

CELEBRATING 50 YEARS



THE STORY OF OUR SCHOLARSHIPS



THE ANGLO-DANISH SOCIETY

Anglo-Danish Society
Established 1924
Registered Charity Number 313202

Patrons:
Her Majesty The Queen
Her Majesty The Queen of Denmark

1959

A Word from the Chairman

The most important purpose of our Society as a charity is the support we give to students from Denmark and the UK to study in each other's countries.

In this brochure you will be able to read in more detail about the nature of the programme and what it has been able to contribute to several hundred young people over the last 50 years. Today we are appealing for support to all who have Anglo-Danish relations close to their hearts, be they our members or potential corporate donors.

It will not come as a surprise that the income from investments, on which we rely to fund the programme, has been dramatically reduced. That this is happening at a time when the demand from qualified students is greater than ever only compounds the problem. A postgraduate degree today is more than ever a requirement to gain access to many positions where an individual can make a real impact for good. But it is of course also more expensive than ever before.

This brochure tells of how unique educational opportunities are being taken up and of how our legatees, ambitious young women and men, are using or are planning to use the opportunity we have helped to give them to make their contribution to the world we live in. It is abundantly clear that its state requires everything it can get in the way of better understanding internationally, be it historical, cultural, religious, scientific or technological. We believe in particular that, by enabling the recipients of our scholarships to study in each other's countries, we facilitate the creation of international ambassadors for those countries.

So just as we believe that "every little helps" when making our awards, so every contribution you can make will be deeply appreciated.

SIMON FREEMAN
Chairman of Council
Anglo-Danish Society

2009

Exceptional quality, commitment and diversity of interest

The story of our scholarships

The origins of our Society go back to that icon of Danish presence in the UK, Queen Alexandra, daughter of King Christian IX and wife of King Edward VII. It was she who in 1924 encouraged the creation of a charity the purpose of which was simply to promote greater understanding between our two countries.

The scholarship programme which is today at the heart of our Society came later. In 1959 the two first scholarships were awarded, one to a Dane one to a British citizen so that they could pursue their studies in the other country. The funds for this came from the Lord Inverforth Trust Fund. Initially a payment was made each year but in 1992 a capital sum was transferred to the Anglo-Danish Society. It is from the proceeds of this capital and the generous contributions made by our members and sponsors that our Scholarship programme is today funded.

Looking back over the past 50 or so years one inevitably reflects on the changes that have affected the way people move between countries. Then going abroad to study was a choice reserved for the very few. Travel was expensive. Other countries even within Europe retained a mystique which daunted those with faint hearts. We even had to eat food with which we were not familiar. But the programme was a success from the start and between its inception and today some 250 students have been helped to enjoy the privilege of studying in a country not their own.

One may need less courage today to go abroad to study. But one certainly needs more money. And the competition for jobs of all kinds means that higher level qualifications are no longer an exception but often a requirement.

Our scholarships are reserved for those who have already taken a first degree and are therefore either working on a Masters or a Doctorate. Those of you who have children in full time education will not need to be told how expensive it is. The average cost of a year's study in the UK is not far short of £ 17,000. Obviously our scholarships can only go a little of the way to paying for this as we currently award around £ 2,000. It is our hope that this sum however modest will make the difference as to whether the student will be able to go ahead or not. If our grant works as "seed money", that is making it easier for applicants to raise money from other sources then we are delighted. But we would be even more delighted if we were in a position to make larger awards in the first place.

Our programme was set up to work in both directions – from the UK to Denmark and from Denmark to the UK. The reality today is that it is strongly biased in one direction: from Denmark to the UK. There are a number of reasons for this. Firstly there is no arguing with the fact that there are more world famous academic establishments in the UK. But perhaps more significant are other factors. One is that the sheer scale of the UK education market means that more specialised courses are available. We get many Danish applicants who say that no course is available in Denmark for their chosen subject. A second is the draw of the language and the cosmopolitan student population in this country. Anyone looking to work internationally is going to find a wealth of kindred spirits from many corners of the globe who will not only enrich their time as a student but also often constitute a network in their later working life.

We shall, however, do a maximum to encourage UK applicants especially in areas where Denmark excels internationally such as design, the environment and sustainable energy, the Arctic and pharmaceutical sciences to mention a few.

Meanwhile we can rely on the significant Danish student population here to make their positive contribution to getting Denmark better known in Britain and enhancing people's perception of Denmark.

