Immigration
A special focus on forced and voluntary migration. Page 4

Oxford West End
A new Social Science Quarter for Oxford. Page 11

Alumni News
FEATURE

The Local Refugee Match: a national matching system for refugees. How to handle the increasing number of refugees seeking asylum? Alex Teytelboym proposes a ‘matching system’ that simultaneously gives refugees some choice over where they seek protection and respects states’ priorities over refugees they can accept.
I am writing this letter in the aftermath of the vote to leave the EU. The focus on migration for this edition of the College Magazine seemed a natural topic, given that it was such a debated issue in the run up to the Referendum. In the wider world too, flows of people responding to social, political and economic change are large and important, as they have been so often in the past. This is an area where the need for social scientific work to help us understand what is happening is pressing, and where we hope that Nuffield is making a valuable contribution. The articles published here give a glimpse into some of the relevant work being done at Nuffield, but there is much else besides, including David Miller’s new book ‘Stranger in our Midst: The Political Philosophy of Immigration’, and the work of Francesco Billari and others on the demographic impacts of migration. On Thursday 30 June the College will hold a Seminar on the outcome of the EU Referendum in London at Europe House thanks to Alumnus Anthony Teasdale who once again made this event happen. There is much to discuss and we expect a very full room – a room of mixed nationalities, since Nuffield members are drawn from all over the world. My own attention has also been given in the last few weeks to the use of statistics in the EU referendum campaign in the UK, in my role as Chair of the UK Statistics Authority (UKSA). Part of the reason for the establishment of the UKSA as an independent body was to protect the integrity of official statistics, and an element of that is intervening when official statistics are misused in significant public discussion. We have had a full inbox in the last few weeks and much to do.

Looking towards the US we were glad to be part of the University’s North American Alumni Reunion. It was a particular delight to visit New York and Washington in April to meet up with Nuffield members now based in the US, and we came back to Oxford with plans for more regular events there. Phil Suttle and his wife Ruth were extremely generous hosts for a Nuffield brunch in their home, complete with the matriculation photo from 1981 when Phil started the MPhil. Without making any normative judgements, it is easy to say that both clothing and hairstyles have changed in the intervening 35 years.

In College, we are spending a good deal of time thinking about the development of the land close by that we have recently acquired (discussed on page 11). One of our hopes is to help facilitate the development of a Social Science Quarter in Oxford, and we are already discussing the possible use of some of the existing buildings with a number of parts of the University’s Social Science division.
Dr Alex Teytelboym (Nuffield Associate Member and Research Fellow at INET) and Dr Will Jones (Lecturer in Forced Migration at the Refugee Studies Centre, University of Oxford) propose a “matching system” that simultaneously gives refugees some choice over where they seek protection and respects states’ priorities over refugees they can accept.

When policymakers talk about refugee protection, they tend to focus on headline numbers. In Britain one of these numbers is 20,000. That is, in September 2015 David Cameron promised to resettle 20,000 Syrian refugees in Britain by 2020. The public debate has thus far focused on whether this number is too low or high. But irrespective of what this number actually is, a further pressing question is where in Britain these vulnerable refugees are going to settle.

There is considerable evidence from Sweden, which has allocated resettled refugees across the country almost randomly since 1985, that the initial destination of refugees within a country matters enormously for their lifetime outcomes. Provision of social housing means that refugees often stay where they are placed for a long time. Yet, as things stand, no government takes into account the preferences of refugees over where in the host country they wish to settle. Most well-meaning national resettlement bureaucracies attempt to place refugee families where they are deemed to be most likely to thrive: perhaps near their existing family or in a place where their medical needs are met. This puts enormous pressure on resettlement workers to second-guess or figure out where best to place refugees and inadvertently pushes them into making arbitrary and inconsistent decisions. At the same time, local authorities that are willing to host refugees simply get a take-them-or-leave-them offer from the central government. They are not able to find refugee families that they are most capable of providing for and that would be happy to live in that area.
The following analogy is helpful in understanding how refugees are currently handled. Imagine what sort of chaos would ensue if the government tried to second-guess which school parents want to send their children to and then allocated these children according to some criteria it deemed appropriate. There would be many unhappy children and parents as well as a lot of frustrated teachers.

Of course, in the case of schools, we implemented a straightforward solution: children and their parents are asked to rank schools according to their first, second, third (and so on) choices and schools have well-defined priorities over the sort of children they are supposed to admit. The design of the algorithm that matches children to schools is guided by what is known as “matching market theory” and its applications are just about everywhere: from living donor kidney exchange to the matching of junior doctors to hospitals for residency. Matching market theory can tell a lot about how we ought to match Syrian refugees to local authorities in Britain.

A matching system would collect information from the two sides of the “market”: the local authorities and the refugees. The local authorities would report what services and capacities they have – how much housing, how many hospital beds, how many school places – as well as rank refugee families according to how well they can host them using clear vulnerability criteria. While the refugees are going through the asylum application process abroad, they will be offered a chance to rank local authorities that can meet their needs. The matching mechanism tries to ensure that the proposed allocation would be feasible (no service capacities are violated), efficient (no refugee family can make themselves better off without making some other family worse off) and safe for refugees to report their preferences honestly. The matching system could be run every few months to ensure as many apt matches as possible and the indicative outcomes would be reported to the Home Office.

The Local Refugee Match will not help any more refugees than the government has already agreed to help. But we hope that the transparency and the effectiveness of the system would encourage more local authorities to participate (since they only do so currently on a voluntary basis) in resettling refugees. Most importantly, however, the Local Refugee Match will give agency and dignity to those refugees coming to Britain, ensure that their needs and preferences are met and give them the best chance in starting their new life here. Pioneering the Local Refugee Match would make the British government the most progressive and effective refugee host nation in the world.

