

JESUS COLLEGE • CAMBRIDGE

2014



ONE HUNDRED AND TENTH ANNUAL REPORT



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2014



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ONLINE EDITION

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*The wood engravings in this edition have been specially created
for the Annual Report by the British artist Ian Stephens*

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Message from the Master

Ian White

Not infrequently the essence of an institution is described from two distinct perspectives: on the one in terms of its members, recognising their important contributions at its heart; on the other hand in terms of its buildings, particularly if they are dearly valued as its home. And one could be forgiven for thinking of Jesus College in such terms this year, as major events not only have occurred within the College community but also in respect of its fabric.

It has been a year with times of very great rejoicing in relation to personal achievement. Our students have continued to thrive during the year, with the record number of firsts achieved last year having been surpassed; this, and the College advancing to fourth in the Tompkins table. Achievement was not restricted to undergraduate students. Outstanding academic performance was also achieved at graduate level, and indeed the College continued its monopoly within the University, of first-class degrees with distinction in the LLM. Honours were not restricted to students and it was a very great pleasure to see approximately a quarter of fellows receive major national or international awards for their academic work during the year. We were delighted for example at the approval of the drug Lemtrada for use by the National Health Service in the treatment of Multiple Sclerosis, this treatment having been pioneered by Professor Compston. At the Hay Festival, we were also delighted that Preti Taneja, a researcher at the College working with Professor Mitchell, was named by the BBC and AHRC as one of the 2014 UK New Generation Thinkers, an award for those deemed to have the brightest minds of the future. It was also a great pleasure to note that our activities involved some senior visitors, with Prince Andrew having visited within the last year to see the Cambridge Science Centre which we host in Marshall Court, Prince Edward having visited outreach activities, and the Crown Princess and Prince Daniel of Sweden, accompanied by both ambassadors, having visited to meet Swedish students and those involved in Conservation and Humanitarian research.

Music continued to excel with outstanding performances by the choirs of Handel's *Messiah* and Bach's *St Matthew Passion*, and a most successful tour to Ireland with some performances attracting several standing ovations. The boy choristers were invited to attend the *Europäisches Jugendchor Festival* in Basel, the first time the choir has been accorded this honour. There were many excellent and varied instrumental performances, a highlight being the harpsichord concerts held in Chapel jointly with the *Piccola Accademia di Montisi*. Members of the College continued to excel in drama, and both the Director and Producer of the international Footlights tour this year were Jesuans.

The year was remarkable for its success in sport, with College victories in Cuppers by the cricket team, the first and third men's football teams, and the men's first hockey team, with the mixed hockey and women's football team reaching Cuppers finals, and the women's hockey team being only just beaten by the ultimate winners. College teams also won Cuppers in mixed lacrosse and basketball. The Boat Club had successful May races, with the aggregate positions of the higher boats being above any other College, and with



W2 moving up six places. There were some outstanding individual performances at university and national sporting competitions, and we were delighted that Caroline Reid was chosen to be President of the Cambridge University Women's Boat Club for the historic coming year when, for the first time, the women race on the Tideway.

This of course, however, was a year of very great sadnesses, with the most untimely passing both of Jim Marshall, our most professional and devoted dinner secretary of the Jesus College Cambridge Society, and of the Reverend Dr John Hughes, Dean of Chapel. The passing of John caused great shock in College and touched many across Cambridge and elsewhere. He was a very special man, a brilliant intellectual who used the love, compassion, wisdom and humour that he was blessed with, to tend to the College community in every way. His life and ministry had a profound impact on many and his loss will continue to be acutely felt.

The past academic year has of course not only been an important one for the Collegiate Community, but also has seen major milestones in respect of its fabric. The College has been most grateful to receive donations of art, a highlight being the beautiful pietá now placed in the north transept of the chapel. Major refurbishments have been carried out within the chapel and in E staircase.

In relation to our buildings, the most important development, and one for which the Bursar deserves the warmest congratulations, has been the acquisition by the College of the freehold of the Wesley House site. This is the most significant acquisition for very many years and one which will enable us to fulfil our ambition to make Jesus College an even richer experience for all: students, Fellows, alumni, conference attendees and visiting scholars. It will provide excellent new social facilities for undergraduate and graduate students, and also make possible a new hub for our intellectual activity, a space where ideas can be shared, with dedicated academic space, exhibition, archive and conversation areas, and the provision of cutting-edge information technology to encourage global interfaces, to be more outward looking, to enable broader and deeper engagement with and between all its users. It will greatly enhance the sustainability of the College.

The purchase of the Wesley College site is in practice a reacquisition, the land having been owned by the College until its sale in 1922. That sale occurred at a time of great change. The College Chanticleer for example ran an editorial describing the year as the beginning of a new era in the history of Cambridge University and of Jesus College, a year where those returning from war were clearly adjusting to being in the placid precincts of a great university. The average age of undergraduates had almost returned to that of the pre-war years due to the proportionate growing admission of students directly from school. "Men felt that they could work with a real object in view, and that any benefits they gained might be of some material use to them." It was a year when several new initiatives, including that of the pavilion, were being planned, and optimism was taking root.

In that context, my fervent hope is that in this year when we commemorate the centenary of World War I, the acquisition of the Wesley College site will also herald an exciting new era for the College, and I hope that you will also share that excitement. ■

be White

Fellows and Other Senior Members

2013-2014

Master

Professor I H White FREng

Fellows

Professor H le B Skaer (President)	Zoology
Dr D E Hanke	Botany
Dr M R Minden	MML (German)
Mr N J Ray MA ARIBA	Architecture
Professor J B Thompson	Social & Political Sciences
Professor P H Nolan CBE	Chinese Management
Dr J R Howlett (Praelector and Tutorial Adviser)	MML (Russian)
Professor I Paterson FRS	Chemistry
Dr M L S Sørensen	Archaeology
Dr G T Parks (Senior Tutor)	Engineering
Professor J M Soskice	Theology
Dr M P C Oldham	Law
Professor P Alexander	Physics
Dr R Mengham (Curator of Works of Art)	English
Professor D A S Compston FRCP	Neurology
Professor M M Arnot FRSA AcSS	Education
The Rev'd Dr T D Jenkins	Theology
Professor J R Crawford, SC FBA AC	International Law
Professor R Cipolla FREng	Engineering
Dr S Fennell (Deputy Graduate Tutor)	Land Economy
Dr D I Wilson CEng	Chemical Engineering
Dr J W Ajioka	Medicine
Professor S A T Redfern (Tutor for Rooms)	Earth Sciences
Dr J P T Clackson (Fellows' Steward)	Classics
Dr M R Laven	History
Dr T S Aidt	Economics
Dr S T C Siklos	Mathematics
Professor T D Wilkinson (Graduate Tutor)	Engineering
Dr V Mottier	Social & Political Sciences
Dr P Krishnan	Economics
Professor R J Mair CBE FREng FRS	Engineering
Dr F M Green	English
Professor J A Dowdeswell (Brian Buckley Fellow in Polar Sciences)	Physical Geography
Professor M O'Brien FBA	History
Professor N G Berloff	Mathematics
Dr S Clarke	Chemistry
Dr M F Gill	MML (French)
Dr W Federle	Biology
Dr B Walton	Music

Dr O A Scherman	Chemistry
Dr R E Flemming (Tutorial Adviser)	Classics
Dr C E Chambers	Philosophy
Mr R J P Dennis MA (Development Director and Keeper of the Records)	
Professor J J Baumberg FRS	Physics
Dr G N Wells	Engineering
Dr D J Kelly (Financial Tutor and Keeper of the Plate)	Social & Political Sciences
Dr C M Burlinson (Vivian Cox Fellow in English)	English
Dr B M B Post (Admissions Tutor)	Linguistics
Professor A H Brand FRS	Biology
Dr M J Edwards (Acting Dean of College) (Gurnee F Hart Fellow in History)	History
Professor H L Moore	Social Anthropology
Professor K S Lilley	Chemistry
Dr C Mascolo	Computer Science
Dr O Caramello	Mathematics
Dr M V Lombardo	Psychiatry
Mr M T Williams MA (Director of Music and Tutorial Adviser)	Music
Mr S C James MPhil	History
Mr L M Butcher MA	Physics
Dr C-B Schoenlieb	Mathematics
Rev'd Dr J M D Hughes (Dean of Chapel and Tutorial Adviser)	Divinity
Dr N A Rutter	Materials Science
Dr R Morieux	History
Mrs A Künzl-Snodgrass (Tutorial Adviser)	MML (German)
Dr F H Willmoth (Archivist)	History and Philosophy of Science
Dr J Purdon	English
Dr R Reich	MML (Russian)
Dr M Waibel	Law
Dr F G Stark (Yates Glazebrook Fellow in Law)	Law
Dr S Schnall	Psychology
Mr C L M Pratt MA (Bursar)	
Dr A Harper	Pure Mathematics and Statistics
Mr E Allen	English
Dr G Williams	Music
Dr T J Khoo	Physics
Dr M Landgraf	Zoology
Dr M Condé	MML/Spanish/Portuguese
Dr D Cooper	History of Art
Dr T Savin	Engineering
Professor A Bashford	History
Professor S Colvin	MML/German

Emeritus Fellows

Professor K L Johnson PhD FREng FRS
 Dr C J Adkins CPhys FInstP
 Dr D S Whitehead
 Dr J A Hudson
 Dr J E Roseblade
 Professor M J Waring FRSC ScD
 Dr W C Saslaw
 Mr P R Glazebrook MA
 Professor J T Killen PhD FBA
 Professor S C Heath LittD (Keeper of the Old Library and Fellow Librarian)
 Professor P D A Garnsey PhD FBA
 Dr S B Hladky (Admissions Tutor)
 Dr S Evans
 Dr G C Harcourt AO LittD FASSA AcSS
 Professor D K Fieldhouse LittD FBA
 Professor W J Stronge
 Dr R D Bowers
 Professor Lord Renfrew of Kaimsthorn MA ScD HonDLitt FBA (Honorary Fellow)
 Professor R Freeman ScD FRS
 Professor Sir Bruce Ponder FRCP FRS
 Mr A J Bowen MA
 Professor J C W Mitchell
 Professor J M Bacon
 Mr S J Barton MA

Honorary Fellows

Professor Sir Denys Wilkinson MA PhD ScD FRS HonFilDr HonLLD
 Professor P W Anderson MA FRS
 Professor P Mathias CBE MA DLitt FBA
 Sir Samuel Brittan MA HonDLitt
 Professor C J H Hogwood CBE MA HonMusD
 Miss Jessye Norman MMus HonMusD HonDHL HonRAM
 Professor A W Cuthbert ScD FRS
 The Hon A R Gubbay MA LLM SC HonLLD
 Lord Renwick of Clifton MA HonLLD HonDLitt FRSA
 The Rt Hon Lord Stewartby of Portmoak PC MA LittD FBA FRSE
 Professor Lord Rees of Ludlow MA PhD OM PRS
 Sir Alistair Horne CB MA LittD
 Professor R F Tuck MA FBA
 Professor Dame Sandra Dawson DBE MA FIPH FCGI HonDSc CIM
 Sir David Hare MA HonLittD FRSL
 Sir Antony Gormley OBE MA HonLitt D
 Reverend Professor B W Silverman MA PhD ScD FRS
 Lord Watson of Richmond CBE MA FRTS
 Professor Lord Renfrew of Kaimsthorn MA ScD HonDLitt FBA (Emeritus Fellow)
 Professor L A Jardine CBE MA PhD
 Dr P J Hurford OBE MA MusB FRCO
 Mr S Chatterjee MA
 The Rt Hon Lord Toulson PC MA LLB

Mr M Perahia FRCM
 Professor K E Wrightson MA PhD FRHistS FBA
 Professor E S Maskin FBAHon MAHon DHL
 Professor T F Eagleton MA FBA HonDLitt
 The Rt Hon Lord Justice Jackson PC
 Mr J A O'Donnell MA KCSG FRCO FRSCM FGCM FRCM
 Sir David H Wootton
 Rt Hon Lord Justice Treacy PC

St Radegund Fellows

Mr J Hudleston Mr R Kwok MA

Fellow Commoners

Mr J Cornwell MA HonDLitt FRSL (Editor of the Annual Report)
 Professor B A K Rider PhD Hon LLD
 Dr S S Saxena
 Professor P J Williamson PhD
 Professor D Blight

Lectrice

Miss Cécile Dubois French

College Research Associates/College Post Doctoral Associates

Dr M Pritchard	Dr L Alisic	Dr M Kuo
Dr L Wartosch	Dr P Grant	Dr M Di Simplicio
Dr B Perreau	Dr E K Nichols	Dr A Meneghin
Dr C Ramalingam	Dr N J Teh	Dr A Parry
Dr S Vignolini	Dr E Camm	Dr A Toropova

Society of St Radegund

Charles Rawlinson (1952)	Peter Day (1968)
Geoffrey Granter (1957)	Charles Hoare Nairne (1989)
Eric Robinson (1942)	Dr David Cunningham
Brian Buckley (1962)	Dr Martin Clarke (1975)
David Bennett	Adrian Frost (1976)
Richard Bawden (1947)	Ron Davies (1953)
Firdaus Ruttonshaw (1968)	Tony Thorne (1958)
Gurnee Hart (1994)	Michael Booth (1959)
Andrew Sutton (1965)	Paul Burnham (1967)
Christopher Rodrigues (1968)	Christopher Kirker (1969)
Christine Jennings	Philip Yates (1978)
Alasdair Morrison (1968)	Joanne Yates (1980)
Tomás Carruthers (1986)	Albert Goh (1990)
Richard Briance (1971)	Jonathan Barker
Michael Marshall (1952)	David Hibbitt (1962)
David Wootton (1969)	Susan Hibbitt
Jessica Sainsbury (1989)	Stephen Heath (1964)
Peter Doimi de Frankopan Subic (1990)	Bob Rao (1972)
Patrick Wilson (1974)	Kay Ng (1986)

Articles



Samuel Taylor Coleridge by Peter Vandyke, oil on canvas 1795
© National Portrait Gallery, London

Out of the Army, Back into College: 1794 – Coleridge's Last Year at Jesus

Stephen Heath

The Keeper of the Old Library recounts how recently auctioned materials shed light on Coleridge's student misadventures as an army recruit

Among the lots for auction at Bonhams in Knightsbridge last November were two files of papers from 1794 relating to the desperate months when the student S.T. Coleridge ran away from Cambridge, joined the army, quickly wanted out, and sought to come back. The files went to a private collector who has indicated that in due time they will pass to Jesus. Although extracts from a few of the letters in the files are quoted by E.L. Griggs in footnotes to his edition of *Collected Letters of Samuel Taylor Coleridge* (Oxford 1956-1971), most of the letters and other papers they contain are unpublished. Together they document an important moment in Coleridge's life and give insight into the workings of the College in the last years of the eighteenth century.

Returning to Cambridge to begin his third year in September 1793, Coleridge found himself overtaken by financial difficulties, numerous 'petty Embarrassments' forgotten in his 'wild carelessness' but presently buzzing round him like 'a Nest of Hornets'. Debts had been a painful burden from the start of his time at Jesus when he spent a considerable amount of money furnishing his rooms. College bills too were a constant source of worry; indeed, as he lamented to his brother George, 'To real Happiness I bade adieu from the moment, I received my first Tutor's Bill – since that time since that period my Mind has been irradiated by Bursts only of Sunshine – at all other times gloomy with clouds, or turbulent with tempests'. Previous resolves to clear the debts and dispel the gloom had proved of little consequence; as his affairs became ever more intractable, he took refuge in debauchery, passing 'from silent and solitary Anguish to all the uproar

of senseless Mirth'. If at the beginning of the year he could report the Master, Dr William Pearce, as conceiving 'the most hyperbolic ideas' of his abilities, he was now become 'a proverb to the University for idleness'. By November, he was in a state of hopeless agitation and dashed off to London, abandoning himself to 'all the tempest of Pleasure'. Back in Cambridge, he lasted no more than a week – 'such a week!' – before gathering up his things and taking flight to London again. Destitute, he found he had won nothing with a lottery ticket purchased earlier (though it had prompted a poem, 'To Fortune, on Buying a Ticket in the Irish Lottery') and sank into despair. Foregoing 'the dernier resort of misery', on 2 December 1793 he entered a recruiting centre in Chancery Lane and enlisted in the 15th Light Dragoons under the name Silas Tomkyn Comberbache, taking the Bounty of six and a half guineas. Friends and family were left in complete ignorance of his whereabouts.

A graphic version of this sequence of events was noted down by the philosopher William Godwin following conversations with Coleridge a few years later: '1793: wins a prize for the best Greek ode in imitation of Sappho [this was the University's Browne Medal, awarded to Coleridge for an ode on the slave trade] – never told his love [to Mary Evans, the eldest daughter of a London family he came to know while a pupil at Christ's Hospital] – loose in sexual morality – spends a night in a house of ill fame, ruminating in a chair: next morning meditates suicide, walks in the park, enlists, sleeps 12 hours on the officer's bed, & upon awakening is offered his liberty, which from a scruple of honour he refuses – marched to Reading – dinnerless on

Christmas day, his pocket having been picked by a comrade.'

Though three of his brothers chose careers in the army, Coleridge was definitely not cut out for life as a dragoon, as six weeks training in Reading quickly established. Leaving aside the complication of his opposition to the war against France in which Britain was then engaged, he was a poor horseman or, in his own words, 'a very indocile Equestrian' – something of a drawback in a cavalry regiment. The training left him, indeed, with 'dreadfully troublesome eruptions' that 'grimly constellated [his] Posteriors'. When the regiment moved, in the midst of preparations for troops to be sent to France, he was left behind in Henley-on-Thames to nurse a comrade sick with smallpox and confined for fear of infection in the 'pest house' in the grounds of the Henley workhouse. This was misery previously unknown: that of 'the almost total want of Sleep, the putrid smell and the fatiguing Struggles with my poor Comrade during his delirium'. Four years later something of the experience comes through in *The Rime of the Ancient Mariner*.

Family and friends learnt of the situation through George Tuckett of St John's, an old schoolfriend who had contrived to obtain

information from 'the young men' at Christ's Hospital, to whom Coleridge had 'entrusted his place & residence', swearing them, evidently unsuccessfully, to secrecy. Communications re-established, Coleridge expressed his wish to leave the army and return to Jesus, however painful that might be: 'I know what I must suffer there – but deeply do I feel, what I ought to suffer'. He was comforted, however, by several letters 'of most soothing Contents' from Jesus friends: 'the Jesuites look forward to my return, as to that of a lost Brother'.

Getting Coleridge out of the army is the concern of the first set of papers. The task fell on George, a second father to Coleridge since the death of their father when Samuel was eight; now a young clergyman, he was at this time teaching at a school in Hackney. In an initial letter of March 1794, George writes to General Francis Gwynne on behalf of 'an unfortunate Brother, who has... enlisted in the Reg^{nt} under your command', pleading Coleridge's 'peculiar situation at Coll[ege]' as requiring his release from the army as soon as possible (the peculiar situation was his need to be back in April for the annual Rustat exam). A reply on Gwynne's behalf was received a few days later from Captain George Hopkinson expressing readiness to

Fig. 1: Letter to George Coleridge signed C. Pell, 26 March 1794



Fig. 2: Letter from Captain Hopkinson to George Coleridge, April 1794

contribute to the relief of George's anxiety and do anything he can to help; George is requested to call on him to discuss the only way Hopkinson can think of 'to indemnify the Regiment for the loss of a Recruit, should Mr Coleridge be discharged'. The way in question was to find a replacement, as a letter that same month, written from a London hotel and signed C. Pell, makes clear (Fig. 1). Pell, evidently acting as an intermediary in the business, reports that his enquiries 'relative to procuring a Man' have come to nothing and that it will therefore be necessary to resort to 'the Gentlemen Crimps', who will not take on the business 'under 25 Guineas'. The 'professional' services offered by such crimps were those of securing 'volunteers' for the army and navy by means of coercion, entrapment, or kidnap. In the end, however, no one was crimped: two weeks later, a second letter from Hopkinson informs George that his brother is free (Fig. 2). Wisely, and with financial compensation, the army had given up all hope of Coleridge; the regimental muster roll reads simply: 'Discharged S.T. Comberbach[sic] / Insane / 10 April'.

Getting him back to Jesus is the concern of the second set of papers. This was less of a

problem, since the College proved not unwilling once more to open its arms to its errant student, as is evident in two letters to George from Coleridge's Tutor, the Revd John Plampin. The first, in February, expresses satisfaction at hearing that Coleridge is 'sensible of his errors' and promises a statement of the amount owing on his College bills. The second, in April, informs George that his brother has been reprimanded by Dr Pearce in front of the assembled Fellows (as the College Register records: Coleridge *admonitus est per magistrum in praesentia sociorum*) and reinstated with certain conditions: 'He is to be confined to the Precincts of the college for the space of one month, during which he is to appear regularly in Chapel & Hall'; in addition, there is to be 'a literary punishment' and at least half the sum owed to the College must be paid immediately (Fig. 3, the literary punishment was translation of inhospitable works by the Greek orator Demetrius Phalereus; the confinement was no hardship since it left him free to walk in the fields and groves of the College – 'and what can I wish more?'). Plampin notes that Coleridge's behaviour on his return has been 'extremely proper' and expresses hope that 'he will take



Fig. 3: Letter to George Coleridge from Revd John Plampin, April 16 1794 (extract)

such an advantage of his experience as his own good sense will dictate'; Coleridge on his side declared his Tutor to have behaved with 'exceeding and delicate kindness'. Two letters from Dr Pearce prior to Coleridge's return draw attention to the 'pecuniary advantages' he might lose and the treatment he can expect: 'the Society will of course take cognizance of his conduct, and their sentence will be regulated in great measure, by the reasons which he will alledge [sic] in his excuse, & by the proofs & appearances of his contrition'. Three drafts of letters sent by George to Plampin are, unsurprisingly, preoccupied with the payment of Coleridge's bills, urging 'the difficulties of so large pecuniary contributions in our family' and requesting, with a grateful – and hopeful – acknowledgement of the College's 'liberality' towards his brother, that payment might be made in instalments.

The College bills Plampin sent George for the quarters ending 29 September and 21 December 1793, and 25 March 1794 are of particular interest since the College has no examples of similar documents from the period. Coleridge's name is entered at the head of standard printed forms that list no

fewer than thirty headings under which expenditure might be incurred – from 'Admission Fees, Apothecary...' to '...Taylor, Tuition'. Thus Coleridge's bill for 21 December (St Thomas's Day) records inter alia, £2 tuition, 12s bedmaker services, £1.10s grocery expenditure, 4s for the shoemaker; the largest sum by far being the £6.5s.11d owed the tailor. After deduction of income from various sources (such as his Rustat scholarship) and addition of arrears, the amount owed comes to £129.18s.6d, a substantial sum (Fig. 4).

In the summer of 1794, in Oxford on his way to Wales for a walking tour with Joseph Hucks, a student at St Catherine's, Coleridge met Robert Southey, a future politically conservative, Poet Laureate, but then a convinced radical. The two spent time together developing enthusiastic plans for an ideal, pantisocratic society to be established on the banks of the Susquehanna River in Pennsylvania; it was to be a community governed by all, whose members would live harmoniously as equals, united in a 'fraternity of universal labour' (Coleridge's College cat included: 'I call even my Cat Sister').

world might be brought, he recognized nevertheless that to achieve it would be a process of infinite complexity, not the result of some violent overthrow of established society. At the same time, he refused to 'join in the maledictions of the Despotist [Robespierre] – because I will bless all men and curse no one!'

All the while, his head was full of pantisocracy and he poured his passion into discussions with fellow students, Fellows, the Master even; to little avail, since few were

convinced by the pantisocratic vision and the planned community, taken as so evidently hare-brained. George Caldwell, a Jesus student (and later Fellow), declared that he feared for his own sanity when he found himself 'sitting so near a madman of Genius'. After the publication of *The Fall of Robespierre*, however, Coleridge managed only a few more weeks in College. This time his departure was final, his life at Jesus was over. †

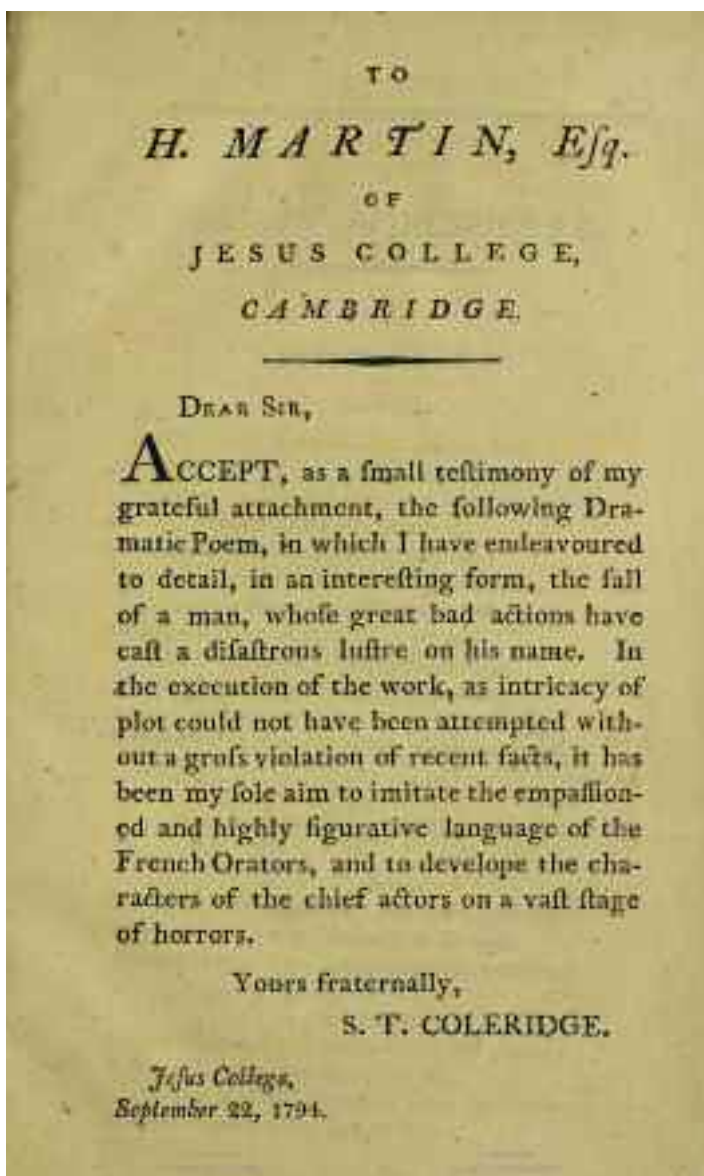


Fig. 5: Dedication page, *The Fall of Robespierre*, Cambridge 1794

Screening Titian

Donal Cooper

Our Fellow in History of Art describes how the recovery of original context greatly enhances understanding of specific artworks

Anyone familiar with Jesus College chapel will appreciate the physical presence, spatial discipline, visual maskings and acoustic qualities that a monumental choir screen can impose upon a church interior. The capacity of choir screens to frame liturgical ritual and sacred music also extends to religious images, although this potential has rarely been considered by art historians. Specialists of painting generally prefer to reduce artworks to two dimensions, while art historical publications habitually crop out their surroundings. The display of historic pictures in today's art galleries encourages a similarly sanitized, decontextualized experience of Renaissance sacred art.

The resulting deficit in interpretation is especially severe with regard to altarpieces, images which were often commissioned for specific architectural settings and as parts of larger, integrated schemes of decoration (frequently incorporating elements in different media: sculpture, precious metals, curtains and other textiles). Looked at more positively, the recovery of original context can greatly enrich our understanding of specific artworks and in some cases resolve hitherto misunderstood aspects of their design.

In churches across pre-Reformation Europe, altarpieces would have been glimpsed through openings in screens and other barriers, their imagery circumscribed and amplified by apertures that acted as outer frames. The telescopic effect of viewing an altarpiece through such a screen is captured by a woodcut from Jean Pèlerin Viator's popular perspectival exercise book of 1505 (fig. 1). Illustrating a treatise intended for painters, the print suggests that artists reflected upon such spatial alignments. Did they also purposefully exploit them in their paintings?



