

CONNECT



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Thank you

To all our loyal supporters





Welcome

Welcome to the first edition of *Connect*, which showcases the activities of the Kellogg community, including the tremendous work of our alumni globally.

Kellogg is Oxford's most international College, with students from over 90 nationalities. We are proud to be enabling part-time study – with more than two thirds of our students opting to work in this way. We have a truly diverse student body in terms of age – reflecting our commitment to lifelong learning. I'm delighted that two Kellogg fellows are serving on the Centenary Commission on Adult Education, launched to promote opportunities for education throughout life – as reported in this edition of *Connect*.

Highlights over the past year include success in the University's Oxford Graduate Matched Funding Scholarship scheme, with a scholarship from the McCall MacBain Foundation matched and endowed, which will enable a fully-funded scholarship to be offered through Kellogg College in perpetuity.

Bringing the academic and business worlds together through our Bynum Tudor Fellowship is

always a highlight in Kellogg's calendar. Our 2018-19 Bynum Tudor Fellow, Dr Ralph Walter, took to the stage to deliver a fascinating talk to a packed Hub on 'Managing People, Money, and Corporate Culture'. The Fellowship is awarded to innovative and dynamic thinkers with the aim of integrating and developing professional and academic knowledge. Ralph fits the bill perfectly, with a distinguished career in business and investment management, and a Distinction in his Oxford Master's.

Several of our former Bynum Tudor Fellows remain active in Kellogg life as Visiting Fellows, including Dr Marcy McCall MacBain, who has spoken at International Women's Day and other events; Lord Bilimoria, who continues to host tours of Parliament for our students; and Sir David Brown, who has taken our collaboration with Bletchley Park to a new level, by being appointed as Chair of the Bletchley Park Trust. I'd like to express the admiration and appreciation of the entire Kellogg community to all four – Dr Ralph Walter, Dr Marcy McCall MacBain, Lord Bilimoria, and Sir David Brown.

We will have a host of thought-provoking talks at Kellogg over the Oxford Alumni Weekend of 20th–22nd September 2019 when we will be pleased to welcome you back to College, and to our flagship alumni Gaudy Dinner on Saturday 21st, at which Lord Bilimoria has agreed to be the after-dinner speaker. This will be an excellent opportunity to connect with Kellogg friends old and new – and if past experience is anything to go by, over a glass of Cobra beer.

Looking further ahead, we will be celebrating 30 years of Kellogg in 2020, with an exciting programme of events to mark this landmark anniversary for the University.

I hope to see you in Kellogg before too long.

Professor Jonathan Michie
President, Kellogg College



The secret history of music by women

Kellogg Visiting Fellow Anna Beer has helped drive an upsurge of interest in female composers – including the music of 17th century composer Barbara Strozzi. Here Anna considers how Strozzi’s story has been written out of history, just like that of so many other brilliant women of music.

One of the last things I did while still a Lecturer in Literature at the Department for Continuing Education was help establish the wonderful cross-disciplinary Masters in Literature and Arts course (MLA). Shortly after the programme had received the green light from the University, I made the leap from literature scholar to full-time author, happily retaining my connection to Kellogg as a Visiting Fellow.

Thinking about the MLA inspired me to be more adventurous in my own work, to do a bit of discipline-jumping myself. The result was my book *Sounds and Sweet Airs: The Forgotten Women of Classical Music*, which was not only a joy to research and write, but also – nearly three years on – is creating waves in the music world in ways I could only have dreamed when I first considered the project. Amongst many lovely initiatives, *Venus Unwrapped*, a year-long festival of music showcasing work by women composers and performers across the musical spectrum,

is particularly special to me. It kicked off in January, with a concert of music by Barbara Strozzi, one of the remarkable figures who appear in my book.

The only surviving portrait of the composer – described by one prim academic as impressively décolleté and in which Barbara, not yet 20, fixes an almost world-weary gaze upon the viewer – shows her holding a viola da gamba. On the table lie duet music and a violin. She is, perhaps, waiting for a musical (and sexual) partner. The portrait suggests that Barbara was musician, composer and courtesan, a very Venetian entwining of the sex and music industries.

By 1655, Strozzi was in her mid-thirties, the mother of three, maybe four, children by the wealthy Giovanni Vidman. Vidman was now dead, leaving Strozzi without a protector. So a certain Antonio Bosso wrote to his master, Carlo II Duke of Mantua, sending news from Venice, Carlo’s favoured destination for gambling, music, and sex – and waxing



Portrait of composer Barbara Strozzi



lyrical about the composer Barbara Strozzi.

It's possible, but unlikely, that she hoped the Duke would replace Vidman. Not only was Carlo ten years her junior, but he had plenty of other men and women to choose from nearer to hand. Instead, it was musical patronage that Strozzi sought.

Bosso tells the Duke that a collection of her works has been well-received by its dedicatee, Anna de Medici, the Archduchess of Innsbruck. She has sent the composer 'a small gold box adorned with rubies and with her portrait, and a necklace, also of gold with rubies'. And no wonder: amongst the collection's riches is 'Mater Anna', honouring both the Archduchess and Saint Anne, mother of Mary and patron saint of Christian mothers, to whom Anna de Medici was devoted. Married at thirty to a man of eighteen, the Archduchess had successfully produced three daughters, but a son remained elusive through a relentless series of miscarriages and stillbirths. Strozzi's work culminates in a heart-rending plea for mercy and support, reminiscent in its intensely emotional religiosity of works such as the sculptor Bernini's *Teresa in Ecstasy*. All the composer's ambition is evident, with each section of the work structured differently and producing its own, distinctive emotional impact. Strozzi would go on to publish three more volumes of music, becoming ever more confident and sophisticated as a composer, embracing works of greater scale and even more drama.

The inventive, commanding composer is, however, not of interest to Antonio Bosso in his letter to Carlo II. Instead, he focuses on the necklace which Strozzi 'prizes and shows off, placing it between her two darling, beautiful breasts (Oh, what tits!).' At least two of Barbara Strozzi's contemporaries could not look past the breasts to the composer. An anecdote that could have been about a woman's composition, generously rewarded by another woman, becomes one about a shared knowledge of a woman's 'tits'.

Perhaps we should be grateful that Strozzi's 'tits', emblematic of her allegedly courtesan

life, have given her some visibility in a musical landscape still dominated by men. But what gets lost is Strozzi the composer. For me, it seems important to honour her commitment to getting her music out into the world. Musicologists such as Ellen Rosand have shown that Strozzi prepared her works with great care, keeping errors or ambiguities to a minimum, making sure that nuances of dynamics, tempi and ornaments were all carefully explicated. These remarkable documents show a composer who cared about her musical legacy and wanted to ensure she had one.

Strozzi is rare in her commitment to publication. Her male contemporaries were generally wary of the newfangled business of setting down scores, let alone printing them. Before Strozzi, Jacobo Peri wrote that his trade secrets, the very things for which he was renowned, could not possibly be 'completely indicated in notation'. To learn properly one had to work directly with the master, man to man. After Strozzi, Antonio Vivaldi stopped publishing his music because he discovered there was little financial reward in doing so in a society without copyright.

Strozzi could not hope to make money from publishing her work, but she could create a public. To an extent she succeeded. Some hundred years after her death, the eminent music writer Charles Burney named Strozzi as a composer considered by some as the originator of the cantata form in Italy.

And yet Strozzi remains little known, despite that portrait, despite the eight volumes of music, despite Burney's appreciation. Why? The answer, I believe, lies in some very deep-seated beliefs and practices surrounding women and music, beliefs already being challenged some 50 years before Barbara was born by another Venetian composer, Maddalena Casulana, the first woman to publish her own music. Casulana called out a 'foolish error': men were not the sole masters of the 'high intellectual gifts' necessary for composition and argued that those gifts might 'be equally common' among women.

Today, most of us agree that there is no essential difference between male and female human beings, at least when it comes to an individual's ability to compose music, but this knowledge seems powerless against other ideas about women and music: the continued sexualisation of the creative woman; pseudo-scientific views of what women are capable of (or not); the fear of women in positions of power.

Which is why initiatives like *Venus Unwrapped* are so important, unlocking the secret history of music by women and, more importantly, unleashing their music. Strozzi kicked things off in January, and there is, a rich and complex body of works written by women just waiting to be explored and enjoyed, and, even more importantly, a rich and complex body of music written by women just waiting to be composed and performed. It was Virginia Woolf who wrote, famously and contentiously, that 'a woman must have money and a room of her own if she is to write fiction.' For a composing woman, even more is needed, as musicologist Suzanne Cusick has said: 'because music is fundamentally about movement, sociability and change, women musicians do not so much need rooms of our own, within which we can retreat from the world, as we need ways of being in the world that allow us to engage with the often immobilizing and silencing effects of gender norms.'

