLO reconciliation agreement is one example not only of the return of Egypt to a leading position with regard to the Palestine question, but also of its drive for a new regional architecture based on a diplomacy of engagement. Its attitude to emerging regional powers like Turkey and Iran already looks not to be as confrontational as Israel would have liked it to be. One should hope that Cairo would now take over the effective leadership of the Arab Peace Initiative from the lethargic hands of Saudi Arabia's ailing monarch. Egypt has definitely a far stronger influence on Israel's strategic calculations than any other Arab country.

“Conservatism in such revolutionary times would not solve Israel's predicament

Conservatism in such revolutionary times would not solve Israel's predicament. Its failure to be creative in its response to the breathtaking changes in the Arab world and in its own Palestinian backyard does not serve the national interest. The spectre is not far fetched of a tighter regional strategic siege around the Jewish state emerging together with growing international isolation. This would possibly be compounded by the worldwide recognition of the Palestinian state at the UN.

One should hope that new political realignments would emerge in Israel to offer a sober response to the changing regional and international conditions. Once the limits of the diplomacy of complicity with the illegitimate regimes of the region have been defined, Israel's response would have to be that of building bridges to the peoples of the region, the true masters of the current "Arab awakening." A generous solution to the plight of the Palestinians is more vital to that task than ever before.



Shlomo Ben Ami is a former Israeli foreign minister who now serves as the vice-president of the Toledo International Centre for Peace. He is the author of "Scars of War, Wounds of Peace: The Israeli-Arab Tragedy". Shlomo Ben Ami completed his doctorate at St Antony's in 1974 and returned as a Visiting Fellow from 1980-82.

Editor's note:

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Speakers' Corner

STUDENT VOICE

Ratko Mladić and justice: another route

The effect of the international tribunal, where those accused of crimes during the Balkan wars face trial is to reinforce divisions in the region. It's time to consider other justice mechanisms that could address this problem, say Katharine Engelhart & Ozren Jungic.

The arrest on 26 May 2011 of Ratko Mladić, the military leader who led Bosnian Serb forces during the Srebrenica massacre of 1995, and his subsequent transfer to the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia (ICTY) in The Hague, continues to dominate global headlines. Mladić's appearance before the tribunal on 3 June opens a legal process that will present copious evidence on the charges of genocide, crimes against humanity and violations of the laws of war made against him.

The swiftness of the events of these days - Mladić's detention by security police in the village in northern Serbia where he was hiding, presentation to a court at the ministry of justice in Belgrade, and extradition to

The Hague - has tended to overshadow attention to the fact that it has taken almost sixteen years for the Serbian authorities to capture Mladić since his indictment by the ICTY in 1995. In any event, Mladić's fate now is predictable. If the proceedings against Slobodan Milošević give any indication, Mladić's trial will be a drawn-out affair (assuming he does not succumb to poor health); it will likely end with a guilty verdict. The ICTY too will then be close to concluding its work: it has indicted 161 war criminals from the former Yugoslavia, and now has only one remaining fugitive to apprehend before its mandate is fulfilled.

Once the trial gets fully underway and involved in the often terrible detail of the actions at issue, the lofty words from national and international leaders on the implications of Mladić's arrest for justice worldwide will doubtless fade into the background. The reaction of United Nations secretary-general Ban Ki-moon ("This is an historic day for international justice") was typical, while Serbia's president, Boris Tadić, emphasised the importance of the event for Serbia and its neighbours: "Today we close a chapter in our history, which brings us one step closer to full reconciliation in the region." The United States president, Barack Obama, echoed the theme in suggesting that the arrest will "deepen the ties among the people in the region."

But even now, some uncomfortable realities cast doubt on this optimistic rhetoric. Most striking are regional opinion-polls, such as the findings of the Serbian government's Council for Cooperation with the Hague Tribunal in a survey published on 15 May: 40% of Serbian nationals dubbed Mladić a hero, and 78% admitted that they would not report Mladić's whereabouts to authorities.



Photographs: © iStockphoto.com/Jan Kranendank (above) and © iStockphoto.com/traveler1116 (right)



This poll is just one sign that reconciliation is a long way off, and that the ethnic-national divisions that fuelled violence in the wars of the 1990s - rehashed daily in national broadsheets and on television (where coverage of war-crimes proceedings could compete with any soap opera) - hold strong.