Fig. 1: Jean Pèlerin Viator, church interior, woodcut illustration from *De Artificiali Perspectiva* (1505)

The combination of high altarpiece and screen rendered in Viator's woodcut would have been familiar to his contemporary readers from any number of church interiors, but is much harder to experience today. Many pre-Reformation screens survive in England – a recent Cambridge University project has catalogued hundreds in East Anglia alone – but next to no altarpieces. Conversely, Italian altarpieces are preserved in large numbers, but screens were systematically removed from the peninsula's churches during the Counter Reformation.

There is one spectacular exception to this lop-sided pattern of partial survival where a screen and its related altarpieces can still be appreciated together *in situ*, juxtaposed to realize one of the great theatrical statements of Renaissance painting: the Franciscan basilica of Santa Maria Gloriosa dei Frari in Venice. The sculpted marble screen in the Frari's nave was completed in 1475, probably by the Lombardo brothers; the high altarpiece – Titian's mighty *Assumption of the Virgin* – took another half century to arrive, being installed in 1518 (fig. 2). Despite the time-lag, there is every reason to believe that the high altarpiece was carefully designed to complement the fifteenth-century screen.



Fig. 2: Titian's *Assumption of the Virgin* (completed 1518) seen through the central portal of the nave choir (1475), Santa Maria Gloriosa dei Frari, Venice

Nearly seven metres high, the *Assumption* is one of the largest altarpieces ever executed on a panel support (the joins between the horizontal poplar planks are clearly visible in raking light). Titian would switch to more portable canvas supports immediately afterwards, but for the *Assumption* commission he was obliged to paint the immensely heavy panel at the Frari rather than in his studio. The triumphal marble frame had been ready since 1516 and patiently awaited Titian's masterpiece. So the artist had ample opportunity to contemplate the broader spatial context that would determine the reception of the *Assumption*. In all likelihood, he worked closely with his patrons, the senior friars at the Frari, who had already overseen the design of the picture's frame.

Both frame and painting acknowledge the view through the screen from the lower nave of the Frari. The frame's decoration is oversized and crude when seen up close – with cherub heads the size of beach balls – but as a result these details remain legible when seen through the central portal of the screen, some 40 metres down the nave. In similar fashion Titian chose to depart from earlier Venetian tradition in depicting the figures in the *Assumption* on a monumental scale. Titian's predecessors, notably Giovanni Bellini, had generally painted the saints and holy figures as life-size, even in their largest altarpieces. The Virgin and Apostles in the *Assumption* are portrayed at roughly twice life-size, a feature that apparently provoked some controversy at the time. The seventeenth-century critique

Carlo Ridolfi recalled how the local Franciscans who saw the *Assumption* being painted had criticized the figures as disproportionately large: Titian's defense was to appeal to the vast dimensions of the Frari's interior (*"al luogo vastissimo"*).

The over-scaling of frame and painting at the Frari means that the altarpiece's precise location within the building's topography is hard to gauge for the viewer looking through the screen doorway. This uncertainty increases for a processional audience progressing up the nave towards the high altar, where the *Assumption* appears to recede within the frame of the doorway as the viewer approaches the choir precinct. Whereas Bellini used perspectival architecture within the pictorial field to establish his altarpieces as legible extensions of physical space, Titian provides no clues as to the setting of the *Assumption*. The Virgin ascends into a radiant aura, reminiscent of the ethereal golden mosaics in St Mark's. In terms of space and scale, Titian's image is deliberately evasive and today's visitors to the Frari can still appreciate how these perceptual uncertainties are accentuated by the alignment of screen and altarpiece.

Titian exploited the architectural context of the Frari in a different way for his second altarpiece for the church, the so-called *Pesaro Madonna* completed in 1526 (fig. 3). The *Pesaro Madonna* was painted for a side altar sited on the left-hand side of the nave (looking towards the high altar). The location did not afford the powerful axial sight-lines that Titian had utilized for the *Assumption*. Instead, the setting of the *Pesaro Madonna* encouraged the artist to consider an arc of oblique viewing angles, whose radius was interrupted by the monumental column bases of the nave piers. Here Titian responded by rejecting the established conventions for altarpiece staging in favour of a highly innovative, asymmetrical design, off-setting the Virgin and Child to the right of the painting's axis and turning them through 45 degrees from the picture plane. Art historians have long recognized that this departure – which would have far-reaching consequences not only for the subsequent development of the altarpiece but for the

entire compositional practice of sixteenth-century Italian painting – was predicated on Titian's understanding of the picture's intended setting within the Frari. According to this widely accepted reading, the *Pesaro Madonna* is viewed most satisfactorily when approached obliquely from the left, by the viewer entering the church and progressing up the nave.

However appealing this explanation may be in terms of the *Pesaro Madonna*'s formal qualities, it implies a physical experience of the painting within architectural space that is impossible to replicate within the actual building for the prosaic but unavoidable reason that the nave piers keep obstructing the view. I would suggest that the resulting occlusions do not negate the relationship between the picture's composition and its spatial environment; rather, they enrich it. In other words, Titian's painting takes account of the surrounding architecture of the church in more sophisticated fashion than hitherto realized, allowing for moments of concealment and processes of revelation. For example, the viewer standing at the centre of the third bay of the nave sees nothing: the painting and its frame are completely masked by the bulk of the intervening column. Then, assuming that our viewer progresses up the main axis of the church towards the choir, a curious phenomenon may be observed. Titian's painting gradually emerges from behind the nave pier, but it is revealed from right to left, contrary to our usual reading of the picture. Thus, the first detail that strikes us is also the most eye-catching, the illuminated face of Antonio Pesaro's young son – either Giovanni or Leonardo depending on your reading of the Pesaro lineage – who is the only family member not portrayed in profile, and the only figure in the altarpiece who makes eye contact with the viewer. The partial unveiling of the altarpiece from this side also helps to explain why Titian invested so much effort in the right-hand side of composition, where Saint Francis invokes the Christ Child's blessing for the Pesaro family gathered below.

Did Titian foresee and plan these effects? Only the artist himself could answer the question of intention, but the *Pesaro Madonna*

is extraordinarily well adapted to its environment. For this commission Titian reverted to life-size figures, so the altarpiece's cast would have appeared in-scale with the surrounding congregation and, set at just over head height, visible above them. The picture would have responded especially well to a processional public making their way up the main axis of the church. This performing audience was broader than we might expect, including secular officials and the numerous members of local lay confraternities as well as the clergy. Just as the *Assumption* would have hovered elusively over the heads of the crowd, retreating away from those who approached it, the *Pesaro Madonna* would have appeared as a very legible extension of the church interior, its staging designed to exploit the momentary framings that the surrounding architecture afforded the moving viewer. Processions also made their way through the church in the opposite direction, down the nave, and the painting also responds to this viewpoint. Titian, with the experience of the *Assumption* fresh in his mind, once more exploited the Frari's choir screen as an opportunity to frame his *Pesaro Madonna*. Exiting the choir precinct through its central door the viewer glancing over to his or her right has a fleeting but perfectly bracketed view of the right-hand side of the *Pesaro Madonna* between the nave pier and the column of the altarpiece's frame. Once again, the right-hand portion of the altarpiece is presented as a coherent devotional composition, and here too the all-seeing eyes of the *Pesaro* boy catch and return our gaze. †



Fig. 3: Titian's *Pesaro Madonna* (completed 1526) as viewed from the central door of the nave choir and partially occluded by nave pier and its frame

Educational Access, School Choice and Poor Communities

Shailaja Fennell

Our Fellow for Land Economy describes a project she has been leading to provide education in poor communities in Ghana, India, Kenya and Pakistan

Educational poverty has not yet gained an international champion, although the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) have brought global attention to the need to ensure Universal Primary Education (UPE). There is also increasing pressure to ensure completion of secondary education for the youth to gain employment, evident from the Global Monitoring Reports over the last decade by UNESCO¹ as well as recent World Bank reports (World Bank 2009).

The educational poverty experienced by poor communities has not been directly addressed by the mainstream economic literature on education. This literature is based on a human capital approach that records the gains for winners and not the costs to losers. Consequently, when examining the educational disadvantages experienced by households and individuals in a poor community, there is no 'educational bar' that can be used for estimation. This lacuna makes it nigh impossible to directly measure the negative impacts for youth in poor communities who are unable to complete the educational life cycle of primary and secondary education.

The research project that I led on the role of Public-Private Partnerships in reducing educational poverty, focused on examining the impact of private schools on schooling

choices of households in poor communities. The particular focus was to understand how poor households, where the parental generation had often no or little experience of schooling, made school choices and the educational outcomes of these choices on the youth in the community.²

The conceptual framing for the project was around the factors that affected the decisions regarding school choice among poor households and drew on the concepts set out by Albert Hirschman's (1970) 'voice, exit and loyalty' model. Hirschman argued that exiting in a competitive market potentially allows an individual both to find a superior product offered by another producer and to 'set in motion market forces which may induce recovery on the part of the firm that has declined in comparative performance' (Hirschman 1970:15).

In the context of schooling, **exit** is an economic response to deteriorating educational quality whereby parents take their children out of a poorly performing school and transfer them to a better school.³ **Voice** is a political response from within the school that can work to improve the quality of provision. The presence of **loyalty** is a feature that would lessen voice by increasing the affinity an individual felt for a particular school, thus inducing a greater propensity to

¹ Annual reports on the global state of education titled the Education for All reports have been published by UNESCO since 2002, and can be found at <http://www.unesco.org/new/en/education/themes/leading-the-international-agenda/efareport/>

² The research project was part of the UK Department of International Development funded Research Consortium on Educational Outcomes and Poverty (RECOUP) that was led by the University of Cambridge, in conjunction with six other research institutions in the UK, South Asia, and Africa between 2005-10, and conducted research in Ghana, India, Kenya and Pakistan.

³ **Exit** can change the number of pupils in a set of schools in an area with an increase in numbers that have made their way to the increasingly favoured school and a reduction in numbers in the poorly performing school.

political action and personal motivation for demanding improvements from within. These three mechanisms are useful for mapping how households in poor countries signal their satisfaction with school choices in situations where new providers are entering the educational environment.

However, in the case where the market for a product has discontinuities, as where there are only two kinds of educational providers (private and public), a growing gap between the quality of service offered by both providers can arise, as quality-conscious consumers move towards the higher-priced product and those who are more price-conscious remain with the lower-priced product. Hirschman argues that the consequence of such a discontinuity in the educational market arising from differing price responsiveness among households would be a 'disconcerting, but far from unrealistic' separation in the quality of life for those households at the top and bottom ends of the spectrum (Hirschman, 1970: 53).

The 'disconcerting' aspect arises because in such markets the ability to discern quality is more readily found among the better-off sections of a community. One result could be the creation of hierarchies amongst educational providers, rather than promoting competition between state and private providers.

The research tools in our project were designed to identify the exit, voice and loyalty, through a series of questions that were structured so as to find the subjective meanings associated with schooling decisions in a poor community. There were 40 semi-structured interviews (parental generation, 10 fathers and 10 mothers; youth generation 10 young men and 10 young women) and one focus group discussion with each of the parental and youth groups conducted in each of the rural and urban sites selected in each of the four countries.

The schools in each chosen site were selected to ensure that a maximum number of the youth in that community had enrolled in these schools. There were ten schools selected on each site, ensuring that government, private and PPP schools were included in the sample. Interviews were



conducted with both the teachers and head-teachers in each school, and additional interviews were conducted with the manager/owner in the case of private and PPP schools. There were also interviews conducted with the educational officer of the district and other officials in the district level administration.

The data analysis across rural and urban sites provided a wider range of exits, voices and loyalties. The data obtained from semi-structured interviews and focus groups were coded to identify exits from narratives regarding the decision to enter into a particular school type and subsequent shifts to other schools. The evidence on the responses to varying schooling experiences, such as visits to the school, attendance of parent-teacher meetings, complaints and protests, as well as silence and no action, as identified by parents and youth, were used to code a variety of voices. The evidence of social networks, distinguishing with horizontal and based on family affiliation and vertical and based on socio-economic, cultural and religious differentiation, were coded within all stakeholder categories, youth, parents, teachers and head-teachers.

The data analysis across rural and urban sites in all four countries indicates the presence of a wide range of exits, voices and loyalties-in sharp contradiction to the single form of exit, voice and loyalty postulated by Hirschman's original model, and expected in a perfectly competitive marketplace. The increased types of exit and loyalty are on account of these countries not having achieved mass state education systems that cover the entire school aged population. The kind of competitive outcomes that PPPs were meant to bring have not appeared, and neither access nor provisions are much improved as a result.

There is also a palpable difference in how parents and teachers viewed the reasons for school choice in relation to educational outcomes. While teachers indicated a lack of parental interest due to a 'free rider problem' and advocated methods to ensure greater control and discipline, parents believed the quality of education was failing their children and it was in these circumstances that they chose to exit a school. There was a distinct preference for private schools as the education offered by these institutions was regarded to be of a better quality, but these were only available to those in the third decile and lower deciles were not able to access such schools. Since the poor could not afford the new private provision they attempted – largely without success – to use voice in order to gain a better quality of education.

Our data also shows that despite households in poor communities wanting to access the education provided by new partnerships within their communities, there are conflicts and inequalities in local schooling environments that can prevent improved educational provision. Such discontinuities appear to be present with

regard to both supply side aspects of educational provision as well as demand side features thrown up by a number of oddities. Poor households wanted to exercise voice but held back due to fear of reprisals. These findings are particularly 'disconcerting' since they have come to light in educational contexts where national education systems have only recently started programmes to ensure that socially and economically marginalised communities have access to education.

The challenge for public policy, such as the provision of education for the poorest, is to ensure that policy makers do not continue to regard participation by the poorest households as automatic evidence of their empowerment. Where parents in poor communities have participated in the educational choices for their children, school choice has not automatically resulted in overcoming educational poverty. While some youth, particularly those from better socio-economic backgrounds have completed the educational cycle, they have not been able to access gainful employment and other youth have not been able to complete the educational cycle.

It would appear that school choice has created little or no basis for effective participation with other groups in society. Schooling youth in poor communities does not by itself become a sufficient condition to ensure that individuals exit poverty. If overcoming the educational bar is to become a powerful motivation for poor households to participate in schooling choices then there is a need to ensure that structural constraints, such as inadequate information, are overcome and recuperative mechanisms are operationalized so that educational providers are made responsive to the educational demands of poor households. ■

Does the Classical Concert Have a Future?

Angela Scarsbrook

A graduate student writes on the crisis in classical concert music and how to get out of it

“The fact that, seen from outside, business seems to be carrying on as usual,” wrote Heinrich Bessler in 1925, “must not be allowed to deceive us: the business is running on empty, having long lost its former gravitas and depth of experience.”

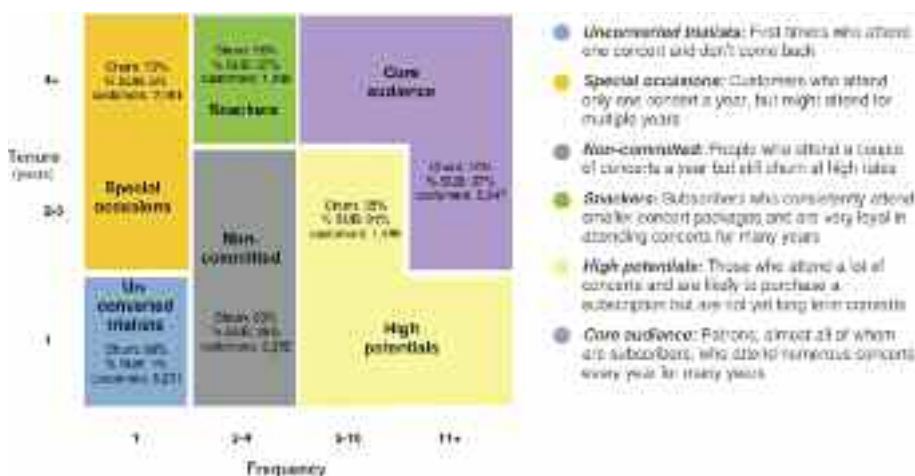
The ‘crisis’ of classical music and its impending death have been popular topics amongst scholars and journalists since the beginning of the twentieth century and with good reason; Bessler’s words apply as much today as they did in 1925. Today’s concert landscape has much in common with Bessler’s but is under even greater financial pressure due to a significant reduction in patronage.

In 2007 the consulting firm Oliver Wyman (sponsors of Jesus College Boat Club) carried out a rigorous analysis of the current situation and made recommendations for the nine most prominent US orchestras, including the New York Philharmonic and the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Using box

office data, Oliver Wyman found that 57% of audience members in 2006-7 were those experiencing their first concert, which on the surface should mitigate any concerns about a declining customer base. However, when the audience members were segmented by commitment levels, it was found that the ‘churn rate’ (i.e. the proportion that never return) of new audience members was at a shocking 90%, as illustrated by the diagram below. Enticing these and other audience members to attend additional concerts could have a significant impact on box office revenue as well as help preserve the institution of the concert.

Prior to the establishment of the concert, music was all about people singing, dancing and praying together, not listening passively as we do today. There are records of 1820s Parisian audiences at performances of Beethoven symphonies applauding rambunctiously between movements and at “particularly striking passages”, sometimes





Source: <http://www.oliverwyman.com/community/pro-bono-program/solving-a-classicalmystery>

forcing movements to be repeated. This is inconceivable today when people are hushed and condemned by fellow audience members for clapping between movements, let alone during them. Similarly ludicrous by today's standards was Paul Bekker's suggestion in his 1911 biography of Beethoven that the Ninth Symphony should impel audiences to participate in the singing of 'Ode to Joy'. Could it be that today, as Marion Guck suggested, any form of participatory or active listening "feels like public exposure of embarrassing secrets" and makes us "queasy"?

There is a belief among concert-goers that it would be blasphemous to sit in anything other than deadly silence for the duration of a concert. This is a recent phenomenon; today's etiquette originates from Mahler's 1904-5 mission to make the music the centre of the concert. James H. Johnson describes a scene at the Paris Opéra in 1750 in which the music was "an excellent backdrop" to talking, eating and drinking. Those in boxes could close their curtains at will and reopen them for a catchy aria – rather like some households today having a television on in the background. More recent concert hall layouts, such as that of the Bayreuth Festspielhaus, deliberately restrict social interactions between audience members, placing the music at the centre of the

audiences' attentions, which Adorno theorised as being the most meaningful listening experience for 'good' music. After the final notes of last year's Proms performance of Wagner's Ring Cycle, Daniel Barenboim addressed the audience saying, "thank you for the silence," to be met with smug applause from an audience that was proud of its impeccable behaviour.

It is often overlooked that today's programming of concerts is a fashion that has existed for little over a century. Premieres of Beethoven's symphonies and concertos comprised movements being separated and interspersed with other music. Since its inception, the radio station Classic FM has been vehemently criticised for its fragmentation of musical works, yet this is 'authentic' according to nineteenth-century concert practice, and Classic FM boasts 5.45 million UK listeners each week. Shorter, fragmented works are the norm in pop music and the socio-musicologist Simon Frith has argued that *regardless of genre* we "hear music as a fragmented and unstable object" and such a way of listening may be "particularly suited to industrialization and urbanization."

It would, however, be absurd to suggest abandoning today's concert model when this will always be preferred by some audiences. According to Oliver Wyman's report, the

crucial factor in retaining the loyalty of long-term patrons is the season's repertoire and roster of performers whilst first-time audience members could be persuaded to return the following season through improved logistics and individually-tailored offers. Implementing these strategies increased the return of first-time concert-goers from 10% to 50%. Different ticket pricing strategies could help diversify audience members; it is worrying that Oliver Wyman's report found classical music audiences to comprise almost exclusively "highly educated professionals/retired [people] with an average income of \$70,000-\$125,000" and an average age of regular audience members 20 years higher than that of less committed audience members. The Proms are to be admired for attracting new audience members from a wide range of social backgrounds by means of inexpensive standing tickets. It was reported that in the 2011 Proms season more than 36,000 people bought tickets for the first time and overall attendance increased by two percentage points from the previous season.

A concert hall might be a museum for works in the musical canon but it is distant from the museums and art galleries that offer the freedom to socialise and even drink at late night openings. For special concerts targeted at newcomers, informal dress code and a reshaping of the most alienating audience behaviours could lighten the atmosphere, such as abandoning the self-policing of that most offensive crime that is the cough!

Amplification of music has been suggested as a means of enabling audiences to walk around and talk in a relaxed setting. These efforts could constitute an effective compromise between pleasing regular audience members and attracting new ones.

However, in order to demonstrate its social relevance and appeal to even broader audiences, more innovative models will be needed. Classic FM's successful fragmenting of works has been attempted at the Berlin nightclub Berghain, with programmes that might baffle traditional concert-goers. The Night Shift, from the Orchestra of the Age of Enlightenment, deliberately detaches itself from current concert behaviours: "Drinks are always welcome, even encouraged, at our events and we've ditched those irksome classical rules – so feel free to drink, cough, clap or even boo when you like". Figures released by The Night Shift showed that at their 2012 performance of Beethoven's Seventh Symphony at The Roundhouse in Camden, 80% of the 1,200 audience members were under the age of 35 and 33% were students.

The concert is not dead yet. Improvements can be made to increase the loyalty of existing audiences and make first-time concert-goers feel more at home. Innovative models with experimental programming, different venues and more sociable atmospheres can be used to attract audiences that might otherwise never visit a concert hall. After all, what is the point of us having all this great music if no one else wants to discover it? 🍷



Literature in Prisons: Why Does it Matter?

Sarah Colvin

Sarah Colvin, the new Schröder Professor of German, and Fellow of Jesus since January 2014, describes her project on prison writing and prison theatre in Germany; but also on arts projects in prisons more broadly. She is a Steering Committee member for the Arts Alliance, the London-based NGO for arts in prisons

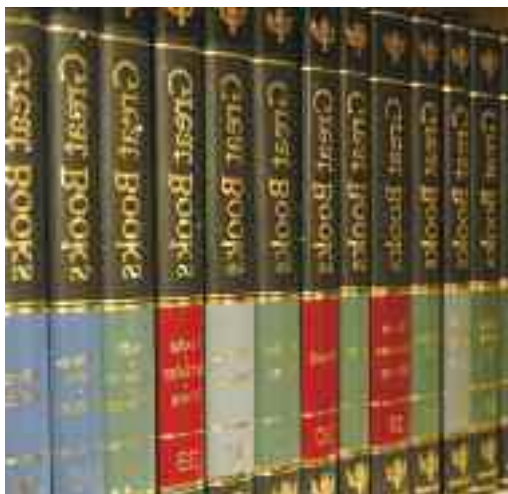
Why read literature? Justice Secretary Chris Grayling's ban on sending books into prisons has inspired prisoners and former prisoners to articulate what reading meant to them. Books in prison mean all kinds of things, from a purpose in life: 'Because you have books, you know that every day you spend behind bars is not a day spent in vain' (Nadezhda Tolokonnikova of Pussy Riot) to therapy: 'I bear witness to the therapy that books give in moments of gloom' (Kunle Ajibade), to the wherewithal for life itself: 'oxygen ... an irreplaceable joy and huge moral support' (Cameroonian poet Enoch Meyomesse); 'In prison books become the air. Your body needs air to breathe. No books – you cannot breathe. And if you cannot breathe there is no life' (Iryna Khalip).

Even seen from the more functional perspective of desistance, Grayling's ban is a mistake. A recent article in *Science* magazine (18 October 2013), authored by two

psychologists from New York's New School for Social Research, argues on the basis of a rigorous series of experiments that "Reading Literary Fiction Improves Theory of Mind" – where Theory of Mind is the capacity to infer and understand the emotions of others. That is something criminology recognises as one key element in desistance from crime (if I can see the world from a potential victim's perspective, then that person is far less likely to become my victim).

A programme called *Changing Lives Through Literature* has been used in the criminal justice systems of a number of US states. It was founded in 1991 by Robert Waxler, Professor of English at Massachusetts, and Judge Robert Kane: Kane sentenced eighteen men to probation rather than prison with the stipulation that they had to attend a modern American literature seminar run by Waxler. Those eligible for the *Changing Lives* course – which is attended in lieu of a prison sentence – have a criminal record, the ability to read, and a will to participate. A study conducted in 1993 followed up the first 32 men to complete the programme; the results indicated a re-offending rate in participants of 18.75 per cent, compared to 45 per cent in a control group of 40 regular probationers. A follow-up study in 2004 indicated again that the literature programme participants showed 'a significant reduction in the rate of arrests'; and where re-arrest did happen, there was 'a significant decline in the maximum severity' of the crime.

In Germany, a prison theatre company called Theater aufBruch regularly takes works from the literary canon (such as Kesey's *One Flew Over the Cuckoo's Nest*, or Kafka's *The Trial*)



into Berlin's enormous Tegel prison, where the works are adapted to become prison theatre and performed every summer for a paying public, open air in the prison yard. Rather than feeling alienated by the 'highbrow' texts, prisoners engage wholeheartedly: 'In Warren [in the Cuckoo's Nest] I see myself in the mirror, and that helps me in the way I deal with violence', one participant reported; another noted that in observing the behaviour of fictional characters 'you learn to deal with situations differently'.

Why write? My research is driven not least by the questions why and how engaging with literature 'changes lives'. But literature isn't just consumed in the prison environment – it

is also created, and another element in my research is prisoner writing (poetry, letters, autobiographical prose). Again, the focus of interest is the why and the how. 'Writing so as not to die, ... or perhaps even speaking so as not to die is a task undoubtedly as old as the world' writes Foucault in his 'Language to Infinity' essay; and 'writing becomes for me a means, a way of survival' asserts Breyten Breytenbach in his remarkable record of experience of a South African prison, the *Confessions of an Albino Terrorist*. Some prison writers explore the threat of (self-)destruction as part of their survival; like Dieter Wurm, a 1998 prizewinner in Germany's well established Ingeborg Drewitz awards for prisoner writing:

First he hung around in his mother	who didn't want him.
Then he hung around in homes	unpopular and constrained.
Then he hung around the street	aimless, lonely, and alone.
Then he hung around with rent boys	and had to take it.
Then he hung around his buddies	steel in his fist,
	robbed and stole, hit and
	got hit
Then he hung around in prison	again and again, because as always they
	cut off his exits
Then he hung around on my wing,	even in my cell, stonewalling us all.
Nobody could handle that for long,	
And so, in the end, he hung around alone,	
And one morning he was hanging	from the bars on his window

Prison is an environment containing people who are both deemed a threat to society and are themselves often radically vulnerable. Suicide and self-harm rates in prison are much higher than in society outside; society outside is familiar with the notion of violence in prisons (which is rife), but less familiar with the fact that prisoner violence is often self-focused. In that highly destabilizing context, writing offers a means of constructing coherence, of making sense out of threatening chaos, of asserting some kind of control or subjecthood in a situation of constrained passivity. Writing is a mode of confession, of bearing witness, and of communication in

what is often a situation of emotional isolation (trust is not a feature of prison society outside of the movies).

Why read prison writing? In the post-war and post-wall period that question is clearly answered in Germany: because there is a duty to know. Out of the cultural memory of fatally choosing not to know what was happening behind the walls of the concentration camps and interrogation centres grew a cultural imperative to be informed, as a matter of civic or democratic duty. Beyond Germany, whatever one's personal or political views on prisons or prisoners, that seems a reasonable bottom line. #

Lava, Luck and a New View on the Planet

Simon Redfern

Professor Simon Redfern, our Fellow for Earth Sciences, describes his recent geophysical field work in Iceland

It's not every day that you can sit and carry out an experiment with a backdrop of erupting volcanic lava fountains and glowing northern lights. This autumn I had the chance to enjoy all three during geophysical field work on Iceland, thanks to a series of fortunate events.

The story really begins a couple of years ago. As a mineralogist my scientific curiosity lies in the realm of atomic scale structure. I attempt to tease out the links between the way that atoms join together to form crystalline solids and the physical or chemical properties of the objects they form. These range from the very rocks that form the foundations of our planet to the shells that provide a skeleton to plankton in the oceans, the base of a huge food chain. The former reveal how planets might have first formed in the Solar system, over four and a half billion years ago. The latter provide clues as to past climate in the patterns of chemical elements locked up in the planktonic shell. My interests in Iceland lie somewhere in between.