What is gratifying is that we receive a great number of applications from students of exceptional quality and perhaps even more gratifying is the diversity of interests that they represent.

Above all we are looking for excellence, whether academic or artistic. But we also publish more detailed criteria. We are looking for a succinct and compelling expression of the nature of their project and why they think it worthy of support. We also want to see that their chosen place of study has something special to contribute.

As for the topics of study we favour those that make use of specific educational opportunities existing between our two countries, contribute to cultural or other interchange between the UK and Denmark or finally have a particular relevance to issues current in either or both countries.

Later in this brochure we publish extracts from the reports received from students awarded scholarships for the year 2008/9 which is of course the latest intake to have enjoyed a year of study with our support. Quality, commitment and diversity all emerge clearly.

We expect the same from this year's legatees who will be embarking on postgraduate work in philosophy, linguistics, physics, optics as well as new treatments for cancer. Copenhagen University will also be opening its unique facility in malarial studies to a student from the UK.

BIRGER JENSEN

Chairman

Anglo-Danish Society Scholarship Committee

Reports from recent legatees

ELISABETH JESSEN



In 2008 I was lucky enough to receive one of the scholarships from the Anglo-Danish Society to support my first year out of three as a DPhil student in Theology at Queen's College, University of Oxford (DPhil being the Oxford name for PhD) I am working on the poet and painter William Blake (1757-1827) and theology, mainly on how Blake uses 'conversion' as a motif in his poetry and images.

Working on Blake, it was natural for me to choose England as the place to do my DPhil. Here, I can easily access relevant publications and manuscripts, be a part of a Blake research network, and attend museums and exhibitions that display Blake's work; the Blake-world is just bigger here than in Denmark. My reason for choosing Oxford was mainly that the supervisor I wanted to work with was here, but also because of the immense library and the very special and inspiring academic environment. On a more general level, I felt that doing my whole DPhil here would prepare me for doing academic work almost anywhere in the world and thus open up job possibilities for me that I would not have seen had I stayed in Denmark.

My research is mainly being carried out in the Bodleian Library in Oxford with regular meetings with my two supervisors, one a professor in theology, the other a lecturer in romantic studies. I regularly attend some of the highly specialized seminars that run in term time and are attended by both graduate students and academic staff. Currently I am attending seminars on modern history of religion (this covering c. 1650-present), romanticism, and the reception history of the Bible. These seminars provide me with an invaluable network of like-minded researchers not only from theology, but also from history and English literature. With my project lasting another two years, it is still a bit early to conclude what I have gained overall from being in Oxford, but for now I can definitely say that not only working closely with two highly qualified and inspiring supervisors, but also the interdisciplinary and international research environment in these seminars have been of extreme importance for my work.

Student life in Oxford is traditionally centred more around the college than the department. This is especially true for undergraduates, but also to a certain degree for graduate students. In my college we are only three theologians out of c. 500 students, and one professor. This means always being questioned on, and getting inspiration for, one's research from students and tutors from other research areas. Interdisciplinarity is, so to say, built into the system in Oxford. It is an interesting, rewarding, and challenging system, and something that was very new to me – who would have thought that a graduate student in microbiology sitting next to you at a college dinner would actually be the one asking those crucial questions that make you take the next important step forward in your research? It was a welcome surprise for me that Oxford considers interdisciplinarity as well as specialization the academic foundation of the university, and I know it will make me a better and more rounded academic with time, always being challenged not only to explain my research project in specialized terms to specialists, but also in general and understandable terms to non-specialists in my field.

I would like to thank you for your kind and generous support. I have had a productive and wonderful year and am looking very much forward to the coming two years. I am also happy to inform you that the Danish Research Council has agreed to pay for the rest of my time in Oxford. Without your financial help my first year would have been a great deal more stressful, but being financially helped by you meant being able to focus on my studies instead of worrying about money. I am very grateful for your help and support and will strongly encourage others to make use of this possibility.