A space for reconciliation

The experience of recent years is that the international judicial process - whether at The Hague, or across the region - reinforces rather than lessens these divisions. The case of Tihomir Purda, a Croatian army veteran accused by Serbia of committing crimes against imprisoned soldiers during the war, is an example. Purda was arrested in Bosnia on an Interpol warrant issued by Serbia in January 2011, but after months of wrangling - with Serbia demanding Purda's extradition, Croatia demanding his release, and Bosnia caught in the middle - the charges were dropped. Indeed, local judicial proceedings often involve multiple states. But as long as each side remains wedded to its own unyielding narrative of what happened during the 1990s, it is politically suicidal for national leaders to cede ground. In regional reactions, there's no room for nuance. This was evident when Croatian prime minister Jadranka Kosor declared that "Croatia, as a victim of aggression, welcomes the capture of Ratko Mladić" - a highlighting of Croatia's victim status that emphasises how justice issues are filtered through national mythologies.

The same disjoint also played out in April 2011, when the ICTY convicted former Croatian generals Ante Gotovina and Mladen Markac of crimes against humanity for their role in "the permanent removal of the Serb population" of the Krajina region in 1995. On the day of the conviction, the cover of the popular Croatian newspaper *Večernji List* lauded Gotovina as a "hero".

“The signs are that Mladić’s arrest and trial will do nothing to change enduring post-war prejudice, engender reconciliation, or achieve “closure”

The signs are that Mladić's arrest and trial will do nothing to change enduring post-war prejudice, engender reconciliation, or achieve "closure". That will begin to happen only when prosecutions take place locally, rather than internationally; and when the accused are not high-profile and charismatic military leaders, but instead ordinary people who have returned



to lead ordinary lives after their wartime deeds.

But besides punitive legal action in a local context, another mechanism for genuinely settling the accounts of the war deserves attention: a regional Truth and Reconciliation Commission. An early effort to build such an institution in Serbia in 2003 collapsed after its members were unable to agree on a mandate. A working commission would allow people on all sides of the conflicts to give testimony, bear witness, and engage in extra-judicial discussions. This is important for the historical record and would challenge the region's post-conflict stalemate.

It may be illusory to seek "full national reconciliation". But the establishment of a Truth and Reconciliation Commission would amount to an admission from all sides that in an atmosphere of polarisation, alternative narratives - at both the national and individual level - are at least worth listening to. ✪

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Sport





Photograph (background right): Hub Publishing Ltd.

This year St Antony's Boat Club (SABC) celebrated its 30th anniversary with 60 members - the largest number in its history. From the first day of recruitment to the final race of the season, the club has, over the past twelve months, raised its profile from a small college's team to a force to be reckoned with. There were three big races over the 2010/11 academic year which helped aid the transformation. In the novice-only Christ Church Regatta, one of the men's teams narrowly missed making the semi finals and the Warden of St Antony's invited the Men's First Boat to High Table in recognition of their success in winning blades at the Torpids races. Both the men's and women's crews were thwarted from winning blades in the summer eights by ill luck and speedy rivals, but enjoyed an vigorous regatta nonetheless.

Behind the successes is a year of formidable physical training. While other students are still hunched under their duvets, our four teams - two male and two female - are on the river by 6am three times a week and by 8am they've accomplished more than most people do in a day. Hilary term began with 12 rowers competing for eight places in the boat for the Torpids. 10km runs,

2km erg sessions on the gym machines, 20-minute ergos, weekly weight training and a spot of yoga sort out the winners, a challenge complicated by the fact that, as the shack where it houses its ergs faces demolition, the club has no designated training area on campus.

The four boats unite linguists, economists, political scientists and students of the Middle East and international development. They come from most of the world's continents and from backgrounds in the military, politics, health and academia and it's this harmonious diversity that makes the frigid dawn starts worthwhile. 'Rowing is about the people,' says SABC President Andrew Cunningham. 'When else are you going to be able to row down the river in the morning rays and see behind you seven of your buddies from graduate school - all studying different things? This is a community of amazing people doing amazing things and rowing brings us all together - even if it's 6am on a December morning.'