A Jesuan graduate student, Su-Ying Chien, had been working in my lab on the high temperature strength of rocks, measuring how they respond to very small forces oscillating at the same sorts of frequencies as seismic earthquake tremors. We were attempting to link the lab measurements that we could control to the measurements that our seismologist colleagues make when earthquakes strike, and send sound waves through the Earth. It's the principal clue to the structure of deep Earth. Su-Ying and I did some experiments on samples of rock collected from Iceland – frozen lava spewed from volcanoes many years ago. We discovered that the way the rock got stronger and weaker in our lab tests, as we cooled and heated the sample, exactly mimicked the way that magma pulsed through rocks, then froze solid, miles beneath the volcanic surface of Iceland.

My colleague Bob White, at the Bullard Laboratories in Cambridge, had measured bursts of earthquake tremors progressing





along a volcanic conduit (termed a dyke) in Uppþýppingar, Iceland, using an array of seismometers that he had deployed there over the last eight years or so. Over the course of a couple of weeks in July 2007 the molten rock could be “seen” moving beneath the surface from the tiny earthquakes it set off as it pushed forwards. The patterns of episodic “stop – go” seismicity were explained by our lab measurements, that indicated that the magma’s strength was linked directly to how it was cooling and heating against the walls of the dyke conduit.

Linking the atomic-scale properties of the molten minerals to the regional-scale physical behaviour of material moving deep beneath the surface has provided us with a rich seam of scientific collaboration. There are strong links with Jesus College too, with Jesuan Earth Science graduate students including Tim Greenfield and now Jenny Woods also picking up on some of that earlier work. Jenny is co-supervised by Bob White and myself. She, like us, set off for Iceland this summer as part of a ten-strong group of Cambridge geoscientists with a mission to service and repair the seismometers that now number almost seventy, dotted over the Icelandic central highlands. The summer field season is the window of decent weather when data can be

downloaded off the hard drives, battery arrays can be checked, solar panels can be augmented, and storm damage repaired.

Although my main contribution to the work of this team lay in the lab, I was happy to join them and see for myself how the seismological data were obtained: an opportunity to see the lie of the land. But Iceland held something special in store for us all this year. From the middle of August 2014 the seismometers had been rocking with extraordinary bursts of earthquake activity. Things were on the move beneath Bardarbunga, one of Iceland’s large dormant volcanoes. Every day a thousand or more earthquakes were being seen on the Cambridge instruments, and it was clear that a new dyke was propagating away from the volcanic centre as molten rock pressed away from Bardarbunga to the north east, moving at up to 4km a day at depths of 5km or so beneath the surface.

Initially there was significant concern. Should Bardarbunga herself erupt, beneath the Vatnajökull glacier (Europe’s largest ice sheet), there could be a recurrence of the 2010 Eyjafjallajökull events, with huge ash clouds and impacts on air transport. But the eventual eruption, beginning on August 29th, was an altogether more gentle affair. Fountains and curtains of fire erupted from a “fissure” in the Earth’s surface, with lava



flows spreading from the crack in the crust. Bob and I arrived just after the whole thing kicked off. Tim Greenfield and Jenny Woods were lucky enough to be there right from the start.

We were able to approach the fountains and fires of the volcano just north of Bardarbunga and Vatnajökull to within a few hundred metres or so of their source. The molten rock, at more than 1000°C , shot over a hundred metres or more into the air in front of our faces. The eruption continues as I write, six weeks later, with 400 tonnes of molten rock flowing to the surface every second, the energy of two Hiroshima bombs every two seconds, and a plume of sulphurous gas rising high into the skies above and beyond Iceland while the surface beneath glows red hot.

All the while we carried on the work on the seismometers. Downloading data. Repairing power supplies. Constructing new solar arrays for the coming year. It is a project that has been going on for years now, but never before had a volcano been caught in the act like this. The amount of data on the nature of the events leading up to the eruption, and since the lava started flowing, is unprecedented. It will keep the Bullard group busy for months and years to come. And I shall be considering what it means in terms of the materials properties of molten rock deep beneath the surface.

But aside from the understanding, the scientific insights, and the familiarity with the processes of plate tectonics that underlay all we saw, the effect of standing watching the Earth in the process of reforming herself was quite astounding. I would liken it to the contrast between understanding the contents of a midwife's textbook and witnessing a birth.

It was a total experience. The sights of the flowing lava and curtains of fire. The sensation of the intense heat. The smell of the sulphurous fumes. The sound of the roaring cauldrons and fountains of magma, the crackling lava flows.

As if the spectacle of fire and ice were not enough, the planet's son-et-lumière hit a peak on our first, and subsequent evenings in the volcanic heart of the island. Looking north to the heights of ancient volcanic peaks, the sky shone green with the Northern Lights, dancing against the darkness as the Sun herself threw another magnetic eruption at our beautiful planet. It was my first visit to Iceland. I will have to content myself with measurements in the lab in central Cambridge, on the samples I have brought back, now. How can any return compare with those first impressions?

For a video of my Iceland research see:
http://youtu.be/alwqIALT_PE 

Information Flow Control for Cloud Computing

Jean Bacon

Our Emeritus Fellow and Professor in Computer Science explains the mysteries and some applications of “cloud computing”

People are becoming aware that their data may not be where they had thought: in their mobile phones; in their home computer; in a local networked server behind a firewall. Instead, data are most likely in “a cloud”, which means that copies could be almost anywhere worldwide; in huge, shared data centres close to cheap and abundant power supplies – on the Columbia River in the US, in New Zealand, in Finland; we don’t know. Where the data is located determines the jurisdiction it falls under, should something go wrong.

In the past decade there has been enormous commercial interest in cloud computing by providers and users alike. A compelling argument for organisations to use cloud services is that they no longer have to buy or replace hardware or employ a large team for system support and maintenance – data curation can be handed over to cloud services. A web service provider no longer needs to worry about provisioning for peak load; the service can be deployed on more of the thousands of data centre machines as demand rises, and contract again as demand falls.

Cloud computing has provided a wealth of research problems for academics and Cambridge has contributed substantially. The Xen Open Source hypervisor was designed for cloud computing by colleagues in the Computer Laboratory in the late 1990s. Xen is now used in over ten million servers in data centres worldwide. A hypervisor is a layer of software that “virtualises” a computer’s hardware to create the illusion of many smaller virtual machines (VMs), each running a separate Operating System (OS) instance. Xen became a Linux Foundation collaborative project in 2013, (see



XenProject.org). Companies that use Xen include Amazon Web Services, AMD, ARM, Cisco, Citrix, Google, Intel, Oracle, Samsung and Verizon.

Although the take-up of cloud computing has been enormous, it would be greater if potential cloud tenants, such as institutions with responsibility for public data, could be reassured that the cloud is secure. Not only might tenant software be on an adjacent machine to some other organisation’s, it might even share the same machine. The hypervisor has to be trusted to isolate tenants correctly. Cloud-provided databases contain data from many tenants and, for reliability, data may be replicated worldwide. External third parties may be used for some aspects of service provision. The “small print” of contracts between cloud service providers and cloud tenants makes it hard to assign responsibility should there be a data leak.

Ken Moody and I have led the “Opera” research group in the Computer Laboratory since the 1980s. We work on large-scale system design including how to ensure the privacy and confidentiality of private data. Long established technologies exist for authentication: “prove that you are who you say you are” and authorisation: “prove that you satisfy the policy for accessing the data in

this place and at this time”. Jesuans who have worked for their PhDs with us on these and related problems are David Ingram (PhD 2000), Alexis Hombrecher (PhD 2002), Brian Shand (PhD 2004), Arasnath Kimis (PhD 2005), Nathan Dimmock (PhD 2005), Luis Vargas (PhD 2010), Minor Gordon (PhD 2010), Julien Quintard (PhD 2012).

We have a long-established collaboration over NHS health data. In 1997 the Labour Government, on coming to power, announced that we would have a national Electronic Health Record service within 5 years. The promise was soon withdrawn, but we had established a collaboration with Dr Jem Rashbass, then director of the Clinical and Biomedical Computing Unit in the Clinical School. We designed and developed a role-based access control scheme that was powerful enough to meet the requirements, and planned a prototype deployment for the Eastern Region – alas, not funded by the NHS who had very small interactions in mind. Subsequently, Jem became Director of the Eastern Region Cancer Registry (ECRIC) which led the integration of the eight English regional cancer registries. Brian Shand was the chief architect of the cancer registry database. This project succeeded, making the main article on the front page of “The Times”, 12th June 2013. ECRIC became the English National Cancer Registry and Jem the National Director for Disease Registers in Public Health England.

The English Cancer Registry is held in a secure NHS server farm, i.e. a cloud exclusive to the NHS. If someone’s data is leaked a large fine is imposed. The data is an invaluable resource for medical research and for this purpose the data must be anonymised. A current Jesuan, Thomas Pasquier, worked on the possibility of

reidentifying anyone within such anonymised data sets for his MPhil project (2012). He then did an internship with ECRIC on the design of a web portal for brain cancer patients to securely access their own data. His PhD is on security in cloud computing.

So far, genomic data has not been incorporated into databases such as the cancer registry but will be, as part of the Genomics England initiative to sequence 100,000 genomes. While greatly enhancing the research potential of the data, this would increase the challenge of providing fast response to queries to an order-of-magnitude larger database. It would also add a dimension to problems of anonymisation and reidentification.

My recent research has focussed on Information Flow Control (IFC). In current systems, after the above-mentioned security checks (authentication and authorisation) have been carried out, there is no further control of where data can flow in a system. IFC causes data and the software that can access it to be tagged, and enforces correct flows by checking that the tags correspond.

If IFC could be included in cloud software it would be possible to do a much better job of preventing data leakage through bugs in software or through security attacks. Also, IFC checkpoints are the natural points to create system audit logs that can be processed retrospectively as part of digital forensics. IFC makes it possible for cloud service providers to demonstrate compliance with the contracts they have set up with tenants, by runtime enforcement and audit log processing. It is well known that “free” internet services make their money by recording our behaviour and selling our profiles (their “metadata”) to advertisers. We might be prepared to pay for a service if it could be guaranteed that our data was not for sale.

There is a great deal of legislation relating to cloud computing, summarised in the book “Cloud Computing Law”, edited by C. Millard of QMUL, OUP 2013. An example of a currently unenforceable regulation is “Data originating in the EU cannot leave the EU”. IFC policy specification could clarify whether geographical location or EU jurisdiction are at issue, and could enforce the policy. †



How Health Begins in the Womb

Emily Camm

A College Research Associate explains how the first nine months of your life can shape the rest of your life

More than two decades ago, David Barker, a UK physician and epidemiologist, noted a paradox—that the poorest regions of the UK and Wales had the highest incidence of heart disease. This was surprising given this disease was assumed to be a condition of affluence. Barker and others went on to investigate by studying the adult health of over 15,000 men and women in Hertfordshire. They found an unexpected link between low birth weight, an indicator of poor intrauterine nutrition and growth, and increased risk of death from coronary heart disease in adulthood.

In the course of a series of studies Barker proposed that an adverse environment for the fetus and infant can cause permanent structural and functional changes in various physiological systems, thereby increasing the risk of adult-onset disease. Barker challenged the idea that common disorders such as diabetes mellitus, stroke and cardiovascular disease are due to a combination of bad genes and unhealthy adult lifestyles. He suggested that their roots lie in early life. His hypothesis was initially called the “Barker Hypothesis” and has recently been renamed the “Developmental Origins of Health and Disease”.

Barker’s hypothesis was supported by a series of studies of the children of the Dutch Hunger Winter. In the winter and spring of 1944, the German occupation limited rations in the west of the Netherlands, such that people, including pregnant women, received between 400-800 calories per day. Offspring whose mothers were exposed to the famine during early gestation experienced elevated rates of obesity, cardiovascular disease, and age-associated decline of cognitive function.

Recent studies have evaluated the birth weight of babies born to mothers who were pregnant at the time of the terror attacks on

September 11 in New York. Researchers found that exposed women had shorter gestations, and gave birth to infants of lower birth weight, compared to non-exposed infants born one year later. These impairments in growth were attributed to maternal psychological stress and increased cortisol levels during pregnancy. Interestingly, birth weights fell even in Europe, as demonstrated in a cohort of Dutch infants born 3 to 6 months following the attacks.

These findings, along with extensive experimental research demonstrating that adult-onset disease can be programmed in pregnancy by inappropriate nutrition or exposure to stress hormones, corroborates Barker’s observations. In addition to alterations in maternal nutrition and stress hormones, fetal hypoxia (lack of oxygen) is one of the most common consequences of complicated pregnancy worldwide. Pregnancies at high altitude, maternal smoking, umbilical cord compression, and pre-eclampsia (elevated maternal blood pressure) can all cause fetal hypoxia, and may result in reduced fetal growth and birth weight. Pre-eclampsia is known to complicate up to 10% of all pregnancies worldwide. It is therefore surprising that in contrast to the international research effort on pregnancy affected by nutrition or stress hormone exposure, the contribution of fetal hypoxia to developmental programming has only recently become delineated and established.

The focus of my research has been to establish how hypoxia during pregnancy may impact the development of the baby’s brain structure and function. Events during pregnancy and in early childhood have been linked to mental health disorders such as schizophrenia, depression, and anxiety,



Drawing by Leonardo da Vinci entitled 'The fetus in the womb' (c. 1510). His drawing of the fetus signifies the discovery of the correct position of the fetus within the womb, although the placenta depicted in his drawings is that of a cow

as well as learning and cognitive deficits. The mechanisms via which hypoxia programmes adult-onset disease remain unclear. Several groups have raised the hypothesis that the programming of neurological disease by hypoxia may be secondary to oxidative stress. Indeed, my experimental research at the University of Cambridge has shown that hypoxia can induce oxidative stress in the fetus, resulting in brain damage and impaired cognitive function in adulthood. Treating hypoxic pregnancies with antioxidants, which counteract oxidative stress, can prevent these adverse effects in offspring, thus giving insight into mechanism and intervention.

Interestingly, an adverse prenatal environment may also impact the development and disease risk of subsequent generations. Experimental evidence is emerging indicating that health traits, which have been induced by environmental insults during early development in one generation, may be transmitted to future generations, even if these individuals develop in normal conditions themselves.

The concept of programming of disease creates an exciting window of opportunity to diagnose and halt the development of neurological disease and mental disorders at its very origin, making the womb a promising target for prevention. †

Tracing Lyric Lines

Edward Allen

Our Junior Researcher Fellow in English Literature explores links between modernism and “new media”

Reading lyric poetry has often seemed a solitary pleasure; not a guilty one, perhaps, but the sort that frequently rewards quiet, singular determination, like completing a Sudoku or building a house of cards. It is difficult to imagine doing such things in collaboration – going it alone, surely, is the important thing – and indeed it feels right to think of some kinds of cognitive application as forms of social resistance. This is the way Theodor Adorno might have put it in the 1950s, when he reiterated the notion that the ‘essence’ of lyric poetry lies in its ‘pathos of detachment’. For many readers, he remarks in one postwar lecture, it must seem ‘distressing’ to hear lyric poetry ‘encroached upon and brought into conjunction with bustle and commotion’, since the very ‘ideal’ of lyric poetry is to ‘remain unaffected’ by the traffic of hectic civil life. Of course it is possible to learn small things about society by reading a poem or doing a number puzzle, so the argument goes, but still the idea persists that these things are worth doing precisely because they provide moments of respite, relief from dense sociability.

Most of my research in the last few years has been committed to detailing other ways of encountering lyric poetry, and to theorizing it as a mode of self-expression that speaks more openly to matters of public knowledge and political identity. The period I work on, 1890-1960, witnessed numerous attempts to modernize poetry – to ‘make it new’, in Ezra Pound’s phrase – and some of these attempts proved especially sensitive to the structures of new media. Pound himself sounded a gadgety note in 1934 when he called artists ‘the antennae of the race’, a metaphor gleaned from science fiction, and one that does much in retrospect to elucidate the burgeoning connection in these years between the wireless sciences and formal

literary experiment. Labouring on the same wavelength, poets and media pundits had several things in common between the wars, including an unusually acute interest in the way audiences experience vocal presence. Poems, like radio programmes, bring us voices – or the impression of voices – and the challenge in both events is to imagine where those voices have come from, and to whom they might belong.

Sometimes analogies of this sort appear to have raised material questions about the multimedia aspect of lyric poetry. T. S. Eliot would write several poems in the style of sticky vinyl discs, as though guided by an ‘automatic hand’, slipping ‘a record on the gramophone’, as he does in *The Waste Land*. For Eliot, though, as for other modernists, Thomas Edison’s talking machine would provide much more than a point of reference, for it also supplied the progressive poet with a means of storing his work. Eliot’s alma mater, Harvard University, led the way in the early 1930s by founding the Harvard Vocarium, a record label dedicated to preserving the spoken word; and the Library of Congress followed suit in the following decade by promoting its own series of albums, *Twentieth Century Poetry in English*, which attracted the likes of Elizabeth Bishop, Robert Lowell, and William Carlos Williams. Part of my doctorate was spent at the Library of Congress, sifting the audio archive with a view to establishing its significance in and for the literary marketplace. At \$1.50 apiece, the Library’s discs can hardly have transformed the economy of midcentury writing, yet there is good evidence to suggest that the process of cutting records inspired poets to review their ways of circulating material, creating a different kind of ‘reader’, and providing – as the Library was keen to trumpet – a brand new ‘public service’. Here, indeed, was

something fresh to interest ‘the national ear’.

One strand of my research concerns the blossoming of the audiobook industry in the 1950s. Academic institutions had long been committing poems to disc, but with the rise of high fidelity after 1948, commercial record labels such as Columbia and Decca began to encourage poets of all stripes to step behind the microphone. Among the most eager of sound artists was Robert Frost, whose public image was closely tethered in the postwar years to the business of cultural diplomacy. A perfect repository for the vocal statesman, the long-playing record supplied Frost in 1956 with a fresh and modish way to package his greatest hits, and it became in his hands a medium for serious cultural debate, uniquely suited to the assembly of political and poetic matter. Assessments of Frost’s involvement in Cold War diplomacy have frequently privileged the poet’s speeches and prose articles over his dwindling poetic output. By situating the lyrics of his 1947 collection *Steeple Bush* in relation to President Truman’s nuclear testing in the mid-Pacific, my current work proposes a different way to read and hear Frost’s late poetry, which thinks through the implications of composing political verse in the wake of military machinery. In returning to the conditions of the recording which followed *Steeple Bush*, I suggest that the durable LP has something important to tell us about the possibilities of lyric communication in the nuclear age.

As well as beginning a book on the sound media of literary modernism, I have spent part of my first year as a research fellow writing a libretto. In collaboration with a composer at the Royal College of Music, Edwin Hillier, I have written *Serpentine; or, The Analysis of Beauty*, a chamber opera scored for sextet, orchestra, and electronics. The opera draws on the work of Auden and Stravinsky, but its guiding influence is William Hogarth’s treatise on artistic design, *The Analysis of Beauty* (1753), which delineates a constellation of aesthetic principles – fitness, variety, uniformity, and so on. The most well-known of Hogarth’s precepts concerns ‘the waving and serpentine lines’ – forms that occur naturally in moving bodies, and which are said to most excite a viewer’s attention, in art as in life. *Serpentine* takes as its inspiration one of the engravings that accompanies Hogarth’s treatise, and builds on the idea that the S-shaped, serpentine line is not merely a geometric phenomenon, but one that has definite consequences for ethical behaviour. Why are we moved by certain shapes, and repelled by others? In what sense might telling the truth have to do with cutting a dashing figure? Working with singers from the RCM, and with the support of the opera company *Tête à Tête*, we have written a piece that seeks to bring Hogarth’s vision up to date, and so to find a wider audience for creative-academic collaboration. ■



William Hogarth, *The Analysis of Beauty*, plate 2 (1753)

Treating Sick People That Feel Healthy

James Black

A research student in epidemiology explores the impact of a diagnosis of type 2 diabetes in people who did not have any symptoms and before they were diagnosed, would likely consider themselves healthy

The past decade has seen a rush to diagnose diabetes before the first symptoms appear, in an attempt to prevent long-term complications. Yet there is still uncertainty as to how to optimise treatment early in the course of the disease.

In the UK, about 3.2 million people have been diagnosed with diabetes, and the majority (~90%) have type 2 diabetes. Type 1 diabetes is when the body produces no insulin. Type 2 diabetes, the focus of my research, occurs when the body does not produce enough insulin, or cells no longer respond to insulin telling them what to do.

Insulin is an important hormone that helps control the levels of sugar in the blood. If blood sugar gets too low, organs like the brain shut down, but if it gets too high, the organs can be damaged. This damage to the body gives people with diabetes a much higher chance of losing their sight (retinopathy), having an amputation (neuropathy), getting kidney disease (nephropathy) or experiencing a heart attack or stroke.

Type 2 diabetes is commonly referred to as a lifestyle disease. This is because of the influence of lifestyle, for example, a poor diet and smoking with little exercise has been linked to an increased chance of developing the disease. As the musician Randy Jackson said, "I chalk up the fact that I got [type 2] diabetes to my body saying, 'Dude, you have been doing wrong for way too long!'".

Diabetes is diagnosed if an individual crosses an established cut-off point on the continuum of low to high blood glucose. Poor glucose control, e.g. high levels of blood glucose, has negative and long-term implications on health. The vast majority of our knowledge on how to treat diabetes is



based on populations that were diagnosed decades ago, when individuals were likely to spend a far longer period of time with undiagnosed, and untreated, diabetes.

In the last decade, doctors have been encouraged to diagnose diabetes earlier in the course of the disease, before glucose levels get very high. The NHS, in 2012, estimated that about 850,000 people in the UK, had diabetes, but didn't know it. As more than 80% of the £10 billion the NHS spends on diabetes care is related to complications from the disease, the new NHS Health Checks encourage GPs to test for diabetes as part of a regular vascular health check-up. This has led to an increasing number of individuals being diagnosed with diabetes, before any symptoms manifest. This means

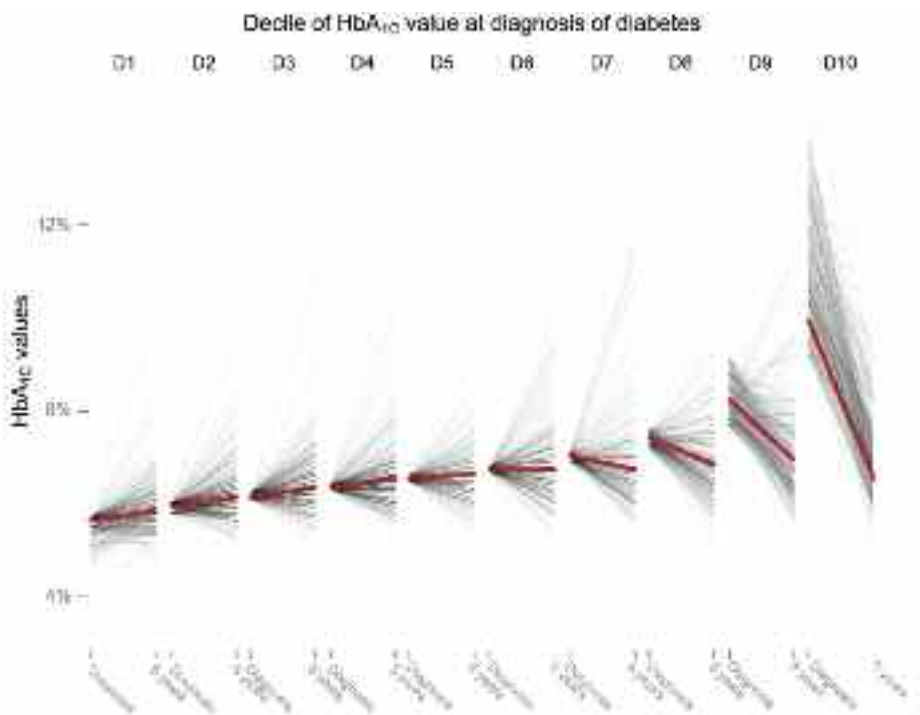
that more individuals, up until the moment they were told they had diabetes, were likely to label themselves as healthy.

This led to the hypothesis that if we could catch diabetes early we could mitigate a common consequence of diabetes; the development of cardiovascular disease. In 2001 the University of Cambridge, in collaboration with institutes in Denmark and the Netherlands, undertook a study called ADDITION-Europe to explore diabetes in people where the disease was diagnosed early. This was the first study to characterise a large population with screen-detected diabetes. ADDITION-Europe showed us that a screen detected diabetes population has a wide range of cardiovascular risk at diagnosis.

Treating diabetes comes with a burden. While our ideal treatment is 'exercise more and eat less', human nature and the efficiency of pharmaceuticals conspire to make medication the treatment choice that is likely to have the biggest effect on the individual.

Diabetes specific medication can result in adverse events like an upset stomach, or even lower the levels of glucose in the blood till it impacts on the ability of the brain to function. Lipid and blood pressure lowering medications can lead to a slightly increased chance of experiencing a range of events from erectile dysfunction to liver damage. In addition to this is the prospect of taking multiple medications daily, in the absence of the physical manifestation of 'being sick'.

We were interested to see if medication burden early in the course of the disease impacts negatively on quality of life. In ADDITION-Europe, we found that there was no relationship between being prescribed more drugs and negative health related quality of life in the first five years after early diagnosis of diabetes. This result was shown both via the gold standard of medical research, randomisation of treatment, and an observational analysis looking at individuals based on how many medications they



Changes in HbA_{1c} (a measure of glucose control) varied dramatically in ADDITION-Europe depending on control when diagnosed. Red is median change from diagnosis to 5 years, grey lines represent individuals



received. This suggests that doctors should not be concerned that the treatment burden at diagnosis potentially outweighs the benefits to health later in life.

A sub-study of ADDITION-Europe, called ADDITION-Cambridge, also explored whether screening for diabetes at the population level improved health. In ADDITION-Cambridge, GP practices were randomised into three groups; (1) no screening, individuals were simply followed till they died, (2) screening, but then received the care as if they were diagnosed by their GP normally, and (3) screening, but their GP was encouraged to set low targets for cardiovascular disease risk factors, and to attempt aggressively to attain those targets with the patient.

In ADDITION-Cambridge, more than three quarters of the individuals identified as having diabetes via screening had their glucose well under control five years after being diagnosed. Likewise, prescription of cardio-protective medication was high, even in those who had a low risk of cardiovascular disease when diagnosed. So being diagnosed early and receiving routine care was sufficient to maintain very good control over blood glucose, and decrease many of the risk factors that contribute to getting cardiovascular disease. But whether this early

treatment has significant effects on actual events is less clear. When comparing 10-year mortality, for both all-cause and diabetes-related deaths, there was no difference between the population that were screened for diabetes, and the population that was not. We are continuing to follow up this population, as 10-years is a relatively short period to explore mortality.

Type 2 diabetes is a serious condition, and for many individuals it leads to an early diagnosis of cardiovascular disease. While screen detected populations tend to have a better cardiovascular health profile than the people with symptoms who present at their GP there is no evidence to suggest that early treatment is associated with harm. Further, changes in cardiovascular health suggest early treatment will result in less cardiovascular disease in the long term. However, there is little evidence to suggest that screening at the population level leads to a reduction in mortality compared with opportunistic screening of individuals when they visit their GP.

A question I hope to address in the last two years of my PhD is how we can understand this large variation in cardiovascular health amongst people with diabetes, so that we can continue to refine treatments. †

Safeguarding Against Wrongful Conviction

Findlay Stark

Our Yates Glazebrook Fellow in Law discusses the problem of confession evidence under Scottish legal jurisdiction

Scotland is the only jurisdiction in the world to have a general requirement of corroboration in criminal cases: the Crown must prove the accused's guilt beyond reasonable doubt with evidence from at least two independent sources. The corroboration requirement is viewed by certain people as problematic. For example, since 2010, Scottish suspects are entitled to legal advice before police questioning, which makes it far less likely that they will make an incriminating statement to the police. An important means of satisfying the corroboration requirement has thus been lost in recent times, threatening the ability of the State to control crime effectively. Furthermore, the requirement of two independent sources of evidence raises obvious problems in relation to offences committed in private (including many sexual offences), where the only source of evidence of the offender's identity might be the complainer. In the light of such points, the Scottish Government has stated its intention to abolish the corroboration requirement in the coming years.