JAMES KENNARD



Thanks to the generosity of the Anglo-Danish Society, I was able to visit the University of Aarhus in September 2008 and again in May 2009. This allowed me to collaborate with the laboratory of Professor Christian Aalkjær in the Department of Physiology at Aarhus as part of my research for a DPhil in Pharmacology from the University of Oxford. My research involves the study of ways by which signalling between nerves and a special type of muscle, smooth muscle, can be altered by drugs. Smooth muscle is found in almost all hollow organs of the body such as blood vessels, airways, the bladder and uterus. It is usually involved in maintaining the shape and structure of these organs against physical forces and therefore also plays a role in regulating blood pressure, controlling urination and mediating child birth. In Oxford, my laboratory has experience of studying many smooth muscle preparations except blood vessels, for which Prof. Aalkjær's laboratory provided the perfect collaborators to train me.

Indeed, Denmark could be called the home of blood vessel research. In the 1970s, Professor Michael Mulvany from the University of Aarhus developed the wire myograph which for the first time allowed the investigation of the mechanical, structural and pharmacological properties of small blood vessels. The wire myograph in its now various forms is still the standard method for investigating small blood vessels. It is produced by Danish Myo Technology A/S (DMT) in Aarhus and shipped to researchers all over the world. I was fortunate enough to be able to visit the factory, based at an industrial site on the outskirts of Aarhus, and saw myographs being made. A teaching laboratory and seminar suite has been built in part of the factory which is used to run training courses for researchers in the use of DMT products. Prof. Aalkjær and his staff frequently lecture and demonstrate at these courses.

During my first visit to Aarhus, I largely spent my time learning how to set up the different types of wire myograph. This required a lot of practice time as it is very delicate work which has to be carried out under a microscope and requires a steady hand. For my second visit, I was able to carry out experiments as part of a collaborative project between our two laboratories. This was investigating the role of calcium in the release of neurotransmitters, chemicals released from nerves to act on smooth muscle, in small blood vessels. This work allowed me to combine my skills for studying nerves learned in Oxford with those learned in Aarhus for the use of the myograph. I have been able to continue these experiments upon returning to Oxford and we hope to be able to write a joint article in the near future using data collected in both Aarhus and Oxford.

I would like to thank the Anglo-Danish Society for its financial assistance in making my trips to Aarhus possible. I have been able to learn techniques for the study of small blood vessels in a world-leading laboratory, a valuable addition to the skills I have acquired during the course of my DPhil. This has been a great contribution to my research.

ANDERS KRISTIAN MUNK



Let me first of all congratulate the Anglo-Danish Society on the anniversary. For the past three years their financial support has enabled me to pursue a doctorate degree in Geography and the Environment at the University of Oxford. In 2006 I successfully competed for a scholarship from the British research councils but was subsequently faced with the task of raising the funds for my salary as only my fees were covered as a non-British student. I am naturally greatly indebted to the Society.

My research is on the politics of risks and catastrophes and explores how the sciences, the market and the public interact (or fail to interact) in mitigating and managing natural hazards. Ultimately the aim is to develop a better platform for the public engagement with science and improve the sometimes troubled relationship between politics and various forms of expertise. The UK is in many ways the optimal setting for this kind of work. First of all it harbours a rich democratic tradition with an ongoing public interest in science (BBC's science coverage is a prime example). Secondly it has seen its fair share of complicated and often controversial risk issues – ranging from foot-and-mouth, BSE and swine flu to smog, radioactive leakage and flooding (which is my field) not to mention the ubiquitous climate change. Thirdly, and perhaps most importantly, it nurtures an academic for taking these issues at the interface of science, nature and society seriously.

For the past three years I have worked on a co-operative project between Oxford, Durham and the University of East Anglia attempting to involve local communities in the science that might help them solve their sometimes exceedingly complicated riverine flood problems. Often alienated by the fact that they do not recognise their own understanding of the problem at hand in the end-of-pipe science presented to them, we have tried to set up camp locally with a team of hydraulic modellers and engineers. The idea has been to implicate all stakeholders in the process of flood modelling, i.e. the production of a computer based simulation of the local catchment. We are very optimistic about the results which involve some politically empowered local communities and some flood scientists with valuable new data from untraditional sources.

The particular focus of my thesis is to examine the role of the insurance industry, and the wide array of experts employed by it, in framing and shaping the flood problem in the public debate. My proximity to London has been absolutely essential to this end as I have frequently been able to get first hand experience with the leading companies and specialists in the field.

With Oxford as an ideal stepping stone my future career hopefully lies in academia. The next step will most likely either be some years as a postdoctoral research fellow in the UK, alternatively in Switzerland where my academic field, as well as the insurance industry and a range of natural hazards, are well represented, or a position at a Danish university where I believe the opportunities for impact beyond academia are good, considering the experience I bring back.