No government takes into account the preferences of refugees over where in the host country they wish to settle.
FREE MOVEMENT AND THE LABOUR MARKET INTEGRATION OF YOUNG EU MIGRANT CITIZENS IN BRITAIN

The free movement of European Citizens was one of the main issues in the political debate leading up to the British EU referendum. Questions about employment and the economic contribution of EU citizen in the UK were at the core of the debate. Our research clearly shows that young EU migrant citizens are well integrated into the British labour market and often work in sectors in need of skilled workers. Furthermore, young EU migrant citizens have higher employment rates, work longer hours and are less likely to receive job seekers allowances than their UK peers. Analysis across different subgroups shows significantly different wage levels and working conditions. While the experience of EU migrant citizens from southern Europe is very similar to British youth, those from Central and Eastern Europe (CEE) are on average worse, and those from the remaining EU countries are on average better off than their UK peers.

For our analyses we used pooled data from the UK Labour Force Survey (2010–2014), a large quarterly survey of the UK resident population. Survey respondents are considered recent migrants if they were born outside the UK with no UK citizenship and resident in the UK for one year or more years, having arrived in the UK within the past five years. We distinguished EU migrant citizens by five regions: CEE, Bulgaria and Romania, EU-South (Cyprus, Greece, Italy, Malta, Portugal, Spain), the remaining EU countries, and migrants from third countries. Grouping and pooling these data allows us to estimate the different labour market conditions and experiences in a robust way.

High employment

Overall, EU migrant citizens have relatively high employment rates. Young migrant workers from CEE have an employment rate of 82%, compared with an employment rate of 73% among young people born in the UK. While workers born in Britain on average worked a 40-hour working week, EU migrant citizens from CEE worked at least one hour more per week.

Employment status of youth in the UK (%)

Data: Pooled UK quarterly labour force survey, 2010–2014; weighted estimates adjusted for sampling design; results are compared only if 95% confidence intervals did not overlap.
**Pay segmentation**

On average young EU migrant citizen from CEE and Bulgaria/Romania are paid around 40% less than their UK peers. By contrast youth from the remaining EU are paid 20% more, whilst those from the EU South appear to have similar wages as UK youth.

![Graph showing youth EU migrant citizens' gross hourly wages relative to UK youth](image)

**Diversifying skills**

Free movement of workers also contributes to minimising skill shortages. EU migrant citizens from CEE are much more likely than UK nationals to work in manufacturing, thereby positively contributing to the much-heralded “rebalancing of the UK economy”.

Young people from Bulgaria and Romania are more likely than any other group to work in construction, thereby minimising the shortage of construction workers and positively contributing to the building of much-needed housing and infrastructure.

![Graph showing industries young people work in](image)

*What is clear in the context of the EU referendum debate, is that EU migrant citizens contribute to an overall high employment rate and the diverse workforce in the UK, by providing much needed skills in various sectors of the economy.*
Dr Félix Krawatzek (Nuffield Research Fellow) and Prof. Gwendolyn Sasse (Nuffield Professorial Fellow) illustrate their research on German migrants in the US. They have developed a computer-aided method of text analysis using about 6,000 letters sent between the US and Germany between 1830 and 1970 and find intriguing analogies with immigrant integration today. This is a revised version of a piece published by “The Conversation”.

The hysterical anti-migrant and anti-refugee rhetoric from the Republican candidates in the US presidential race reached a fever pitch in the run-up to the nominations. Leading the charge, Donald Trump advocated the building of a wall on the Mexican border and called for Muslims to be banned from entering the US. He has taken some positions on “outsiders” that would make some of Europe’s staunchest right-wing populists blush.

But Trump could benefit from a little reflection on his own background. He himself is the grandson of a German immigrant, Friedrich Drumpf, who came to the US in 1886 – one of a great many Germans who settled in American society and helped make it what it is today.

From the 1820s onwards, about seven million Germans migrated to the US. Compared to other immigrant groups coming to the US in large numbers, the Germans seemingly assimilated and eventually gave up most of their “ethnic” associations during the interwar period. But their distinctive experience among the groups who came to the US in this period speaks to today’s debates about immigration – and especially to the ways immigrants integrate into new societies.

We have been working on a computer-aided textual analysis that combines qualitative and quantitative insights into the letters sent between the US and Germany between 1830 and 1970. Through the letters we can trace how migrants’ identities and transnational ties changed over the decades.

While some Germans left for Australia, Canada, and South America, those who went to the US settled in the Midwest and along the East Coast. Their letters provide a rich insight into their experiences of migration over 150 years: they are delighted by easy access to the labour market and higher salaries, for example, but also talk about the uncertainty of succeeding in the host country because of job insecurity and higher living costs.

But many of the migrants remained attached to their country of origin, in particular in moments of political crisis. In March 1940, Helene Heintze wrote from New York to her family in Germany:

Data from the Oxford Live Data project showing letters sent from Germany between 1830 and 1970.
“One is worried about Germany’s fate, one is too much exposed to the English propaganda over here. And then, of course, the working conditions get on one’s nerves, as always, nothing to rely on, at one point you work like crazy and shortly afterwards you sit around at home again. […] One had actually expected something completely different from life and it is impossible to get out of this mess.”

German immigrants’ feelings about the US and Germany varied greatly over time. Moments of crisis made them reconsider their identities and their relationship to both countries. For many of them, World War I and World War II triggered a higher level of interest in German society and politics. The fact that their ethnic origin came under renewed scrutiny made many of them feel “German” again.

President Theodore Roosevelt’s campaign against “hyphenated Americans” during World War I and the perceived lack of objective information about Germany in US media stimulated this ethnic identity. Some letters explicitly mention a wish to fight for Germany and a hope for Germany’s victory “over its enemies”.

Plenty of these insights have their relevance today. The experience of the Germans demonstrates how immigrant integration is not a linear process, but a negotiated and multi-directional process that is measured in degrees. Migrants of all backgrounds living in any host society endorse and integrate into some aspects of life, but not others. This inevitably changes the host society. The inherent diversity of large immigrant population makes some degree of integration almost inevitable, as big and therefore diverse groups can’t maintain overall ethnic unity outside the mainstream of the host country’s society. By contrast, restrictive policies and anti-immigrant rhetoric are likely to reinvigorate immigrants’ emotional ties to their country of origin.