Communities and platforms for women composers have existed in the past, beyond the nunnery or the home, but often fleetingly: the Medici court in Italy in the 1610s, the city of Venice in the 1650s, the court of the Sun King in France in the 1690s, a mansion in Berlin in the 1830s, the Mercury Theatre in London in the 1930s. These communities allowed Francesca Caccini, Barbara Strozzi, Elisabeth Jacquet de la Guerre, Fanny Hensel and Elisabeth Maconchy – to name but five glorious composers – to flourish, at least for a time. I hope *Venus Unwrapped* will inspire more women composers to flourish today.

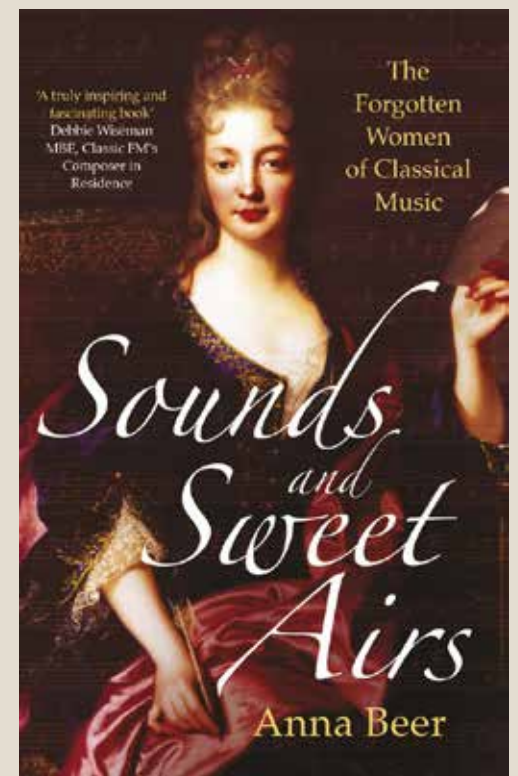


Composer Fanny Hensel (later Mendelssohn) benefited from a more accepting Berlin society in the 1830s



Anna Beer is an author and researcher who works across literature, history, music and creative writing. She is the author of four biographies: *Bess: The Life of Lady Raleigh, Wife to Sir Walter* (Constable); *John Milton: Poet, Pamphleteer and Patriot* (Bloomsbury); *Sounds and Sweet Airs: the Forgotten Women of Classical Music* (Oneworld Publications); and *Patriot or Traitor: the Life and Death of Sir Walter Raleigh* (Oneworld Publications). She has also written several academic and educational publications.

This piece includes an edited version of an article that appeared in *The Times* in January 2019.



Bindu Vinodhan is a passionate believer in change. After two decades in the corporate sector, she came to Kellogg to study for an MSc in Education. Today she works to help some of the world's most marginalised people.

**A
VOICE
FOR THE SILENCED**



After leaving Kellogg, Bindu founded the Institute of Leadership Learning and Transformation, a business consultancy. This helps fund Bindu's second venture, Mauna Dhvani, a charity which aims to transform lives. Mauna Dhvani's initial projects were with women survivors of rape, trafficking and violence in India, and today it is working to generate sustainable livelihoods for Indian villages below the poverty line.

Here she describes how a chance discovery of ancient weaving skills became a turning point in the life of a remote village.

I came to Kellogg College to study for an MSc in Education with two specific aims. I wanted to develop new perspectives on the work I did and I wanted to find new ways to make a long-term contribution in my country, India, outside my normal working life. My main goal was to develop ways in which I might help to give voice to some of the many millions who have been systematically marginalised and silenced through the double marginalisation of caste and poverty, people who lack access to basic human rights, health services and government assistance.

My awareness of these issues had grown in the years before I came to Oxford, through my responsibilities for Diversity and Inclusion with a global conglomerate. This awareness was greatly enhanced during my time at Oxford, where I learnt to question and analyse traditional certainties and ways of seeing the world. I returned to India determined

to find ways of using my own voice in order to help give voice to others. This was the genesis of the Mauna Dhvani Foundation (whose name means 'the sound of silence'), founded with the vision of enabling individuals from marginalised, 'below-the-poverty-line' communities in rural India to find their rightful powerful voices.

My project partners and I eventually focused our efforts on Chuliaposi, a remote village in northeast India, in the state of Odisha. Its population consists of 'scheduled caste' and 'scheduled tribe' communities, people who lack basic rights across the board, whether in health and nutrition, education, sanitation, healthcare, electricity or water. Despite the enormity of the task, and the pressure to seek rapid solutions, we began by carefully researching the context and culture of the village, a process that benefited directly from my time in Oxford.

We learnt that this was a village of artisans: weavers who had abandoned their craft 25 years before. The rise of power looms, illegal encroachment of handloom markets through imitations of handloom products, lack of access to markets and decades of poorly implemented protection policies had led the weavers to insurmountable debts. As a result they abandoned their craft, some resorting to suicide and others taking up menial jobs within or outside their villages.

The turning point for our project was the discovery of two weavers who had managed to hold on to their craft, and in whose dark, dusty workshop exquisite and intricate tribal patterns were being neatly woven



into a traditional saree. It was one of the few orders that the weaver had got from the local co-operative for which he was being paid a pittance. The sheer beauty of the design and motif, and the colours, was the first ray of sunshine for our project.

Thus we developed detailed goals for creating sustainable livelihoods through the revival of traditional tribal handloom weaves and dyeing processes that were on the verge of extinction, along with improving access to education, healthcare, power, clean water and sanitation in the village. The process has involved far more detailed work than can be explained here, both within the village and with state bureaucracy, which too often created obstacles that were overcome through the efforts of the village community itself. One of the villagers donated his livestock shed towards construction of the Community Centre, and the women of the village lent a hand in creating the mud and bamboo structure.

While we were working with the weaves, we travelled 3,000km across the state tracing the last remnants of weavers and dyers who still held on to their inherited dyeing knowledge and skills. We found a small group of families who still used traditional 3rd century dyeing processes. We are now working with these families to set up a weaving and dyeing training school and research centre where we will systematically code, document, train and produce more of these natural dyed yarns. As we stand now, the centre has been equipped with six looms and the first batch of 21 villagers have begun their six-month training. We are

working closely with expert designers and senior weavers from Odisha to come up with the first set of traditional tribal motifs to be woven on the sarees and the yardage.

On October 2nd, the anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi's birth, we inaugurated the Community Centre by blowing the traditional conch and worshipping Vishwakarma, the presiding deity of all craftsmen. Amongst the chants, the bells and the worship, there was renewed vigour and energy amongst the older weavers. One of the most memorable moments of the inauguration were the tears of joy of the oldest weaver on touching a loom after 25 years: the unbridled expression of hope and joy of a craftsman reuniting with his tools.

As we move into the next phase of our project the immediate milestones have clearly emerged before us: the start of production in April 2019, tie ups with retailers to market and sell our products, the construction of a fully equipped brick and mortar permanent training and production centre on the land allocated to us by the government, and the setup of the natural dyeing research and production centre. These milestones seem far more daunting than the ones behind us, but the involvement of the villagers themselves has been overwhelming and this time around I am filled with an added measure of confidence and hope.



“The turning point was the discovery of two weavers in whose dark, dusty workshed exquisite tribal patterns were being neatly woven into a traditional saree.”

New scholarship

ENCOURAGES LIFELONG LEARNING



A new scholarship for part-time students has been launched thanks to the generous support of a Kellogg alumna.

The Oxford-McCall MacBain Graduate Scholarship was established by Dr Marcy McCall MacBain, who completed her doctorate in Evidence-Based Health Care with Kellogg College in 2015, and is match funded by the University of Oxford.

The scholarship is available to students applying for the part-time MSc or DPhil programmes in Evidence-Based Health Care or Sustainable Urban Development, in the Department for Continuing Education.

Marcy's own interest in this field was sparked through her role as a co-founder and director of the McCall MacBain Foundation. She says her education at Kellogg has given her a better understanding of how and why the Foundation's work achieves results, and ultimately how to improve the efficiency of philanthropy.

Since she completed her DPhil, Marcy has used her research and teaching work at the Department of Primary Care Health Sciences and the Centre for Evidence-Based Medicine here at Oxford to encourage the uptake of evidence-based practice.