Various sectors of the Scottish legal profession view corroboration as a vital protection against wrongful conviction, and have thus criticised the Scottish Government's decision. The Scottish

Government has responded to this criticism by promising a review – headed by a retired High Court judge, Lord Bonomy – into whether alternative safeguards against wrongful conviction would be necessary in a post-corroboration Scotland. An “academic expert group” has been formed to report to Lord Bonomy's review. The academic expert group will analyse the academic literature on wrongful convictions, and will suggest areas of the Scots law of evidence and procedure which might require reform if the requirement of corroboration is abolished. As one of the members of this academic expert group, I have the opportunity to be involved with legal research that can have what is now referred to in academic circles as “impact” beyond the academy. As my other main research interest is the philosophy of criminal law, such opportunities must be grabbed with both hands when they arise!

As part of the expert group, I have been tasked, initially, with considering issues pertaining to confession evidence. Experimental studies have shown how dominating and damning confession evidence can be in the minds of legal actors, including jurors. Why, it might be thought, would a person make a statement against her own interests, unless it was true? Two answers to this question present themselves. First, there might be concerns over whether the accused made the confession at all, or whether it is an invention by the investigators (which, it is assumed, is unlikely nowadays), or an accomplice/“jailhouse informant”. Secondly, even in the absence of fabrication of a confession, there are myriad reasons why a person might confess falsely. The psychological research on false confessions suggests a number of causes of false





confessions. Some of these causes are internal (for instance, the desire to seek attention, or to please an interrogator), whilst others arise from the oppressive conditions of the police station. It might be thought that such false confessions would be easy to spot, but – again – the existing empirical research suggests that this is not the case. In one famous study, US College students were better at detecting false confessions than police investigators. Furthermore, some of these factors that lead to false confessions might operate on psychologically “normal” suspects.

The main lesson that should be taken from the previous paragraph is that false confessions are a phenomenon that criminal justice systems should take seriously. It must be asked, however, whether the corroboration requirement does useful work in preventing wrongful convictions from being based on false confessions. The corroboration requirement is not particularly useful in relation to fabrication cases. If a confession can be fabricated, so can corroborative evidence, and confessions can become “self-corroborating” under Scots law via the inclusion of details about the offence that it is reasonable to expect the confessor knows through being the offender (in some circumstances, even when those details are known to others). Even where there is no fabrication of the confession itself,

corroborative evidence of the false confessor’s identity as the offender might exist. Corroborative evidence only needs, in Scotland, to be consistent with the accused’s guilt. Other reasonable explanations for the existence of such evidence can exist, so long as the jury is convinced beyond reasonable doubt that the accused committed the offence.

It might be hoped, however, that the requirement of corroboration forces the police to look *beyond* the interview room, and to search for other evidence that demonstrates the reliability or falsity of the confession (or indeed that the crime that the suspect has confessed to never took place at all). Without a requirement of corroboration, the police might content themselves with securing a confession, and never seek independent evidence. Consequently, various jurisdictions around the world insist that confession evidence must be corroborated, but some such requirements are weak. For instance, in various parts of the United States, independent evidence of the *commission of the offence* must exist before a confession can be admitted into evidence. This requirement will only help to avoid wrongful convictions in the relatively rare situation where a person confesses falsely to a crime that never took place. If the crime was committed, but by someone else, then the (false) confession can lead to a conviction.



Better, it might be thought, to have a weak corroboration requirement than to have none at all. English law has neither a general corroboration requirement, nor one specifically for confession evidence. The incentive for the police to look for other evidence of guilt is thus absent in strict legal terms, and in theory a defendant could be convicted of an offence that never took place. But, even without a *legal* requirement of corroboration, English and Welsh prosecutors might still, in *practice*, proceed only where there is independent confirmatory evidence that the offence took place, and that the defendant was the perpetrator. With their constrained budgets, English and Welsh prosecutors have an interest in taking only the strongest cases to trial. In practice, therefore, uncorroborated false confessions are unlikely to lead to wrongful convictions south of the Tweed.

What needs to be considered, in Scotland, is whether this practical reality is sufficient assurance against wrongful convictions being premised on false confessions, or whether a legal corroboration requirement should be retained. Indeed, it must be asked whether even greater protections are required against wrongful convictions based on false confessions. Our task as legal researchers is to inform Lord Bonomy's review on the

academic literature on the causes of wrongful conviction, and its implications for Scotland if the corroboration requirement is abolished. Lord Bonomy and other members of his review will make the ultimate recommendations for reform, and the Scottish Parliament will decide whether to accept them. For what it is worth, though, I think that a legal corroboration requirement (one requiring corroboration of the confessor's identity as the offender) plays a useful role in weeding out some false confessions. Just as importantly, such a requirement sends out the message that the proven risks associated with false confessions are taken seriously by the criminal justice system. What must be borne in mind, ultimately, is that the criminal justice system is engaged in intentional stigmatisation. As I endeavour to teach my Part IA students in the first week of their studies, a criminal conviction is an authoritative condemnation of a citizen as a culpable wrongdoer. A grave injustice is done when a factually innocent person is defamed by a wrongful conviction, whilst the real offender remains at large. The criminal justice system should do what it can to avoid this result, whilst bearing in mind the need to secure the conviction of the sufficient number of factually guilty offenders. ¶

Life in the Day of the President

Helen Skaer

As she comes to the end of her period as President, Professor Skaer looks back over her experience in this ancient and busy office

Before taking on the role of President, I had no idea how much I didn't know about the office – an example of which is “peeling”. Peeling, the order of leaving High Table after Grace, is described in the Steward's notes as “The Fellow presiding is the first to leave, walking in front of the diners nearest the wall (they will have to push their chairs back). Others will then peel off. It may be necessary for the Fellow presiding to explain this procedure to guests.”

The office of President remained unchanged from the first College Statutes in 1516, until 1882. The Master was empowered to elect a President to act in his place during his absence. His choice was limited by the small number of Fellows and the necessity for relative seniority and an aptitude for business.

In 1882 the Statutes empowered Fellows to elect both the Master and the President. The role of President developed as a deputy for the Master, the President of Society and of the Combination Room, and, as time went on, and as the late Alan Sharpe put it, ‘Tutor to the Fellows’, especially those more recently elected, guiding them in College protocol.

When I was elected, the duties were variously described to me as Fellows' shop steward, Senior Fellow and Alan Sharpe's ‘Tutor to the Fellows’ (even vice-Master – though, in contrast to some other Colleges, that is no longer the role at Jesus). In practice variety is the name of the game – a day can be packed with anything from deciding on which entertainer to engage for a childrens' party or checking whether the room to the Fellows' photocopying room can be opened with one hand, the other loaded with books and papers, to discussing major College acquisitions or future policy and meeting royalty or helping to entertain illustrious alumni.



The common theme running through the role is the need to be well informed about College affairs in order both to represent and to inform the Fellowship. My first few weeks in the role were an eye-opener. I had no idea of the multiple layers of ordered activity and well-used lines of communication that makes for the efficient running of the College and the President needs an appreciation of the majority of them. In contrast to my previous activities (as a tutorial advisor and academic supervisor), student teaching and welfare are not the primary concern of the President. The main requirement of the office is knowledge of Fellows and Staff and their families, of statutes and regulations and of the workings of all major committees to do with the running, ethos, public face and planning of the College.

The President has to be friend and foe – the one much more in evidence than the other. One of the most enjoyable and relaxing duties is to be a social lubricant; hosting, presiding, making the case for visiting members of high table, welcoming new-comers and visitors, organising childrens' parties and special occasions to celebrate Fellows' longevity in years or holding of office and, as Fellows

leave, arranging valedictory dinners. I was told that I would meet interesting people and indeed I have with conversations ranging from the physics of intestinal coiling or the signature of glaciation to be found on the sea-bed to the philology of linear B or the economics of property development in capital cities. Dining in College is steeped in tradition and, aided by the staff, the President is expected to ensure that they are upheld.

If at this stage the role sounds onerous, I misrepresent the situation. Presidents now have access to an excellent secretary in Tracey Couch and without the housing manager, Dominic Humphrey, the choreography of occupancy would be chaos. However, there is one task that falls heavily on the President's shoulders, organising the election of a Master; mercifully absent from my term but conducted with exceptional flair, wisdom and efficiency by my predecessor Michael Minden.

The President's termly highlight is his/her evening. The choice of speaker lies with the President and aspects of the evening – the style of the invitations, the menu and menu card – can be themed. I have been blessed with willing and talented speakers, who have paid testimony to the variety of academic interest, the intellectual depth and ability to communicate that are the spirit of collegiate life. The annual highlight, or maybe trial of the President, initiated by Stephen Heath whose ability to speak apparently off-the-cuff can never be equalled, is the Fellows' dinner on the feast of St Radegund in February. The President gives an after dinner speech reporting the 'state of the Fellowship', a chance to celebrate, congratulate, commiserate and mourn together, not to mention gentle teasing and mild ridicule to lighten the mood.

The President chairs both committees responsible for Fellows' housing and rooms: a potential "foe element." He or she is responsible, moreover, for ensuring that the decisions of the committees are carried through. This is mostly a happy task as College is exceptionally generous in the provision of subsidised housing and rooms, many of which are overlaid with centuries of

history. With such bounty, succession is inevitably tough and I was warned that the President does need on occasions to be just that. In my case the generosity of spirit of the current Fellowship has let me off this particular hook and it is to be hoped that the provision of new space in West Court will similarly favour future Presidents.

While association with a college represents every stage of an academic's career, the period immediately following a doctorate has been poorly represented, with Research Fellowships being the only route to full membership. There are around 3,500 postdoctoral associates in the University, so the vast majority are without College ties. In an attempt to address this gap, the University has provided grants as an inducement to Colleges to start schemes for postdoctoral association. At Jesus we were ahead of the game, having already instituted such a category of membership but the grants have allowed us to increase the number of awards so that we shall soon have nearly 20 CPDAs. It has been exciting to experience the range and enthusiasm of the candidates we interview and to see our selected CPDAs integrating into College life and contributing in such a lively way to high table and to the intellectual life of the College, in particular through the annual CPDA symposium.

As my time as President draws to a close, I consider myself very fortunate to have experienced College life in such detail. I shall take away with me the importance of words – the exact phrasing of a request to Council, a regulation or a paper to a subcommittee is crucial and can be worked and reworked beyond what initially seems possible – but also the warmth of collegiality, the luxury of being guided and waited on hand and foot by the staff, but perhaps most of all the richness of experience that College offers. The College environment and the arts and music provided almost daily are a privilege beyond price and Chapel services (where the President sits in prime position beside the Dean of Chapel) embody endeavour and excellence combined with beauty, calm and reflective tranquillity that lies at the heart of College life. Singing hymns alongside John Hughes will be a precious memory. ¶

College News



People

Awards, honours, projects, significant lectures

Fellows

Professor Madeleine Arnot (with Professor Loraine Gelsthorpe of Pembroke College, Cambridge) has been awarded a £40,000 grant for two years from Vice Chancellor's Endowment Fund to establish the Cambridge Migration Research Network (Cammigres). Madeleine also co-directed the Bell Foundation report on School Approaches to the Education of English as Additional Language, completed in April 2014. In September 2014 she gave the keynote address to the European Educational Association Conference at Porto University.

Professor Jeremy Baumberg has been awarded the Rumford Medal by the Royal Society; citing his "outstanding creativity in nanophotonics, investigating many ingenious nanostructures...." Jeremy has also been awarded a £6-million Programme Grant from the Engineering and Physical Sciences Research Council to form a new research centre. The programme title is Nano-Optics to Nano-Chemistry, and intends to use his and his colleagues recent advance in confining light to nanometres (billionths of a metre) to look at small numbers of (and even single) molecules directly, and to influence how they react. **Dr Scherman** [see below] is also strongly involved in this work, which emerged from discussions at a College dinner.

Professor Andrea Brand has been elected an Honorary Fellow of Brasenose College, Oxford (where she was an undergraduate). She has also been elected to Council at the Royal Society, and was awarded a Wellcome Trust Senior Investigator Award to study the "Nutritional control of neural stem cell quiescence and reactivation" (the study, estimated to take seven years, has attracted a grant of £3.29 million pounds).

Dr Vasco Carvalho has been awarded the 2014 Wiley Prize in Economics by the British Academy. The Wiley Prize in Economics rewards achievement in research by an outstanding early career economist.

Professor James Crawford has been made a Companion of the Order of Australia (AC) and awarded an honorary doctorate by the University of Amsterdam. He is a candidate for election to the International Court of Justice at elections to be held in November 2014.

Professor Julian Dowdeswell has been awarded the IASC Medal for 2014 by the International Arctic Science Committee in recognition of his outstanding and unique contributions to the understanding of glacier dynamics and ocean - ice sheet interactions.

Dr Walter Federle has been promoted to a University Readership in Biology.

Dr Shailaja Fennell has been awarded a £200,000 contract as the Principal Investigator on a DFID commissioned series of research studies on Activity Based Learning (ABL) in India. The studies will help to enrich the understanding of ABL and shed important light on the process of large-scale education reform. This is particularly relevant given that adaptations of the ABL model are currently being implemented in 14 States across India and in several other countries including Ghana, Nepal and Ethiopia.

Dr Fiona Green has been promoted to a University Senior Lectureship in English Literature.

Dr Duncan Kelly has been awarded a British Academy Mid-Career Fellowship for the academical year 2014-2015. He has also been promoted to a University Readership.

Dr Mary Laven has been appointed co-curator of an exhibition, *Treasured Possessions* from the Renaissance to the Enlightenment, which will open at the Fitzwilliam in March 2015.

Professor Robert Mair has been appointed to chair the Science Advisory Council of the Department for Transport. He has recently been awarded a £5m grant from the EPSRC for a Centre for Doctoral Training in Future Infrastructure and the Built Environment; this will provide 50 fully funded PhD students over the next 5 years. He was awarded the President's Medal of the Institution of Civil Engineers and was a speaker at the Hay Festival on the subject 'What's going on underground? Tunnelling into the future for our cities'.

Dr Cecilia Mascolo has been promoted to a University Professorship in Computer Science.

Professor Juliet Mitchell is the recipient of a Leverhulme Emeritus Fellowship (first year of two-year award, March 2013-March 2015) for a study with the working title, 'Siblings in psychoanalysis and in the plays of Shakespeare'. The final of the 'Juliet Mitchell lectures' funded by Jessica Sainsbury and Peter Frankopan 'in honour of Professor Juliet Mitchell's outstanding contribution to academia, the Women's Liberation Movement and feminism', was given by Gayatri Chakravorty Spivak on 11 March 2014.

Professor Henrietta Moore has been awarded an honorary Doctor of Social Science (DSSc) from Queen's University Belfast for her services to the social sciences.

Dr Véronique Mottier was a featured speaker in a television documentary by the award-winning Dutch filmmaker Sunny Bergman titled 'Sletvrees?' produced by VPRO/Viewpoint Productions and broadcast on Dutch television on 14 November 2013. She also gave a series of talks at this year's literary and philosophy Festival at Hay-on-Wye.

Dr Geoff Parks has been promoted to a University Readership in Engineering.

Professor Ian Paterson has been named the Natural Product Award 2014 Winner by the Royal Society of Chemistry for exceptional originality and creativity in natural product synthesis.

Mr Nicholas Ray has been appointed Visiting Professor in Architectural Theory at the University of Liverpool School of Architecture.

Professor Barry Rider has been honoured with the award of an OBE in the Queen's Birthday Honours list, for services to the Prevention of Economic Crime.

Dr Oren Scherman for his work in Chemistry is the recipient of the SCI Mcain Medal for 2013 and the Cram Lehn Pedersen Prize for 2014. He was also Visiting Professor for Chemistry at Tsinghua University 2013-2014.

Dr Carola Schoenlieb gave the Plenary lecture at major applied mathematics conference, SIAM (Society for Industrial and Applied Mathematics) Conference for Imaging Science in Hong Kong, May 2014. She also won the EPSRC Science Photo Competition.

First prize in the “People” category with the photo “Mathematical analysis can make you fly”.

Dr Marie Louise Sørensen has won the “The European Archaeological Heritage Prize 2014”. She has also been presented with the “Rigmor og Carl Holst-Knudsens Videnskabspris” (of value 100,000 DKR) from Aarhus University in recognition of her research excellence.

Dr Preti Taneja has been declared one of the ten academics comprising the “2014 New Generation Thinkers” by BBC Radio 3 and the Arts and Humanities Research Council (AHRC).

Professor Michael Waring has been made a Freeman of the City of London.

Professor Tim Wilkinson has been awarded the Hilsom Medal by the British Liquid Crystal Society for major contributions to liquid crystal science and technology.

Dr Ian Wilson has been awarded an ScD by the University of Cambridge.

New Fellows

Professor Alison Bashford is a Graduate of the University of Sydney. She was recently appointed to the Vere Harmsworth Professor of Imperial and Naval History in the Faculty of History at Cambridge and will take up the appointment full time in January 2015. Professor Bashford’s academic training and research interests encompass not only World History but also the History of Science and of the Environment. She has taught in Australia at the University of Melbourne and University of Sydney and spent a year at Harvard University. Professor Bashford has received many accolades and prizes including: The Cantemir Prize, 2011, for The Oxford Handbook of the History of Eugenics and a Fellowship of the Academy of the Humanities in Australia. She has been a visiting fellow at the Institute for Advanced Studies in the Humanities, Edinburgh University, Wellcome Trust Centre for the History of Medicine, UCL and the Institute of Advanced Studies, Warwick University.



Professor Sarah Colvin is a graduate of the University of Oxford. She has been appointed to the Schröder Professor of German in the Faculty of Modern & Medieval Languages in Cambridge from January 2014. She studied German as an undergraduate and DPhil student at Oxford, won a Junior Research Fellowship at St John’s College, Oxford, and has held a series of increasingly senior academic appointments at the Universities of Edinburgh, Birmingham and Warwick. Professor Colvin is currently Vice-President of the UK/Irish Association for German Studies, Chair of the UK/Irish Heads of German Meeting, a Board member of the Standing

Committee of the Heads of European Studies and a Member of the US German Studies Association.

Professor Anna Vignoles studied for her BA in Economics with Politics at SOAS and her PhD in Economics at the University of Newcastle. She was appointed to the prestigious 1938 Established Professorship of Education in 2012. Prior to this she was a Research Fellow and Deputy Director of the Centre for the Economics of Education at the LSE and then Professor of the Economics of Education at the University of London, Institute of Education. Her current research interests centre on the inefficiencies and inequities of education systems, with a particular focus on issues of social justice, widening participation and fair access. She also has interests in the educational success of migrant communities, social networks and social data and is closely involved in the Cambridge Big Data strategic research initiative.



Dr Sián Stinchcombe read Medicine as an undergraduate at Jesus College, engaged in her clinical studies at the University of Oxford and studied for her PhD degree at the University of London. Following a series of increasingly senior clinical appointments, she was appointed Consultant in Respiratory & General Medicine at Addenbrooke's Hospital in 2010. She has a number of active research interests in the development of disease-modifying approaches to give long-term relief of the symptoms of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease by resolving goblet cell metaplasia – or, in layman's terms, finding ways of reprogramming goblet cells in airways to stop mucus production.

Dr Vasco Carvalho studied for a Bachelor's degree in his native Portugal, an MPhil in Economics at the University of Cambridge and an MA at the University of Chicago where he remained to complete a PhD degree. He became a Reader in Economics in the University of Cambridge in September 2013 where his fields of research are macroeconomic theory, applied econometrics and networks in economics. He is also the Coordinator at Cambridge-INET Institute and has just been awarded an ERC Grant for his research 'Production networks in Macroeconomics' (MACRONETS).



Professor Koen Steemers studied for his BSc in General Architectural Studies at Bath University before moving to complete an MPhil at Cambridge University where he was also awarded a PhD in 1992. He has been the Professor of Sustainable Design at the Department of Architecture since 2005 and was appointed Head of Department in 2008. He was recently named in Building Design's inaugural list of the 50 most influential people in UK sustainability. His research originally related to the energy performance of buildings from a technical perspective but has since broadened in recognition of the fact that energy use in buildings depends strongly on how occupants behave and use the facilities. This work has led to developing interests in understanding (and quantitatively assessing) how the built environment influences well-being.

Research Fellows

Ms Liesbeth Corens is a graduate of the University of Louvain, and a current PhD student in Early Modern History at Jesus College. She is a religious and cultural historian who has already published several papers in top-rated journals. Her research treats Catholic expatriates in the Netherlands in the seventeenth century, and uses the themes of memory and mobility to explore the way in which early modern English Catholics constructed an identity and a community in exile from their Protestant homeland. It combines detailed, multi-lingual archival work with a striking account of the bigger picture of religious change in this complex and contentious period. The external assessors described her research as possessing “all the signs of international star quality”, and judged her to be “clearly one of the most promising scholars of her generation, with great international potential”.



Mr Tim Hele is a graduate of the University of Oxford, and a current PhD student in Theoretical Chemistry in the Department of Chemistry, Cambridge. Tim has an outstanding career to date with an exemplary academic record, and he has been awarded many college and University prizes. Perhaps more significant is his pioneering research now being undertaken in Cambridge that has already led to three high profile publications in the leading journals of the field. His work in theoretical chemistry addresses the very fundamentals of how molecules react and what controls the rate of these reactions. In particular he has developed a unique approach that encompasses the quantum mechanical aspects of the phenomena.

Ms Beryl Pong has a BA from Queen’s University, Canada, and a PhD from the University of Cambridge (Trinity College). Her PhD dissertation, “For the Duration: Dreading Forward in Blitz-Time” is a literary-cultural study of Britain during and immediately after the Second World War. It concerns nationhood, traumatic war stories, bomb ruins and their effect on the imaginations of those experiencing the blitz, and argues that for a civilian population aerial bombing distorts time itself. Beryl’s work has been published in leading journals such as the *Journal of Modern Literature* and *Literature and History*. Her proposal for future research turns in a new direction, to early twentieth-century short fiction as a product of, and response to, the transnational heritage of modernism. External readers called her writing on the Second World War “extremely rich and wide-ranging”, “first class and world class”, and her proposal for future research “first-rate, original, and enviably promising”.



Fellow Commoners

Dr James (Jim) Bellingham has been elected to a Fellow Commonership. Dr Bellingham studied for his BA and PhD degrees in Natural Sciences (Physics) at Cambridge and then worked at the Cavendish Laboratory before engaging in a career of nearly 20 years in the Civil Service, working at the Department for Business/Department of Trade and Industry. Since 2010 he has been Secretary of the School of the Physical Sciences at Cambridge. It is envisaged that he will direct studies in Natural Sciences Part IB (Physics), Physics Part II and Physics Part III and also continue to supervise in Physics.



Dr Preti Taneja Leverhulme Research Assistant to Professor Mitchell and based at the College, was selected as one of 10 BBC/AHRC New Generation Thinkers for 2014/15 following a nationwide search for the next generation of researchers who combine academic knowledge with broadcasting talent. Her research focus is creative appropriations of Shakespeare's plays in conflict and post-conflict situations. Her PhD in Creative Writing rewrites 'King Lear' as a contemporary Indian novel and was supervised by Andrew Motion at Royal Holloway, University of London. Prior to undertaking a PhD, Dr Taneja worked for the NGO Minority Rights Group International, where she reported particularly on the plight of minorities in Iraq since 2003. As co-founder of the film collective ERA Films which produces advocacy documentaries for NGOs, she has worked with vulnerable people in Kenya, Rwanda and Jordan. Her fiction films as co-producer include the critically acclaimed feature 'Verity's Summer' and the Palme D'Or nominated short film 'The Man Who Met Himself'.

French Lector

Raphaël Millièvre obtained a BA in classical philosophy from the Paris-Sorbonne University before joining the École Normale Supérieure in 2010. There, he received his MA in contemporary philosophy in 2013, and successfully passed the agrégation of philosophy in 2014, ranking second nationally. His research focuses on metaphysics, phenomenology and philosophy of mind, embracing a transdisciplinary approach to the understanding of consciousness. He starts his PhD in 2015 on the experiential boundaries of self-awareness. He is currently working on the publication of his MA Thesis as a book in French.



Teaching Bye-Fellows

Dr C Sumnall (Acting Director of Studies for Geography).

Dr S Jain (Economics Supervisor).

Dr S Purushotham (Acting Director of Studies for the Historical Tripos, Part II, for Lent and Easter Terms 2014).

Incoming College Post Doctoral Associates

Mr Joseph Day (Historical Demography), who has a three-year appointment in the Department of Geography funded by The Wellcome Trust.

Dr Bethany Dearlove (Viral Genomics and Phylodynamics), who has a two-year appointment as a Research Associate in the Department of Veterinary Medicine funded by the MRC.

Dr Malte Gersch (Chemical Biology), who has a three-year appointment as a Research Associate at the MRC Laboratory of Molecular Biology.

Dr Jennifer Hirst (Cell Biology), who has a six-year appointment as a Principal Research Associate at the Cambridge Institute for Medical Research funded by The Wellcome Trust.

Dr Katharina Karcher (German Studies), who has a two-year appointment as a Schröder Research Associate in the Department of German and Dutch in Cambridge.

Dr Dan Kotlyar (Nuclear Engineering), who has a three-year appointment as a Research Associate at the Department of Engineering in Cambridge funded by the EPSRC.

Dr Jeremy Yallop (Computer Science), who has a three-year appointment as a Senior Research Associate at the Computer Laboratory in Cambridge funded by OCaml Labs.

Outgoing Fellows

Professor Henrietta Moore is now Chair of Culture, Philosophy and Design, and Director of the Institute for Sustainable Global Prosperity at University College London.

Dr Sam James has been appointed to the J.H. Plumb College Lectureship at Christ's College Cambridge.

Dr Luke Butcher has taken up a 1951 Fellowship in Edinburgh.

Outgoing CRAs

Dr Matthew Pritchard is now a British Academy Postdoctoral Fellow at the Music Faculty in Cambridge.

Dr Lena Wartosch is now a Research Fellow at St Edmunds and a Research Associate at the Department of Clinical Biochemistry in CIMR, Cambridge.

Dr Chitra Ramalingham is now at Yale University where she is a Lecturer in the History of Science and Medicine Program, and a Research Associate at the Yale Center for British Art.

Art at Jesus 2013-2014

Rod Mengham, Curator of Works of Art

The permanent collection has been swelled by the donation from St Catharine's College of a fine pen and ink drawing of the Chimney, and by three prints and sketches gifted by Tim Macquiban. College has also accepted the offer of the loan of an historically important work in steel by the artist John Gibbons (*Sculpture in the Close*, 2003, 2005; Chapel exhibition, 2009). This will be located in the Fellows' Garden. An extremely interesting statuette of Coleridge by Sir Alfred Gilbert is being loaned for a period of five years.

There was an exhibition entitled 'Congregation', consisting of earthenware and terracotta figures by Denise de Cordova in the south transept of the Chapel between 22 October and 7 November 2013. It was launched with a very successful, well-attended opening and a great deal of subsequent interest was shown in the works. Owing to the ongoing work on the Chapel stained glass during the summer of 2014, the usual one-person show in the South Transept has not taken place. There will instead be an 'intervention' in the College's art collection in the shape of paintings by the contemporary artist Agnes Thurnauer temporarily replacing paintings hanging in several of the public rooms.

We have started to resume the commissioning of pencil portraits of College presidents, with two portraits being commissioned in 2013: of Professor Helen Skaer – to be portrayed by Sarah-Jane Moon – and of Dr James Clackson – to be portrayed by Oliver Soskice. Both these works are near completion, and Council has already given permission for the commissioning of two further portraits.

The conservation programme has come under pressure. The two oval spandrels, early eighteenth century portraits of an unidentified 'Clergyman' and 'Lady', hanging in



Denise de Cordova's Proud Marie, Jane Eyre, Emma, Atoning Mabel



the Prioress's Room, are next in line for repair. However, a recent incident in the Alcock Room, in which the Dutch genre painting hanging over the fireplace was damaged by projection equipment, will require a substantial amount of restoration work that will use up a large part of the annual conservation budget.