This coming year it hopes to increase recruitment still further and secure enough funding to renew its equipment. 'You don't need to know anything about racing to join SABC,' says club secretary Natasha Azaad, 'so long as you have a desire to learn.' 🇸🇦

Rowing at St Antony's

GCR and News



International Politics Summer School

This year's International Politics Summer School attracted 51 students, our highest number yet. A diverse group of diplomats, government officials, NGO workers, academics, students and professionals came from all over the world for two weeks to take courses in Democracy and Authoritarianism in Russia and the Former Soviet Union; Democratisation in Latin America; Political Transformation in the Contemporary Middle East and Development and Security in

the Asia-Pacific. A packed lecture programme included talks by St Antony's Warden Professor Margaret MacMillan ('Uses and Abuses of History in International Relations'), Dr Faisal Devji ('Politics after Al-Qaeda'), Professor Archie Brown ('Why did Communism End in Europe and Mutate in Asia?') and Professor Rosemary Foot ('China's Resurgence and its Impact on Security Relations in the Asia-Pacific').

Next year's International Politics Summer School runs from 29 July to 11 August. If you are interested please contact linda.cox@conted.ox.ac.uk



College Ball

This year's College Ball lived up to its high reputation on the evening of 10 June. Dancing, fine food and good company were enjoyed by all. Thanks go to the Ball Committee for their impeccable organisation and hard work - the decorations, menus and name tags were all handmade to lend a personal touch and make the budget stretch a little further.

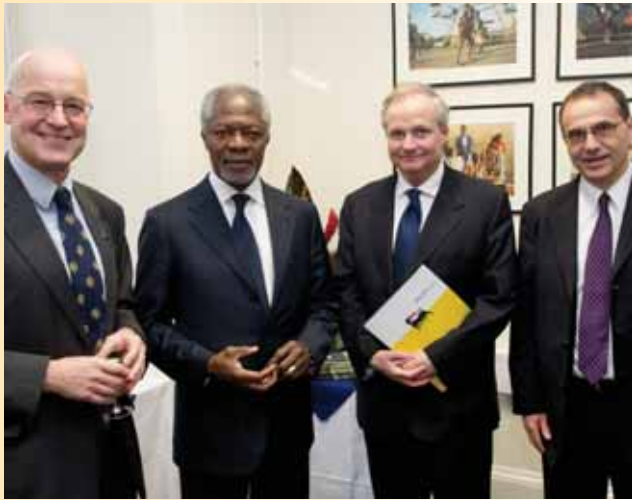
Choir

The Choir members (*pictured right*) have performed at various concerts and events, including the College Ball. The singers are Annette Idler, Joan Timoneda, Liz Ramey, Rachel Dowling, Farida Bakar, Mikael Bourqui, Ferdinand Eibl, Rachel Crow, Emily Bates and Agrima Basin. The conductors are Philipp Krakau and Sonia Andolz Rodríguez.





Fundraising and Scholars Programme



Eni Scholars Programme

St Antony's is delighted to announce a partnership with Eni, the Italian multinational oil and gas company, to support scholars from sub-Saharan Africa. Over the next three years, nine full scholarships will be offered to students from universities in Angola, Ghana and Nigeria to study masters courses at St Antony's. The programme was launched during a visit to Oxford on February 13 2011 by former UN Secretary-General, Mr Kofi Annan. In attendance were Stefano Lucchini and Alessandro Lanza of Eni. The Vice-Chancellor, Professor Andrew Hamilton, welcomed the news: 'I am very grateful to Eni for creating this scholarship programme with St Antony's. Oxford has a proud tradition of encouraging scholars from Africa.'

Patrons Programme

St Antony's has launched a new category of recognition for individuals who have made, or plan to make, donations of considerable value to the College or one of its Centres. The donor will be formally named a Patron of St Antony's College, or named a Patron in relation to a Centre attachment. For example, a donor to the Middle East Centre will be Patron of the Middle East Centre, St Antony's College. Patrons will have their status formally conferred and will enjoy a position of distinction within the College community.



Businessman and philanthropist Anis George Hagggar (*centre right*) and the Kenana Sugar Company, represented by Sayyid Hasan Sati (*centre left*), became the first recipients of the new Patron of St Antony's College Award in recognition of their support of the College's Sudan Programme. Conferences, workshops and lectures, held at St Antony's, attempted to shed light on Sudan's complex political landscape and to strengthen ties between Sudan and the UK. The award was presented at a ceremony in Khartoum in April by the programme's co-founder Ahmed Al-Shahi (*far left*).