And above all, critical events such as national crisis or war can reactivate immigrants’ political interest in and renewed identification with their original homeland, however “assimilated” they may have become in their new country. It’s unrealistic to expect immigrants to let go of their ties completely – but it’s equally naïve to think that letting them in is only a burden on (or liability for) the host country.
ARE IMMIGRANTS’ PRE-MIGRATION CHARACTERISTICS THE KEY TO UNDERSTANDING THE ACHIEVEMENTS OF THEIR CHILDREN?

Dr Mathieu Ichou (Nuffield Research Fellow 2014–2015 and current Associate Member) gives us an insight into his research on immigrants’ educational selectivity.

Common explanations of the academic and occupational trajectories of children of immigrants focus on the influence of their family’s current socioeconomic status and neighbourhood characteristics. These explanations all share a major blind spot: their lack of attention to the pre-migration features of immigrant parents.

My work on this topic began during my PhD at Sciences Po (Paris) and continued through my time at Nuffield College as a Postdoctoral Prize Research Fellow. My research has shown that, along with experiences in the host country, immigrants’ characteristics and resources in their country of origin also play an important role in shaping the present and future of their descendants.

I specifically focused on finding ways to measure immigrants’ educational selectivity, i.e. how their level of education compares with that of non-migrants in their country of birth. The main challenge of this undertaking is that it requires combining data on the countries of origin and destination. Taking France and England as countries of destination, I made three key observations. First, there is a large degree of heterogeneity in the level of immigrants’ educational selectivity between and within ethnic groups in both countries. Second, the more positively selected groups (Chinese and Indian immigrants in the UK; Southeast Asian immigrants in France) are also those whose children succeed the most in French and British schools. Third, the fact that ethnic minorities fare better academically in England than in France can be related, among other factors, to the higher level of educational selectivity of immigrants in the UK.

During my time at Nuffield and beyond, my research has approached the study of immigrants and their descendants through the lens of a core tradition of Nuffield sociology: the study of social stratification. My research lends support to sociological analyses based on parents’ social position and related resources to explain the academic trajectories of their children. However, I show that considering immigrants’ current social resources is not enough. Instead, we must redefine our understanding of these positions and resources to take into account the double status of parents as both emigrants from their country of origin and immigrants in the society in which their children attend school.
OXFORD WEST END

A SOCIAL SCIENCE QUARTER?

On 28 January 2015 the Governing Body of Christ Church agreed to sell to Nuffield College the long leasehold interest in two key city centre sites, known as the Island and Jam Factory sites, jointly 2.5 acres. Just one year later Nuffield was able to acquire the freehold of nearly 8 acres of land in Oxpens from London and Continental Railways (formerly British Rail Residuary Land holdings) through a joint venture with Oxford City Council. The joint venture is known as Oxford West End Developments Limited (OxWED) with Nuffield College and Oxford City Council each having equal ownership and decision making authority. The city is also committed to transfer a further 8 acres of land, including the Oxpens water meadow, into the company by the end of 2017.

So, this land assembly through OxWED and the associated Nuffield College sites has catapulted Nuffield into the core business of city regeneration.

Why on earth would the College seek this debatable distinction? Firstly, Oxford is going through a period of exceptional growth. Job creation is outpacing homes and other infrastructure. The city was reported in 2015 to be the most ‘unaffordable’ town for housing in the UK (with the average house price 16 times the average income). Business Parks and fringe-of-green belt housing may absorb much of this growth but the remaining development sites in the city centre are mainly in the ‘West End’. The new Westgate Centre, anchored by John Lewis, will open in October 2017 and a new railway station is being planned. Already a landowner in this area, the College now has a vital interest in how the West End develops.

We hope to influence the City Council by persuading it to accept that early career academics are key to Oxford’s growing economy but that they need access to affordable housing. We hope to influence the University to adapt its capital planning to bring a greater concentration of social science and related research to the West End. Our idea is that social science will flourish in denser clusters and that innovation and growth will be the result. The right sort of buildings need to be provided to ensure that this is possible, alongside, of course, commercially profitable development.

When we think about how all this might actually be brought about there are not many precedents. The (rather good) development at Cambridge railway station (CB2) has elements we can learn from, but it is not a University led project. When the University does lead, as in the Radcliffe Observatory Quarter, the strategy has to balance the needs of Divisions and Departments and seems ‘self contained’ to the wider ‘town’ community. Kings Cross in London is a great example of urban regeneration around a rail terminus but is huge compared to Oxford. The fact is that what we are undertaking has never been quite done before. But then, after all, that’s what Nuffield College is for.
As a proud and grateful member of the first generation of Nuffield students who enrolled while the College was still in the process of building and the primitive wooden (not metal pipe) scaffolding groaned with the weight of wheel-barrels filled with stones and mortar, I feel entitled to record a few memories of that experience. How can I forget that era when computers and other electronic or digital devices were unknown and copy-machines were both primitive and scarce? Tied to typewriters, we “stone-age” students of the pre-computer era had no means of scanning or downloading texts from a myriad of websites. Like handloom weavers before the advent of steam-powered textile machines we slogged away in admittedly luxurious surroundings fuelled by good food and sustained by highly intelligent College members. Not only did Nuffield provide us with a splendid physical environment for our labors but it also furnished superb supervisors of our dissertations. Indeed, I can never repay the debt owed to the late Herbert G. Nicholas of New College – my brilliant and witty guide as well as perceptive critic – whom the College provided to ensure that I survived my apprenticeship more or less intact.

To convey the huge debt I owe to the College for launching my (somewhat checkered) career in American academe is no simple task. Therefore I am forced to fall back upon a rather heavy or over-determined metaphor:

Since its inception Nuffield has operated like the Cape Canaveral of higher education throughout England. From this mid-twentieth century Indo-Gothic launch pad hundreds of human satellites have been sent into orbit – flying over every quarter or vector of the world. If the height – not to mention velocity – of those satellites has varied greatly – from suborbital to outer space – none of us doctoral candidates would ever have achieved lift-off without the propellant fuel provided by our learned mentors. In my time David Butler served as the indefatigable chief flight engineer who kept tabs on all of us apprentices. Without his regular and assiduous checks on our progress (or lack thereof) and without those mandatory seminar presentations many of our careers would never have gotten off the ground.