Meanwhile, the fund-raising for Sculpture in the Close has picked up. Sculpture in the Close 2013 came in under budget, which means that the exhibitions account is in a healthier state immediately after a major show than it has been for many years. However, the committee still has ground to make up to be in secure position to mount the next show. The fund-raising project developed with Martin Village involving the sale of editioned works by artists associated with the College, has been launched with the production of silk square prints (pictured above) by Stephen Chambers, R.A. The next Sculpture in the Close exhibition falls in 2015, and will include work by a good range of younger British artists. A long list has been prepared with the help of the Committee's advisor Tim Marlow (now Director of Public Programmes at the Royal Academy) and invitations to exhibit have already been sent out. ■

Chapel Music

Mark Williams, Director of Music

The loss of our much-loved Dean of Chapel, John Hughes, at the end of June cast a shadow over the final weeks of the Choir's year, and his absence will be felt all the more keenly as we begin our regular routine of services again at the start of another academic year.

Yet, in a time of very real pain and sadness for the whole community, I could not have been more proud of the role the Choir played in the College's response to an incomprehensible tragedy. Just one day after a triumphant and uplifting final Evensong of the academic year, we received the devastating news of John's death; yet just 24 hours later we embarked on a recording project; three days later sang at an informal service of remembrance in a packed Chapel; a week later gave a concert in the Chapel of Merton College Oxford, where John studied for his Master's degree; ten days later sang at John's funeral in Ely Cathedral, attended by more than a thousand people. A fortnight after that we gave the closing concert of the year – dedicated to John's memory – in the College Chapel.

The professionalism of the choral and organ scholars and of the choristers and their families at that time was immensely humbling for me to witness, and it is not only a great tribute to them but also to the spirit that John engendered in us all that they understood that their role was to give voice to the bewilderment felt by so many on behalf of the whole community, to aid others in their grief and to offer solace through music.

It was a fortnight that none of us will ever forget, not only due to the strengthened sense of community occasioned by such shared sorrow but also due to the sheer emotional power of the music-making. It is only through the daily routine of rehearsals and services (often attended by just a handful of people) – in addition, of course, to tours and concert appearances – that we find ourselves in a position to perform at this level despite our inner torment, and I am quite sure that we all have an enhanced understanding of the importance of our work as a result of this terrible loss. If there is one thing of which I am certain, it is that John would have been as proud of the Choir as I am.

Our memories of the past year are inevitably coloured by the sadness that it was our last with John Hughes, yet it was a full and fruitful year in which he played an enormous part and this report of the past year is written with immense gratitude for all that he did to make the Choir feel so welcome and so happy in all they did.

With just two new choristers, there was little sense of change amongst the boys, but with twelve new choral scholars and a new organ scholar, the College Choir was an entirely new animal in September 2013. However, with impressive mentoring from the more established members of the choir, the freshers soon settled into the routine and the ensemble soon began to establish itself.

After a successful Michaelmas Term, during which we were delighted to welcome the choirs of Canford School and Gonville and Caius College to the Chapel for joint services, the calendar year closed with a memorable performance of Handel's *Messiah* in the College Chapel. The Britten Sinfonia, surely one of the world's finest chamber orchestras, and soloists Ruby Hughes, James Laing, John Mark Ainsley and Eamonn Dougan, joined the choirs for the concert, performing to a capacity (and very appreciative) audience. The College Choir managed to squeeze in one more concert,

in the beautiful church of St Michael's Framlingham, before the Christmas holidays, and were delighted to receive a standing ovation from a large and enthusiastic audience. The concert, sponsored by Suffolk Cottage Holidays and choir patrons, Mr and Mrs David and Katie Harris, raised a considerable sum for the Friends of St Michael's and sent us all on our way to the vacation with Christmas tunes ringing in our heads.

For the past five years, the College Choir has been privileged to join a number of other college choirs and the University's finest orchestral players for a concert in King's College Chapel in January. The rehearsal process is tough, especially at the start of a new term, and the maestri who lead these concerts are, quite rightly, uncompromising in their demands of the highest standards, yet few will have the opportunity to sing such stalwarts of the orchestral and choral repertoire again in their lives, and the experience is always a memorable one. This year was no exception, with Nicholas Collon, a former Organ Scholar of Clare College and conductor of the renowned Aurora Orchestra, directing a visceral yet beautiful performance of Sir Michael Tippett's *Child of our Time*.

Special services for St Radegund, Ash Wednesday and the Commemoration of Benefactors along with a joint service with the Choir of Clare College brought musical highlights during the Lent Term alongside the regular round of four Evensongs per week, and the term closed with two performances of J.S. Bach's magisterial *St Matthew Passion* in the College Chapel and St Edmundsbury Cathedral.

Once again, the Choir were privileged to be joined by the Britten Sinfonia and last-minute replacements for an indisposed Evangelist, tenors Nicholas Mulroy and Andrew Staples (both contemporaries of the Director of Music as undergraduates), who joined soloists Katherine Manley, Gillian Keith, Madeleine Shaw and Matthew Brook in concerts that will live long in the memory. It was a particular pleasure to be able to celebrate the 80th birthday of Charles Rawlinson MBE (1952), the President of the Choir Patrons and an immensely generous supporter of the Choir, in this way. It is impossible to imagine Jesus College Choir without Charles's encouragement and support, and we were honoured to mark this milestone birthday with the opportunity to perform one of the finest works in the repertoire.

Just a few hours after returning from Bury St Edmunds, the students of the College Choir set off again, this time for Gatwick airport, in order to begin their tour of Ireland.



The Mixed Choir at Giants Causeway, Ireland

The following week saw concerts and services in Belfast, Dublin and Limerick and we were glad to be joined (as on many previous tours) by the Dean of Chapel, John Hughes. Visits to Giants Causeway and one or two of the pubs of Temple Bar were ‘cultural’ highlights, whilst performances in St Patrick’s Church, St Peter’s Cathedral and St Anne’s Church Belfast, Trinity College Dublin, the Club Na Múinteoirí Dublin, St John’s Cathedral Limerick and the University of Limerick were all received with immense warmth. Dr Eddie McParland, former Fellow of Jesus College, treated the choral scholars to a tour of Trinity College’s beautiful library and the historic sites of Dublin city, whilst the parents of two current choral scholars ensured a warm welcome in Belfast, and Father Fintan Lyons OSB, a great friend of the Choir, arranged a unique and memorable stay in Glenstal Abbey, County Limerick, where our students greatly enjoyed an evening’s workshop with the pupils of Glenstal Abbey School (even if the Dean of Chapel was the only one to make it to Lauds the next morning!).

In early 2013, the director of the Europäisches Jugendchor Festival in Basel, contacted the College to ask whether she could attend a rehearsal and service. We were happy to oblige although a little unsure of the reason for this high-level visit. A few weeks later, we were delighted to receive a request for the boy choristers to attend the 2014 festival in Basel, Switzerland. What was not clear until much later was that we were to be the choir chosen to represent the UK and would be performing alongside young choirs from all over Europe and further afield. As the date crept nearer, we all became more nervous. After all, the boys had, in the previous six months, said goodbye to a number of experienced singers – Alasdair Austin, Head Chorister, after a stint of eight years as a treble, Orlando Hodgson and Christopher Kaufman, Deputy Head Choristers and Thomas Lane, Senior Chorister – and we found ourselves with an exceptionally young group. Nevertheless, on arrival in Basel and finding themselves singing alongside the Estonian National Opera Boys’ Choir, the Young People’s Chorus of New York City and many other impressive ensembles, the Choristers of Jesus College – the youngest group



The Choristers in Basel Münster



The Mixed Choir

at the festival – performed with real élan and musicality. As might be expected of the Swiss, the organisation was exceptional and between workshops, rehearsals, services and concerts, the boys found time for boat trips, walks, parties and sight-seeing tours. As the two organ scholars were in the first week of tripos exams, we were also delighted to welcome back Robert Dixon (2010) to join the group for a memorable and rewarding week's music-making.

The undergraduate members of the Choir excelled themselves in tripos, with a record number of very fine results, including firsts for both the hard-working organ scholars, and after the usual May Week festivities, a hectic schedule of events kept everyone busy until mid July, with concerts for the Mixed Choir in King's Lynn, in Merton College Chapel (in aid of the Muze Trust), in Ampleforth Abbey, in Stockton-on-Tees and in Jesus College Chapel, in addition to school workshops and special events in College. The two choirs came together in the first week of July to record their fourth disc for the Signum label. Despite the very sad circumstances in which this recording was made, the organ scholars and every member of the Choir rose to the challenge and I have every hope that the disc – which will be dedicated to the memory of John Hughes – will make a worthy, if small, tribute to a man who was a constant and cheerful presence in the daily lives of all the choir family. The academic year also saw the release of two discs *War & Peace* and *My Beloved's Voice* to critical acclaim, with the latter rising to number 5 in the official Classical Charts and receiving a good deal of airtime on BBC Radio 3 and Classic FM. *The Sunday Times* described the performances on *My Beloved's Voice* as 'sung with exquisite blend and shape'.

The Summer of 2014 marked the end of the choir careers of four choristers – Aidan Bennett, Toby Gardner, Harry Shapiro and Samuel Stark – and of nine choral scholars – Matthew Anisfeld, Jessica Ballance, Natasha Brice, Declan Corr, Louisa Dawes, Thomas Hillman, Adrian Li, Alexandra Schwinn and Elliot Thompson. Their contribution to the life of the Chapel and College has been invaluable and they will all be greatly missed. But it was an unexpected farewell that dominated the end of the year for the Choir. As we continue to mourn and to process that tragedy, we treasure our membership of the Chapel community that John did so much to build up, and we are reminded of the privilege that is ours as we maintain a venerable tradition, giving voice to the prayers of the whole community in an ancient and beautiful building – one in which we shared so many happy times with John Hughes. May he rest in peace. ¶

The Libraries and Archives

Stephen Heath Keeper of the Old Library,
Frances Willmoth, Archivist and Assistant Keeper,
Madelin Evans, Bronowski Collection Archivist

The Old Library

As usual, throughout the year the Library has dealt with queries from around the world and welcomed academic visitors wishing to work on items from its collections; including this year, to give only two examples, our 12th century Boethius manuscripts and our 1633 copy of Levinus Lemnius's *The Touchstone of Complexions*, a medical-philosophical account of human nature and its national variations. Visits have been arranged for students with interests related to their academic work; particularly, and now sadly, memorable this year was the time spent with John Hughes and some of his third-year theology students examining our early Rabbinic materials. Although the Library is small and resources are limited, we have continued to welcome visiting alumni whenever possible. As reported last year, our 11th century manuscript copy of Priscianus's *De Grammatica* (Q.B.11) was sent to the Cambridge Colleges' Conservation Consortium for specialist repair of the damage done by the use of hide glue when it was rebound in the nineteenth century. Expert assessment of all our bound manuscripts is now in hand and a rolling programme of necessary repairs will begin in 2014-2015.

Despite the limited amount of money available for this purpose, we have been able to purchase a number of items for the Jesuan Collection, including works by Jesuans not previously represented therein. One such purchase was a copy of Thomas Young's *Hope's Encouragement*, a fast-day sermon preached before Parliament in 1644, the same year he became Master of Jesus (a position from which he was ejected at the beginning of 1651 when he refused to engage loyalty to the Commonwealth). Young is remembered today as the childhood tutor of John Milton who described him as 'more than half my soul' (we have a copy of Cranmer's *Reformatio legum ecclesiasticarum* that Young received as a gift



Q.B.11: Maximum opening of the book prior to conservation work



Q.B.11: Lifting parchment which had become adhered to part of a miniature decoration

from Milton). Another purchase was William Atkinson's 1801 pamphlet *Candid Enquiry into the Democratic Schemes of the Dissenters during These Troublesome Times*. Admitted as a sizar in 1775, ordained priest in 1782 and elected Fellow the same year, Atkinson was a man of Herculean stature, eccentric disposition, and reactionary vigour. The target of his incessant pamphleteering was religious dissent; as in this 'candid enquiry', intended to expose the means by which dissenters were propagating principles hostile to Church and State 'under the Cloak of Religion'. Among other hitherto unrepresented Jesuans by whom works were acquired may be mentioned: Matthew Pilkington (admitted pensioner 1723), notably his *Evangelical History and Harmony*, 1747; William Tooke (admitted sizar, 1784), *History of Russia from the Foundation of the Monarchy by Rurik to the Accession of Catharine the Great*, 1801; and Richard Yates (1805), *Monastic History of the Town and Abbey of St Edmund's Bury*, 1805.

Surprisingly, we have had nothing in the Collection of the work of a more recent alumnus, Terence Tiller who came up in 1934 to read History. In 1936 Tiller won the Chancellor's Medal for English verse with a poem entitled 'Egypt', and in 1941 published a first book of poetry, *Poems*, with Leonard and Virginia Woolf's Hogarth Press (Virginia found the poems to have 'music and imagination'). We now have this and Tiller's subsequent volumes of poetry in their first editions, together with his translations into modern English of Gower's *Confessio amantis* and Langland's *Vision of Piers Ploughman*. While seeking out works by Tiller, we were fortunate to obtain a number of items relating to the award of his Chancellor's Medal: notably, the medal itself, a corrected autograph manuscript of the prize poem, and autograph letters to Tiller from Robert Gittings. Gittings came up in 1930, also to read History, and was a resident Research Fellow when Tiller arrived at Jesus. Himself a winner of the Chancellor's Medal, in 1931, Gittings offers congratulations in one of the letters and declares the award to be 'a distinction which is far more than academic success and far more enjoyable'.

A noteworthy gift to the Library this year was a copy of Richard Chandler's 1763 *Marmora Oxoniensia* presented by Peter Glazebrook. The fine folio volume, with plates, describes the statues, other antiquities, and inscriptions collected by the Earl of Arundel in the early seventeenth century, and offers a Latin translation of the inscriptions. The Jesuan connection, and hence the book's place in the Jesuan Collection is provided by



Q.B.11: Resewing the manuscript

William Petty, a Fellow of the College from 1612 until 1624 (though largely absent after 1616) and the subject of an article by Jane Renfrew in last year's Report. It was Petty who was commissioned by Arundel to find and purchase items and have them shipped back to him in England. In a sense, Arundel's collection was very much Petty's.

Throughout the year we received gifts of their publications from alumni to whom we are most grateful. The Jesuan Collection serves as an important record of the College's scholarly, literary and other achievements over the centuries, and depends in large measure on such gifts. Publications donated this year are recorded in the list published in this Annual Report.

The Old Library has continued to have the benefit of the invaluable help for 1.5 days per week given by Chris Barker, Deputy Quincentenary Librarian.



Q.B.11: The opening arch of the new binding allows the leaves to flex from the spine fold; the whole area of the page can now be seen without forcing the book open

College Archives

We have welcomed visitors to the College Archives over the last year with a range of interests and research projects, including inter alia study of Bursar's account rolls from 1539 to 1548; investigation of work on the Chapel by Frederick Richard Leach whose firm of decorative painters was employed for its decoration by William Morris in 1866; a search for evidence of the layout and nature of the nunnery buildings.

Two sets of papers were received following the deaths of alumni. First, the papers of Richard Bawden (m. 1947) which include materials to do with his college career and subsequent posts as a teacher. Second, copies of correspondence by Dallas Edmonds (m. 1959) extending over a number of years and giving a valuable record of particular circumstances of his life. A further valuable acquisition came with the donation by Lady Chadwick, widow of Sir Henry Chadwick, of papers relating to the New Testament seminar held in the Cambridge Divinity School in the late 1930s and early 1940s by C.H. Dodd (f. 1936; h.f. 1949). Of particular interest is a notebook containing Henry Chadwick's detailed record of the seminar's proceedings from 1943.

Robert Athol who had been working part-time in the Archives left to take up the post of Archivist at Lincoln's Inn; Anna Crutchley has been appointed to replace him. We continue to benefit from the given by Pat Holder as a volunteer.

The Bronowski Archive

Work has progressed on preserving the Bronowski collection and making it accessible for researchers. A main task has been to structure the collection, maintaining any original order as far as possible, and to produce a descriptive catalogue of the holdings that will eventually go online. The structure of the catalogue has been planned and descriptions for 4 of its 14 sections have been written (some 600 catalogue records).

As regards preservation of the materials, a major challenge has been that of the films, open-reel audiotapes, and recordings on other audio supports. Specialist contractors, including the BBC's Digital Media Services, are digitising the majority of the films and audio materials. This will make the them accessible, as well as ensuring their long term survival. In addition to the digital copies secured in College, a further set will be stored and quality monitored off-site. The entire Bronowski collection – paper files as well as film and audio-visual items – is being repackaged into standard preservation materials. Monitoring of the storage area for the collection has shown it to be too warm and efforts are now being made to find a solution. The College's IT and Maintenance departments have provided invaluable help throughout the year. #



Jacob Bronowski, Director of the National Coal Board, with the Duke of Edinburgh in the grounds of Stoke Orchard Research Centre, March 1957

Books and Articles by Members and Old Members donated to the College Libraries 2013-2014

The donations acknowledged here are those received before the end of June 2014. Any items received after that date will be listed in next year's Report.

BELLENGER, D.A. (1969), *St. Wulstan's Little Malvern: a History* (Downside Abbey Press, Stratton-on-the-Fosse, 2013)

BOWEN, A.J. (Fw 1990-1995, Fw 1995), *Aeschylus – Suppliant Women*, edited with a translation, introduction and commentary by A.J. Bowen (Oxbow Books, Oxford 2013)

CORNWELL, J. (Fw 1990, Fw 1996), *The Dark Box: a Secret History of Confession* (Basic Books, New York, 2014)

COTTRELL, Sir A. (Master 1974-86), *Structural Integrity of Nuclear Power Plant: Learning from History and Looking to the Future: Proceedings of the TAGSI/FESI Symposium 2013: Held at TWI, Cambridge, UK – dedicated to the memory of Sir Alan Cottrell*, edited by John Knott and Brian Tomkins. (EMAS Publishing, Warrington, 2013)

FALLOWS, D.N. (1964), *Dufay* (Dent, London, 1987)

FORSHAW, A.P. (1969), (i) *1970's London: Discovering the Capital* (The History Press, Stroud, 2011); (ii) *20th Century Buildings in Islington* (Islington Society, Islington, 2001)

GILLET, J.E. (1958), *A Bedside Book for Older Cavers* (Mirador Publishing, Langport, 2013)

GORDON, A.E. (1939), *The Word of the Lord Stands for Ever: the German Confessing Church under the Nazi regime, a Personal Memoir and History* (Arvan Gordon, Ledbury, 2013)

HAMLEY, D.C. (1956), *Divided Loyalties* (Walker, London, 2008)

HARCOURT, G.C. (Fw 1982), (i) *The Oxford Handbook of Post-Keynesian Economics* (Vol. 1 – Theory and Origins), by G.C. Harcourt & Peter Kriesler (OUP, Oxford, 2013); (ii) *The Oxford Handbook of Post-Keynesian Economics* (Vol. 2 – Critiques and methodology), by G.C. Harcourt & Peter Kriesler (OUP, Oxford, 2013); (iii) *Financial Crises and the Nature of Capitalist Money: Mutual Developments from the Work of Geoffrey Ingham*, edited by Jocelyn Pixley and G.C. Harcourt (Palgrave Macmillan, Basingstoke, 2013)

HARDING, A.J. (1969), "Commerce, Sentiment, and Free Air: Contradictions of Absolutionist Rhetoric", pp. 71-88 in *Affect and Abolition in the Anglo-Atlantic*, edited by Stephen Ahern (Ashgate, Farnham, 2013)

HAYTON, D.J. (Fw 1973-1987), "Trusts" in Private International Law" in *Recueil des cours*, pp. 13-97 Vol. 366 (Martinus Nijhoff Publishers, Leiden, 2014)

HORNSBY, D.C. (1986), *Linguistics: A Complete Introduction* (Hodder & Stoughton, London, 2014)

HUGHES, J.M.D. (1997, Fw 2011), "The Darkness and the Light: Aquinas in Conversation" pp. 105-112 in *Noesis: theology, philosophy, poetics*, Vol. 1, Easter 2014 (Noesis, Cambridge, 2014)

INGRAM, R.N. (1958), *Some Episodes and Incidents in a Working Life* (Privately published, Solihull, 2013)

LEECH, R.H. (1963), i) *The St Michael's Hill Precinct of the University of Bristol* (Bristol Record Society in association with The University of Bristol, Bristol, 2000); ii) "56-60 St. Thomas Street, Redcliffe, Bristol: Excavations in 2006" by Peter Davenport, Roger Leech and Mike Rowe & "Cabot House, Deanery Road, Bristol: Investigations in 2008" by Ray Holt and Roger Leech in *Medieval and Post-Medieval Development within Bristol's Inner Suburbs* (Cotswold Archaeology, Cirencester, 2011); iii) *The Topography of Medieval and Early Modern Bristol: Part 1: Property Holdings in the Early Walled Town and Marsh Suburb North of the Avon* (Bristol Record Society, Bristol, 1997)

McMALLUM, A. (1974), *Henry IV, Part 1* by William Shakespeare: a Guide (Upstart Crow Publications, Polegate, 2014)

MARIX EVANS, M.F. (1960), i) *Victory on the Western Front: the Decisive Battles of World War One* (Arcturus Publishing Limited, London, 2013); ii) 'Presenting Naseby' in *Arms & Armour*, Vol 11, No. 1, Spring 2014, pp. 17-32 (Maney Publishing, Leeds, 2014)

MENGHAM R. (1973, Fw 1989-), i) *Sculpture in the Close: 24 June-22 September*, catalogue notes by Rod Mengham (Jesus College, Cambridge, 2013); ii) *Still Moving* by Marc Atkins and Rod Mengham (Veer Books, Guildford, 2014); iii) "Thurnauer: vt et vi, peindre à la deuxième personne" in *Now When Then* [edited] by Agnès Thurnauer (Fage editions, Lyon, 2014); iv) *Speedometry* by Andrzej Sosnowski – translated by Rod Mengham (Contraband, London, 2013; v) *The Understory* (Corrupt Press, Edinburgh, 2014); vi) *Paris* by Helen (Oystercatcher Press, Old Hunstanton, 2014); vii) "Spinning the Compass" by Rod Mengham in *Stephen Chambers: The Big Country and Other Stories* (Pera Müzesi, Istanbul, 2014)

NORTHERN, R.J. (1973), "The Role of Outside Actors" by Richard Northern and Jason Pack in *The 2011 Libyan Uprisings and the Struggle for the Post-Qadhafi Future* (Palgrave Macmillan, New York, 2013)

O'BRIEN, M. (1993, Fw 2002), *The Letters of C. Vann Woodward* (Yale University Press, New Haven, 2013)

ODIDA, E.J. (2005), "Rising Stars: the Next Big Names in Physics" – in *FT Weekend Magazine* 19/20 Oct, pp. 32-33 (Financial Times Ltd, London, 2013)

PRYCE, W.H. (1990), i) *Big Shed* (Thames & Hudson, London, 2007); ii) *World Architecture: the Masterworks* (Thames & Hudson, London, 2008); iii) *Architecture in Wood: a World History* (Thames & Hudson, London, 2005); iv) *The Library: a World History*, by J.W.P. Campbell; photographs by Will Pryce (Thames & Hudson, London, 2013)

RAWLINSON, C.F.M. (1952), *Charles Rawlinson: a Life in Three Parts* by Martyn Everett (Privately published, Arkesden, 2013)

REES, M.J. (Hon Fw 1996), "Martin Rees: Out of This World" by Clare Cookson, in *FT Weekend Magazine* 19/20 Oct., pp. 25-27 (Financial Times Ltd, London, 2013)

RENFREW, A.C. (Fw 1986), *The Cambridge World Prehistory* (3 volumes), edited by Colin Renfrew & Paul Bahn (Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, 2014)

ROBERTS, C.K. (1974), *The British Courts and Extra-Territoriality in Japan, 1859-1899* (Brill, Leiden, 2014)

SAINSBURY, R.F. (1955), *Ten Commandments for Today: Challenges for a World Turned Upside Down* (Olympia Publishers, London, 2013)

SCOTT, J. (2010), “‘Labourism Revisited’ ; W.J. Davis, Working-Class Culture, and Trade Unionist Politics in Birmingham, 1892-1906” in *Midland History* pp. 80-98 Vol. 38, No. 1 (2013)

STEWART, R.P.D. (1981), *Jackson and Powell on Professional Liability* (2nd Supplement to the 7th ed.), edited by J.L. Powell and R. Stewart (Sweet and Maxwell, London, 2013)

SHUBBER, S.M.H. (1965), *The WHO International Code of Marketing Breast-Milk Substitutes*, 2nd ed. (Pinter & Martin Ltd., London, 2011)

STILLMARK, A. (1958), *Gedichte in Prosa: von der Romantik bis zur Moderne* (August von Goethe Literaturverlag, Frankfurt am Main, 2013)

TABEART, C. (1958), *Australia New Zealand UK Mails: Rates Routes and Ships Out and Home*; Vol. 2 1881-1900 (Colin Tabcart, Fareham, 2011)

VAN HENSBERGEN, R. (2008), *Some New Growth at the Temple or Lobe* (Cambridge, 2013)

WADE, G.K. (1959), *The Fibonacci Confessions* (GRM Publications, Withernsea, 2010)

WARING, M.J. (Fw 1965-), *Molecular Aspects of Anticancer Drug-DNA Interactions*, Vol. 2 (Macmillan, Basingstoke, 1994)

WAIBEL, M. (Fw 2012), *Sovereign Defaults before International Courts and Tribunals* (CUP, Cambridge, 2013)



Biblia sacra Old Library Q.A.11. 13th Century; Jonah emerges from the fish's mouth

WILKES, R.P. (1962), with C. McKay Jr., *The Optimist Dinghy 1947-2007: a Provisional History of the First Sixty Years of the International Optimist Dinghy* (Robert Wilkes, [Dublin], 2013)

WILLIAMS, J.A. (1953), *Stamps of the British Empire Issued During the Reign of King Edward VII: a Brief Overview of the Political and Postal Histories of British Overseas Territories and Post Offices Issuing Stamps Between 1901 and 1910* (Privately published, London, n.d.)

WILLIAMS, M.T. (Fw 2011) *War & Peace: Music for Remembrance*, by The Choir of Jesus College Cambridge, directed by Mark Williams (Signum Classics, Perivale, 2013)

WILSON, D.I. (1985, Fw 1995-), *Fouling & Cleaning in Food Processing 2014 Green Cleaning: Proceedings of a Conference held at Jesus College, Cambridge 31st March-2nd April 2014*, edited by D.I. Wilson and Y.M.J. Chew (Department of Chemical Engineering and Biotechnology, Cambridge, 2014)

WILTON-ELY, J. (1958), *Piranesi, Paestum and Soane*, 2nd revised edition (Prestel, London, 2013)

Other Donations

BAWDEN, R.A. (1947)

A bequest of books – including:

- **HINSLEY, F.H. & A. STRIPP** (eds.) *Codebreakers*, (with contributions by **TAUNT, D.R.** (1936, Fw. 1947, Emeritus Fw. 1982-2004), **DENHAM, H.C.** (1941) and **GOOD, I.J.** (1935), (OUP paperback, Oxford, 1994)
- **RABY, F.J.E.** (Hon Fw 1941, Fw 1948-1966) i) *A History of Christian-Latin Poetry: from the Beginnings to the Close of the Middle Ages* (2nd ed., Special ed. for Sandpiper Books.) (Clarendon Press, Oxford, 1997); ii) *A History of Secular Latin Poetry in the Middle Ages*, (Special ed. for Sandpiper Books.) (Clarendon Press, Oxford, 1997)
- **WILSON, C.H.** (1933, Research Fw 1938, Fw 1945) *History in Special and in General* (University Press, Cambridge, 1964)

DANN, T.C. (1951) donated a copy of **QUILLER-COUCH, A.T.** (Fw 1912-44) *Memories & Opinions by Q: an Unfinished Autobiography* (University Press, Cambridge, 1945, reprint)

MANN, S.F. donated a copy of her book *Aelfrida Tillyard: Hints of a Perfect Splendour: a Novel Biography* (sister of **E.M.W. TILLYARD** – Master 1945-1959) (Wayment Print & Publishing Solutions Ltd, Hitchin, 2013)

SIMPSON C.R. donated copies of Italian translations of two works by **CLINTON-BADDELEY, V.C.** (1919): *Sorpresa all'opera* (Rizzoli, Milano, 1976), a translation by M.L. Magini of *My Foe Outstretch'd Beneath the Tree; Solo una questione di tempo* (Rizzoli, Milano, 1976), a translation by P. Ferrari of *Only a Matter of Time*

COCK, J.C. (1953) donated 106 maths books †



Rustat Conferences 2013-2014

Nathan Brooker

The Cyber Revolution in Global Finance

On 30 September, 2013, we discussed, in collaboration with the Computer Laboratory's Cyberspace Innovation Network, how better links could be forged between the technological research carried out at Silicon Fen and the financial services sector.