'When I decided to take on further education at the age of 33, it was Kellogg's part-time studies offerings that allowed me to slow down my career to return to school,' says Marcy. 'I wanted to make a contribution to acknowledge the importance of continuing education. I hope this scholarship encourages someone in any stage of transition to undertake the rich experience of pursuing an MSc or DPhil at Kellogg.'

The McCall MacBain Foundation was founded in 2007 through a belief in the value of education. It provides scholarships and invests in other evidence-based strategies to address climate change and improve human welfare.

Book now

Gaudy Dinner 2019

stay connected with Kellogg College



www.kellogg.ox.ac.uk/events/gaudy-dinner-2019

TRANSFORMING FUTURES



The power to change lives

"I will be forever grateful for the legacy gift that is enabling my study at Kellogg – when I finish my degree, I want to find a way to extend these opportunities to others."


Matthew Ward (pictured left) is studying for a DPhil in History, thanks to the Oxford-Vincent Packford and Geoffrey Smart Graduate Scholarship.

Dr Diana Wood was a distinguished scholar of medieval history. She was a member of Kellogg and the gift she left in her Will in memory of her father and her friend has enabled the College to establish Kellogg's first fully-endowed doctoral scholarship.

A legacy gift has a lasting impact beyond even the lifetime of the recipient, allowing others to learn from their work for generations to come.

"I'm now looking forward to an exciting academic career, and I hope that the research I've conducted here at Kellogg will be a source of inspiration for others in the future."

If you are considering making a gift and would like more information, or have already decided to leave us something in your Will, please contact Rebecca Baxter, head of development and alumni relations, at rebecca.baxter@kellogg.ox.ac.uk



**Where can
I get those
placebos
I saw on**

TV?



Rumour has it Henry Beecher gave some WWII soldiers saline injections and told them it was real morphine.

The concept of the placebo – something given as a treatment that contains no active substance – continues to be controversial. Proponents say placebos are powerful treatments. Sceptics say belief in them is irrational. So what's the truth? Jeremy Howick, research, thinker, writer and Fellow of Kellogg College, guides us through the mysteries of the placebo effect.

Following my recent involvement in the BBC Horizon documentary *The Placebo Experiment: Can My Brain Cure My Body?*, I have received many questions from people about my research. Some even asked, 'Where can I get those placebos I saw on TV?' Focusing on a group of people with back pain, the BBC documentary investigated whether placebos can make a real difference to people's health.

There is an ongoing debate about the efficacy of placebos. Some say placebos are

so powerful they cure almost anything, while sceptics say they barely work. To sceptics, believing in placebos is as irrational as filling the gas tank of your car with Earl Grey tea and thinking it will run (as David Morris put it in his book *Placebo, Pain and Belief*). In spite of this controversy many doctors give placebos to their patients, so it's important to uncover the truth about placebo effects. If placebos work we might like to use them more, otherwise let's stop fooling ourselves.


A Harvard graduate called Henry Beecher kicked off the placebo effect controversy when he was a doctor during World War Two. When morphine was in short supply, rumour has it he gave some soldiers saline injections and told them it was real morphine. In many cases the soldiers' pain went away, as if they had real morphine. After the war, he did a systematic review (a mega study that combines results of many individual studies). The review compared real medicine with placebos, and showed that a third of the patients who received placebos got better. He published his results in a paper called *The*

Powerful Placebo, which is still widely cited as proof that placebos work a third as well as real treatments.

However, there was a problem with Beecher's study. We don't know if it was the placebos that made people better or whether the patients would have recovered if they had not taken placebos. We all know that many common diseases, like colds and flu, go away no matter what we do (the medical term for this is natural history).

A few years ago Danish researchers Peter Gøtzsche and Asbjørn Hróbjartsson checked whether placebos are better than natural history. They conducted a systematic review of studies that had three groups:

- some patients were not treated at all (often they were put on waiting lists)
- some patients were given a placebo
- some patients were given a 'real' treatment.



They found that placebos were not much better than natural history and concluded that placebos were almost powerless.

But Hróbjartsson and Gøtzsche fixed the problem with Beecher's study only to introduce one of their own – by lumping very different studies together, it made the average effect misleading. Their review included treatments for the common cold, alcohol abuse, smoking, herpes, marital discord, Alzheimer's disease, 'undiagnosed ailments' and many others. The placebos were equally heterogeneous. Besides sugar pills, the 'placebos' in their study included relaxation (classified as a treatment in some of the studies and as a placebo in others), leisure reading, answering questions about hobbies, favourite foods, talking about daily events, football, vacation activities, movies and television shows. Even if the average placebo effect (any placebo for any disease) is quite small, some placebos, for some things, could be quite effective.

To highlight the problems with their study, my colleagues and I applied Hróbjartsson and Gøtzsche's method to treatments. Whereas they checked to see how much placebos (any placebo for any disease) were better than nothing, we checked whether treatments (any treatment for any disease)

were better than placebos. We found that treatments had tiny average effects too and, on average, barely added anything to the placebo effect. But we can't conclude from this that every treatment has tiny effects.

We know that some treatments are very effective for some diseases: antibiotics cure meningitis; adrenaline cures anaphylactic shock; and morphine reduces severe pain. Small average treatment effects obscure quite large treatment effects for some things.

Likewise, small average placebo effects hide the fact that some placebos are quite good for treating things such as moderate pain and depression. These placebo effects are not dramatic on average, but help some people as much as real drugs. We even know a lot about how placebos work. When they believe something good will happen, the patients' bodies produce their own drugs like dopamine and endorphins, which can reduce pain and make us feel happier.

So the truth about placebo effects lies in the middle. Placebos are not wonder drugs that cure everything. Your car won't run on Earl Grey, no matter what you believe. However, human beings are not cars and should not be treated as such.

How can we use placebos to improve health?

I believe that it can be ethical for doctors to prescribe placebos in some circumstances. For example (and this may surprise you), my research has shown that placebos can

work even if the doctor tells the patient the treatment is a placebo. These 'honest' placebos do not require deception or lies, which removes one of the ethical barriers to using them.

Of course, it would be unethical to prescribe an 'honest' placebo if a better option were available. But sometimes there is no better option (or the better option is just a tiny bit better, and has negative side effects). For instance, common treatments for back pain, like paracetamol, NSAIDs (like ibuprofen) and even surgery, barely work better than placebo. Stronger substances, like morphine, work for a few weeks, but we don't know about their long term effects: they can have bad side effects and could contribute to the opioid crisis. Placebo treatments might be able to help in these circumstances.

Also, we don't need placebo treatments in order to be able to induce placebo effects. It suffices for a doctor to offer a positive message or additional empathy. The Oxford Empathy Programme is dedicated to providing resources and training for healthcare professionals interested in enhancing placebo effects in their practices. Since positive messages and empathy help, it may be unethical not to use placebo effects.



About the author

Dr Jeremy Howick is a Fellow of Kellogg College, an Impact Fellow in the Faculty of Philosophy, and a Senior Researcher at the Nuffield Department of Primary Care Health Sciences, at the University of Oxford. He has over 80 academic publications, and enjoys communicating about his research to the public. He is the author of *Doctor You*, a book about applying placebos to ourselves.

Macarena Hernández de Obeso, entrepreneur



What prompted you to choose Kellogg?

The diversity of the community, both in terms of nationalities and study programmes, the equality of treatment between academics and students, and the fact that Kellogg is only for graduate students and geared towards their needs.

What inspired you to choose this programme?

Before coming to Oxford I worked as Chief Operating Officer in a social enterprise in Mexico for six years. We trained poor women to become entrepreneurs and connected them with marketing opportunities. During my leadership we trained more than eight thousand women and helped them to increase their income eight times.

Generating opportunities for women became my passion – but passion alone gets you nowhere. If I fail to combine the social mission with a sustainable business model, I will be designing solutions that nobody will pay for and the impact will never scale. That's why I decided to study an MBA – to strengthen my business skills and learn to design models which solve social problems while generating economic value.

What is your best memory from your time at Kellogg?

During my time in Oxford one of the things I missed the most was dancing to Latin music. Kellogg and the MCR let me organise three Latin music parties (one each term). We put on the best Latin music, provided some Latin snacks and Latin drinks, and invited people from other colleges. These evenings enjoying Latin music ('my music!') with the Oxford international community were incredible.

What have you been doing since graduation?

I was able to get a graduate entrepreneurship visa with the help of an endorsement from the University, and I've been running Language Amigo, a startup and social enterprise that I co-founded during the MBA.