All the foregoing should help to explain why I believe that Nuffield’s motto should be: PER ARDUA AD ACADEMIA.

Professor L. Perry Curtis, Jr.  
DPhil Politics, 1957
WARDEN'S PORTRAIT

The portrait of the Warden, Sir Andrew Dilnot, was unveiled at College on 23 February 2016. A well-attended ceremony in the SCR gave members of the College the opportunity to view the wonderful pencil drawing for the first time, as well as meet the artist, Alessandro Raho, who gave a brilliant talk about his style and technique. Sir Andrew’s portrait can now be admired on the wall outside the JCR, together with those of all his predecessors.

A BUZZING PERFORMANCE ON UNIVERSITY CHALLENGE

Nuffield is not a natural institution to perform well on University Challenge, or even participate in the competition at all. However, last academic year, the JCR decided to field a team. This team ended up getting through the interview stage and defeated Queen Mary London and Warwick to make it to the quarter finals.

Our team was chosen at a University Challenge night, where around half of the Nuffield JCR competed. The result of this was a team consisting of two Economics MPhils, Daniel Kaliski and Spencer Smith, a DPhil in Politics, Alexander Gard-Murray, and myself as the team captain. Our composition went against conventional wisdom, with no scientists, no British people, and a non-native English-speaking captain. However, we had the advantage of being good friends, and thus knowing how to complement each other, and excellent coaching by former champion and current Economics MPhil, Matthew Ridley.

One highlight of our participation was our second round victory against Warwick. In their first game, Warwick looked very strong. Nevertheless, after a very evenly matched game, we ultimately won with 160 points to 120. We may have been the smallest institution to ever take part in University Challenge, but we were in the quarter finals. Although we lost our two subsequent matches, this meant that we were among the top eight teams of the 138 teams that applied to participate.

Another highlight was becoming the target of host Jeremy Paxman’s many trademark sarcastic comments. Notably, when in the first music round after frantic discussion we misidentified Abba as Kate Bush, he remarked that it was “marvellous to see some of the finest minds in the world deliberating” over the question.

However, the best thing about the competition was simply having the privilege of participating in a TV show with such a long history and large audience. We hope that this will motivate future Nuffield students to apply and show that our knowledge is far from limited to social science.

Mathias Ormestad Frendem
DPhil International Relations, 2013
Tony Atkinson
John Goldthorpe
Tony Atkinson and John Goldthorpe have been awarded Honorary Fellowships of the Royal Statistical Society in the Society’s 2016 honours. The Society also awarded its Guy Medal in Silver to Nancy Reid for the paper ‘Parameter Orthogonality and Approximate Conditional Inference’ which was written jointly with Sir David Cox (Nuffield Honorary Fellow and former Warden, 1988–1994).

Marty Feldstein
The College welcomed back the American Alumnus, former Fellow and Honorary Fellow Marty Feldstein together with his wife Kate. Marty gave a brilliant talk about the US economy on 11 June 2016, including views on Europe and Japan.

Ray Fitzpatrick
CURRENT PROFESSORIAL FELLOW
In May 2016, with support from the Medical Research Council, NIHR, Health Foundation and Universities UK, Ray Fitzpatrick and Rosalind Raine (UCL) launched a major volume of research methods to improve health and social care systems.

John Muellbauer
CURRENT SENIOR RESEARCH FELLOW AND FORMER OFFICIAL FELLOW (1980–2011)
John Muellbauer’s research, especially his development, with Angus Deaton, of the “AID (Almost Ideal Demand) System” to study consumer behaviour, received outstanding recognition when Angus Deaton won the Nobel Prize in Economics in October 2015 “for his analysis of consumption, poverty, and welfare”. Deaton received the prestigious award for three related achievements: the system for estimating the demand for different goods that he and John Muellbauer developed around 1980; his studies in the 1980s and 90s of the links between consumption and income, especially when income is uncertain and consumers face liquidity constraints; and the work he has carried out over decades on measuring living standards and poverty in developing countries with the help of household surveys. The Almost Ideal Demand System that Deaton and John Muellbauer introduced 36 years ago, and its subsequent extensions, remain in wide use today – in academia as well as in practical policy evaluation.
CONGRATULATIONS
TO OUR NUFFIELD GRADUANDS

We celebrated the graduation of many students this year, including Anthony Harris (MPhil & DPhil Economics, 2008), whose family is made up of many Nuffield Alumni: mother Maria Harris (MPhil Economics, 1979), father David Harris (DPhil Politics, 1977) and wife Samantha Burn (MPhil Economics, 2008). It was fantastic to have a whole family of Nuffielders coming back to College!

The Harris Family (from Vancouver, Canada), plus Senior Tutor Eleni Kechagia-Ovseiko (far left), University supervisor Stephen Darcon (second from right) and Dean of Degrees Anna Ross (far right) at the graduation ceremony on Saturday 4 June 2016

In June 2016 we welcomed back Hal Varian (Nuffield Visitor in Economics, 1980–1981, Chief Economist at Google), who gave a topical seminar in Nuffield’s SCR on “Tools for Google Data”. He demonstrated how Google trends can be used to find data able to forecast every day social questions such as when people are likely to be hungover to more political forecasts such as the outcome of the European Referendum. We celebrated Hal’s visit with a special “Google cake”, created by our talented Chef Rob. Hal kindly kicked off support for a graduate scholarship in memory of Terence W. Gorman last summer and we are extremely grateful.
THE MAKING OF AN AFRICANIST

Margery Perham from Sheffield to Somaliland
Margery Freda Perham, Nuffield’s first Official Fellow, whose birth 120 years ago the College celebrated this autumn, was born on 6 September 1895 in Bury, near Manchester. She would go on to become the first and best known Africanist in twentieth-century Britain, based for most of that time at Nuffield. For Perham, it all started in Yorkshire, where she grew up, before winning a scholarship to St Hugh’s College, Oxford, arriving in Michaelmas 1914.