With innovations in communications technology and business models, privacy and security are increasingly important as companies and individuals face new risks in cyber space.

The keynote speech was given by Dr William H Janeway, the Managing Director and Senior Advisor on technology, media and telecommunications for Warburg Pincus. He described "the need and the opportunity" for advanced information technology to change the relationship between financial services companies and retail customers.

1. **Taking Stock:** chaired by Samad Masood, Programme Director at Accenture's FinTech Innovation Lab, we discussed the current state of cyber innovation in the UK financial services sector. Presentations were given by John Meakin, the head of security and technology risk at RBS's Markets & International Banking division, Justin Lister, the global head of information security at Standard Chartered Bank, and Arvinder Mudharm, head of technology at Barclays Wealth and Investment Management.
2. **The Future of Money:** chaired by Jonathan Luff, the founder of Epsilon Partners, Dave Birch, Global Ambassador for Consult Hyperion, and Tom Robinson, the founder of BitPrice discussed whether the UK would be minting cybercash (like Bitcoin) in the near future. The session concluded that cyber currencies would be dominated by new independent bodies like Amazon Coin, rather than a regulatory body (like the Bank of England).



3. **Trading in Cyberspace:** chaired by Dr Chris Clack, founder of the Financial Computing Laboratory at UCL, Rob Smith, CEO of KCG Europe, and Tony Chau, Executive Director of UBS, gave presentations on how cyber-trading is transforming financial markets.
4. **The Bank of England:** chaired by Dr Simon Taylor, Director of the Masters in Finance Programme at the Judge Business School, we discussed the FCA, and whether post-crash re-regulation will hold back innovation in financial services. There were presentations by John Milne, the head of sector resilience at the Bank of England; and Susanne Gahler, the head of equities supervision at the FCA's Markets Division.
5. **Cyber Security Innovation: From fraud to State-Sponsored Attacks:** chaired by Jane Cannon, the executive in residence at Amadeus Capital Partners, the session discussed the threat to individuals, companies and governments from cybercrime, including prospects for countering advanced threats, mitigating business risk, and detecting abnormal behaviour. The session featured presentations by Steve Huxter, the MD of Darktrace, Dr Steven Murdoch, from the Computer Security Group at the University's Computer Laboratory, and David Excell, the CTO of Featurespace. The session concluded that, due to the increased number and severity of cyber-attacks recently, there is now a real opportunity to develop a new era of cyber defence.
6. **Looking Forward:** chaired by Dr Rex Hughes, the co-director of the Cyberspace Innovation Network, the session discussed way to build a "stronger Fen-city innovation bridge". Panellists included Alex van Someren, partner at Amadeus Capital, and co-founder of nCipher; Jonathan Luff and Samad Masood.

The full conference report online at www.rustat.org

The Use and Misuse of Statistics


On 4 March, 2014, we discussed how a better understanding of risk and statistics might benefit the economy, improve the debate on climate change, protect and promote public health and wellbeing, and be marshalled in a more accurate media. The conference overview was presented by Professor David Spiegelhalter, the University's Winton Professor for the Public Understanding of Risk, and Professor Bernard Silverman, Chief Scientific Adviser to the Home Office, former Master of St Peter's College, Oxford, Jesus alumnus (1970).

1. **Challenges of Understanding Statistics and Risk – Public Health:** we opened with an analysis of the historic case of mad cow disease, with presentations by Professor Silverman, Professor George Davey-Smith of the University of Bristol, Professor Sheila Bird, the programme leader of the MRC Biostatistics Unit at Cambridge, and Sir Tony Baldry MP, former Minister of State for Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.
2. **Data, Risk and the Global Slavery Index:** chaired by Chris Snowdon, Director of Lifestyle Economics at the Institute of Economic Affairs, Professor Kevin Bales of the Wilberforce Institute at the University of Hull, presented statistics surrounding the scandal of modern-day slavery.
3. **Climate Change and Data for Energy Policy Decisions:** chaired by Professor Robert Mair, head of Civil and Environmental Engineering at the University of Cambridge, we discussed, among other topics, a suitable language for communicating the public the risks inherent in the predicted consequences of climate change. Presentations were made by Dr Emily Shuckburgh, head of the British Antarctic Survey's Open Oceans Project, and Professor Daniel Ralph, founder and Director of the Centre for Risk Studies at the Cambridge Judge Business School.



4. **The Financial Crisis:** chaired by Andrew Freeman, Director of the Finance Foundation at the Judge Business School, we explored the lack of understanding among company board members of financial products and their structuring. Presentations were given by Professor Michael Dempster, of the Centre for Financial Research at the University's Statistical Laboratory, and Duncan Martin, a partner and MD of Risk Practice at the Boston Consulting Group.
5. **The Interpretation and Presentation of Data – UK Immigration:** chaired by the president of YouGov, Peter Kellner, the session discussed issues arising from the *The British Dream*, by David Goodhart, on the successes and failures of mass-immigration in post-War Britain.
6. **Improving the Understanding of Risk and the Better Use of Statistics:** chaired by Professor Anna Vignoles, a professor of Education at the University of Cambridge, we discussed how best to proceed with the education of risk and statistics in the UK. Panellists included Professor David Spiegelhalter, Dr Mary McAlinden of the Higher Education Academy, and Professor Kevin McConway, Vice President for Academic Affairs at the Royal Statistical Society, and Professor of Applied Statistics for the Open University.

In summary, the conference found that while risk and statistics have been greatly misunderstood in the past – indeed, they were once side-lined by schools and universities who considered them ‘softer’ alternatives to pure mathematics – they have, in recent years, become respected fields of study in their own right. Many delegates stressed the need for better understanding of, and hence better education in, the use and misuse of statistics across an enormous range of human activities: including health, the economy, politics, industry, and business.

The full copy conference report online at www.rustat.org, or by contacting the Conference Rapporteur, Nathan Brooker, on ncbrooker@yahoo.co.uk 

Bursary

Christopher Pratt, Bursar

A year ago, I wrote that we were close to buying back Wesley House, sold in 1922, when the stables were being outmoded by the motor car, and as you will have seen elsewhere, that has been achieved. This is what we have bought, completing again the College's "island" site, bounded by Jesus Lane, Park and Lower Park Streets, the Jesus ditch and Victoria Avenue:

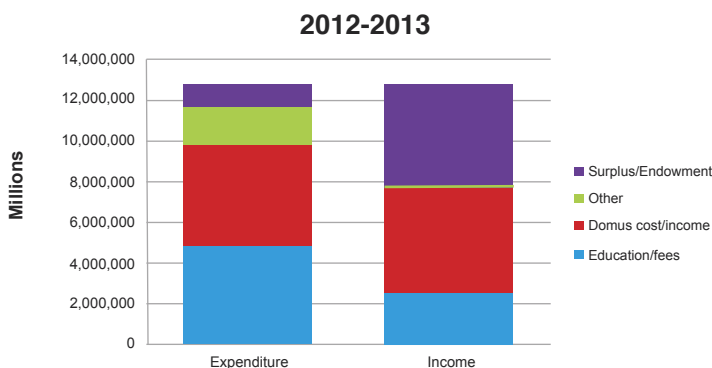


And this is the current face of the buildings within the College:



Now we move on to secure the planning and listed building consents needed before we can realise the exciting plans for the new West Court of the College.

As I write, we are finalising 2013-14 for publication in November, but we know that we have beaten Budget, thanks to the generosity of members, yet another record year from conference activity and endowment returns of 13.3% (4.2% on financial investments and 24.1% on property), – better than both benchmark and target. This is how our finances looked in the last published Accounts:



Fees continue to pay only just over half our education costs, but there is real progress in making the Domus (shorthand for housing and feeding members, plus conference guests) self-supporting. Since completion of the Chapel Court refurbishment, the conference income stream has seen two years of double digit growth and the prospect of West Court will ensure strong future growth, with, hopefully not one, but two auditoria, long needed by the College. We have again been active, with hugely helpful input from Jesuans on our Investment Committees, making strategic financial investments and good progress with several significant property developments, income from which we hope will support future generations of Jesuans. These include promotion of a potential new science park to the South of the City and residential developments, one close to the College for letting and one near the railway station, where we have sold the site, but will benefit from a share of ultimate house sale prices, and the pre-let offices with exceptional environmental credentials, due to complete next spring.

Senior and junior members alike know how much the College owes to its loyal staff and those reaching long service milestones in the last year include: Head Gardener, Paul Stearn and Cellarman Geoff Stibbs (each 25 years), Matthew Harrison (Catering) and Alex Perkins (Library), (each 20 years). Four members of staff reached 15 years' and five more 10 years' service, and we said farewell to porter Peter Branch who retired from the College after 10 years. 🏡

Development Office

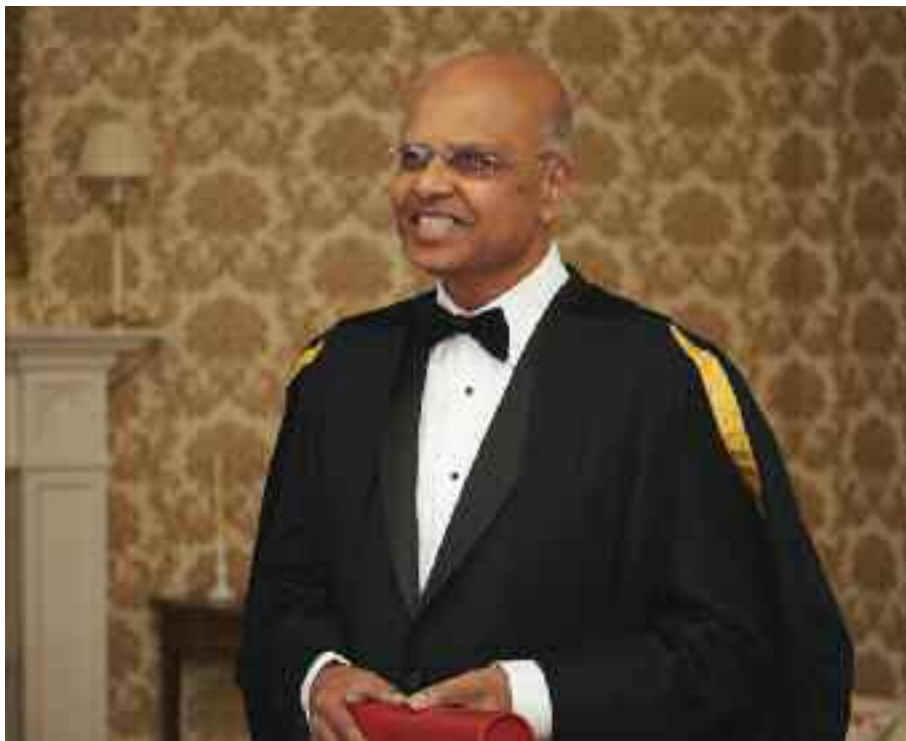
Richard Dennis, Development Director

Once again I'd like to record my great gratitude to all the Jesuans and other friends of the College who have continued, and indeed increased, their generous support for the College over the past twelve months. It has proved to be a record year with over £5.1 million raised and £3.3 million received.

One of the most tangible ways in which donations make a difference is in the funding of the range of bursaries that we need to award to our undergraduates. Without the availability of such financial support the College would find it difficult to attract the broad range of talented applicants it does. We are so grateful for the considerable amounts which are donated to this purpose through our Annual Fund each year, helping to fund well over half of the 125 or so bursaries we award each year. However the situation for graduates is currently much tougher; at the moment, the College is only able to offer 7 scholarships (the equivalent of undergraduate bursaries) to graduates. In order to compete meaningfully to attract the most talented graduates we need to increase this number significantly.

The impact of donations in helping us to maintain and enhance our teaching is equally tangible in the form of the College's strong academic performance, reported elsewhere in this Report. Equally, contributions towards buildings were vital in supporting major renovations to the roof of Hall, which were needed to halt the damaging ingress of water that had been weakening the external walls.





Dr Bob Rao

Looking ahead in particular to the opportunity that the redevelopment of Wesley House will present, adding a new dimension to what the College will offer to the whole Jesuan community experience, I hope that more Jesuans will feel able to help support the continued success of the College. Roughly 20% of alumni currently support the College, which at one point in the recent past meant that we were the best supported college in Cambridge.

But time has moved on and others have taken up the baton – indeed it is reported from “the other place” that one or two colleges there are nearing 50% annual participation rates. It would be good to see Jesus in front again!

Society of St Radegund

The College marks its gratitude for acts of outstanding munificence with admission to the Society of St Radegund. Immediately prior to the Society’s Annual Dinner on 23rd June the Master inducted Dr Bob Rao (1972) to the Society. Dr Rao is endowing a graduate scholarship.

Bequests

The College wishes to record its great gratitude for the following bequests received during the year 2013-14:

Mrs Iris Davies £20,000; William McLean £73.61; Alan Jones (1949) £40,000; Christopher Barton (1945) £4,940; Mrs Margaret Sutton £100,000; Michael Jackson (1948) £50,000; Richard Bawden (1947) £900,000*; Terence White (1953) £2,500; Peter Prior (1955) £5,000; Jeremy Gotch (1954) £5,000. #

*Interim distribution

John
Hughes
1978-2014



The Rev Dr John Hughes

Chaplain (2009-2014) and Dean of Chapel (2011-2014)

Stephen Conway, Bishop of Ely and Visitor of the College, spoke these words at the beginning of John's funeral:

Like all of you, I have continued to find it hard to come to terms with John's death. We were in no way ready for him to be taken from us. We have lost a fine priest and passionate pastor, as Dean of Jesus and as confessor and guide. The Church has lost a lifetime's contribution of fruitful, rigorous and wise public theology. We miss a wonderful human being and friend. We miss that welcoming and sometimes mischievous gap-toothed smile. We pray with and for Janet and Hywel as they grieve the loss of their child.

More than anything, we come to give thanks for a beautiful child of God who through his baptism was made part of the Body of Christ, and for whom we pray now that God will complete his perfect will for him in the company of all the saints and faithful departed. We have confidence that we are doing it the right way because we are following John's own instructions to the letter. It is one reminder, as we celebrate this Mass, how close John is to us in God.

The College President, Professor Janet Martin Soskice:

Few members of a college community know what a good Dean of Chapel and a good Chaplain do. In fact, it might be more accurate to say that, apart from themselves, no one knows – since they are quietly and continuously working both publically and confidentially across all aspects college life. The “job”, if we can call it that, goes far beyond the written description, and that is why, for those ideally suited to it, as was John Hughes, it is not a job but a vocation. It means simply being ‘around’ (which is not such a simple thing to be) acting not only publicly in the worshipping life of the Chapel, on a plethora of committees, at graduate hall or in the raucous congeniality of the student bar of an evening, but privately where a student is in crisis, a marriage in trouble, or a member of college, of whatever age, branch or division, faces loss or death.

John Hughes, successively as Chaplain then Dean, did all this with joy and apparent effortlessness, moving from complex planning for Choir tours to tender coaxing of the anxious or lonely student.

Perhaps most of us no more than glimpsed all that he did until after his sudden and tragic death in a traffic accident in June. At tea in the Lady Chapel of Ely Cathedral after John's funeral, a member of the choir who had known John for some time said, *apropos* the sermon preached by the Dean of King's, that they did not realize John was a top academic philosopher of religion. For to them (the choir), she said, he was ‘just John’. Tributes written in his book of remembrance testify that for choir parents and choristers, John was a dear and trusted friend. And this story could be repeated across all the College's branches and divisions.

Shortly after becoming Chaplain, John sent a note round to Heads of Departments inviting all members of staff for ‘a short historical tour of our beautiful chapel’, with tea and cakes in John's room to follow. About twenty took up the offer; crammed into his room, they were astonished to find John busy boiling four kettles and providing all the cakes himself. Only the week before his death John took the Finance Department on a special guided tour of the Chapel and planned to do the same for Housekeeping.



John Hughes was born in 1978 in Exeter, the only son of Hywel and Janet Hughes. He came up to Jesus from Dawlish Community College in 1997 to read Theology and Religious Studies. I was his Director of Studies. His intellectual brilliance was evident. Weekly essays written for me in his second year, which I recall stretching to 8 or 10 tightly typed pages, were almost publishable as they stood. He seemed able to read and understand dense primary texts by the likes of Aquinas and Augustine with the ease others might feel for the sports pages, and have plenty of time left for astute appraisal of voluminous (and optional) secondary reading. Another tutor, to whom I'd farmed John out for Plotinus, said it was clear from the outset John, at 19 knew, more about Plotinus than he himself did. His outstanding First seemed inevitable when it came.

Even at this young age John entirely himself – quizzical, kindly and quietly humorous, with hair that never quite sat down and gave him a boyish look well into his thirties – seemed to have no need for the varying experiments in self-presentation that most of us go in for in our late teens and early 20s. Part of his self-knowledge was the certainty early on that, if found acceptable, he would be a priest in the Church of England. After a Masters at Merton College, Oxford, he returned to Westcott House for ordination training and a PhD under Catherine Pickstock which was subsequently published as *The End of Work*, a distinguished reanimation of Anglican debates on labour, leisure and capitalism. Following a curacy in Exeter he returned to Jesus as Chaplain in 2009 and then as Dean in 2011.



Photograph courtesy of Paul Fox

John loved the Church of England, its language, prayer books and liturgies; but above all he loved the living Church itself. Theologically and liturgically Anglo-Catholic, the services he organised and sermons he preached were informed by his study of Scripture. They were never exclusive or cultish. He inherited from Tim Jenkins and Jonathan Collis, previous Dean and Chaplain, a healthy and well-integrated chapel, and, with Mark Williams, as Director of Music, he presided over a chapel notable for its music and liturgy and, as a monk of Glenstall Abbey (who made it his preferred place of worship in Cambridge during his sabbatical) said, for its atmosphere of prayer.

John rewarded his student chapel stewards with memorable trips. The big ones were in the Easter Vacation and in alternate years open to non-student, as well as student, members of college. On a trip John led to St Catherine's Monastery on Mount Sinai, with myself an old-Sinai hand, we made an unusual party at the run-down Red Sea hotel which was our base, otherwise



frequented by Russians on package holidays. The Jesus College contingent, up on the dance floor to “una paloma blanca” after dinner, ranged from 10 years of age (a Fellow’s daughter) to 70 (the widow of a Fellow) and our ranks included the French Lector, the college’s Financial Controller, ordinands, undergrads, graduate students and assorted academics. Although daily prayer and eucharist were quietly on offer for those who wished, not being a chapel-goer or religious adherent was no bar to participation in these delightful expeditions; another meant walking part of the Way of Compostela. No other events in my Jesus experience have so cemented friendships across the various sectors of college life as these trips, which John took endless pains in organising and in luring people to sign up for, finding money where needed to help students who might otherwise not take part.

John emanated unruffled energy. He never appeared to be rushed even while, along with all his chapel and college duties, he was researching, writing, examining, and supervising both undergraduate and graduate students. Among his other responsibilities was that of being ‘lead’ for our Tutorial Advisors and famously relied upon by the others (so they tell me) for the really difficult cases. This might mean an awkward conversation, or a call at any time of day or night for an acute need. Nothing seemed to be too much for John – cocoa (and port) in his rooms after Compline, Morning Prayer on the roof of N Staircase for Ascension Day. Shortly before he died, and at one of the busiest parts of the academic year, John determined that we should have a Chapel day trip to visit the cell of the medieval mystic, Julian of Norwich. This was duly arranged, down to purchasing the train tickets, by John himself and on 7 June about twenty of us trooped off to Norwich, including students of English literature who were just interested in the topic. The cell was quite ordinary, not actually being the original, but the revelation was – as John knew, that there was time in the midst of hectic lives for peaceful reflection, companionship and making friends. John had an immense capacity for friendship.

At the end of a twenty-year meditation on her early vision of the crucified Christ, Julian of Norwich concluded, gnomically, ‘Love was his meaning’. John Hughes lived this belief. Had he lived there were expectations he would hold high office in the Church of England. Even at his early death, we can say that he has helped transform it. Our loss, as a college, is very great but John’s legacy considerable.



The Revd Dr Andrew Davison, Starbridge Lecturer in Theology and Natural Sciences and a long-term friend:

The Revd Dr John Hughes, who was killed in a car accident on 29 June, aged 35, was a leading theologian of his generation. In the words of the Revd Graham Ward, Regius Professor of Divinity at Oxford, “John possessed a dazzling quick sense of fun and a generous, penetrating intelligence. His work dances with intellectual agility, always saying something distinct and theologically profound.” John’s death has left the Church poorer both in heart and mind.

John was born on St Lucy’s Day – he considered the secular calendar to be a poor stand-in for the liturgical calendar – and grew up near Exeter. He retained profound affection for Devon his life through, as also for Wales, his family home. He went to school in Dawlish, and obtained a first in theology at Jesus College, Cambridge, followed by an MSt at Merton College, Oxford.

He worked on his PhD, back in Cambridge, at Emmanuel College, with Dr Catherine Pickstock. It was published as *The End of Work: Theological critiques of capitalism*, considered by Professor John Milbank to be “the best study we have on the topic of work, for seeing that work is itself sacramental and contemplative, and for getting the work-leisure relation right”. During this time, he also trained for the ministry at Westcott House, and was ordained deacon in 2005, and priest a year later.

After his curacy, back in Exeter, John returned to Cambridge, to be the chaplain of Jesus College. Two years later, he was appointed as Dean and elected to a fellowship. He was a scintillating teacher, and his publications routinely appeared in the best academic journals, but chaplaincy always had first place among his duties. He did it in the spirit of all that he respected – even adored – in the parish system: he was at the heart of the college community and, in him, the Church could hardly have been more embedded and incarnate. Then, precisely in that commitment to being present, he was able to point to God as the origin and destiny of all life and of all being. (A metaphysician to his fingertips, he was unafraid of terms such as “being”.) The fragile were comforted; the faith of lukewarm Christians was enkindled; those outside the Church entered it; vocations to the ministry flourished.

Because of that outlook, he despaired of nothing as much as he despaired of the Church of England, for its present ambivalence towards the parish as the bedrock for mission, and towards the liturgy as its backbone. He had committed himself to Christianity after discovering the Book of Common Prayer and the works of Richard Hooker. Yet, in truth, he rarely despaired for long, even at the Church of England, which he loved so profoundly, since he was always inclined to see things in view of the resurrection.

Both at Jesus College, and more widely, John lived for others, and yet it would be a mistake to suppose that living “for others” bore for him any chilly overtone of sacrifice or self-abnegation. For him, to live for others was first and foremost to live with others. He died on his way back from an ordination, on his way to a first mass: one of many ordinations and several first masses this Petertide. He would travel any distance for a baptism, a confirmation, a marriage, or a funeral – or for a party, for that matter.

His least favourite work of theology was Nygren’s *Eros and Agape*, with its proposal that the highest love is disinterested, and gives without receiving in return. He preferred the Thomist vision of agape, or charity, as comprehending every other form of love. John’s enthusiasm for women, for one thing, as a sort of mystical wonder, was not lost on anyone who knew him well.

It should be admitted that John was not good at being wrong, perhaps because – to be fair – it was an unusual experience for him. Friends remember a long, but friendly,



disagreement about some scientific subject or other. Eventually the person he was putting right gently pointed out that he, unlike John, had a doctorate quite close to the topic in question. That said, John's strength of will was easily borne, given his profound gift for fun and friendship. He dispensed wine freely (always sparkling in the octave of Easter); he danced at the slightest provocation; he remained, in many ways, a child at heart, and got on famously with his godchildren; around him, people laughed.

John was one of the outstanding scholar-priests of his generation, as devout as he was learned. Untold numbers of people looked to John as part of the hope for the Church. Already, they recognised, a certain intellectual renaissance in Anglo-Catholicism was taking shape around him – and not just intellectual. John, for one thing, had recognised almost before anyone else the significance of the theological revival that was later to be called Radical Orthodoxy, and he was scarcely less important in that movement than its instigators. In the intellectual life, as much as anywhere else, he valued collegiality.

As an academic theologian, John's interest and ability spread both wide and deep. He taught doctrine, ethics, and metaphysics at Cambridge, but beyond the university his most significant influence was coming to be in "public" or "political" theology. David Ford, Regius Professor at Cambridge, singles this out: John was "becoming a leading voice in Christian social thought". He had contributed, for instance, to the forthcoming collection *Anglican Social Theology: Renewing the vision today*, edited by Malcolm Brown. Two publishers were courting him for a volume of his own on Anglican social thought: one for a highbrow monograph, and the other for a popular introduction.

The last word might go to Professor Ward: "What we have of his theological work will remain; it is what we don't have that we mourn for. That, and his elfin smile."

[This tribute originally appeared in the *Church Times*]

Sarah Hargrave (2012), Choral Scholar:

It is often only after someone has gone that you begin to realise how significant a part of your life they were. John was an integral part of life in the choir. His constant and smiling presence leading services, attending concerts, joining us for tours abroad and the enthusiastic provision of an abundance of drinks and food at every opportunity were all aspects of John's generous and loving nature – all too easy to take for granted while he was with us, but a source of happy memories for everyone in the Choir now that he is gone. John supported the Choir in everything we did and never failed to thank us for the music at the end of each service. His love for – and faith in – God was abundantly clear in all he did, and he was always ready to talk about religion and to debate with those who questioned what they heard, spoke or sang in Chapel. He also encouraged us all to be fully involved in chapel life through reading or preaching nanosermons at services, as well as singing. Most significantly however, John took a genuine interest in all of our lives and for most choral and organ scholars he was not just a chaplain but a good friend. He will be hugely missed.



Thomas Hadden, aged 13, Head Chorister:

Father John always let the choristers know that they could go to him with any problems, within or outside of the choir, and he was a person you always felt you could talk to. He never seemed upset or sad, and always had a smile for everyone. When we were stuck in America before Christmas a few years ago, he helped keep everyone's spirits up including cooking us all a Christmas dinner. He prepared some of us for confirmation and we enjoyed his lessons. We will miss the care he gave us. ¶

In memory of John Hughes

In recognition of his great pastoral care, shown to so many, his pride in the Chapel and its musical tradition, and his other major contributions to Jesus College, generous donations in support of student welfare and of the work of the Chapel's Choirs have already been received in John's memory. Those wishing to contribute to these causes and/or to John's special interest in theological training for the Church of England in Cambridge are invited to do so via
www.jesus.cam.ac.uk/alumni-friends/john-hughes



Photograph courtesy of Paul Fox

Societies



Societies

Student Union

2014 has been another outstanding year for Jesus' societies and sports teams. Unfortunately I cannot document every success that Jesuans have contributed to, but I would like to highlight just a few outstanding areas of undergraduate life. On the sporting side, the Football club has enjoyed tremendous success. The men's first XI banished the ghosts of 2013's agonising defeat with a cuppers final victory, a memorable 4-3 win over Pembroke to which hundreds of Jesuans came in support. The cricket and hockey teams comfortably won their cuppers competition, and we have also seen success in some new sporting areas, most notably with the exceptional and undefeated women's rugby team. Overall, our sports teams have excelled across the board with almost all students featuring at a range of levels. There is no doubt that Jesus' outstanding sporting facilities contribute to our proud track record at college competition. Elsewhere, the music and drama scenes continue to thrive as new student talent arrives and develops, with many students managing to pursue their passions whilst also excelling on the academic front. The wealth of extracurricular opportunities really contributes to the undergraduate experience at Jesus which I believe has no rival in Cambridge.

At the time of press, the JCSU are very much looking forward to welcoming the next cohort of freshers in October. We have arranged an exciting and jam-packed freshers' week, which we are sure will involve plenty of typical Jesuan friendliness to help prepare them for their first year at university. The staff of the college yet again have proved remarkably cooperative and helpful in assisting us with the organisation of freshers' week and supporting our ideas, for which we are very grateful.

The Student Union has organised a number of events and schemes over the year. The Halfway Hall Dinner, the Jesus Garden Party in June and plenty of other entertainments (such as comedy events and live music in the bar) give all Jesuans great breaks from their studies. The new 'Ambassador' access scheme has been a roaring success, with dozens of students from across the years taking part in access initiatives and successful open days for young people. Student-led welfare has also played a large part in the vitality of the college, with drop-ins, pilates sessions, bouncy castles and of course the regular provision of free cakes and biscuits all proving immensely popular.