Language Amigo is an online platform that uses video calls to connect language 'Learners', who want to practise conversational Spanish, with native speaking 'Amigos', who will benefit from flexible income opportunities. We offer Language Amigo to universities that already teach Spanish – they can integrate it into their curriculum to enhance the fluency and cultural engagement of their Spanish language students. Learners and Amigos from different cultures and socioeconomic backgrounds can interact and see the world from the perspectives of those they may never otherwise meet.

Until September 2018, I was based in London and dedicated full-time to Language Amigo. During the summer, I received an offer to join the strategic planning team at a leading Mexican energy company, so I decided to move back to my home town, Guadalajara, in Mexico. Now I divide my time between my work in the energy sector and Language Amigo. It's been an amazing

experience to learn from both roles: one in a big company in a huge industry, and the other in a start-up environment.

How do you feel that your time at Kellogg has helped in your life and/or career after graduation?

Kellogg helped me to connect with a community outside the Business School, and some of my best friends from my time at Oxford are those that I met at Kellogg.

From a business perspective, the best customer of Language Amigo is a US university that I contacted through one of my Kellogg housemates.

What does the future hold for you?

I think the future for me is about balance: I need to find the right balance between my corporate work and my entrepreneurial endeavours. If I can manage this I can visualise myself as an expert in the energy sector in Mexico and a successful entrepreneur who has taken Language Amigo to the profitable stage.

Tell us something surprising about yourself that other people might not know...

My huge passion is football. If Mexico had the right conditions for women to become professional players, I would have been a footballer. But things happen for a reason, and I like to apply my favourite football concept to my social entrepreneurship career: to leave my soul on the pitch!

Any advice for current students?

Go to formal dinners, make sure you get to know your colleagues in college, and outside college participate in at least one debate in the Oxford Union. Above all, make Oxford and Kellogg your home, and if you think something is missing, suggest it and do it. Everything is possible in this amazing city and community!

MCR News

Successful events and new developments

This year's MCR Committee has worked hard to increase student engagement within the College and raise the profile of Kellogg across the University. You can read below about a range of successful events and new developments. Keep up to date on facebook.com/Kelloggmcrcr or contact them here: www.kelloggmcrcr.com

Student welfare

The MCR Committee, led by Welfare and Equality Officer Andreas Kirsch and Social Secretaries Dominik Schwarz, Amelia Harvey, Chamil Thanthrimudalige and Dominique Fortes, has made student welfare a priority and has used the MCR Common Room space in The Hub to great advantage.

We now have regular yoga and salsa lessons there, as well as an international film night each Sunday. The Wine and Whine evenings give the students, and other members of College, a chance to wind down and unburden themselves of any issues that may be bothering them. The Committee also worked with the College's Events Officer to arrange a visit from a welfare dog from the charity Canine Concern. Students who needed to de-stress, or who were just missing their pet from home, were invited to spend time with Isla and her owner.



Tea & Study Group

What was the Academic Writing Group has now become the Tea and Study Group (TSG), highlighting the fact that it is a relaxing

environment where students can study without distraction (but maybe with a few snacks, courtesy of the MCR). MCR Academic Officer Giuseppe Spatafora (shown left) organises the groups during the week and at weekends.

The Student Colloquium

MCR's Communications Officer, Jean-Simon Lemay, has had great success with the Kellogg Student Colloquium this year. The Colloquium offers students a platform to present their research, give an introductory talk on their field or practise for an upcoming talk.



At the time of writing there have already been 14 Colloquiums, with speakers from across all departments. Attendance has increased and the Colloquium has become a central part of Kellogg academic life.

College Exchange Dinners

College Exchange Dinners have always been popular and this year the MCR has arranged for both legs to take place in the same week, making them more accessible to part-time students. Hilary Term 2019 also saw the first Wine & Cheese Exchange with Magdalen College and Mansfield College.

BOPs

This year's BOPs have been very successful and have attracted several students from other colleges. The Wrecking Ball (LGTBQ fundraising BOP) is now an annual event. This year's event raised a fantastic £1,155 for ILGA

Europe, a charity advocating for human rights and equality, and strengthening the LGBTI movement in Europe and Central Asia www.ilga-europe.org



Congratulations to event organiser Theo Vogiatzoglou and team!

Zero waste campaign

The MCR's Green Officer, Gabrielle Killiman, has launched a zero waste campaign at the College, urging people to use less plastic and other single-use materials. So far, she has arranged a workshop with the high street store Lush, who pride themselves on sourcing ethically produced ingredients for their products and recycling their containers and packaging. She has also arranged for the College to host a zero-waste pop-up shop with OxUnboxed, for people to get all their essentials (rice, nuts, detergent, etc.) without the need to use plastic packaging.



Gabrielle has also arranged the installation of a worm farm to help with composting, and has had hedgehog houses placed in the College gardens to give them a safe environment to live.

MCR Sports News

2018-19 has seen another successful year for our students across a range of sports

We had several Kellogg students rowing as part of the joint Christ Church/Kellogg Club in Hilary Term's Torpids, including: Robert McCraith (MCR Sports Officer) in the M1 boat; Suzanne Nusselder, Simona Sulikova, Caitlin Hubbard (cox) and Grace Olivia Farnham in the W1 boat; Evan Roberts and Simona Sulikova (cox) in the M2 boat; and Sarah Hamilton, Hilary Wynne (RMCR), Courtney Whelan and Grace Olivia Farnham in the W2 boat.

Congratulations go to the W2 team who got blades and moved from a 'Rowing on' division to a fixed division (meaning their spot in the rankings is fixed for next year's Torpids and they don't have to row in the qualifying race next year).

During Michaelmas term some of our novice rowers were placed second in the Christ Church Regatta, a competition for all the University's novices and, along with the Senior group, they won the overall at Nephthys Regatta.

Hockey



Kellogg's hockey team, a joint team with Christ Church, moved up a division and made Cuppers quarter final! Kellogg MCR President Alexander Copestake's captaincy of the Hockey Blues saw them secure their second year in the BUCS Prem A. Alexander comments: 'After a tricky start to the season in South Prem 1, the team produced some strong performances against London Wayfarers and Banbury and are now focused

on turning dominant performances into results and continuing the run of Varsity wins.'

Football

Our male football team had four wins and one loss with their final game, which will hopefully result in them being promoted. Kiah Rutz (MPhil Visual, Material and Museum Anthropology) returned to the Women's Blues for the Varsity match on 10 March. Unfortunately Oxford were defeated but we're hoping for great things next season.

Basketball

A new College basketball club has been started by Chao Jiang (DPhil Molecular and Cellular Medicine) and they will be playing at Iffley gym court.

Jiu Jitsu

Simona Sulikova represented the College and University in jiu jitsu at the Atemi Nationals in Sheffield in November, where she made it to the semi-finals in the novice category. She also competed in the yellow belt women's 43-55kg category at the Randori Nationals in Northampton in February, where she faced an opponent from Liverpool University in the final, and took less than 15 seconds to beat her and win gold!



Read about Simona's experience at www.kellogg.ox.ac.uk/blog

Mountaineering



Neil Suchak (MSt History – US History) is a member of the University Mountaineering Club and represented the University at the British Universities and College Sport Bouldering Competition (BUCS) in Sheffield in February.

Field events



James Tufnell (MSc in Applied Landscape Archaeology) took part in the Varsity Field Events and Relays Athletics meet at the beginning of March. James took part in the 60m and 4x200m, coming sixth and third respectively. Oxford won both the men's track, men's field and women's field, drawing the women's track. Overall it was an imperious Oxford victory!





The Enigma Legacy

FROM CODEBREAKING TO CYBERSECURITY,
BLETCHLEY CONTINUES TO HAVE AN IMPACT TODAY.
OUR BLETCHLEY PARK WEEK EXPLORES ITS RELEVANCE
TO MANY OF OUR ERA'S PRESSING ISSUES.

As the storm clouds of World War Two gathered over Britain, brilliant minds worked tirelessly at Bletchley Park to break the German Enigma ciphers. The secret intelligence unravelled by codebreakers such as Alan Turing and Donald Michie, was vital to the war effort and is thought to have shortened the conflict by years.

Bletchley Park became not only the home of British codebreaking, but the birthplace of modern information technology. Its extraordinary legacy still impacts on us today and resonates through the cyber security research undertaken by members of Kellogg College.

In March we held another successful Bletchley Park Week programme of events to celebrate our unique partnership with Bletchley Park; this year's theme was codebreaking and cybersecurity.