Once again I would like to thank the Anglo-Danish Society for their support. Happy birthday!

CHRISTINE SLOTTVED REELSBO



After finishing a BA in art history as well as a BSc in the conservation of pictorial art in Denmark, I was accepted as an intern at the conservation department of the Fitzwilliam Museum, University of Cambridge. The Hamilton Kerr Institute serves the dual task of undertaking the conservation of the museum's collection of easel paintings as well as being a university department educating painting conservators to the highest possible standard. The institute accepts an average of one student and two interns (who have completed their conservation training elsewhere) a year.

The international environment created by the intake of people from a variety of conservation traditions creates an ideal setting for learning new methods of treatment as well as broadening the individual's understanding of the strengths and weaknesses of their own initial training.

Not that long ago, conservation and restoration of art was undertaken by craftsmen – sometimes specialized in the trade, sometimes adapting related knowledge from other crafts. Not surprisingly, the approach as well as the choice of materials varied, and although conservation today is an interdisciplinary pursuit requiring artistic skills, art historical knowledge, a sensibility for national heritage ethics and a sound understanding of certain elements of chemistry and physics, the unique traits of traditional approaches are still echoed in the different approaches of modern training programmes. England's wealth of astonishing works of art collected from all of the great schools of painting, and the sensibility and appreciation for this important heritage made available for all in renowned institutions such as The National Gallery, The Tate and the Fitzwilliam Museum, has placed the English conservation tradition amongst the best worldwide.

It has been a tremendous privilege to have had the opportunity to learn from and contribute to this tradition during my time at the Hamilton Kerr Institute. I have had the opportunity to carry out a variety of projects, comprising treatments on paintings from the early 15th to the 20th century. The treatments have ranged from structural conservation work such as the full consolidation of a fragile, worm-eaten wooden panel to allow for safe exhibition, to restorative and aesthetic treatments like the reconstruction of the nose on a portrait of one of Henry VIII's wives after the loss of original features over the centuries.

I have carried out treatments in situ at Westminster Abbey, London and King's College, Cambridge where the need for efficiency, careful planning and the lack of studio equipment introduced new challenges to the treatment process. I have also carried out time-consuming, difficult and delicate treatments requiring the use of a microscope to achieve the best results possible.

Most works also undergo technical examination in order to shed light on painting technique, materials used and deterioration phenomena all of which influence the painting's appearance and stability. This element of our work contributes to the body of technical art historical knowledge and can lead to crucial discoveries. For example, on one occasion I worked on a painting that was purported to be a 15th century Greek icon. During treatment the surprising discovery was made that it was in fact a modified Italian panel painting, possibly painted by one of the leading figures of the International Gothic style of the period. I had the opportunity to give a paper on this project at a student conference at the Courtauld Institute, London, and I am currently writing a paper on the discovery with a professor of art history at Cambridge University.

I am tremendously grateful to the Anglo-Danish Society for supporting my endeavours to improve my theoretical knowledge and my practical skill during the past year. I am proud to be able to contribute to the continued survival of our common cultural heritage to be enjoyed by museum and gallery visitors of future generations.

NIELS HAHN



I would like first of all to thank the Anglo-Danish Society for awarding a scholarship of £ 2000 as support to my PhD research in the academic year 2008-09.

In this period I have completed a comprehensive field research in Liberia, where I had previously worked during some periods of the war. I have followed the political and economic development of the country since 2002, however it is during the last eight months that I have got the most substantial data, pertinent to my research.

My research is focusing on the contemporary post conflict reconstruction processes with a historical perspective. Liberia was an American colony from 1822 till 1847, and my research has in the past year increasingly been directed towards a sharper focus on American imperialism and the role of the American Colonisation Society that was established in 1816, with the aim of establishing Liberia. With special focus on the 1970s, it has appeared that the industrialisation process in Liberia collapsed after the military coup in 1980, when President Tolbert and thirteen ministers were murdered. According to a number of testimonies at the Liberian Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC) this coup was instigated by the CIA, because Tolbert's administration was in process of industrialising Liberia with assistance from the USSR and China.

This makes Liberia an outstanding case for the argument that the international development agenda and foreign aid have more to do with political and economic interests than altruism. A number of scholars at SOAS have in the past decades criticised the World Bank and the IMF for imposing free market policies on African countries, which are direct opposites of the development strategies applied by the successful industrialised countries.