Telethon

In March St Antony's ran its first telethon for 14 years. Six of our students passed a rigorous interview process and then proceeded to exceed every expectation by raising £86K of pledged donations during two weeks of evening and weekend calling.

The credit is all due to the callers who balanced their busy academic and social lives with some paid work during their vacation and could not have done better. Thanks to everyone who contributed and of course to the student callers: Dan Miodovnik, Dave M Stuckey, Emma Etheridge, Oz Jungic, Pegah Zohouri Haghian and Rob Konkel (*pictured left*).

Gateway Appeal

Gateway Campaign

This autumn St Antony's breaks ground on what may be the most important project in its short history – the Gateway Buildings. These promise to do more than add much-needed accommodation and office space: they are going to transform the College's finances and put us on the road to success and stability in the 21st century.

Merely an aspiration with planning permission when I arrived in Spring 2009, these buildings are now taking concrete form and are due for completion in the first half of 2013. This past March we reached the critical figure of £6m - half of the total cost - in received donations and that allowed College to proceed.

As of September 2011 the 'Gateway Campaign' departs from its quiet phase for a public one, where we will look to Antonians everywhere to help us match the substantial monies we have already raised. The College can borrow to cover the remaining costs of approximately £6.5m, but if we can raise the whole amount, we will start right away to enjoy the benefits of the income from the 54 student rooms that the two new buildings will house.

Put simply, with our current financing, we will not realize any net revenue from the new buildings until 2030. With, however, the full £12.5m raised, the College would enjoy an average of £500k in additional income per year between 2013-2030. That is the equivalent of £14m added to the College's general endowment and an effective increase in its worth of 50%. This will mean that we can fund much-needed new posts, student scholarships and bursaries and a whole range of research and academic activities.

Any contribution to the Gateway Campaign is more



above: the trees are an important feature that are being carefully worked around

than twice as valuable to College as one towards our general endowment and so every donation, no matter what size, will contribute meaningfully to helping St Antony's develop proper financial security and independence over this critical next half-generation; a period where Higher Education in the UK faces up to the Government's withdrawal of most of its subsidy for teaching in the social sciences and humanities.

Real security and independence will allow St Antony's to do more than maintain the already outstanding quality of its academics and students - it will provide the platform for the College to compete with the best proponents of interdisciplinary area studies globally. It will serve our extraordinarily diverse student population for which we can recruit the best scholars worldwide, irrespective of means. These paradigms for teaching, research and student support will all be achievable if the balance of the funds for the Gateway Buildings can be raised.

The Gateway Campaign is a unified, coherent and dynamic appeal to our alumni, as well as to our supporters and friends – it is moreover a College-wide call to action. To find out more information, please visit our new campaign website: www.gatewaycampaign.com or contact me 00 44 (0)1865 274494 or at antonians@sant.ox.ac.uk

Ranj Majumdar

work begins

Photographs: Hub Publishing Ltd.

Magnificent donations set the project on its way

The Gateway project became viable last summer with an exceptionally generous anonymous gift. It was followed in March this year by a major private donation from His Excellency Sheikh Ghassan I Shaker.

HE Sheikh Shaker is a successful industrialist, honoured diplomat and one of the world's leading philanthropists. In his long diplomatic career he has served as Ambassador, at the Omani Mission at the UN, Minister of Plenipotentiary, Embassy of the Sultanate of Oman in the UK and is a current Personal Advisor to His Majesty the Sultan of Oman. His many high decorations include Grand Officier de la Legion D'Honneur and in 1990 he was appointed a UNESCO Goodwill Ambassador.

At the end of the summer we learned the excellent news that the Wolfson Foundation had also looked favourably on our aspirations for the Gateway Buildings, awarding the College a six-figure grant. Our heartfelt thanks to Mr. Shaker and to the Wolfson Foundation for their respective commitments and generosity.



Photograph: Hub Publishing Ltd.



HE Sheikh Shaker at the ground-breaking, 20 September 2011.

Photograph: Rob Judges



Antonian News

Henryk Skolimowski ('59)

has recently published *The Lotus and the Mud: Autobiography of a Philosopher* (Creative Fire Press, 2011) and *Celebrating Light and Hope, a Book of Poems* (Friends of Eco-Philosophy, Pantnagar, India, 2011).