We were delighted to welcome back Bletchley's outreach programme, with an original Enigma machine. This year, rather than just offering the opportunity to have hands-on experience of the machine to College

members and the public, we invited local schools to join us for private demonstrations.

We hosted Year 6 pupils from St Andrew's C of E Primary, Stockwell, and Year 8 pupils from Bartholomew School, Eynsham. When asked what being able to interact with the Enigma machine meant to him, Teacher Matt Havenhand said, 'I find the whole topic of cryptography and its history fascinating, so to be able to have the chance to take a group of keen students, who might [one day] be inspired to work in this field, is amazing!' The children's experience was made all the more exciting as they were filmed, and in some cases interviewed, for BBC Oxford's South Today programme.

We also welcomed Colin Williams, director of SBL (Software Box Ltd), as guest speaker at our Bletchley Park Guest Night Dinner, who spoke on the topic: 'From hut to HAL: the strange tale of the neural net(s) entwining Bletchley Park with a Jovian monolith and the fate

of humankind'. The MCR organised a Bletchley Park Film Screening and showed Stanley Kubrick's classic 2001: A Space Odyssey. They also arranged a talk, in association with the Oxford AI Society, on 'The Relevance of AI to our Life'.

The week's events ended with a lecture by the former GCHQ Director Robert Hannigan CMG, who spoke about the link between the work of the Bletchley codebreakers and modern tech companies working in cybersecurity.

Next year's Bletchley Park Week will run from 9th to 13th March 2020.

Why does Kellogg have a Bletchley Park Week?

Apart from Bletchley and Kellogg both being centres of excellence, innovation, and path-breaking developments, why else have we forged a particular link? President Jonathan Michie explains.

Anyone who has seen *The Imitation Game* will know that there were very few women codebreakers, although there were certainly many women involved in the overall process – indeed, three-quarters of the workforce were women.

One of the women involved in the analysis of decrypted signals was Joan Thirsk (née Watkins) whose role the Bletchley Roll of Honour gives

as 'Traffic Analyst', referring to the traffic in coded messages. Joan Thirsk went on to be a distinguished academic and Fellow of Kellogg, playing a leading role in the development of agricultural history as an academic discipline.

A further link is that many of our fellows and students have an interest in Bletchley, most particularly those on the MSc in Software Engineering and MSc in Software & Systems Security. Professor Andrew Martin has been made a Trustee of Bletchley Park, and Sir Dermot Turing is not only a Visiting Fellow here at Kellogg but also a Trustee of Bletchley Park and nephew of the late Alan Turing. Kellogg Visiting Fellow Sir David Brown was recently made Chairman of the Bletchley Park Trust.

I should declare an interest, in that my dad Donald Michie was a cryptanalyst at Bletchley. He and Alan Turing went to the pub once a week to play chess, not because either was any good, but so they could discuss how one might create a machine that could not only play chess, but could learn as it did so – which led in time to machine learning and artificial intelligence.

Bletchley kindly donated many World War Two photos to Kellogg, some of which are in the corridor to the left of the College Reception, including these of Donald Michie, Alan Turing and Joan Thirsk.





"Our programme of events celebrates Kellogg's unique partnership with Bletchley Park."



A man with glasses and a dark suit is signing books at a table. He is holding a black marker and writing on the cover of a book. The book has the letters 'ZXY' on it. To his right, there are several stacks of books. The spines of the books in the stacks are black with red text that reads 'DERMOT TURING'. In the foreground, there are some green sticky notes and a blue book with a circular pattern on its cover. In the background, a woman with long blonde hair is partially visible, wearing a dark top. The setting appears to be an indoor event, possibly a book launch or a signing session.

The origins of Enigma codebreaking

Lecture: Dermot Turing

In 1939, six weeks before the outbreak of World War Two, British codebreakers knew next to nothing about the German military Enigma machine. How was it by mid-autumn they had already designed the Bombe machine that would win the codebreaking war? Sir Dermot Turing, nephew of Bletchley Park cryptanalyst Alan Turing, spoke recently at Kellogg College and explained the vital breakthrough.

In the early 1930s, a down on his luck German Secret Service employee saw an opportunity to make a few Reichsmarks by selling German files to the French. In doing so, he inadvertently began a series of events that would lead to Poland breaking the first Enigma code, as Sir Dermot Turing described in his recent talk on the origins of Enigma codebreaking at Bletchley.

It is only recently that the Polish mathematicians Marian Rejewski, Jerzy Różycki and Henryk Zygalski, who were instrumental in creating the first machine to decrypt the Enigma codes (the Bomba), have been recognised for their groundbreaking work. Had it not been for an act of international co-operation by Poland, this information may have been lost forever. At the X, Y, Z Conference at Pyry in 1939 (X-France, Y-Britain, Z-Poland), Poland, conscious of the German threat, passed on their discovery to their allies.

Thanks to this act, the work of men and women like Dilly Knox, Alan

Turing, Gordon Welchman and others was able to progress at lightning speed, and Bletchley Park became the home, not only of British codebreaking, but the birthplace of modern information technology.

Sir Dermot is Bletchley Park Visiting Fellow of Kellogg College and a trustee of Bletchley Park Trust. In his talk he said: 'The work done at Bletchley Park during World War Two is rightly recognised as having transformed the fortunes of the Allied forces by providing them with priceless information which could not have been obtained so reliably, or so quickly, by other means.

'What has also become apparent since the war is that the issues of communications security, encryption, and secrecy are even more prevalent in today's more interconnected world. We all have much to learn from the achievements of the codebreakers about what should or should not be kept secret, and what information is vulnerable to unauthorised hacking.'

Bletchley Park's extraordinary legacy still impacts on us today and resonates through the cyber security research undertaken by members of Kellogg College. You can watch a film of Sir Dermot's talk on the College website at www.kellogg.ox.ac.uk/news

Kellogg celebrates this unique partnership annually, with our Bletchley Park Week, a week long programme of events, held in Hilary Term. www.kellogg.ox.ac.uk/discover/bletchley-park-week



Dermot Turing was educated at Sherborne and King's College, Cambridge. After completing his DPhil in Genetics at New College, Oxford, he moved into the legal profession, working first in the Department of the HM Treasury Solicitor and then for Clifford Chance, where he was a partner until 2014 specialising in financial services and risk management.

Dermot is a trustee of Bletchley Park and of the Turing Trust, as well as being the Bletchley Park Visiting Fellow at Kellogg College, Oxford.

He is the acclaimed author of *Prof: Alan Turing Decoded*, a biography of his famous uncle, *The Story of Computing*, and most recently *X, Y and Z – the real story of how Enigma was broken*.

TRANSFORMING FUTURES

The power to change lives

A gift left to Kellogg by a distinguished academic has enabled the College to establish its first fully endowed doctoral scholarship.

Dr Diana Wood was a notable scholar and inspirational teacher of medieval history. For many years she was a lecturer in local history and course director of the Undergraduate Diploma in English local history at the Department for Continuing Education and a Kellogg College Common Room Member.

Her legacy gift supports the Oxford-Vincent Packford and Geoffrey Smart Graduate Scholarship. Matthew Ward is its first recipient.

What are you studying?

A DPhil in History, I'm researching political thought in Ireland in the seventeenth- and early eighteenth-centuries with a particular focus on the reception of the English political philosopher Thomas Hobbes.

My thesis considers a series of debates about subjects ranging from religious toleration to political obligation and the ways in which contributors 'thought with Hobbes' to develop responses.

Hobbes was notorious in England; although many of his ideas were gradually absorbed into the mainstream, it remained dangerous to openly endorse them. My research suggests

that the response to Hobbes in Ireland was more sympathetic. Although there is a lot more work to be done on political thought in Ireland in this period, this suggests that the country was more accommodating than England of certain ways of thinking about politics.

Why did you choose Kellogg?

I chose Kellogg because I wanted to join a graduate college where students and fellows worked and socialised together as part of the same community. Kellogg doesn't have the hierarchical trappings of a more traditional college, such as a top table during meals. I knew from my time at a much more traditional Cambridge college that these little things make a big difference to the feel of a college. I thought Kellogg seemed more collaborative and egalitarian and I was right!

What strikes you most about being here?

Kellogg is the largest and most international College in Oxford and I have been struck by the extraordinary range of subjects that are

studied and researched here. It is also striking that despite its size, Kellogg still feels like a close community.

What makes Kellogg unique?

Because of Kellogg's commitment to lifelong learning, its students have a wider range of life experience than most. This makes for a richer academic environment, not to mention more interesting conversations at dinner!