In those days, women were still in rather short supply at Oxford, but despite the hearty, public school, and overwhelmingly masculine atmosphere of the place – ‘it was like standing on the sidelines of an enormous boys’ school’, one of Perham’s contemporaries later remarked – Margery nevertheless was in her element. But of course the initial joy that she experienced in going up would lessen in light of the ongoing impact of the war on Oxford and especially on her favourite brother, Edgar, who marched off to France that autumn with the West Yorkshire Regiment. His death that would follow at Delville Wood during the Somme campaign in July 1916 came as an overwhelming blow to her. Margery’s last year at Oxford was lived, therefore, under the funereal pall of Edgar’s death. Still, she managed a brilliant showing in her final examinations, emerging from the intense experience with a placement in the First Class, one of just four women out of thirty-one undergraduates in Modern History to do so. Unsure of what to do next, Perham was encouraged by her examiners to pursue an academic career. And so she did, at the University of Sheffield.

Upon Perham’s arrival in the autumn of 1917 the Sheffield history department consisted of just six men, none of whom, it seems, relished the arrival of a female high-flyer from Oxford in their midst. “This”, Margery was told on her first day at Sheffield, “is the Ladies’ Common Room’, as she was ushered away from the SCR towards a small and unheated room – she called it a ‘cupboard’ – nearby. Indeed, her early years at Sheffield proved to be extremely hard-going. The pressures of teaching de-mobbed men, many of whom were older than she was and perhaps not as able academically as they might have been; of constant economizing; of a failed love affair with a colleague; of what she later chose to call ‘personal troubles and isolation’; all brought Perham to the verge of a breakdown. A rest cure therefore was advised by her doctor, and the University duly granted her a year’s leave of absence beginning in the autumn of 1920. This period of leave allowed her to go – unexpectedly – to Africa, and in so doing opened up a lifetime’s academic and personal interest in the continent in a career that would stretch all the way until the end of the 1960s.

For her protracted period of rest Margery chose to go to British Somaliland, where her elder sister Ethel was living with her District Commissioner husband. On the last day of 1920, therefore, Margery set sail for Africa. Three and half weeks later she took her first steps in Africa at Berbera on the Somaliland coast, and was smitten by it immediately. Hargeisa, the town located about 200 miles to the southwest where Ethel’s husband was stationed, was her ultimate destination, and it was reached later, after a week’s traverse via car, mule, and pony. Perham called this journey “my first Africa”, and the subsequent five months that she stayed in Hargeisa were decisively formative for her, “the time of her life”.

Immediately upon returning to Sheffield in the autumn of 1921, Perham began teaching a course called simply, ‘The British Empire’, delving deeply into its history for the next three years before accepting an appointment at St Hugh’s and moving back to Oxford, only this time to stay. Margery Perham would now embark on fifteen of the most exciting and productive years of her life, a period of time that would culminate in 1939 when she was named Nuffield’s first Official, and sole female, Fellow. Indeed, as sometime Nuffield Fellow and leading Imperial historian, David Fieldhouse, remarked years later, “the College was built around her”. Perham could not have arrived back at Oxford at a more propitious moment in order to develop her academic career. In those days, as David McIntyre has written recently, it seemed that the whole University was charged with ‘The Britannic Vision’, the empire being held up by many as constituting a great...
international force for good. Certainly, Perham shared the idea that the empire was at heart a grand moral project, and this understanding of it powered her interest in Africa, and directed her toward the sub-field of what came to be called ‘Native administration’. Perham’s knowledge and expertise in the field had been sparked in Somaliland, but by the latter 1920s she had taken that initial personal exposure and had begun to add much depth to it through two long world tours, the second of which took her back to Africa.

While touring the continent in the early 1930s she met all manner of people, from august colonial governors to the first generation of native African university undergraduates. Colonial governors to the first generation of native African university undergraduates. She visited up-country districts and dusty colonial capital cities. She went buffalo hunting with Bror Blixen, the charmingly roué ex-husband of Karen Blixen, the future world-famous author of Out of Africa; she argued vociferously over the future of Kenya with the colony’s unofficial settler leader, Lord Delamere, who told her bluntly that she was a ‘sentimentalist’ about native Africans and despite what she and the British government were saying about their interests being paramount in Kenya, “I and my [white settler] friends mean to rule. And very soon!” Meanwhile, the Colonial Administrative Service had now become well-known to her, and she to it. Accordingly, her obvious and growing accomplishments in the field spurred Oxford to appoint her as Research Lecturer in Colonial Administration in 1935.

Unsurprisingly, therefore, when Lord Nuffield decided to endow a new collegiate foundation at Oxford in the latter 1930s focused on the modern social sciences, Margery Perham, Africanist, was offered its first official Fellowship. Together, they could grow and develop. And of course that is exactly what happened after 1939 in a career that climaxed during the era of African decolonization in the 1960s when Perham’s voice would be decisive in explaining the end of empire to the British people better than anyone else. An Africanist to the end.

C. Brad Faught, Professor of History at Tyndale University in Toronto and Senior Fellow of Massey College, University of Toronto, is the author of Into Africa: The Imperial Life of Margery Perham (I.B. Tauris, 2012). This essay is adapted from the Perham commemorative lecture he gave at Nuffield on 19 September 2015.
WELCOME FROM DEVELOPMENT

The Development Office at Nuffield is now over one year old and we would like to thank so many of our alumni for attending our events, giving us feedback and for making donations towards our scholarship programme. It has been a great pleasure to meet many of our US alumni earlier this year and I look forward to connecting with more of our Londoners. The event at Europe House, just after the Referendum, organised together with the Nuffield Society and thanks to Alumnus Anthony Teasdale is one of such London highlights. We are also planning a Christmas drinks reception in December and if anyone in London feels like opening their home to Nuffielders to host such seasonal drinks I would be immensely grateful.

For the first time, the Development Office travelled to the United States in April to meet local Nuffield alumni for the 2016 North American Reunion in Washington DC. The weekend kicked off with a Gala Dinner at the Library of Congress on Friday 8 April, attended by forty Nuffield alumni; the stunning location and the company made for an unforgettable evening, and we are very proud to say that our group was the last to leave on the night!