Miklos Veto ('60)

has been made a *doctor honoris causa* of the Pazmany Peter Catholic University of Budapest-Piliscsaba, and elected as a corresponding member of the Accademia Peloritana dei Pericolanti of Messina (Italy).

Gordon Wasserman ('61)

was introduced into the House of Lords as Lord Wasserman of Pimlico in the City of Westminster on 13 January.

Joachim Moerchel ('78)

has recently published "Ordnende Familien-Therapie" - Ordering Family Therapy: Practical implementation of treatment in order for inpatient medicine and rehabilitation, and measures for mother/father and child.

Professor Sir Adam Roberts ('81)

Honorary Fellow of St Antony's and President of the British Academy, has been elected a Foreign Honorary Member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences in the Political Science, International Relations, and Public Policy section.

Ervand Abrahamian ('83)

has been elected Fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences.

Isagani Cruz ('88)

was honoured with a Festschrift entitled *Inter/Sections: Isagani R. Cruz and Friends* (Anvil Publishing, 2010), with articles written by Catherine Belsey, Christopher Norris, Marjorie Perloff, Gayatri Chakravorty Spivak, and Edwin Thumboo, among others.

Adekeye Adebajo ('90)

has been Executive Director of the Centre for Conflict Resolution, Cape Town, South Africa since 2003. He recently published *The Curse of Berlin: Africa After the Cold War* (Columbia University Press and Hurst, 2010), and obtained an honorary doctorate from the University of the Western Cape (UWC) in 2010.

Robert Zepf ('90)

has been appointed University Librarian in Rostock, Northern Germany's oldest university, with the task of paving the way for a new university library building in time for university's 600th anniversary in 2019.

Alex Danchev ('91)

has recently published *100 Artists' Manifestos* (Penguin Modern Classics), which has been widely discussed, including on BBC radio 4's flagship programme Start the Week.

Chris Tremewan ('91)

of The University of Auckland has been appointed to head one of the world's most influential university associations. In June he will take over as Secretary General of the Association of Pacific Rim Universities based in Singapore.

Elaine Housby ('93)

Her book *Islamic Financial Services in the United Kingdom* was published by Edinburgh University Press in January 2011 as part of a new series on Islamic finance. It is the only comprehensive study of the Islamic finance sector in the UK.

Professor Timothy J. Colton ('95), head of the Department of Government at Harvard University and former Senior Associate Member and Visiting Fellow of St Antony's, has been elected a Fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences in the Political Science, International Relations, and Public Policy section.

Paulo Drinot ('95)

has recently published *The Allure of Labor: Workers, Race, and the Making of the Peruvian State* (Durham: Duke University Press, 2011).

Zachary Shore, ('95)

has been named a fellow of the Center for Advanced Study in the Behavioral Sciences at Stanford University for the academic year 2011-2012.

Professor Roger Louis ('96)

Honorary Fellow of St Antony's, and head of British Studies at the University of Texas at Austin, has been elected a Fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences in the History section.

Gordon Peake ('96)

Married Suzanne McCourt in Dili, Timor-Leste on 31 July, 2010. They were joined by a fine representation of Antonians: **Yoav Alon ('96)**, **Kevin Rosser ('96)**, **Guido Dolara ('96)**, **Shany Payes ('96)** and her husband Shany Kaminer and **Angel Foster ('96)** and her husband Eddy Niesten, along with honorary Antonian **Kat Stapley (St Cross '97)**.
(Photograph right)



Richard Barltrop ('99)

has published: *Darfur and the International Community: the Challenges of Conflict Resolution in Sudan* (I. B. Tauris, 2010).

James Boughton ('00)

In 2009, Oxford University Press published *Finance, Development, and the IMF*, which he co-edited with Domenico Lombardi (Nuffield and Oxonia). His latest book, *Tearing Down Walls: the International Monetary Fund 1990-1999*, was scheduled to be published by the IMF this summer.

Nazrin Mehdiyeva ('00)

has recently moved to a new job and is now a Principal Consultant at PA Consulting, Global Energy Practice Division. This is a company that specialises in energy, particularly oil, gas and power.