The main argument is that the Structural Adjustment Programmes (SAPs) of the 1980s, and the contemporary Poverty Reduction Strategies (PRS) impede industrialisation taking place in African countries. The argument is based on the German economist Frederic List, who in the mid-19th century criticised Britain for preaching free trade to other countries, while having achieved its own economic supremacy through extensive state intervention, high tariffs and significant subsidies.

My field research underpins this argument, which at many universities is considered as controversial. SOAS is a leading institution in this form of critical research, and I have received outstanding guidance and support, which would be difficult to get elsewhere. During my field research I have collected more than ten thousand pages of documentation in the form of government documents, rare books, reports, documents from the national archives, presidential papers, testimonies from the TRC, etc.. In the same period I have interviewed more than 140 people, in order to get first hand information. My informants include people such as Liberian scholars, former child soldiers, ex-combatants, former commanding generals, military advisors and political leaders from most factions of the armed conflicts. Furthermore, I interviewed a number of former ministers and former heads of states, as well as current ministers and the head of state.

I now have a unique access to information and contact to a number of key people in Liberia. In the coming years I expect to contribute to the academic and public debate in Denmark and the UK, as well as in Liberia.

Based on my research, the TRC in Liberia has asked me to write some recommendations to be submitted to the government. These recommendations are currently being discussed and considered in Liberia and will soon be published internationally.

Once more I would like to say thank you for the economic support, which has been a great help for my studies.

ANNA SCHEPPER



In May 2009 I took my final exam for a Diploma in Architecture at the Architectural Association (AA) in London. Prior to this lay seven years of studies and practice. In Denmark I earned a first degree from the Royal Academy of Architecture in Copenhagen. After this I spent a year as an exchange student at the AA. During this period I developed a design for a concrete skyscraper which received an honourable mention at the International Concrete Competition 2006. A further development of this structure was exhibited at an exhibition in 2007 at Charlottenborg in Copenhagen. During a 9 month internship in the Netherlands I worked on winning schemes for the Guangzhou TV Tower and TV Station in China. I then decided to return to the AA for a two year diploma course knowing that there I would meet and learn from some of the very best teachers on a day-to-day basis.

The activities of the AA are organised into two distinct, yet interwoven, domains: the public programmes, which provide a vast array of evening lectures, exhibitions, publications, conferences and special events that bring together literally hundreds of the world's leading architects, designers, scholars, theorists, artists and others to present their work and the AA School. What creates an incredible learning environment is the way in which these two domains mingle and inform each other. To become a student at the AA is literally to enter into an international hub of unrivalled architectural discussion, debate and exchange.

During my early studies in Denmark I experienced a growing interest in developing and designing "sustainable" buildings and structures. Responding to economic and political pressures sustainable architecture seeks to minimize the negative environmental impact of buildings by enhancing efficiency and by moderating the use of materials, energy, and development space. During my first year of the Diploma course I chose to question the building industry's short-sighted view of the balance between quality, longevity, economy and environmental impact and investigate alternative economic systems. I joined a unit working on a framework the aim of which was to exploit concepts such as parametric design, digital fabrication, localised production and mass customisation. The act of building is possibly our planet's largest polluting agent. Innovations in technology, material science, fabrication techniques and production methods are important if we want to reduce waste, carbon footprints and our dependency on fossil fuels without resorting to reductive models of optimisation and performance. In this context I researched a new ecology of building and looked for original solutions based on industrialised production, deploying processes and procurement routes provided by NGOs and Open Source communities.

In my second year I was part of a unit working on articulating habitable-ground systems to alleviate the climatic, circulatory and social stagnation that afflicts many global cities. The goal of these systems is to fuse architecture, infrastructure, landscape and contemporary art.

Being able to experience and study in the international and fertile environment of the AA has had a marked and lasting impact on my education. Specifically I have been able to set up an analytical work method making me better understand the future possibilities of developing and designing sustainable architecture. This method will be relevant to me in my coming practice in Denmark or abroad. My time at the AA has also been of great assistance in furthering contacts to internationally established architects and artists that may prove valuable acquaintances in the years to come.