Phil and Ruth Suttle were extraordinary hosts in DC earlier this year and made everyone feel so welcome at their home on a sunny Sunday for brunch.

We were thrilled to be able to reconnect with so many of you in the United States, and we hope to meet many more alumni during our next visit.

SCHOLARSHIPS AND FUNDRAISING

We are spreading the word about our fundraising mission, and hope to win more alumni over to contribute. The Warden and Governing Body Fellows aim to attract the best and brightest students, irrespective of their financial situation. Our vision is to grow the endowment to a level that can guarantee needs-blind admission for every student, thus making Nuffield the College of choice for the very best post-graduates in our core subjects.

Last year we launched a scholarship appeal in the name of Professor Chelly Halsey, to fully fund a graduate student in social policy or sociology at the University of Oxford. We are delighted to share that, also thanks to a unique opportunity of joint matched funding from the University of Oxford and the College, we have already raised £510,282 as of June 2016. A big thank you to all of you who contributed so enthusiastically. This means that at this stage we are over half way to endowing a scholarship in Chelly’s name, but a second big push is needed to reach our target of almost £1m and make the appeal successful.

We are also launching a second scholarship appeal in Economics in Terence Gorman’s name, thanks to some generous lead donations by Hal Varian, George Bain and James and Nancy Poterba. We have already raised £271,441 and will be asking more alumni to help in the coming months.

Following the Politics reunion earlier this year, where over 100 alumni came back to the College, we also hope to launch a scholarship in Politics soon. These are exciting times for Nuffield, and we encourage you to be part of our growing Alumni network. Please get in touch with Caroline in the Development Office if you are interested in making a gift (caroline.kukura@nuffield.ox.ac.uk).
Two donations have been added to our collections of satirical, political and contemporary prints. Richard Rose (Nuffield student, 1958–1960 and author with David Butler of *The British General Election of 1959*) has given early versions of William Hogarth’s important engravings *Four Prints of an Election 1755–8*, and which now appropriately hang outside the Butler Room.

The illustration shows Cornelia Parker’s 2015 print *Jug Full of Ice*, which is now in the Buttery and was donated by the Richard and Ann Mayou Fund. It is the third work we have acquired in recent years by this very highly regarded artist who transforms found objects in technically inventive ways. The jug was placed on a polymer plate and an image produced and hardened by exposure to UV light. During the five minute exposure, the ice melted and eroded the plate at the same time as the light was hardening it thus resulting in black ice in the prints.

Richard Mayou
Emeritus Fellow
Oxford Alumnus Michael Borkan gives us an insight into the Brettschneider Exchange Program, which enables Cornell University students to spend time at Nuffield and Merton College.

My maternal grandparents (Brettschneider) were an inspiration for me. They, alongside my parents, valued education highly and encouraged me to go to university. They had set aside hard earned monies for me (and my brother) to assist us. It was a privilege for me to go to a number of world class institutions (Cornell, University of Chicago and Oxford). Cornell broadened my horizons dramatically and set me on a path in life I could never have imagined growing up in the New York area as the son of a teacher and a policeman. Oxford then further expanded my worldview. I never would have imagined I would work for a London firm and live in the English (Northamptonshire) countryside marrying an Anglo/Dane and having 2 kids with English accents (far different than the dulcet tones of a New Yorker).

When I finished my formal studies at Oxford, the Pembroke Bursar (Colin Leach) allowed me to graduate even though I owed the college a small amount of money. Although I paid the money in full within a year, I made myself the promise that should I have the financial ability, I would enable others to have the Oxford and Cornell experience without needing to fear not having the funds. To that end, I have endowed 2 funds. The Cornell based fund is at the disposal of the University to host any Oxford person with preference in each and every year to students/staff and faculty at Merton and Nuffield Colleges. Although faculty have often used the fund there is nothing to stop someone running the kitchens or the administration from visiting Cornell to gain ideas and build links. The Oxford based bursary works in the same manner. At this point in time, the Cornell fund produces over $25,000 annually for Oxonians to use and the Oxford bursary provides approximately £7,500 for spending each year. As for the rationale for linking with Nuffield and Merton, the reason is very simple: the leadership of both colleges were engaged with the idea and there were many existing academic links between these two Universities.

“This March I was fortunate enough to serve as a Brettschneider Fellow at Cornell University for several days. During that time I met with over a dozen graduate students at Cornell to talk about their research, had a graduate class spend their session discussing my research forensically, spoke to the Cornell department about how to publish, and presented findings from my new coauthored book project. I also met with many Cornell faculty who I had not previously encountered. This kind of extensive interaction between departments is extremely rare and I am very grateful to the Brettschneider Exchange Program for funding this exciting opportunity.”

Ben Ansell
Professorial Fellow at Nuffield College

NUFFIELD CALLING

In the past year our new Development Office had the opportunity to reconnect with some of you, either at one of our Alumni events or via email. Talking about your studies at Nuffield and learning more about your life after College was inspiring. We look forward to reaching many more Alumni as part of our first telephone campaign, which will take place in November 2016. This is when current students will call a large number of Alumni to discuss new developments at College, as well as finding out where life has taken them. We will not call you unexpectedly, as letters will be sent prior to the calling. We hope that you will be happy to speak to current students, and perhaps even make a donation towards the Nuffield Graduate Scholarship Fund.

If you have any questions, please contact monica.esposito@nuffield.ox.ac.uk/ +44 (0)1865 288691.
In 2016, Nuffield College was delighted to host alumni reunions and seminars in Oxford, London and Washington DC. The wide variety of events organised enabled us to meet Nuffield alumni of all generations and from different parts of the world. The triennial Politics Reunion kicked off the events calendar in February with a conversation between Lord Stewart Wood and Lord David Willetts, and was followed by the Alumni vs Students Football Match in March (won 10–8 by the students, although the alumni fought with skill and valor!), the North American Alumni Reunion in April (see page 19 for more details), and the Nuffield Spring Day and Donors’ Dinner in May. More events are to come in 2016 and 2017 – check the back cover for dates!

Please see the back page for all our upcoming events.