What does it mean to have a scholarship?

My offer of a place at Oxford was followed by an anxious few months when I didn't know whether I would get the funds together to take it up. I wouldn't be here if it wasn't for the scholarship, and it's as simple as that!

What impact do you want to make when you leave here?

As education budgets are tightened and funding concentrated on science and engineering, I think that there is a danger that humanities subjects such as history will become a luxury for a privileged few. This would be a disaster for our country and, given the international significance of our universities, for the rest of the world too.

I am very grateful for the opportunity that I have been given to pursue my interest in history; and when I finish my degree, I want to find a way to extend these opportunities to others.





CHANGING SPACES

FROM GRAND VICTORIAN HOME TO VIBRANT 21ST CENTURY COLLEGE

The Victorian villas and gardens at the heart of Kellogg hosted some of the most distinguished individuals of the Victorian era. Today, they offer an exciting opportunity to honour their legacy while enriching the life and learning of the College's students.

With Kellogg's 30th anniversary on the horizon in 2020, the College is considering what it can do to enhance the experience it offers students. The Hub has already made a significant contribution to college life, and the focus now is on the outside spaces. They give us an exciting opportunity to bring the old and the new together, paying tribute to the College's Victorian legacy while creating a more integrated set of spaces with an easier flow between them.

The plan is to unify the grounds and give the College frontage a much greater sense of entrance and presence. There is also potential to use the Victorian red brick walls to create a series of garden 'rooms' which could become distinct spaces with their own planting schemes and themes. Overall the spaces created aim to nurture wellbeing, enhance accessibility around the site and support environmental sustainability.

The Norham Manor estate

Kellogg College sits in the heart of what is known as the Norham Manor estate, which was developed as a residential suburb of Oxford by St John's College in the 1850s. The aim was to create a picturesque villa estate designed to attract the middle classes and professionals, reflecting their social standing and aspirations.

A master plan was drawn up by the architect of Oxford's Randolph Hotel, William Wilkinson, in 1860, but the individual houses were designed over the subsequent decades by a variety of different architects. Three villas on the Banbury Road in typical Victorian Gothic style were particularly grand – numbers 60, 62 and 64.

Number 60, designed by Wilkinson himself, was built in 1865-6 for a chemist, Thomas Cousins, who had a shop in Magdalen Street next to the Randolph. Wilkinson was particularly pleased with the design and

included the plans and an elevation in his book *English Country Houses* published in 1870. The rear extension, which now houses the student common room, was built in 1902.

Numbers 62 and 64 were both designed by another local architect, E. G. Bruton. Number 62 was built for the Reverend Richard St John Tyrwhitt, his wife and seven children, and has a very fine sculpture over the entrance door which illustrates a quotation from the Book of Proverbs:

There be three things which go well, yea, four are comely in going: a lion which is strongest among beasts, and turneth not away for any; a greyhound; an he goat also; and a king, against whom there is no rising up.

This accomplished work of art has been attributed to John Hungerford Pollen who designed the entrance to the University Museum of Natural History and painted the roof of the chapel at Merton College. Quite why Tyrwhitt chose this particular theme for



the entrance to his new home is not clear.

Numbers 62 and 64 were the first houses bought for Kellogg College, along with 7 Bradmore Road. Number 60 was acquired in 2007. Further houses were bought in Bradmore Road and Norham Road to consolidate the northern and eastern boundaries of the College, all built between 1872 and 1874 and designed by John Galpin, a colourful character in the business world of Victorian Oxford. By training a carpenter, he became a surveyor, auctioneer and a builders' merchant. In 1866 he founded the Oxford Building Company, which became the biggest developer in the city before collapsing in bankruptcy, an event that attracted a crowd of 6,000 people who planned to burn an effigy of Galpin.

The original leaseholders of the College houses were a characteristic mix of businessmen and clergymen. In addition to Rev. Richard St John Tyrwhitt in number 62,

there was a photographer at 38 Norham Road, a timber merchant at 7 Bradmore Road and a postmaster at number 9. Number 10 was occupied by the Rev. William Bebb, and number 11 by the sole don, the Rev. Henry DeBrisay, Fellow of the University College. The leaseholder for number 12 was the architect John Galpin.

The Victorian gardens

An 1878 map of Banbury Road shows how the gardens were laid out, many of which were orchards containing fruit trees. The long back gardens and the gaps between the properties were important to the character of this area of North Oxford, strengthening the sense of openness throughout the suburb.

William Wilkinson's plans for Norham Manor estate recognised the importance of planting to the appearance of the area, and he included a profusion of trees and shrubs in his planting schemes. The attractive quality of

North Oxford is due in large part to the trees, shrubs, ground cover and climbing plants that soften the architecture and add contrasting colours and textures.

Rev. Tyrwhitt's garden at Number 62 had three distinct areas, as well as a raised terrace to the east and south of the house. The same map shows that the house had three outbuildings, two of which were set within a walled yard with a gate to the west side.

Wanderings in Victorian Wonderland

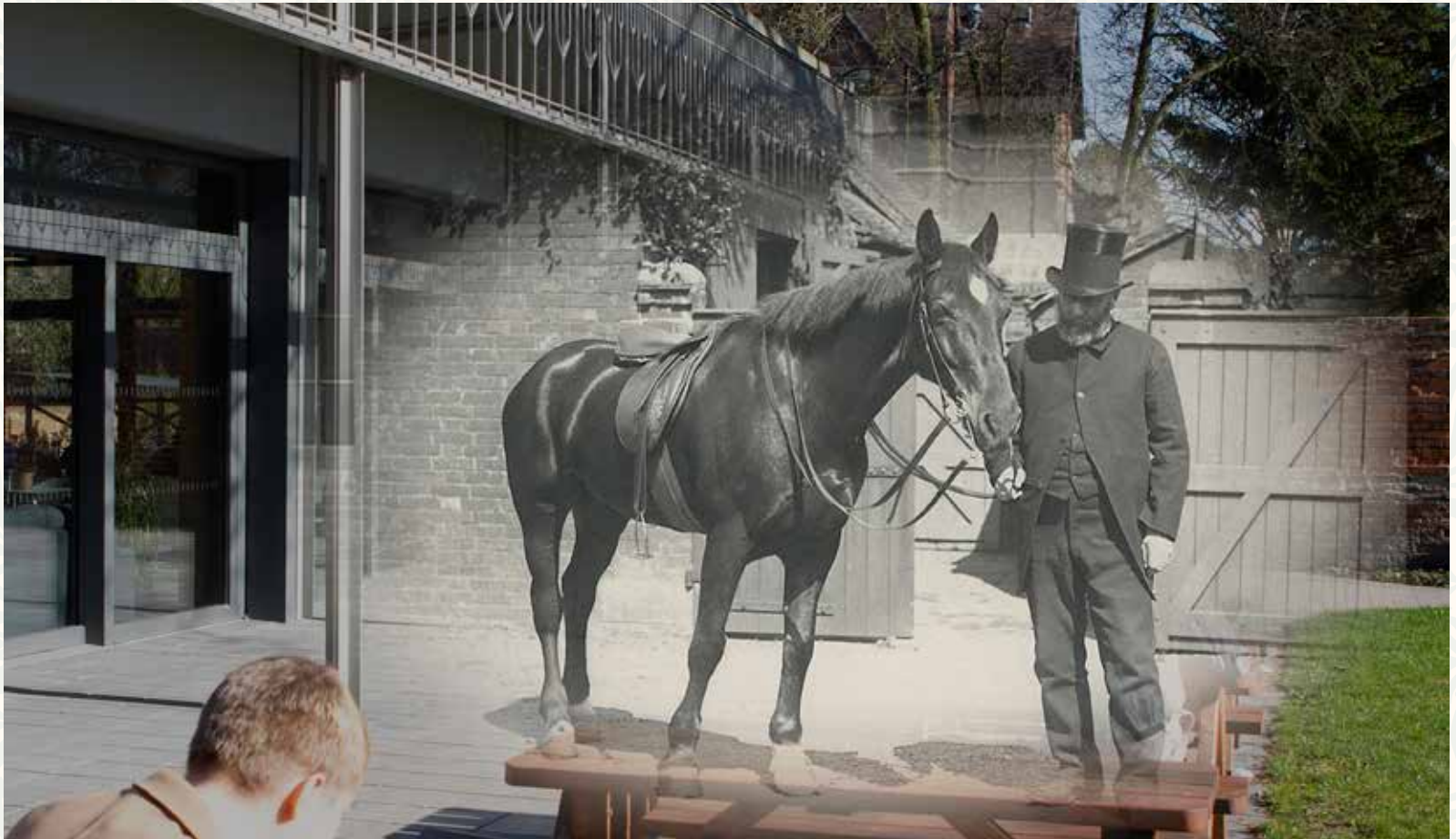
Rev. Tyrwhitt also enjoyed some illustrious connections with Oxford's Victorian movers and shakers.