I feel I must take this opportunity to thank the whole committee for their hard work and dedication to their fellow students throughout the year. Furthermore, it is a pleasure to work with college staff and fellows who so regularly provide invaluable help and advice for the JCSU. I believe that, at Jesus, we have a fantastic relationship between students and College as a whole, and that this is vital to maintaining the College's successes in both academic and non-academic fields. The acquisition of Wesley House is just one example of this – with this purchase the undergraduates will soon have a much larger and improved common room, a café/bar and an underground party room. This is an extraordinary and exciting new development which is certain to have a profoundly positive effect on the college community. The future looks very bright indeed for the students of this fantastic college.

Danny McGrath

Middle Combinaton Room (MCR)

The new MCR Committee from the beginning had as its goal the expansion of activities it provides for its members. This was a tough challenge, considering the excellent job done by the Committee that came before us. Thanks to support from our Graduate Tutor Tim Wilkinson, Freshers Fortnight started off in a spectacular way with drinks and nibbles served in the beautiful Fellows Garden. This provided a splendid location, with more than enough space, even though our intake of graduates had increased once again this year. During the Freshers Fortnight at least one event was held every day, including favourites such as the welcome dinner in the beautiful college dining hall and a College Bar Crawl.

However, after the end of the Freshers Fortnight events did not stop. In addition to our weekly and popular Grad Halls, nearly every week saw an additional formal Hall swap. These are opportunities for our graduates to visit and dine at another college, giving everyone an exciting opportunity to make new contacts and friends. On top of this special events were held throughout Michaelmas term, including barbecues, special grad brunches and a weekly writing group. A group of Committee members even started a whiskey club, which, unsurprisingly, has proven highly popular.

As for academic events, several symposia have been organised throughout the year. These provide an opportunity for members to listen to leading authorities within their fields. Confirmed speakers include Professors Simon Redfern, Robert Mair and Madeleine Arnot. And after the previous years' highly successful Graduate Conferences, this particular event has also become an integral and much-anticipated one during the academic year. This year's conference was held on 16 March. Here 18 graduates gave presentations of their work and highlighted the excellence, talent and passion embodied within our community. The conference ended with a great keynote talk by BBC internet correspondent and Jesus College alumnus Rory Cellan-Jones. He did an excellent talk on technology which was followed by a very enjoyable dinner. Thanks to everyone who were involved in making this event a success.

During Easter term most of our community is incredibly busy with exam preparations or thesis writing. Consequently, the committee spend most of energy preparing a final weekend at the end of May especially intended for the people leaving our community this year. The weekend began with an MCR garden party held outside the beautiful college cricket pavilion. Here cake and drinks were served, allowing members to catch up after an intense term. Saturday we had a well-attended End-of-Year dinner with highlights such as a live band during pre-drinks and grace sung by members of our amazing College Choir. Sunday was finished off with a BBQ done by college, providing a nice and relaxing end to a fantastic weekend.

Overall, 2013-14 has been an amazing year. I have been thoroughly impressed by the intake of new graduates who, through their openness, friendliness and academic excellence, have succeeded in making our community even better.

Last but not least, thanks must of course go to the MCR Committee, which has worked so incredibly hard to provide all the opportunities that allow the rest of us to come together, and makes the community what it is.

Martin Lytje

Law Society

In JCLS tradition the year began with our annual Freshers' Drinks event. This was an excellent opportunity for incoming freshers and LLM students to meet the rest of the lawyers at Jesus. Michaelmas term also saw the beginning of a great deal of mooting at Jesus. We hosted the Annual Jesus/Magdelene Exhibition Moot, where Hazel Jackson and Peter Sibley represented Jesus. Our sincere thanks goes to 4 New Square for their continuing support of this moot. The Exhibition Moot was followed up with a mooting workshop run for first year students in preparation for the Freshers' Mooting competition held throughout the Lent and Easter terms.

A definite highlight of this year's JCLS calendar was the Annual Dinner, held in Lent term. After some of college's finest food we listened to a fascinating after-dinner speech from our guest of honour Lord Toulson, who was appointed to the Supreme Court of the United Kingdom in 2013. We are extremely thankful to him for joining us. The dinner was also attended by representatives of Hogan Lovells, our generous sponsors to whom we are grateful for their support.

The annual Glanville Williams Society event was kindly hosted by David Taylor, partner at Freshfields, at their buildings in London. As always, it provided a wonderful opportunity for past and present Jesuan lawyers to meet one another. The 2014 JCLS calendar was then rounded off by the Garden Party: a celebration of the end of exams with Pimms and strawberries in the Fellows' garden.

The Law Society has been most grateful this year for the endless support of old members and sponsors, without whom none of our events and moots could run. Sincere thanks are also due to the JCLS Committee, who have worked hard to organise and run the calendar of events: Jantien Van Renterghem (Secretary), Peter Sibley (Treasurer), and Jack Anderson (Master of Moots).

Jen Fisher

Music Society

Another successful and enjoyable year for JCMS began with the Freshers' Concert at which new college members exhibited, as ever, an abundance of talent. Following particularly impressive performances, College Instrumental Exhibitions were awarded to Aiden Chan (horn), Marina Mayer (piano), Sean McMahon (piano), Joseph Swartzentruber (violin) and Louis Wilson (horn).

The Michaelmas Concert, the first of JCMS's three major events, was spearheaded by Declan Kennedy, who conducted Beethoven's popular *Pastoral Symphony* – one of the orchestra's most ambitious projects to date whilst Ben Morris opened the concert by conducting Beethoven's *Coriolan* overture. The 'filling' in the Beethoven sandwich was provided in the form of Dvořák's *String Quartet in A Minor* played by Joe Swartzentruber, Harriet Hunter, Emma Kavanagh and Bertie Baigent.

The Lent term David Crichton Concert, which acknowledges the generous contribution to and support of College music-making made by the former Master of Jesus College, featured Julien Cohen playing Mozart's iconic *Piano Concerto No. 20* which brilliantly showed off the new Steinway Grand Piano, given to the College in 2013 by Professor Stephen Heath. Senior Organ Scholar Ben Morris had the pleasure of conducting the concerto and the new Junior Organ Scholar Bertie Baigent also took up the baton with JCMS for the first time, conducting Mendelssohn's *Hebrides Overture*, while chamber musicians Trina-Jo Mah, Declan Kennedy, Sarah Hargrave and Ben Morris played Corelli's *Trio Sonata in D*.

Rounding off the year with a more light-hearted programme, the JCMS May Week Concert was led by the College's three first-year music students. Heppy Longworth & Emma Kavanagh made their conducting debuts with Malcolm Arnold's *Little Suite No. 2* and highlights from the soundtrack of *Apollo 13* respectively. Bertie Baigent conducted excerpts from Bernstein's *West Side Story*, featuring contributions from tenor, Jaliya Senanayake and the Jesus Singers, who also gave a moving performance of *The Seal Lullaby* by Eric Whitacre. The programme also featured chamber music by Mozart led by Sarah Glew (flute) with James Swaden (violin), Alex Paige (viola) and Hetty Mulhall (cello). At the concert, the Master was pleased to present the Renfrew Prize to Ben Morris for his exceptional contribution to college musical life during his time as an undergraduate. As in previous years, the concert served as a warm-up to a very jolly drinks reception in the fellows garden, with entertainment from the Big Band.

Other notable concerts and recitals during the year included the Inauguration of the new Steinway piano by John Chen and Julien Cohen, two brilliant student pianists of whom the College is very proud. They delivered a rich and varied programme, which included works by Bach, Beethoven, Brahms, Chopin, Ravel and Schubert, and which left all members of the large audience in raptures. A local piano 'expert' declared the instrument to be 'the finest piano in Cambridge' and we greatly look forward to hearing it played more often over the years. This year also saw a new series of recitals on the Bruce Kennedy harpsichord in the Chapel, in association with the Piccola Accademia di Montisi. The series saw internationally-acclaimed musicians Stanislav Gres (Russia), Korneel Berolet (Belgium) and Anna-Riikka Santapukki (Finland) deliver performances of great variety and beauty on the College's fine harpsichord. Due to the efforts of JCMS Committee member Declan Kennedy, the JCMS Recitals went from strength to strength with weekly recitals on a Saturday evening featuring performances from student instrumentalists and singers, a Gamelan Society and Cambridge University Opera Society, and numerous talented Jesuans, including our two Organ Scholars, both of whom gave recitals this year.

The Society would like to extend its thanks to the large number of students who have contributed to college music without whom none of the above would have been possible. Our gratitude goes also to the Master, Fellows & Staff for their continued enthusiasm and support, and my personal thanks go to all the senior and junior members of the JCMS Committee for the hard work and commitment they have shown to our task of enriching college life through student music.

Thomas Hillman

Medical Society

The medical society at Jesus promotes the interest of clinical medicine to all the medical and veterinary students of the college, by hosting talks and social events and also providing a support network for its members. We are indebted to all the old Jesuans that return back to the college many years later to present to current students, and give a glimpse of life after university. If you are reading this and wish to return back to the college to speak, please get in touch.

The year began, with Dr David Maxwell, now a consultant respiratory physician who had also rowed in the Olympics, teaching us key life lessons about how to balance our time more effectively. Professor Martin Rossor, a Consultant Neurologist working at the UCLH in London, then taught us to embrace and love the complexities of the brain. At the end of Michaelmas, Dr Nick Pegge, a Consultant Cardiologist, discussed the benefits of practicing medicine abroad.

In Lent, Dr Kieran McCafferty delivered a highly amusing talk about his career path to renal medicine, making the students think again about their future career choices. The annual dinner was another highlight, attended by students old and new and where Professor Alastair Compston, Fellow of the College, delivered a fantastic key note speech.

A successful year for the society was also enriched by regular formals and meals, a Christmas party, 'mince pies and mulled wine', the annual desserts quiz night, 'strawberries and wine', 'Pimms and Pizza', punting sessions, champagne breakfast and much more.

I would like to thank all the Fellows, in particular Jim Ajioka, Michael Waring and Alastair Compston, for their continued loyal support of the society for many years now. Additionally, the society could not have done without the help of Ellie Sharp (Vice-President) and Trina-Jo Mah (Treasurer). May the society continue to flourish for the coming years.

Zaamin Hussain

Graduate Conference

The last Saturday in Lent term saw the seventh annual Jesus College Graduate Conference. As in previous years this was a one-day event run by the MCR, for the benefit of the MCR and wider College community, from undergraduates to Fellows. The conference is the main academic event in the MCR calendar, and sits alongside the Fellows' after-dinner symposia and the Three Minute Thesis competition, all of which were well attended, insightful and thoroughly enjoyable.

This year, I really wanted the conference to focus not just on the research itself, but the way in which it's presented. As students, we often find ourselves defending our work in front of an audience of experts, and the questions almost invariably come from our seniors. In such an environment, the main pressure is on ensuring that our research is defensible against someone who knows, quite possibly, more than we do. Although such rigour is excellent training, we often don't get a chance to present to everyone else, to enthuse about our work to those who have no idea what quantum field theory involves!

Presenting our work to a wider audience has two huge benefits. On the one hand, to quote Einstein: "If you can't explain it simply, you don't understand it well enough". To describe what we do in a way which requires little or no prior knowledge forces us to really appreciate our subject matter, and to see it from a different perspective. On the other hand, given the inter-dependence of so many academic fields, listening to what others do in the lab each day is a great way of expanding your horizons, and potentially even forging collaborative efforts between different research groups. Or it might be completely irrelevant, but fascinating nonetheless! A Cambridge College, of course, with its plethora of academic talent from a vast range of research interests, provides the ideal situation for a conference which allows us to develop these skills.

The number of talks was more than doubled from last year, and in addition to the drinks reception and wonderful dinner in Hall, we included a buffet lunch for all involved. In combination with holding the presentations in the delightful surroundings of Upper Hall, the conference has turned into a rather splendid and jam-packed whole day event. In total, we had 18 talks and nine posters, with a phenomenally wide range of subject matter. As a few examples, talks included: The fundamental limits of network performance, from fish to traffic. Using augmented reality in childhood playtime. The role of reinforcement learning in how we make decisions. Modernist architecture in

Algiers. Smart tunnels for the Crossrail project. The correlation between economic development and the prevalence of dementia in China. The linguistic puzzle of the Iberian Peninsula. Public service delivery and financial management in Uganda. (Hypothetical) price-fixing of May Balls. How developing countries can influence International law. How we process complex sentences. Andrew Singleton's fascinating introduction to string theory, a great example of how to present a vastly complex subject to a lay audience, won the best science talk, while Angela Scarsbrook's insight into the debate between musicologists (who steal all the fun) and performers (who miss the point) won best arts talk. The best poster award was given to James Black, for his work on diabetes treatment.

Despite the plethora of subject matter and quick-fire presentations, the audience remained engaged and attentive throughout the day, and it was generally deemed a fantastic way to round off the term. Holding the conference on the day following the Benefactors' feast also allowed several distinguished guests to join us for the day, alongside graduates, undergraduates and Fellows. Participation in the conference was impressive, with nearly 30 students contributing, and an audience large enough to make Upper Hall feel cosy!

We were delighted to welcome Old Jesuan Rory Cellan-Jones to give a keynote speech before the conference dinner. As Technology Correspondent for the BBC (as well as being a prolific blogger, tweeter and "gadget personality of the year") his speech gave a fascinating insight into the connectivity between high-end science, the consumer and the media.

The conference once again proved to be a fascinating day, and was a great opportunity for members of the MCR to practice their presentation skills and find out what their peers get up to each day. My sincere gratitude is due to all of those who helped out, presented, or turned up to listen, learn and ask questions. That the conference seems to grow year on year is a great sign of the enthusiasm Jesus graduates have for discourse and learning, even outside of their comfort zones. Long may it continue!

James Perry

May Ball

Monday 16th June began peacefully at Jesus College, much like any other day. But by 7pm, two thousand guests, two hundred and fifty staff, seventy-six performers, twenty Edinburgh technicians and one 10 metre tall stag filled it's grounds with bustling activity. The Jesus May Ball 2014 had begun! Guests were invited to become 'Lost in the Woods' as they wandered through the courts, each spectacularly transformed into jungles, frozen forests and enchanted glades. To keep the adventurers going, the ball offered a huge range of culinary treats: from stone-baked pizza and paella, to waffles and cocktails sipped from coconuts. The woods were brought to life with musical delights too; we were particularly pleased to welcome Brit award nominees *Scouting for Girls*, whose energetic, feel-good music led the dancing into the early hours. We would like to sincerely thank and congratulate our 22 committee members, plus the College staff and fellows who assisted us. None of this magnificent and fleeting spectacle would have been possible without the hard work and dedication of these individuals. Not only were you a delight to work with, but your work gave so much delight too.

Harriet Rudd-Jones and Emma Findlay



Eliots Face

Eliot's Face, the Jesus College Arts Magazine, is a twice-yearly magazine which has been in publication since 2000. It aims to publish the creative work of all members of Jesus College, including prose, poetry, photography and art.

This year my deputy editor (Matthew Haywood) and I published editions in both Lent and Easter terms, having received entries from undergraduates and postgraduate students alike. We decided on a larger A4 format for the Lent edition, whilst using a smaller A5 format for the May Week edition. We hope that both editions showcase a small sample of the creative work produced by Jesus students.

We are now in the process of handing the magazine down to a new set of editors, having very much enjoyed the opportunity this year of editing the magazine.

Charlotte Bush

Roosters

The 107th year of the Roost, normally a loquacious and supercilious affair, was instead marked by dormancy and lethargy, with debating once again at a premium.

Furthermore, the O.C. was neglectful in not organising the annual Breakfast-at-Lunchtime and must sincerely apologise to the members of the Roost. The year was brought to the close on a more positive note by the elevation to the Grainsack of the new President, the 203rd O.C., Will ('and Testament') Dalrymple. I end my inauspicious tenure on my perch confident that, in the very capable talons of Will ('and Testament') Dalrymple and his close confidant Jamie ('Neuro') Fenton, debates shall resume with record att-hen-dance, guests at a reconvened Breakfast-at-Lunchtime shall be egged on, and the Roost will once again spread its wings throughout college.

Cucurriat Gallinarium et oleat Ordo!

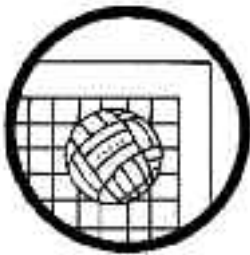
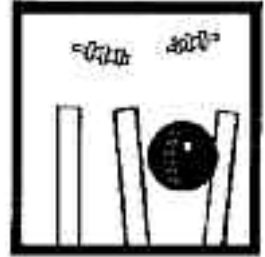
T.W.B. James 'Night and' Davey, 202nd O.C. 🐓



Sports Clubs



2013-2014 Reports



Athletics Club

The 2013-14 season began with a demonstration of Jesus athletic strength before it even began, last year's Jesus Captain, Zaamin Hussain was promoted to Men's Blues Captain, joining the return of ex-Varsity champion Helen Broadbridge from her year out in Russia to lead the Cambridge University Athletics Club as President.

The first major opportunity to showcase Jesuan athletics prowess came in October at the Cuppers competition, where despite horrific weather conditions, a good mix of athletics mainstays and rookies showed up to put down good times or marks and everyone gaining some useful points. The women's overcame a fairly thin team sheet to come in at a very respectable 7th place. On the men's side, bar one event, at least two competitors were entered for each event (unheard of in recent Jesuan history) and together gained more points than in many previous years. Culminating in a thrilling 4x100m relay race, where newcomer Barney Walker surprised all to anchor us to 2nd place, the men's overall finished in a very solid 4th place. Nikil Raju's impressive performance in the Javelin deservedly earned him a place in the opening grudge match against the Dark Blues at Fresher's Varsity.

Throughout the year, it was great to see athletes kick on and put in some hard training sessions, the Indoor VFEAR games in Lent term against Oxford featured many a match record being broken, with Jesuans taking a sizeable chunk of the glory. Zaamin Hussain showing what determination and bloody mindedness can achieve when he finally reached the Blues standard in the pole vault. On the track, Barney Walker, building on his Cuppers performance, and Eleanor Simmons both put in incredible shifts on a memorable spring day, Eleanor contributing to match records in both the 4x200m and

4x400m. Erin Delaria's superb jump of 3.10m in the pole vault proved decisive against the dark blues, Ed Smith and Lloyd Hilton facilitated in the complete annihilation of the previous 4x800m match record and not to be outdone, Helen Broadbridge also helped break the Hammer match record. Fiona James, Nelson Tang, Ben Lewis and Nikil Raju all played their part in beating the dark side.

Easter term brought the 150th anniversary Varsity match, held at Oxford's Iffy Road, where Jesus also had a strong contingent. In the women's second team, Erin Delaria continued her impressive athletics career with a varsity record in the pole vault, in addition to winning the 400m hurdles and coming second in the 100m hurdles.

This year also saw Jesus veteran Fiona James graduated to the Blues squad doing respectably in the Triple Jump. Eleanor Simmons' hard work in training also paid dividends, completing a Cambridge 1-2 in the 400m and sensationally winning the Long Jump (and the CUAC Dark Horse Award) having rediscovered the event only a week before Varsity. Helen Broadbridge continued her already formidable Cambridge career by once again smashing the Hammer Varsity record with a mark of 50.14m to complement two solid 3rd places in the Discus and Javelin.

In the men's second team, Nikil Raju did his bit for Cambridge glory by coming 2nd in the Javelin with a throw of 44.59m. The Blues squad however, featured a sizeable cast of Jesuan faces. Having accomplished full blue colours just weeks before, Barney Walker was unlucky to finish only 4th in the 200m and 3rd in the 400m, with Lloyd Hilton finishing behind him in the 400m and 2nd in the 800m. Ed Smith held off a firm Oxford challenge to consolidate 3rd in the 800m and Zaamin Hussain celebrated his full Blue status with an impressive 4.15m in the pole vault, rounding off another Cambridge 1-2.

Barney Walker, Ed Smith, Zaamin Hussain, Eleanor Simmons and Helen Broadbridge achieved further glory by going on to represent the combined Oxford-Cambridge team against the visiting Penn and Cornell universities from the United States. Huge congratulations to Helen Broadbridge for once again brushing off the opposition and winning the Hammer competition.

In the coming season, Eleanor Simmons will take up the mantle of Cambridge Alligator's Captain and will be keeping a keen eye on this year's fresher intake. The continuing success of Jesuans in the Cambridge team bodes well for the upcoming year, with such strength in depth, the future is looking very bright indeed!

Nelson Tang



Barney Walker beginning his maiden Varsity 400m

Boat Club

Men

The Boat Club was lucky to be able to go into the year with John Thicknes as the newly appointed head coach, moving on from his former post with the university lightweights. We were also blessed with a number of strong rowers coming in from other universities and several home grown athletes trialling.

Michaelmas started well and the club's first result of the year was an excellent one, delivered by Edmund and Harold Bradbury at pairs head on the tideway where they placed seventh out of several hundred crews from various countries. They then followed this up by coming seventeenth at the British championships which included many crews from the current GB squad.

Meanwhile, Ricardo Herreros-Symons and Ben Phelps were both holding their own in trialling, competing in trial VIIs for CUBC and CULRC respectively. The college crews were doing well too, competing with the top crews at all the races through the term. M1 eventually placed second in Fairbairns and M2 won their category but for time only due to a damaged boat and having to re-row. The novice men's first boat were unbeaten all term up until Fairbairns where they came an unfortunate second, while the second novice men's crew comfortably beat every other second novice boat and quite a few first boats too.

We took a strong group on our annual training camp in Mequinenza, Spain, looking to integrate our best novices into the top boats with a view to Lent bumps. We made a lot of progress during the week and were competitive in fixtures with the CULRC crew who were also holding a training camp in Mequinenza, providing reasons for optimism.

Lent term training time was restricted because of the river being half-obstructed due to construction work on a bridge and relentless severe weather. We went into Lent bumps with no idea how fast we were because of all the cancelled races during the term, but both M1 and M2 fared well. M1 made two easy bumps before just missing out on a third two days running, leaving us third on the river. M2 made three comfortable bumps before crashing just before their fourth leaving them up two for the week, sixth in the second division and having deserved far more.

We were able to bring Ricardo Herreros-Symons and Ben Phelps back into the squad for Easter term, both fresh from making the university spare boats, an obvious boost to the squad. Meanwhile, Harold Bradbury and James Quarrington placed fifth at BUCS early on in term before James and Ricardo won at Peterborough while Harold raced in the single at Met and Marlow regattas, hoping to earn automatic qualification for Henley.

When we settled down into preparing for bumps, M2 performed well in races all through the term, consistently dominating the other M2 crews. They converted this potential comfortably and so won blades, making amends for their Lent bumps misfortune. M3 were sandwich boat and made four bumps from five races, with one bump being denied by bad luck, so were awarded discretionary blades for their success. M1 didn't fare quite so well, rowing over in fourth every day with no pressure from the crews behind but disappointingly failing to make many inroads into the crews ahead. Following bumps, an M1 4+ and Harold Bradbury in the rx attempted to qualify for Henley Royal Regatta, with Harold succeeding and making it into one of the most prestigious events. He was drawn against an Australian international in the first round and put up an excellent fight before eventually being beaten by a full-time international rower.

Following a host of good results for the men's squad, not just in college rowing but on a national level, we have many reasons to be optimistic about next year. With most of our

first boat returning, several strong rowers coming in and more of our squad trialling for the university, I'm confident that we'll be able to push the crews ahead of us that little bit further than we managed this year under the leadership of next year's president, Theo Snudden.

Rhodri Kendrick

Women

The 2013/14 season was a memorable one for JCBC. This was very much led by the appointment of John Thicknes as Head Coach and Boatman, as he brought in many positive changes right from the beginning of the academic year; the spotless presentation of the boathouse certainly made its mark! This was accompanied by a full-scale refurbishment of many of the boats, including both the men's and women's coxed fours, as well as a general improvement in upkeep of the boats and the boathouse.

With this new and improved image, we were very much looking forward to hosting the Fairbairn races. Unfortunately, the third division of the novice races had to be stopped due to unsafe conditions. However, the overall JCBC performance was very strong, topped off by an unexpected second place from the women's first coxed four, having only trained together for a few sessions.

Both the senior and novice squads benefitted greatly from the annual training camp in Mequinenza, near Barcelona. As well as catfish and far too many chips, Mequinenza offers fantastic opportunities for training, especially on the water. Excellent coaching from other coaches alongside John Thicknes, especially from Matt Wagner on the women's side, concentrated on close attention to technique using a variety of boats. This was of course supplemented by sparring, and combining our camp with the Cambridge University Lightweight certainly led to some amusing anecdotes.

After training camp, we selected our boats for the Lents, and this integrated the novices with the senior squad. They were of course an asset, after the promising win of both the men's and women's first teams at Queens' Ergs, and fantastic performances on the water as well. The Lent term was concentrated mainly on the development phase, involving rather a lot of painfully long ergs. Unfortunately, the women's side did not fare particularly well in the bumps, with both W1 and W2 going down 3 places overall. This was mainly down to difficult starting positions for both boats, as both were very strong teams and put in a huge amount of effort throughout the term, evidenced by many a morning spent sweating away in the weights gym, alongside our erg and water programmes. Shortly after the Lents, a combined first and second boat made our way to London to take part in WeHorr (Women's Eights Head of the River). This was overall an enjoyable experience and fantastic for team bonding, especially due to our intense sprint finish next to our rivals for the Lents, Emma W1.

Over the Easter vacation, many Jesus pairs and sculls could be seen out on the Cam, and this was certainly beneficial for technique as well as a pleasant break from slaving away on dissertations and revision in the library. Easter term saw an increase in sprint ergs and weights, in preparation for the May Bumps. While the first boat did not appear in any races before the Bumps, the second boat achieved a brilliant fourth place in the second division in the Spring Head to Head.

The Mays saw a very exciting set of results, and involved a tense week of racing. The third boat did fantastically, going up three places with bumps on every day except a row over on the first. This was very much due to the fantastic coaching of Hetty Mulhall and Ellie Sharp. The standout performance undoubtedly came from the second boat, going up an incredible six places following an overbump on Pembroke W2 on the first



M1: 4 tough row-overs



W2: went up 6



M2: went up 4

day. The girls showed inspirational determination and strength, led by the brilliant coaching of Sam Bray and Caroline Reid. Unfortunately, the first boat were in a very difficult third position to start, and so were unable to mirror their success. However, two gutsy rowers helped brighten up two bumps from Emma and Caius, who finished up third and second on the river respectively.

I have very much enjoyed my year as Women's Captain, and this has been a large part thanks to the hard work of John Thicknes, especially his attentive coaching skills. The other coaches who I have mentioned have also been assets to the team, and I could not have led the squad without them, and the dedication of President Rhodri Kendrick. The JCBC Trust have also been invaluable in providing not only financial support, but also advice and support. Finally, the incredible dedication, motivation and enthusiasm of every single one of the girls has been instrumental in making this year enjoyable for all of us, as well as a good year for JCBC overall. I am extremely happy with the election of Charlotte Jackson as the 2014/15 Women's Captain, and I am convinced that she will lead the squad to great success in the coming season.

Molly Whitehall

Boat Club Trust

I began this report last year with a reference to the naming of the then new Men's Eight "Steve Fairbairn" by Margaret White. I begin this one with another boat naming and a further reference to Margaret White.

Early this year the JCBC Trust received a very generous bequest in the will of Chris Barton. Chris Barton is one of the great names in Jesus rowing history, but I had not truly appreciated why until I looked into his rowing record. He learned to row at Jesus, arriving in October 1945. In his first term he was in the second boat, in his second term he stroked the first boat to 3rd in the first post-war Tideway Head, and in his third term he stroked the first boat to four bumps in the Mays, going on to win the Ladies at Henley. In the following year, 1946/1947, he won the University Fours and the Tideway Head, rowed head of the Lents and Mays and – most remarkably – stroked the Jesus crew which won the Grand Challenge Cup at Henley and the Norwegian Championships. In his last year, 1948, he rowed head of the Mays, lost the final of the Grand at Henley and stroked the Great Britain Eight in the London Olympics.