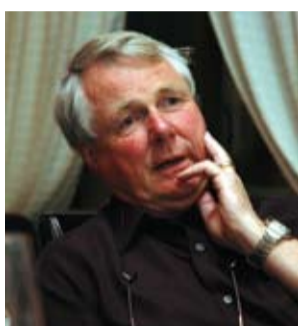
Finally my horizons have been broadened by friendships amongst students of more than 80 nationalities as well as by study tours to Ghana, Hong Kong and mainland China, Brazil, and the USA.

Anna Schepper's award was sponsored by the OVE ARUP FOUNDATION which the Anglo-Danish Society thanks for its faithful support.

And where are they now?

Some of our earlier Scholarship winners

NIGEL EMBRY '69/'70



Studying "Town Planning and Estate Management" at "Landbohøjskolen" was a first step in a long and distinguished career in Tourism which included spells as Chief Executive of regional Tourist Boards in the UK as well as of Best Western Hotels UK during which time he made visits to Denmark. He concluded his career as CEO of Farm Stay. This award winning organisation is market leader in promoting farms as a tourist resource, thus helping farmers maximise and diversify their income while helping to preserve an essential part of our rural environment. Nigel was rewarded with an MBE in the 2009 Honours List. He rates our award "as one of the most significant influences on my ultimate career path" and has been a faithful member of the Anglo-Danish Society for the last 30 years.

KARSTEN KYNDE '76/'77



Karsten Kynde read computer science at Manchester University before returning to Denmark to complete his studies.

Since 1994 he has worked at the Søren Kierkegaard Research Centre in Copenhagen where he mans the interface between digital technology and literature.

He delivered a paper in the US recently entitled "From the bibliomaniac nerd to the resource file" – not a description of himself but of his work as he contributes to the revolution in our relationship with books past and present.

His latest contribution in English is entitled "Kierkegaard, digitally wrapped". Other projects, completed or in progress, include digital editions of works by Søren Kierkegaard, Henrik Pontoppidan and Karen Blixen.

ULRIK BAANDRUP '77/'78



Two years at the National Heart Hospital's department of Morbid Anatomy and Histopathology helped to lay the foundations for Ulrik Baandrup's subsequent career.

Working at Aarhus University he developed his reputation as a leading expert in Cardiovascular Pathology and led the organisation of the eponymous European Association's congress in 2006.

Earlier this year he became the first person to be appointed as a Professor to a regional hospital (Sygehus Vendsyssel). He will be closely involved in a new research centre which is to be set up jointly between the hospital and Aalborg University. This is expected to open up new opportunities in North Jutland for "recruiting doctors, major research projects and better education".

KIRSTEN WOLF '83/'84



Kirsten took both her MA and PhD degrees in Scandinavian Studies at University College London. Her primary areas of research are Old Norse language and literature and mediaeval Scandinavian hagiography.

She is now at the University of Wisconsin-Madison where she holds the Torger Thompson Chair.

She has published extensively in both the US, Scandinavia and Iceland. The list of Universities at which she has lectured or delivered papers – which include Cornell, Yale, Chicago, Michigan, Mississippi as well as her own – is a clear indication not only of her academic standing but also of the vibrancy of and the interest in Scandinavian studies in the US.

SØREN HOLM '89/'90



Søren Holm is a professor at CSEP (Centre for Social Ethics and Policy) at Manchester University. He also holds a permanent visiting Chair at the Section for Medical Ethics at Oslo University.

While studying for a masters in Health Care Ethics at Manchester as an Anglo-Danish Society scholarship winner he published his first academic article in the journal "Ethics and Medicine" analysing the moral issues posed by H C Andersen's "Story of a Mother".

He is now a major authority on the burning current issues raised by stem cell research and our technical ability to "bio-bank".

OLE SPIERMANN '95/'96



When at Churchill College Cambridge, with our support for his LL.M, Ole felt he was experiencing "the last bits of the British Empire, involving cricket, gowns and the Latin language".

But he also experienced the "stimulating atmosphere for research in international law" studying under two professors who were both members of the International Law Commission.

Perhaps it was the latter that had the most lasting impact as he now holds the Chair of Public International Law at Copenhagen University and publishes widely on his subject not only in Scandinavia but also in the US and UK.

JANE CHAMBERLAIN '96/'97

Now Head of Humanities at the Mary Ward Centre for Adult Education, London Jane Chamberlain recounts her experiences on arriving in Denmark:

"I had a great deal of work to do during my stay in Denmark – editing two books on Søren Kierkegaard, making progress with my PhD thesis and improving my Danish.