Christian Webersik ('00)

Emilia Clara Webersik was born on 21st of December at 9 am, weighing 3130 grams and healthy. She is faring well, and so is Mum Joanna.

Lisa Budreau ('01)

Her dissertation was published by New York University Press in 2010 as *Bodies of War: the Politics of American Commemoration, 1919-1933*, and appeared in paperback in 2011. She has been appointed Vice President of Collections & Education and Chief Historian of the National World War I Museum in Kansas City.

Gregory Poole ('01)

has recently been appointed Dean and Professor (Sociocultural Anthropology) at the new Institute for International Education at Doshisha University, Kyoto, Japan. In 2010, he published one monograph, *The Japanese Professor: an Ethnography of a Univer-*

The Japanese Professor: an Ethnography of a University Faculty as well as a co-edited volume, *Higher Education in East Asia: Neoliberalism and the Professoriate*.

Amela Trhulj ('01)

has been working at the European Commission in Brussels since September 2008, and is currently getting ready to move to the EU Delegation in Iceland for a couple of years.

John-Paul Ghobrial ('02)

In 2010, John-Paul completed his PhD in the Department of History at Princeton University. Six weeks later, in April, John-Paul and Emma Campbell were married in London with several Antonians in attendance. From 2009, John-Paul has been a Research Fellow at Churchill College, Cambridge, where he is now writing a book about a seventeenth-century Arab traveller to the Americas. Emma works for the Office for Security and Counter-Terrorism in the Home Office.



Eric Beckett Weaver ('02)

has been appointed Associate Professor of Political Science at the University of Debrecen, Hungary.

Ben T White ('02)

is now a Lecturer in the School of History and Cultures at the University of Birmingham, and his first book - *The emergence of minorities in the Middle East: the politics of community in French mandate Syria* - was published by Edinburgh University Press in 2011.

Antonian News

Alexandra Delano ('03)

has had her first child, Felix Delano Roer, born on December 14, 2010. Published *Mexico and Its Diaspora: Policies of Emigration since 1848* (Cambridge University Press, June 2011). Is now Assistant Professor of Global Studies at The New School since June 2010.

Antony Elson ('03)

has published his latest book *Governing Global Finance: the Evolution and Reform of the International Financial Architecture* (Palgrave Macmillan, March 2011).

George Gigauri ('03)

has been appointed the Head of Programme Support at the International Organization for Migration (IOM) mission in Ukraine. Also happy to see that the Oxford University Georgian Society, which he founded in 2003, is staying active and dynamic.

Florencia Lopez Boo ('03)

and Marc-Francois Smitz are happy to announce that Luc Ernesto Smitz, born on 22 September 2010, celebrated his christening in Brussels on July 24th 2011.

Andrew Novo ('03)

has a new book, *When Small Countries Crash*, it was published in February 2011 by Transaction Publishers.

JeanPaul Carvalho ('04)

is moving to the US in 2012 as Assistant Professor of Economics at the University of California, Irvine.

Roderick Kefferpütz ('04) and Katy Kefferpütz (née Nicholson) ('04)

married at the Hôtel de Ville de St Gilles in Brussels on 29 May 2010.



Richard Ponzio ('04)

His recent OUP book *Democratic Peacebuilding: Aiding Afghanistan and Other Fragile States* was based on his St Antony's DPhil. The book examines the evolution of international peacebuilding since the Cold War and considers the factors that limit externally assisted political transitions in war-shattered societies.

Hatsuki Aishima ('05)

Assistant Professor, National Museum of Ethnology, Osaka, Japan, from 1 July 2011.

Hilary Kalmbach ('05)

married Dr Alistair Hann, a graduate of New College (2004 UG, 2008 DPhil). The wedding was on 24 July 2010 with the ceremony in New College and a reception dinner afterwards at Magdalen College.



Emanuela Paoletti ('05)

has her first book published by Palgrave: *The Migration of Power and North-South Inequalities - The Case of Italy and Libya*.

Andres Schipani ('06)

has been awarded a Knight-Bagehot Fellowship in journalism at Columbia University.

Jose Deustua Rossel ('07)

Son Leonardo was born the 7 May, 2011.

Samuele Mazzolini ('07)

is proud to announce the birth of his twins, Ernesto and Matilde, born on the 21 April 2011.