'Dear Tyrwhitt, I hope the enclosed photograph will be satisfactory to Mrs Tyrwhitt. If Mrs Tyrwhitt and yourself will also accept of the accompanying book, you will give me much pleasure.'

So wrote Charles Dodgson, better known



Rev. Tyrwhitt standing where the Hub Café is now sited





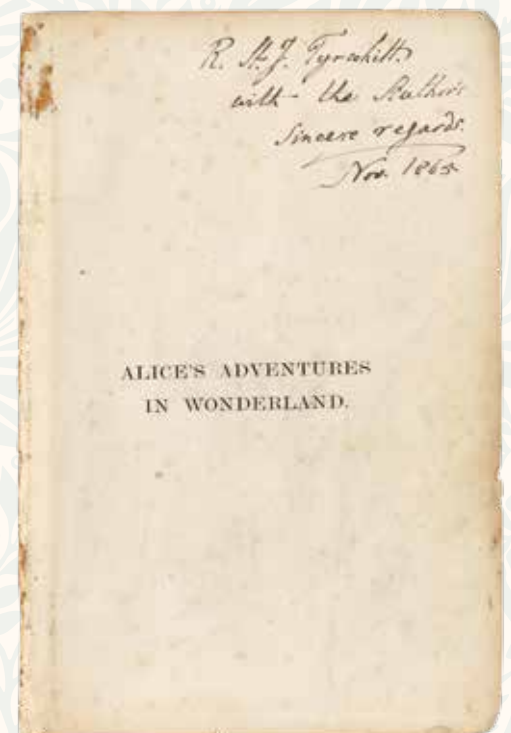
'Mer de Glace' wall painting by Rev. Tyrwhitt in the Oxford Museum of Natural History

as Lewis Carroll, to his great friend and colleague, the Rev. Richard St John Tyrwhitt, in November 1865. The photograph was of the Rev. Tyrwhitt's two daughters, Polly and Kitty. And the book – a copy of *Alice's Adventures in Wonderland* signed affectionately by the author and sent to the Tyrwhitt family home. Richard St John Tyrwhitt had been a student and then tutor at Christ Church, which was where he had met Charles Dodgson. He later left Christ Church, as at that time Colleges did not permit wedded dons and Tyrwhitt had wanted to marry. He was ordained and held the vicarage of St Mary Magdalen in Oxford.

While Tyrwhitt certainly did hold sermons at St Mary's and wrote on 'Clerical Powers and Duties', his real love was art. He wrote widely on artistic matters, and also exhibited his own paintings at the Royal Academy. He was also responsible for two huge wall paintings in the former geological room of the Oxford Museum of Natural History.

His passion for art was shared by Dodgson and another mutual friend, the influential art critic and social reformer, John Ruskin. Ruskin admired Tyrwhitt and the pair had gone on painting tours of the Alps and Norwegian Fjords together. Later, when both men ran as candidates for the Slade professorship of fine art in 1869, Tyrwhitt stepped aside to allow his friend a clear field. Both Ruskin and Dodgson were dinner guests at number 62, which was clearly something of an artistic and literary salon of Victorian Oxford. When Tyrwhitt died in 1895, it was at number 62 Banbury Road.

We do not know what Tyrwhitt would have made of the transformation his family home has undergone, but we can honour his legacy. These beautiful Victorian homes and gardens are a wonderful resource which we will use to enhance the College's future and the wellbeing of our students.



Rev. Richard St John Tyrwhitt in Arabian dress





Meet Daniel Arellano-Flores, manager of the Hub Café

The Hub is Kellogg's common room and café, which is open to both students and the public. Housed in the University's first eco-friendly Passivhaus building, it is a testament to the College's values. We asked Daniel Arellano-Flores, a bit about his role here.

How long have you worked at Kellogg?

I have had the pleasure of working at Kellogg College now for almost two years, initially in the Dining Hall as Assistant Manager and now as manager of the Hub Café.

However, I have been working for the University for eight years. Before Kellogg I worked at both St Peter's College and St Anne's College Undergraduate Colleges, supervising the Dining Halls, as well as the Coffee Shop at St Anne's.

Have you always wanted to work in catering?

I worked in retail for 12 years, managing outdoor clothes stores. I'm an avid outdoor enthusiast so I really enjoyed this, but decided I needed to move on.

I have a huge passion for food and wine and, after spending four years at University, I took a role at Oddbins, whilst also working as supervisor at a local delicatessen. It wasn't long before the Summertown Wine Café took an interest in my experience and it was here that I started to really enjoy combining my knowledge of wines with food.

I have always enjoyed working in hospitality, and I especially enjoy seeing the positive effect that great food and wine, combined with good service, can have on people.

What do you enjoy most about your roles?

I particularly enjoy working with a great team. We all give 100% to make sure everyone who comes to the Café has the best of everything we have to offer, be it a coffee or hot meal, or just a place where they can socialise or study. We really want to make The Hub the students' own and we strive to make sure they have something tasty to eat and a spot to relax in, which is very rewarding.

What can we look forward to when we visit the Hub Café?

You can always be sure you will get a freshly made meal five days a week. I aim to make everything here as rich and filling as possible: soup, paninis and sandwiches are all made by us, in-house. Every Tuesday and Thursday we put on vegetarian options and I am keen to put more vegan meals on the menu and to try out some fun recipes on our customers.

I like to ensure you get value for money, such as a hearty meal and salad, as standard during the week. And on the weekend we make sure you get a decent fry-up and pastries to keep you going.

Tell us something about yourself that we don't already know...

I always get asked how many tattoos I have – it's 12. Matt, the Barista (who everyone seems to love), and I are cycling 80 miles this summer in aid of Restore, a mental health charity based in Oxford. I am also exhibiting in this summer's Arts Week in Jericho.



CONFERENCE FACILITIES

Seven meeting spaces with capacity for up to 350 guests for dining, buffet, theatre, classroom and boardroom functions, plus 14 bedrooms for accommodation.



Kellogg College is situated in beautiful grounds in tranquil North Oxford. Our Victorian buildings, combined with modern facilities, provide the perfect location for events ranging from conferences and meetings, to receptions and private dinners. We can also host outdoor events within our beautiful College gardens.

Our Chef will prepare menus to suit your occasion and our team of dedicated staff will meet your needs ranging from IT assistance to event management and coordination.

High quality short-stay accommodation also available.

Our Events Officer will discuss your requirements with you to ensure that your event is tailored to your exact needs.

Contact Shabaz Hussain, Events Officer: 01865 612028

events@kellogg.ox.ac.uk

conference-oxford.com/venues/conference/kellogg-college

Stay at Kellogg

The perfect location for
a short stay in Oxford



We have a range of rooms available, including single, double, and superior double/king and twin rooms, which have all been finished to a high standard.

Accommodation can be booked for a short period (nightly/weekly) or for a longer period subject to availability. There is a shared kitchenette and living space in our accommodation, where you can relax and meet fellow guests.

College members receive a discount when they stay at Kellogg. For further information regarding prices and promotional offers available to guests, please visit our website or contact accommodation@kellogg.ox.ac.uk

Make a booking

**For further information or to book a room, please visit the website
or email the Accommodation Officer via accommodation@kellogg.ox.ac.uk**

"Beautiful
room, clear
instructions, highly
recommended!"

The Kellogg College Hub Café

Situated in leafy North Oxford, the Hub Café is the perfect place to meet with friends and colleagues. Serving breakfasts, light lunches, sweet treats and snacks, as well as a range of hot drinks, the Hub Café is open to everyone.

Eco-friendly and ethical

The Hub Café is the University of Oxford's first Passivhaus, which means the building is low energy and environmentally friendly. Discounts are available every time you use a reusable cup when purchasing hot drinks.

How to find us

We are located in the grounds of Kellogg College between 62 and 64 Banbury Road, Oxford, OX2 6PN.