Top: Politics Alumni Reunion, 27 February 2016. From left to right: Stewart Wood (Nuffield Visiting Fellow), Andrew Dilnot (Warden) and David Willetts (Nuffield Honorary Fellow)

Bottom: Alumni vs Students Football Match, 12 March 2016. An exciting football game and well-deserved lunch afterwards
NUFFIELD NORTH AMERICAN ALUMNI REUNION 8–10 APRIL 2016

Top: Brunch at Ruth and Phil Suttle’s house. From left to right: Heiko Hesse (DPhil Economics, 2003); Adrienne LeBas (Research Fellow, 2005–2009); Catherine Dilnot; Alberto Behar (MPhil, DPhil Economics, 2002); Phil Suttle (MPhil Economics, 1981)

Middle: Brunch at Ruth and Phil Suttle’s house. From left to right: Norman Birnbaum (Research Fellow, 1959–1966); Catherine Dilnot; Caroline Kukura (Director of Development); Phil Suttle (MPhil Economics, 1981); Ruth Suttle; Andrew Dilnot (Warden)

Bottom: Tim Willems (Nuffield Research Fellow, 2012–2015); Monica Esposito (Development Executive); the Library of Congress, stunning location for the North American Alumni Gala Dinner on Friday 8 April
Top: Donors’ Dinner, 7 May 2016

Middle: Nuffield Spring Day, 7 May 2016. From left to right: Anna Rowe-Kosary, Orsolya Szakaly (Visitor, 1997–1998) and Michael Rowe (Research Fellow, 1996–1999). Group picture of Nuffield Alumni and friends on a walk with the Warden around the Island and Jam Factory Sites

Bottom: Middle: Nuffield Spring Day, 7 May 2016. Group picture of Nuffield Alumni and friends before the walk around the Island and Jam Factory sites
“Nuffield College is … a place that acts as a bridge between the academic and public worlds.” Sir Andrew Dilnot

At the Oxford North America Gala, I enjoyed talking with our Warden and agree with his words above. Throughout my career, I have endeavored to join public service with academic excellence.

Currently, as Director of the Program on U.S. Foreign Policy at the Elliott School of International Affairs, I prepare graduate students and international diplomats to better understand how various U.S. government players formulate policy, take decisions, and implement them. Students learn from outstanding academics and practitioners alike, concluding by participating in a simulation on U.S. and international responses to a global health crisis. I anticipate particularly lively seminar discussions in this election year.

In Ankara from 2007–2011, I wore a number of hats, including visiting professor. In 2008, my Turkish public policy grad. students did not know what to make of their unusual writing assignments, such as analyzing positions on U.S.-Turkey relations of the remaining candidates (Obama, Clinton, McCain). Crazy American brings current events to the classroom and asks for a policy memo to the Turkish President.

Nuffield’s influence was most evident when I had the privilege of designing and leading the Pentagon’s Africa Center for Strategic Studies. We brought senior civilian, military, and civil society leaders together from across Africa to focus on civil-military relations, regional security cooperation, and health and security. Brilliant African and international academics and principled officials joined the team. Together we created a community in which solutions to real-world challenges were discussed in a trusted, academic environment. ACSS alumni have become heads of state, ministers, generals, and other leaders in their countries.

I remain grateful for the collective wisdom of mentors over the years and now give back to younger colleagues, including sharing stories of how one combines professional and personal lives. At Nuffield, I drank much tea with and eventually married a fellow student. Nuffield’s Chaplin officiated and we celebrated in the hall. Recently parted, I wish him only happiness in being able to live openly in his new life. I am proud that our children’s choices also reflect Nuffield values. Engineer daughter Miriam, now teaching high school physics in Detroit, will be at the Blavatnik School this September. Son Michael is serving as a young Obama administration appointee, rather than pursuing a career in finance. After November, perhaps I will leave the University and return to government service. We will see.

Thinking of Coming Back to Oxford?

We would be delighted to meet you at Nuffield! Former students and Fellows of Nuffield College enjoy generous alumni benefits, which include three free dinners a year, and overnight accommodation after events. Moreover, they can read newspapers in the JCR or visit the Library. For more information, please contact us at development@nuffield.ox.ac.uk.
Danny Alexander
GWILYM GIBBON FELLOW, 2015–2016
Danny has been appointed as Vice President and Corporate Secretary of the newly created Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank. He explained, “I am honoured and excited to be joining the senior team at this newly created multilateral development bank, and looking forward to moving to Beijing for the next three years. I have enjoyed very much the time I’ve spent and the people I’ve worked with at Nuffield. I hope to get to Oxford before I go, and I also would like to maintain my relationship with Nuffield into the future.”

Alan Beith
POLITICS STUDENT, 1964–1966
Alan retired from the House of Commons in the 2015 general election after 41 and a half years as the MP for Berwick-upon-Tweed. This also brought to an end his chairmanship of the Justice Select Committee and the Liaison Committee of the House of Commons. Later in 2015, Alan was appointed a member of the House of Lords.

Chiara Binelli & Matthew Loveless
Chiara and Matthew happily announce the birth of their daughter, Lucille Vera, who was born on the 9th of January 2016. Sofia is very happy to have a little sister soon to play with.

Henner Jörg Boehl
POLITICS VISITING STUDENT, 1985
Henner contributed a chapter entitled ‘Das neue Wahlrecht – personalisierte Verhältniswahl reloaded’ to Das deutsche Wahlrecht im Spannungsfeld von demokratischer Legitimität und politischer Funktionalität, published in April 2015.

Alan Butt Philip
POLITICS STUDENT, 1968–1970
Despite retiring from full-time academic responsibilities in 2010, Alan has continued to teach at the University of Bath. He has also been a Visiting Professor at Charles University in Prague since 2007, and has held a number of occasional Visiting Professor positions, which in 2015 included the Technological University of Monterrey in San Luis Potosi, Mexico and the ESIC Business and Marketing School, Madrid.

Stephen Cullen
POLITICS STUDENT, 1984–1986
Stephen’s latest book is Fanatical Fay Taylour: her sporting and political life at speed, 1904–1983. This publication follows the remarkable life story of Fay Taylour, the most successful female motor sports champion in our history.