Scheherazade Khan ('08)

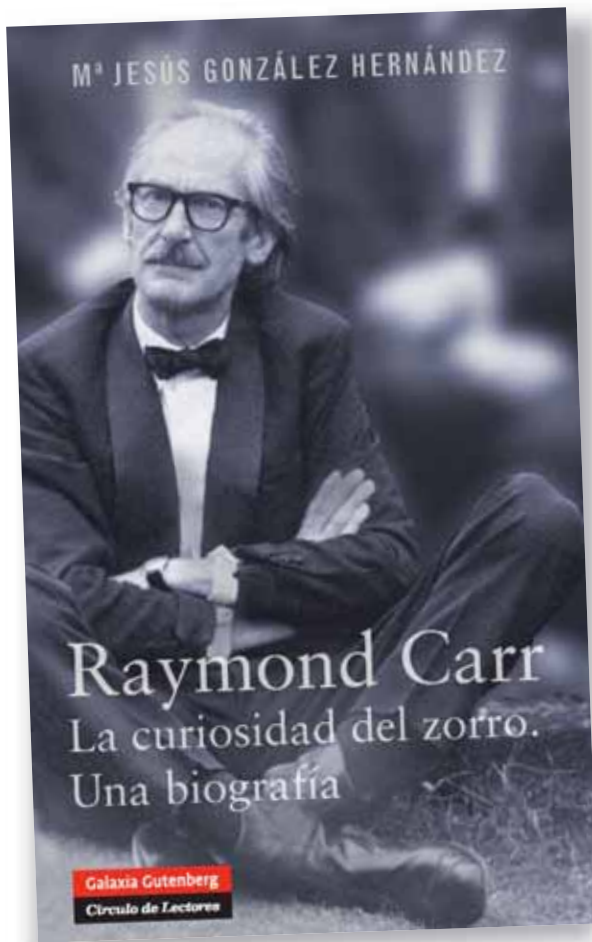
got married in January 2011 to Dr Mihir Shah.

Ruth Wasserman Lande ('09)

announces the birth of her new daughter Tamara Wasserman, born on 21 October 2010.



Book Review: Raymond Carr Biography



María Jesús González Hernández, *Raymond Carr. La curiosidad del zorro. Una biografía*, (Galaxia Gutenberg, Círculo de Lectores, Barcelona), 2010, 679 pp.

Raymond Carr (Warden of the college from 1968 to 1987) is a remarkable man and it is a fitting tribute to him that this biography by María Jesús González not only captures his personality and judiciously assesses his work as an historian, but also provides a vivid social history of England during his lifetime, and portrays in detail the intellectual milieu in Oxford when Raymond was a student and academic.

It is a long book but it sustains the interest of the reader throughout. At present it is available only in Spanish, although there are plans for an English translation. The unravelling of the peculiar mores of English society during the formative years of Raymond's life is remarkably perceptive. The author captures very well the kinds of issues that dominated Oxford life and debates after the Second World War as well as the myriad approaches that divided historians. She has the gift of bringing to life the many people whose paths crossed Raymond's and there is, fittingly

enough, a warm and sympathetic portrait of Sara his wife.

And what of the central character himself? We learn a great deal about Raymond's early years and about his parents and upbringing. We learn too of Raymond as a student and academic. The author does not skate over the more, shall we say, colourful aspects of his behaviour then or indeed in later life. But the account is always based on a deep appreciation for his work as an historian and a strong degree of personal affection. María Jesús González is eminently suited to assess the importance and influence of Raymond as an historian of Spain. There is no doubt that his work - notably his *History of Spain* in the OUP series - transformed our understanding of Spain, not only outside but perhaps even more in Spain itself. The author brings to life Raymond's insatiable curiosity for all aspects of Spanish life, history and culture, his encyclopaedic knowledge of so many aspects of that country, his ability to talk with persons from aristocrats to peasants, and from all parts of the political spectrum. She discusses his approach as an historian and the criticisms he received from other historians - notably A J P Taylor. His major history of Spain receives the fullest treatment but other works on Spain are assessed not least because the later works that deal with the Civil War period inevitably aroused criticisms from those both on the left and on the right.