SNAPPED



International Women's Day 2019



Jonathan Michie, Vincent Strudwick, Neil MacGregor, Jane Shaw at the Vincent Strudwick Lecture 2018



Gaudy Dinner 2018



Celebration of Sports Dinner 2019



Foundation Dinner 2019



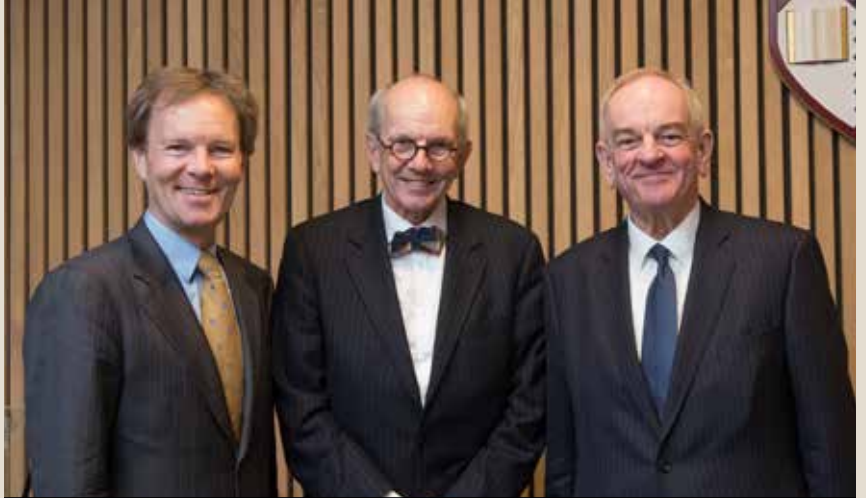
Women's Suffragette Celebrations 2018



Women's Suffragette Celebrations 2018



Celebration of Sports Dinner 2019



Jonathan Michie, Ralph Walter, Sir David Brown at the Bynum Tudor Lecture 2018



Foundation Day Cake



Raising the flag for LGBTQ+ Month



Jonathan Michie cutting Foundation Day Cake



Burns Night 2019



Burns Night 2019

THE KEY TO OUR FUTURE

Lifelong learning, argues Jonathan Michie, is central to renewing a nation facing immense challenges, including AI and robotics. Now a new Centenary Commission on Adult Education has begun work, with important input and support from Kellogg College.



I've been talking to people recently about the creation of a Ministry of Reconstruction, necessitated by the dire situation facing the country, and the need for a long term view for its renewal.

That's not my alternative to a 'People's Vote' on Brexit – it's the story of 1917, when the leader of the wartime coalition government, Lloyd George, established the Ministry of Reconstruction to oversee rebuilding 'the national life on a better and more durable foundation'. Its adult education committee – chaired by A.L. Smith, Master of Balliol College, Oxford – published its Final Report on Adult Education in November 1919. That report set the groundwork for British adult education during the 20th century. Amongst

other things, it recommended that all universities create departments for continuing education. Almost all responded positively.

The past 30 years of what the late Andrew Glyn described as 'capitalism unleashed' created growing inequality of income and wealth, with 'soft touch' regulation fostering the unsustainable speculative bubble that crashed in the global financial crisis of 2007-2008, followed in 2009 by the first global recession since the 1930s, and the subsequent decade lost in austerity. All this took its toll on the provision of adult education. The last Labour government undermined adult education by withdrawing funds from students who already had a qualification at the level they were studying – despite the rhetoric around flexibility and re-skilling, which almost by definition requires the sort of education from which funding was withdrawn.

The subsequent coalition government did huge damage to adult education by tripling fees. For kids going to university, it doesn't necessarily matter whether it's paid for through taxation or through a loan repaid by taxation. For an adult wondering whether to take a course, and told that to do so they will need to take a loan which they will need to start repaying almost as soon as the course is completed, it's a different story. That feels more like a loan to replace the car or take a holiday. The effect on adult education was predictably disastrous. Predicted by everyone



except the Education Minister who imposed it, David Willetts, who has at least had the decency to admit he was wrong, and to say that this was his biggest regret in government.

And the Conservative government's austerity has depressed still further exactly the sort of investment – in adult education – that society needs, for recovery and renewal, including for those areas of the country 'left behind'.

So, this has not been a party political issue. All three have failed in government. Yet all three claim to understand that lifelong learning is becoming increasingly important. We are living longer lives, including years of healthy retirement, and with the advent of machine learning and robotics, a broad based education is needed for a workforce able to

think imaginatively and laterally, innovatively and with empathy – as AI does the rest.

How to bring the necessary investment about?

A detailed plan was set out in the 1919 Report. And it was implemented to good effect over the next 70 years or so. We need to repeat that exercise. That task is being undertaken by the Centenary Commission, put together – at an initial meeting held in the Kellogg Hub – by the Workers Educational Association (WEA), the Co-operative College, the Raymond Williams Foundation, and the universities of Nottingham and Oxford. Its members include Kellogg Bynum Tudor Fellow Lord Bilimoria, who in the House of Lords on 16 January 2019 argued as follows:

*My Lords, I congratulate the noble Lord, Lord Forsyth, and his Economic Affairs Committee on their excellent report, **Treating Students Fairly: The Economics of Post-School Education**. ... Turning to adult education, the report says that 'adult education funding has seen significant reductions'. Related to this decline, older students are more likely to study part-time. I mentioned that the effect on part-time education has been drastic. The number of part-time students aged over 30 has fallen by 41%. **There is a growing consensus, nationally and internationally, that with the advance of machine learning, AI and robotics, post-school education will become of increasing importance to societies and economies.** There will be an increasing need for lifelong learning, extending beyond school*



WEA Class 1909 at Balliol College

and, for those who go to university, beyond their university degree as well. Continuing education contributes positively to well-being and health, which, as well as being an intrinsic good, has positive consequences for the economy through the health of the population and the workforce...

Learning and improved life chances should not stop when you reach your 20s. This was recognised in 1919 in a report on adult education, and I am proud to be a member of the Centenary Commission on Adult Education, which has just been launched and had its first meeting. Dame Helen Ghosh, the master of Balliol College, is head of the commission and we will report later this year. I urge the Economic Affairs Committee to take

heed of our report, because this needs to be at the heart of our endeavours to improve the prosperity of our country and the well-being of our people.

The 1919 Report on Adult Education argued that a population educated throughout life was vital for the future of the country. What's striking is that the challenges they identified feel eerily similar to those we face today:

- i. With the extension of the electorate, it was considered vital that citizens be made able to weigh evidence, and critically reflect on political claims, so as not to be taken in by populist demagogues. Electoral issues are just as complex today.
- ii. With the approach of new technologies and

industries, 'skills training' was considered insufficient, and instead people would need to be imaginative and flexible at work. With machine learning and robotics replacing routine work, these needs are even greater today, and growing over time.

- iii. The population faced 'great challenges', foremost to prevent another slide to war. There are many challenges today which require concerted social and political action, of which climate change is perhaps the most pressing.

The aim is to publish a Report on Adult Education in November 2019, a century after the previous Report. It worked before. For all our sakes, we need to ensure it works again.

MEET THE TEAM

DEVELOPMENT AND ALUMNI RELATIONS TEAM



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THE MAIN EVENT

KEY KELLOGG EVENTS FOR YOUR DIARY

2019

2020

22nd June

Kellogg Ball

29th June

Kellogg Garden Party

20th – 22nd September

Oxford Alumni Weekend

21st September

Gaudy Dinner 2019

18th-22nd November

Innovation Week

20th November

Bynum Tudor Lecture &
Guest Night Dinner

25th January

Burns Night

3rd – 7th February

Arts Week

7th February

John Ruskin Lecture
& Memorial Dinner
(as part of Arts Week)

1st March

Kellogg's 30th Anniversary
celebrations begin
*Keep an eye out for special birthday
celebration dates & events via our website*

2nd March

Kellogg's birthday lunch
and cake

8th March

International Women's
Day Lecture

9th – 13th March

Bletchley Park Week

22nd April

Diana Wood Memorial Concert

1st May

May Day Breakfast

20th May

Anne McLaren Lecture
& Guest Night Dinner

27th June

Kellogg Garden Party

11th – 13th September

Oxford Alumni Weekend

12th September

Gaudy Dinner 2020

Don't forget, we run many events each year from lectures to seminars, screenings and tours. To see our full calendar of current events and to book tickets, please visit the events section of our website.

All of us at Kellogg College are grateful to our loyal supporters whose generosity enables us to deliver the best possible Oxford experience for our students - through our study and social facilities, and our range of student support funds and services. Your gifts make a huge difference by transforming futures and making a lasting impact as our students use their knowledge and skills to benefit communities around the world.

Thank you





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