Neil Dryden
ECONOMICS STUDENT, 1994–1996
In April 2016, the Global Competition Review (GCR) awarded Neil Dryden, an Executive Vice President at Compass Lexecon, its 2016 Economist of the Year award.

Ruth Finnegan
SOCIOLOGY STUDENT, 1960–1963
Ruth published Black Inked Pearl: A Girl’s Quest earlier this year. The novel draws on Ruth’s Nuffield research in the fields of anthropology, classics, and African Studies, which she undertook with Margery Perham.

Michael Fullilove
POLITICS STUDENT 2002–2004
Michael delivered the annual Boyer Lecture on 25 September 2015 in Beijing. In his talk, Michael explored Australia’s place in the world and the shift of power to Asia. The Boyer Lecture is a series of radio lectures with a prominent Australian invited to express their thoughts on major social, cultural, scientific, or political issues.
Yash Ghai
POLITICS STUDENT, 1961–1962
Yash presented the Maccabaean Lecture at the British Academy on 1 October 2015. The lecture, entitled ‘State, Society, and Economy: Perspective on African Constitutions’, discussed the role and fortunes of African constitutions, from the colonial to the contemporary.

Joel Goldstein
POLITICS STUDENT, 1977–1978

Heiko Hesse
ECONOMICS STUDENT, 2003–2006
Heiko and his wife Evi welcomed baby boy Ari Raphael on Saturday 16 April 2016.

Philip Hunt
SOCIOLOGY STUDENT, 1981–1984
Philip’s latest publication is ‘History in Waiting: Receiving a Diagnosis of Asperger in Midlife’, published in Marked Identities. Narrating Lives between Social Labels and Individual Biographies (ed. R. Piazza and A. Fasulo). Philip has also been elected a life member of the Society of Dorset Men.

Laura Langner
SOCIOLOGY STUDENT, 2010–2015
Laura and her husband Benedikt Langner welcomed baby Amelie Dorothee on 4 March 2016.

Mark Levels
JUNIOR VISITING SCHOLAR SOCIOLOGY 2008, ASSOCIATE MEMBER
In February 2016 Mark won a research grant in the highly competitive Open Research Area grant scheme, organized by NWO, ANR, JSPS, DFG and ESRC, to conduct a large cross-national research program on youth Not in Employment, Education and Training (NEETs).

Jonathan Levin
ECONOMICS STUDENT, 1994–1996
Jonathan Levin, a renowned expert in the field of industrial organization, will be the next dean of Stanford Graduate School of Business.

Mike Mariathasan
RESEARCH FELLOW ECONOMICS 2011–2013
As of October 2015, Mike started working as Assistant Professor in Finance for KU Leuven in Belgium.

Ksenia Northmore-Ball (néé Mankowska)
POLITICS STUDENT, 2008–2015
Ksenia welcomed twin girls in summer 2015. Their names are Dorothy and Cynthia.

Patrick O’Brien
ECONOMICS STUDENT, 1957–1960

Richard Portes
ECONOMICS STUDENT, 1963–1964
Richard has been elected an Honorary Fellow of Balliol College and the inaugural Tommaso Padoa-Schioppa Professor at the European University Institute in Florence. This is a part-time visiting position, so Richard remains Professor of Economics at the London Business School. In 2014/2015, Richard was also appointed a member of the Advisory Scientific Committee for the European Systemic Risk Board Joint Expert Group and Co-Chair of the European Systemic Risk Board Joint Expert Group on Shadow Banking.

Chris Rowley
SOCIOLOGY STUDENT, 1987–1990
Chris obtained the status of Emeritus Professor at Cass Business School, City University London.

John Stevenson
ECONOMICS STUDENT, 1969–1971
John has published (with James Grande) William Cobbett, Romanticism and the Enlightenment: Contexts and Legacy, the proceedings of a conference held at Nuffield College in September 2013 to celebrate the 250th anniversary of William Cobbett’s birth.

A NEW DIGITAL PLATFORM
Helping Alumni connect and network all over the world
Nuffield College has now joined the Oxford Alumni Community, a new digital platform designed to help Oxford alumni connect with each other all over the world. Members can post and search for jobs, view events and photos, and share professional insights in a secure environment (especially in comparison to LinkedIn, as prospective users need to be verified by the University). A new searchable Alumni Directory is also available to assist with networking, with young leavers benefitting from the career advice and job opportunities offered by older Oxonians. A few Nuffield alumni have signed up already and we hope that many others will register as well.

You can become a member of the Oxford Alumni Community on this page: https://www.alumni.ox.ac.uk/oxford-alumni-community
Seminar on the European Referendum

Thursday 30 June 2016
4.30pm Hosted at Europe House in London

Jubilee Lunch

Saturday 17 September 2016
1pm Golden and diamond jubilee lunch hosted by the Warden for all 1956 (or earlier), 1961 and 1966 Nuffield alumni.

University of Oxford’s Alumni Weekend

Saturday 17 September 2016

The Future of the Visual Arts at Nuffield

Michaelmas Term, date tbc

This talk, led by Paul Hobson, will explore the future and development of the visual arts within College, as well as the College’s plans for expansion. This will be followed by a panel discussion with Xa Sturgis (Director of the Ashmolean) and Stephen Deuchar (former Director of Tate Britain and presently Director of the Art Fund), among other guests.

US Presidential Election Seminar

November 2016
Details tbc

Christmas Drinks in London

December 2016
Details tbc

Sociology Alumni Reunion

February 2016
Details tbc

HOW TO SUPPORT NUFFIELD COLLEGE

You can now make a single or regular donation online by visiting the University of Oxford giving page: https://www.campaign.ox.ac.uk/nuffield-college

Please do alert us to your gift via email (development@nuffield.ox.ac.uk)

Thank you for your kind support of Nuffield College

ALUMNI EVENTS INFO AND BOOKING

Please visit www.nuffield.ox.ac.uk/Alumni/Pages/Upcoming-Events.aspx or contact the Development Office:

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