There is a full discussion of the origins of the college, of the appointment of Raymond initially to direct the Latin American Centre (though Raymond's involvement with that continent was more of a flirtation compared with his life long affair with Spain), and then his tenure as Warden. The author is remarkably well informed on the details of college life during this period and the amount of research involved is prodigious. There are also some wonderful photographs of Raymond at various stages of his life including one giving a tutorial to a youthful (and somewhat sceptical) looking Malcolm Deas.

This book is about the Raymond I knew. His zest for life, his complete lack of pomposity, his breath of intellectual knowledge, his sense of fun, his dedication to his students and his unending fascination with Spain all feature prominently in this excellent book. But it is more than just about Raymond. It is a portrait of intellectual life in Oxford especially in the years after the Second World War, it is a book about how historians approach their subject, and it tells the story of the foundation of the college and the crucial role that Raymond played.

Alan Angell

A day in the life of: Andrew Tipton, Chef

It all starts so quietly! Me tiptoeing round the house at 6.45 am getting into my cycle leathers, trying not to wake my three little girls. Motorbikes are my hobby and I ride mine to work, which is one of the great pleasures of my day. It's a half-hour journey through the countryside; no phone calls, no one talking at me, just peaceful thinking time before the onslaught in the kitchens. Shortly before 8am I swap my leathers for my whites and check the Forum, our computer booking system, in case any new events such as a sandwich lunch or a special dinner have been booked in overnight by our conference manager.

Mondays bear the brunt of the week's paperwork which makes them my least favourite day because I prefer to be wielding a saucepan than a print-out. Many head chefs find themselves becoming office clerks, but I try to make sure that at least half of the day is spent in the kitchen. If it's a Monday my next task is to get out the menus I'll have prepared the previous Thursday so I can start briefing my three chefs when they arrive at 8am. St Antony's allows me to be a bit experimental with dishes, which I value. At the last college I worked in my ideas had to pass through various layers of authority and the domestic bursar might interfere; here I'm trusted to choose my own menus, the only restraint being a rather tight budget. I make up my own recipes and enjoy mixing unusual ingredients together, occasionally drawing inspiration from books or restaurants. After visiting Heston Blumenthal's restaurant in Bray, for instance, I tried serving liquorice with fish and years ago on a trip to America I got the idea of drizzling balsamic vinegar on strawberries. I don't tend to have a dry run of new recipes first because I have a pretty sure instinct for what ingredients will work together. The international mix of people at St Antony's is a challenge because I have to reflect that in the menu and yet a Chinese or Indian dish that might satisfy a British palate, might not impress a Chinese or Indian diner used to authentic cuisine.

My team and I discuss the day ahead and triumphs and tribulations from the previous week over a coffee. I dislike hierarchy so we work as equals and if it's unclear how many we're catering for – sometimes we're merely told it'll be between 20 and 60 guests – they help me estimate the likely numbers. There's always a plan B to cope with the unexpected. The worst that can happen if we underestimate is that we have to chuck some frozen fish into the fryer. While the team get on with food preparation I have to tackle the paperwork - health and safety sheets recording temperature, etc, cost monitoring sheets, drawing up a three-course menu for Tuesday's high table dinner -



Andrew Tipton, Chef

Photograph: Hub Publishing Ltd.

and every half hour I check my emails in case an unexpected event has cropped up. My favourite fixture is Monday's guest evening because there are usually fewer people so I can go to town a bit. Lunch is soup or a sandwich on the hoof because I have to check the dishes for the lunchtime buffet before they're served.

Then it's back to my office to start ordering provisions for the week ahead. This is surprisingly stressful. The suppliers prefer me to use food codes rather than names, sometimes they're out of stock so I have to improvise or they try to sell me extra stuff and there's always a lot of haggling. And all the while the phone rings interminably, usually sales reps wanting an appointment. If there's any kind of interruption I lose track and have to start the order again. A great advantage at St Antony's is that the kitchens are in a separate building so opportunists don't tend to drop by as they did in my last place. My staff knocks off at 2pm before returning for the late shift and that's the best part of my day. The phone goes quiet and I can retire in rare peace to my office and get the previous week's invoices ready for the bursar. I work a late shift until 8pm three nights a week; other times I leave at 4pm and after a day of clamour the half hour ride home is a glorious respite. Hopefully my wife will be cooking the family supper because after a day of mass catering I prefer to steer clear of my own stove. 🍳