But I didn't do any of that. Or none except the latter during my first week. For I simply explored Copenhagen, walking miles every day as I marvelled at the countless sights. Luckily (for my work) I had an "uheld" at the end of that first week. Having strayed unthinkingly into a cycle path, I was run over by a bicycle at full speed. The consequent sprained ankle put a stop to my wandering and I got down to work."

Jane went on to edit important anthologies of Søren Kierkegaard's writings.

ANNE THIDEMANN '99/'00



The annual Frieze Art Fair held in Regent's Park, London has in the space of just a few years become one of the world's leading modern art fairs. For each of the last two years there have been over 60,000 visitors – professionals of the art world, would-be buyers and lovers of art.

This year there will be 164 galleries exhibiting, from Madrid, New York, Copenhagen, Amsterdam, Berlin, São Paulo, Paris, Warsaw, London and elsewhere.

The General Manager of this vast cultural event is Anne Thidemann who came to the UK in 1999 to take a MPhil degree at Cambridge University.

RASMUS GJEDSSØ BERTELSEN '02/'03



Rasmus Bertelsen took a PhD in International Relations at Cambridge University where he also received support from the Carlsberg Foundation. While there he was editor in chief of the Cambridge Review of International Affairs and rowed in one of Churchill College's boats. He also served on the Churchill Archives Centre committee (repository of the Churchill and Thatcher papers) and the Churchill College Phoenix Society.

2006 to 2009, he was a Research Fellow at the Belfer Center for Science and International Affairs. The Belfer Center (part of the John F. Kennedy School of Government at Harvard University) draws on a pool of exceptional talents to examine many of the world's key political issues: international security, climate change, nuclear issues, the Middle East etc.. The Center has recently contributed several of President Obama's key advisors.

Most recently Rasmus has received a two-year Japan Society for the Promotion of Science Fellowship at the United Nations University - Institute of Advanced Studies in Yokohama to work on the role of 3rd world universities in development.

THOMAS EMIL JENSEN '04/'05



While studying for his MSc in Political Theory at the London School of Economics, with a focus on the relations between religion and politics, the July '05 terrorist attacks in central London brought home to Thomas the concrete nature of his subject.

In 2007 he received from Crown Prince Frederik one of the two scholarships awarded annually since 1993 by the Crown Prince Frederik Fund. Recipients are funded for a year's study at the John F Kennedy School of Government at Harvard University.

Upon Thomas's return from the US he was awarded the University of Copenhagen's Gold Medal for a prize dissertation on "Security Dynamics of Religion".

From 2002 to 2005 Thomas was president of the organisation "Danmark mod Landminer" (Denmark against Landmines).

The Anglo-Danish Society is most grateful to Phoenix Design Aid and Designgrafik for having made this publication possible.

A privilege to administer

We hope that you will have gathered from what you have read that the Anglo-Danish Society finds it a real privilege to administer this programme.

It brings us into contact with some of the brightest, most committed students in our two countries and allows us to sense the importance to them of the contribution we can make. Their gratitude shines through. We have files full of letters expressing thanks, many of them acknowledging that without the help of our scholarship they would never have been able to pursue their studies in the way they did.

There are only so many ways to say thankyou (especially in print) but here is one which stays in our minds:

"Yesterday I participated in the Easter Service at the Danish Church in London. I had never been there before, but I felt at home immediately. I was struck by one of the prayers where the priest mentioned our Queens, Queen Elizabeth and Queen Margrethe. I suddenly realised that I had received the last portion of my scholarship from the Anglo-Danish Society and that I owe the Society, including its patrons, my thanks..."

He could have added his thanks to all those who have contributed to the fund --- and who will contribute in the future. We do.

**SØREN DYSSEGAARD, BIRGER JENSEN, LONE BRITT MOLLOY,
MARGIT STÆHR, DR CLAIRE THOMSON**
Anglo-Danish Society Scholarship Committee

Anglo-Danish Society
43 Maresfield Gardens
London
NW3 5TF

www.anglo-danishsociety.org.uk
scholarships@anglo-danishsociety.org.uk

Editors: Søren Dyssegaard, Birger Jensen, Margit Stæhr.

Front cover: Students from St Catherine's College in Oxford.
The College was designed by the internationally known
Danish architect Arne Jacobsen.

Back cover: Copenhagen University's main building in the centre of the city.



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