An amazing achievement, even allowing for circumstances immediately after the War, and a true testament to the Fairbairn approach and way of coaching which allows novices to progress very quickly. We felt it an appropriate recognition of Chris's record and personal qualities to name a boat after him and were delighted that his widow Rosemary agreed. Accordingly, our newly-acquired pair was named "Chris Barton", the ceremony being performed by his long-time friend, CUBC coach Donald Leggett.

Each year for many years, in the afternoon before the JCCS annual dinner in College on the last Saturday in September, a number of former JCBC members, of many ages and both genders, have gone for an outing down to Baitsbite and back. This year we had two eights out, in one of which Margaret White rowed, having taken up rowing only in the last few weeks. The crews are drawn from those who rowed at all levels at Jesus – first boat and rugby boat – and those who didn't row at all, but the weather is always glorious and the outings very enjoyable. We would very much welcome new participants, of any age, and of much or only some experience: if you would like to join us next year – 26 September 2015 – please contact Adrian Greenwood on amgreenwood@tiscali.co.uk or me on david.wootton@allenoverly.com

I ended this report last year with the news that our head coach and boatman, Charlie Mulholland, had left us and that we were seeking a successor. The efforts of a group of trustees chaired most capably by Michael Waring led to John Thicknes joining the College last autumn as head coach and boatman, and we very much welcome him. John brings excellent experience of Cambridge rowing and of coaching students, coming to us from being Head Coach of the University Lightweights – CULRC – and coaching before that at Durham University. John has made a significant impact, both on the crews and on the maintenance of the equipment and boathouse, and we wish him all success. He would welcome visitors: please contact him on j.thicknes@jesus.cam.ac.uk

The Trust continues with its aim – as we say in our annual report and accounts, which you can view on the Charity Commission website – of reducing significantly any monetary restrictions that may arise within the sport for those it supports. We provide equipment and we fund training, particularly the training camp in Spain in January. We also, however, seek to give much non-financial support, but without second-guessing or meddling in the management and direction of the JCBC. The demands of student life today make it more difficult than in the past to schedule effective water time, with the result that lots of coaching is needed at the specific times of the day when everyone can row, for example, early mornings, and it is increasingly difficult to meet that need. There is a great need for more coaches to supplement those who already do so much so willingly. If you could help, even for a short time or on an occasional basis – and it doesn't matter if you haven't coached for some time (or at all!) – please contact John Thicknes, who will provide any briefing and induction; alternatively Jon Hutton on jon_hutton@hotmail.co.uk or Matt Jones on mattjones@cantab.net

On the financial side, our investments continue to do well, under the wise leadership of Ewan Pearson, with the value of the Capital Fund being over £850,000. We are conscious, however, that the Trust's income continues to be insufficient to meet all the needs of the JCBC and that inflation in the cost of equipment exceeds the growth in our income. That income would have been sufficient over the years had we confined ourselves to funding the provision of equipment but the trustees decided that our funds should be extended over a wider range, of which training camps are the best example. Against this background we reviewed the management of our investments, hitherto looked after solely by Sarasin, and decided to move some 60% to CCLA – the investment arm of the Church Commissioners – and to a mix of their Charity and Property Funds. We anticipate the effect to be an increase in investment income from £28,400 in 2013-2014 to £35,800 in 2014-2015. Even so, it is not likely that this will be sufficient in the long term and, as I have mentioned previously, I anticipate that the trustees will approach supporters for further funds in the future.

You will read elsewhere of this year's results on the river. As trustees we are happy with the performance of today's club: both men's and women's first eights within reach of the top if they can't be at the actual top, and continuing strength in the lower boats. We were particularly pleased with the success of the Men's and Women's 2nd and 3rd boats in the Mays. We were very happy too to see the JCBC entering the Prince Albert at Henley, although they did not qualify, and Harold Bradbury in the Diamonds, who did qualify, allowing us to see the first JCBC participation in the Regatta proper for some time.

There is an increasing amount of social activity led by trustees and other supporters, at no cost to Trust funds: a "meet the new Captains" evening in London in September or October, "Buftie" Formal Hall in College in November, a supporters dinner in London in March, a barbecue at the boathouse on a Sunday in May – usually on the day the club elects its officers and committee for the following year and this year the occasion of the

naming of “Chris Barton” – and the Paddock on the Saturday of the Mays, which has rightly become a great College and JCBC occasion. All this is excellent for building and renewing the body of support for the club which is invaluable in so many ways. And Friends of the JCBC are invited to all these events.

The Friends is in very good shape, thanks to the excellent leadership of Richard Tett, Lucy Murray and David Reid, and membership continues to rise. The aim is to enhance active support of the JCBC amongst all those who care for the fortunes of the club, by keeping members informed and providing opportunities for supporters to meet each other and current rowers. Members receive by email a termly newsletter and other updates. There is a JCBC alumni web page at <http://jcbc.jesus.cam.ac.uk/alumni> and an up-to-date JCBC website at <http://jcbc.jesus.cam.ac.uk/> with news and photographs – and members have free parking in the Paddock on Mays Saturday. All for a very modest annual subscription. If you would like to become a Friend, please contact me (david.wootton@allenovery.com). Friends’ subscriptions go entirely to the Trust’s capital fund.

The trustees and their responsibilities remain unchanged:

Chairman	David Wootton	david.wootton@allenovery.com
Treasurer	Chris McDouall	christopher@mcdouall.co.uk
Investments	Ewan Pearson	e.pearson@gpb.eu
Secretary	Louise Couch	louisecouch@gmail.com
College Links	Michael Waring	mjw11@cam.ac.uk
The Friends:	Richard Tett	richard.tett@freshfields.com
	Lucy Murray	lucy.jf.murray@gmail.com
	David Reid	judgetreid@sky.com
Women’s Club/London Link	Sheena Cassidy	sheena.cassidy@3pb.co.uk
Training/Coaching/		
Quality of Rowing	Matt Jones	mattjones@cantab.net
Boat Club Strategy/		
Boatman/Boathouse	Jon Hutton	jon_hutton@hotmail.co.uk

I am very grateful, as I am sure readers will also be, to all my fellow trustees for all their time and effort: entirely voluntary when they all have jobs and commitments to more than fill their days otherwise.

We also congratulate this year’s captains, Rhodri Kendrick and Molly Whitehall, on a job well done and wish Theo Snudden and Charlotte Jones, the new men’s captain and president and women’s captain respectively, and the other officers and committee members, all success: they will know that there is a huge well of support for them and lots of advice and guidance available to them in the coming year.

We look forward with confidence and wish the JCBC well.

David Wootton, Chairman

Cricket

2014 was a year to remember for Jesus College Cricket Club. Not only did the side host a number of successful friendly games, but also progressed to the final of Cuppers, in which the Jesus team triumphed.

The first of the friendly fixtures saw a close match between Jesus and the Woozlers side end in a draw, with runs on debut for Westcott (63) and also a half-century for



Emerton (60). Despite being a current Jesuan, Grimshaw captained the opposition and made sure to create a close game, scoring an unbeaten 77 of his own, but as he ran out of partners the victory eluded the visitors.

Twenty over fixtures against the staff and Nottingham University followed, with a win in the former and a defeat in the latter, before the annual fixture against the Old Boys saw Grimshaw once again turn out for Jesus opposition, reunited with Pope to open the batting. The Old Boys managed to reach 170 before they declared, and looked to be on course for a comfortable victory until Lark (60) and Webster (44) clawed the Jesus XI back into the game. The spin of Brown proved too skilful, however, as the Old Boys took the final wickets required to win the game. An enjoyable dinner ensued.

In the final friendly match, a Churchill XI was invited to the college at the end of term to take part in a timed match, which will be remembered as a classic by those that were involved. Webster took responsibility as skipper and batted through to the declaration for an unbeaten 69, before attempting to defend the total with only 9 players. Wickets fell regularly to the point where victory appeared likely, but the Churchill tail wagged, taking them towards the target until a late wicket forced saw them falter. With the sun forcing all overs to be bowled from one end, the match finished in a thrilling draw.

The Cuppers campaign began with two resounding victories in the group stages. A century for Grimshaw (103) and a half-century for Green (60) set up a mammoth chase, but Trinity fell over one hundred short. A hundred from Green (102) in the match against Downing again ensured a comfortable victory. The quarter final against Pembroke saw a fantastic team effort in the field limit the chase to under a hundred, with wickets shared between Green, Robinson and Potten-Ravenshad. In what could prove to be his final game for Jesus, Grimshaw (28) used all his years of experience to steer the team home, alongside former captain Hulbert (27*). The semi-final saw Jesus set an imposing target, thanks to runs from Cartwright (54) and Hulbert (40), before an intense fielding performance contained the opposition superbly – Emerton, Webster and Viljoen taking important early wickets before Robinson (4-26) tore through the middle order.

Girton were the opponents for the final, in which Jesus won the toss and batted first. A quick-fire 35 from the captain Webster got the side off to a good start, before Senaratne (70) and Hulbert (42) took the target beyond 180. Emerton (2-20) and Viljoen (3-17) bowled with fire, taking four early wickets which meant the team could then contain the scoring rate and secure a 60-run victory.

The Cuppers triumph demonstrated the depth of talent at Jesus, with everyone stepping up to contribute when required. This talent was enhanced by a strong team spirit and a competitive edge which helped bring the trophy back to Jesus Lane.

The success of 2014 will be fondly remembered, and with enough players remaining at the college, 2015 and beyond may see that success continue.

Dan Webster

Rugby

The Jesus College rugby team had a poor season by their very high standards, finishing 5th out of 6 in the top division. Luckily this did not result in relegation but they will be looking to make big improvements for the 2014/15 season. The highlight of the season came in the very first game! St John's vs Jesus is always a highly contested fixture and last year was no different. A big crowd turned up to support making the atmosphere as electric as the rugby being played out on the pitch. Jesus were first to score a try, touching down in the corner after sustained pressure close to the line. John's responded with a try of their own from repeated pick and gos and a couple of kicks each including a nicely struck drop-goal from Rory Luscombe left Jesus ahead by one point at half time. The Jesus team had some set-backs throughout the game including injuries to both the captain and vice-captain and were 19-13 down with not long to play. The John's forwards were typically strong but Jesus's backs multiple made before a try was finally scored right in the corner. One of the best conversions I've ever seen by Tom Hudson took Jesus a point in front with very little time remaining. The pressure was mounting as John's looked for the winning score but it seemed to have no effect on Jamie Shaw who carved through the John's defence before throwing an outrageous pass behind his back for Dan Zheng to score under the posts giving a final score of Jesus 25-19 John's.

Unfortunately this win was one of only two in the league with the other being against a weak Pembroke side. Jesus struggled with numbers – often only just managing to field 15 men and many out of position and the results reflect that especially late on in the season. Having said that though, 3 of the 6 league losses were by less than 7 points so were definitely winnable matches. Jesus were again able to field a second XV in cuppers and with only one or two players leaving at the end of the year, the whole team from last year plus an intake of freshers should make Jesus real contenders in the coming season.

Varsity match representation: N. Viljoen (Blues); N. Roope (Captain, 3 tries), S. Clarke (1 try), O. Exton (LX); W. Slade, H. Rose, O. Exton, J. Wade, C. May-Miller (U21); R. Luscombe, J. Wade, C. May-Miller (U21A), 2013/14 Committee: H. Rose (Captain); C. Whittaker (Secretary); N. Hudson and E. Robinson (Social Secretaries). Next season's committee: C. May-Miller (Captain); E. Battison (Secretary); J. Wade and S. Davies (Social Secretaries).

Chris May-Miller

Football

All of the four undergraduate teams had very successful season this year, testament to the strength and depth of football at Jesus. The 1st XI reached the cuppers final again this year and, after losing out narrowly the previous year, ensured that the Jesus



1st XI Cuppers winners 2013-2014

supporters had something to cheer about with a thrilling 4-3 victory over Pembroke. There were goals from Jack Anderson, Harry Roocroft and two for man of the match Tom O'Loughlin. The 1st's league challenge started slowly with only three points the first three games however an unbeaten run from then on saw the team eventually finish only 2 points behind winners Trinity Hall. Highlights of the league include striker Jack Anderson's 12 minute hat-trick in a 3-1 win against Selwyn and a memorable comeback against Homerton. The 2nd team, competing in Division 3 as one of the highest placed 2nd teams comfortably finished mid-table, their promotion challenge hampered by



The Women's football team

waterlogged pitches preventing them from finishing all of their fixtures. In the Shield they lost in the semi-final against Fitz 2nds, the eventual winners, despite having beaten them 3-2 earlier in the season. The thirds maintained their place in the 4th division despite playing against many 2nd teams and even a couple of first teams, there were notable results such as a 6-2 win over Emma 2nds. They confirmed their status as the best third team in college football by successfully defending their Plate title for the fourth season running, this included an emphatic 6-1 victory over St John's in the final along with a crushing 8-1 victory over Downing 3rds in the first round.

The women's team came third in the top division narrow losses to Fitz and Christ's prevented them from winning the league. They also reached their cup final where they were again narrowly beaten by Christ's 1-0, a significant achievement considering the strength of the Christ's team which had numerous blues and had scored 27 goals in their previous 7 matches.

The club would like to thank all the members of the college who came to watch the various matches played including the three finals reached, there is every hope that next year can be another successful one for the club.

John Crawford

Hockey

Men

Following on from last year's double victory in League and Cuppers, the Jesus Men's 1st team went on to have an even more successful season this year.

With so many Jesus men playing at University level, the league side often suffered for numbers sometimes fielding only 9 or 10 players. However, despite losing 1-0 in the first game of the season to old rivals St Catz, the new team soon found it's shape and went



Jesus Mens 1st team after the 'Super Cuppers' victory

undefeated for the remainder of the season thanks to a strong core of committed players and a healthy intake of talented freshers.

For the first time in many years, the 1s topped both the Michaelmas and Lent Leagues earning them the right to play the top Oxford College at Southgate Hockey Club on Blues Varsity Day in the competition commonly known as Super-Cuppers. Under the beating sun, our boys thrashed Oxford's St Edmunds 4-0 firmly securing their reputation as the best hockey club in Oxbridge.

The 1s rounded off their incredible season by finally taking their revenge on St Catz, defeating them soundly in the Cuppers Final, finally overtaking their rivals in terms of total Cuppers wins.

Having been promoted to Division 2 in the League last year, the Mens 2nd team faced tougher competition this year but held their own well, finishing second in the division. Perhaps complacent after last year's success, they were caught off guard by a strong Emma side cutting their Cuppers campaign tragically short. No doubt next year they'll be looking towards a spot in the final once again.

Barney Walker

Women

2014 saw a welcome influx of talented hockey-playing freshers for the women's side. However, the team was soon plagued by a string of injuries, and yet again we found ourselves battling with fewer than eleven players. Despite being short in numbers, we continuously put in strong and promising performances. A six-match unbeaten run throughout Easter term stood us in good stead for the Cuppers competition. Unfortunately an early encounter against our long-standing rivals and current Cup holders, St Catharine's, dashed these hopes. The match was close throughout and hard-fought, but in the end our skill and determination couldn't overcome their numbers. With many players remaining next year, there is much optimism for the future – both the league and Cup are well within our sights.

Olivia Burke

Badminton

2013-14 saw Jesus Badminton leave St Luke's Barn and begin playing at the Leys Leisure Centre, finally accommodating its recent surge in popularity. As a result, active membership has risen to around 50 and the club sessions have 25-30 players each week. Competitively, we maintain our position as one of the strongest colleges in badminton. The men's first team, despite lacking any university players, comfortably topped Division 1 in Michaelmas without conceding a single match. Lent was slightly less successful, due to the loss of a couple of key players, but the team still finished a solid third. The ladies lost many of their best players this year, but the gaps were eagerly filled by some exceptional and dedicated freshers, allowing them to maintain their position in Division 1. Congratulations also go to Ruth Le-Fevre, who was selected for Varsity. The men's second team has firmly established itself as the best college 2nd team in the university. In Michaelmas, they won Division 3 by a large margin, defeating multiple college 1st teams, earning promotion. Lent proved a tougher challenge, with players being lost to injury and to the first team, but they finished in the top half of the league. Starting the beginning of the year in Division 8, the men's third team showed determination to move upwards from the start, finishing second in Michaelmas and winning in Lent, both times being rewarded with promotion. The challenge next year

will be to hold their ground in Division 6, which is as high as any third team in the league has reached.

My personal gratitude goes to the four captains Matt Daggitt, Jenny Parkin, Chris Lewis-Brown & Dan Askew; without them, the above achievements would have been impossible, and to my social secretaries Alistair Boldger and Esther Daniell, who worked very hard organising a multitude of social activities for the club.

Finally, I wish to extend my thanks to all the players for helping maintain a friendly, relaxed and enjoyable club atmosphere; to you, I attribute the success and popularity of this society.

Kim Liu

Squash

Jesus College Squash Rackets Club had another successful season in 2013/14. The first team built on the successes of 2012/13, adding several new players which gave fantastic depth to the squad. We just missed out on the Michaelmas League trophy, achieving second place in a competitive league. In Lent term, we fielded a very strong Cuppers team which included 2 University men's players and the University Ladies captain. We were unfortunate to lose to Fitzwilliam I in the quarter finals, whose team included a Commonwealth Games bronze medallist.

Jesus II established themselves as by far the best College second team in 2013/14 under the captaincy of Henry Miller. Having eased their way to promotion from Division 3 in Michaelmas, they attained second position in Division 2 in the Lent League. A large number of people played for the second team this year, which is testament to the strength in depth which we have within the club and the competitiveness of the ladder.

Outside of the teams, around 50 college members are on our active squash ladder. This enables anyone to play competitive matches with players of a similar standard to



themselves. It also provides excellent opportunity for freshers to socialise with older college members, including graduate students.

The coming 2014/15 season aims to improve on the successes of 2013/14. We have already had many new college members signing up for the squash ladder and we hope to see as many of these as possible breaking into the teams.

Joel Gould

Mixed Netball

The College Mixed Netball team enjoyed a fantastically successful year under the joint captaincy of Kristian Hewett and Sarah Woods, with over 30 Jesuans playing for the team at one time or another. Particularly impressive was the number of people who came to the game for the first time in Michaelmas who ended up becoming core members of the team; the standard of netball was never anything but excellent, as commented on by a number of the teams we played against, and this was reflected in the results on the court. In October, we began the season in the 2nd Division, having been relegated the previous year following a difficult season with many cancelled matches. Right from the outset it was clear that we were going to be a force to be reckoned with; Maddy Eno and Claire Ratican's shooting prowess meant that on many occasions we



Jesus Women's Netball Team on the morning of the Cuppers Tournament

walked away with extremely high scores and big margins of victory. Thus, rightly, come Christmas we were promoted as champions.

We obviously knew that the 1st Division would pose a different challenge, yet once again our strong squad were equal to the task. Kristian Hewett and Sam Westlake formed a dominant partnership in defence, whilst Tom Grove and Hajime Shinohara put in a number of game-changing performances in centre court, aided by Sarah Woods, Sarah Glew and many others in a fluid squad rotation that gave us the edge over others teams. Indeed our only weakness seemed to be the sheer sporting ability of our squad – our cuppers run was sadly cut short due to a number of players having to miss the tournament for the Varsity Hockey match, Cambridge Half Marathon, or tennis commitments. Come the half-way point of the season however, we were undefeated and sitting at the top of the table alongside Downing, who would emerge as our out and out competition for the title. Unluckily, the height of Downing's primary shooter proved to be too much for our more technical approach in our league match, but our dogged determination won out in the end. A number of closely fought wins at the end of the season, featuring some fantastic last gasp débuts from a number of players, including football captain John Crawford, and next season's mixed captain Ellie Holroyd, meant that we emerged on top, winning the league by a gap of seven points from Downing.

Sarah Woods

Table Tennis

This year has been another great one for table tennis at Jesus College, with a fantastic result for the 1st team coming second in the first of the 6 divisions in the college league. The final was between us and Wolfson, and unfortunately the experience of their side was too much for us to deal with! Still not a bad effort considering we gained promotion to the top division only last year. The second team also continued their success, again winning their division and gaining promotion, now playing in the 4th division.

The new tables and equipment we received last year made a great contribution to the society's growth, and all are in frequent use at the weekly training sessions where keen players and beginners alike can enjoy some social table tennis!

We hope to have another successful season next year, as the society continues to expand and the teams become stronger.

Luke Woodliffe

Orienteering

The clock starts; a map is placed in your hands; your task is to run to the points shown, in order, as quickly as possible. Orienteering – or 'navigation against the clock' is a sport that challenges both the physical and mental faculties, and one in which members of Jesus College enjoyed a particularly successful year.

Building on the precedent set by alumnus Ben Windsor, several Jesuans have been heavily involved in orienteering at the university level. Mark Salmon, Fiona Petersen (pictured) and Tom Leach represented Cambridge in the Varsity Match against Oxford, this year held in Sweden, a country renowned for its technically challenging terrain. Closer to home, Training Officer Mark Salmon was responsible for co-organising the



Cambridge City Race, an event for over 300 competitors – which was only slightly disrupted by a ‘Trenton-esque’ bomb-scare in the city-centre, forcing some competitors to make a rapid alternative route choice! Special mention must also go to newly-qualified Level 1 coach Fiona Petersen for her involvement in mapping and planning events, including a memorable ‘Pancake-O’ and training tours to the Lake District and Norway.

The highlight of the season was undoubtedly Cuppers. The top three runners for the Jesus team (Mark Salmon, Sarah Gales, Fiona Petersen) clinched a go-second victory over a confident Clare team which included the University women’s captain. Whilst writing, we still had to look forward to the May Week event, which in the past has featured sections on punts, by bicycle – and even up drainpipes!

Sarah Gales

Ultimate Frisbee

After a year of only just having enough players not to default matches, this year started off strongly. A combination of large fresher interest and old faces returning meant that we even had too many players on occasion! Accordingly the season started well, with the team showing improvement in Michaelmas before finishing top of the 2nd division in Lent, until unfortunately losing the promotion match that would lead to 1st division glory. There is always next year.

While the league performances were a bumpy ride we had some remarkable success in tournaments due in part to some transfer market shenanigans (thanks to Matt Lee and George Anegg). In Winter Cuppers we won the plate competition amid terrible weather conditions (when isn’t Cambridge windy?) and in Lent term we finished second in the inaugural Indoor Cuppers tournament.

Megan Davies Wykes, Christopher de Leeuwe, Rebecca Harwin, Joe Beeby, Nick Hardingham and Danny Hunt all represented the university in tournaments throughout the year achieving some notable successes. Thanks are due to all departing members of the club; in particular to Megan Davies Wykes and Lucy Fielding who have been stalwart supporters of Ultimate here at Jesus for a long time.

The Captain for next year shall be Nick Hardingham whose dedication and support for the club has always been strong and who will hopefully have the much needed organisational skills that were sadly lacking this year. 🍌

Danny Hunt

Members' News



Members' News for 204

People

C J ARTHUR (1961) has published a tale of mystery and suspense based on his own experiences of Russians and their culture entitled *Tale of Two Russians*.

A BANERJEE (1988) has been appointed a Judge of the High Court of Calcutta by the President of India and the Chief Justice of India. Mr Banerjee who is also a Barrister from Lincoln's Inn is now the youngest Judge ever at the Calcutta High Court, which is the oldest Court in India and a Presidency Court. At present, he is the only Judge the University of Cambridge at Calcutta High Court.

N BARNARD (1977), co-founder of Rude Health, was awarded the prestigious title of Speciality World Porridge Champion at the 20th World Porridge Championships at Carrbridge for his Fruity Date Porridge.

D BRABEN (1982), Founder and Chief Executive Frontier Developments has received an OBE for services to the UK Computer and Video Games Industry.

M G CLARKE (1974) has been appointed as the new Government Actuary following an open competition.

M S DAVIES WYKES (2006 - pictured right) received the Lloyd's of London Fulbright Award to enable her to research at the Courant Institute, New York University. The Award is one of the most prestigious and selective scholarship programmes operating world-wide. As a Fulbright Scholar, Megan will study the interaction between shape and flow in dissolving flows at New York University, with an aim to build accurate theoretical models of these geophysically important flows.



J M DENT (1991) was installed as Rector of St Andrew's, the Minster Church of Plymouth on 7 October 2013.

C P DOBBIN (1970) received an MBE for Services to Community Cohesion in Leeds West Yorkshire.

M A H EL-ABBADI (1954) received the prestigious 2013 Nile Award for Social Sciences. He is currently Professor of Archaeology and Greco-Roman at the University of Alexandria.

A N FERGUSSON (2003) and his wife Lois have moved to the Sudan where they are working with the humanitarian organisation Medair.

N A FLECK (1976) received an honorary degree from the Eindhoven University of Technology.

A K FYFE (1993) has been promoted to Reader in Modern British History at the University of St Andrews. She is leading an AHRC-funded project on the history of the Royal Society's Philosophical Transactions from 1665 to 2015, and would welcome contacts from any members who could share their experiences of the submission, review or editorial processes in scientific journal publishing in the mid-twentieth century. Dr Fyfe's book *Steam-Powered Knowledge: William Chambers and the business of publishing 1820-1860* (Chicago, 2012) has been awarded prizes by both the Society for the History of Technology and the Research Society for Victorian Periodicals. The Edelstein Prize recognises an outstanding scholarly book in the history of technology, while the Robert & Vineta Colby Prize goes to the book which has done the most to advance our understanding of the nineteenth-century British periodical press.

A M GORMLEY received the OBE for services to the Arts in the New Year Honours 2014.

C R HARRISON (1992) has taken up the post of Organist and Master of the Choristers at Chichester Cathedral.

R J HARWOOD (1988) was awarded the OBE in the New Year's Honours List in 2013 for services to Planning and Environment Law Decision-making.

S A HOCKMAN (1966) has been elected Treasurer of the Middle Temple for 2015.

N G E HUDSON (1978) has been appointed an auxiliary bishop in the [Roman Catholic] diocese of Westminster. Until last year he was Rector of the English College, in Rome.



M J A JACKSON (1991 - pictured left) has been awarded the Companion Of The Distinguished Service Order for his courageous and inspirational leadership as Commanding Officer 40 Commando Royal Marines during an intense period of high tempo operations that included responsibility for the transition programme and strengthening the Afghan Forces in his region, and for his actions in the immediate aftermath of fatal IED attacks on British Service personnel. Lt Col Jackson also received the Queens Commendation for Valuable Service (QCVS) for his service in Iraq in 2009.

W JAUNDRILL (1971) has retired as Head of Mathematics at Caterham School after 38 years of teaching. He is now living in Malvern, Worcestershire where he has

moved from Guildford with his partner, **Jeff ASPINALL** (1974) who also retired from teaching at King's College School, Wimbledon. A civil partnership was celebrated in 2007 having already spent 32 years together.

A R JOHNSTON (1990, Ex Fw 2005-2008) is now Professor of Company Law & Corporate Governance at Sheffield University after teaching for five years at the University of Queensland.

D A KING (1960) was awarded the Alexandre Koyré Medal, the highest award of the Académie Internationale d'Histoire des Sciences, for his life's work in the history of science in Islamic civilization.

T S A MACQUIBAN (1970) has been appointed to be Minister of Ponte Sant'Angelo Methodist Church in Rome and Director of the Methodist Ecumenical Office there, liaising on behalf of the European Methodist Council and World Methodist Council with other churches.

M J MARSHALL (1952) received an Honorary Doctorate from Kingston University, London in recognition of his contribution to training and education within the aerospace industry.

C P McMAHON (1983) won first prize in a national investment competition run by Hargreaves Lansdown, beating 37,000 extra to take the £10,000 prize in The Big Deal Stock Market Challenge.

A K J MOODIE (1974) has retired from teaching after 38 years, most recently as Director of Music at Pitsford School, Northampton. He is Director of Music at Kingsthorpe Parish Church, Area Chair of the Royal School of Church Music and has recently been appointed as Musical Director of the Wellingborough Orpheus Choir.

J A PEACOCK (1974) has jointly been awarded The Shaw Prize in Astronomy 2014 for his contributions to the measurements of features in the large-scale structure of galaxies used to constrain the cosmological model including baryon acoustic oscillations and redshift-space distortions.

J C SCOTT (2010) was awarded Midland History's Proxime Accessit Prize for academics for his citation: 'Labourism Revisited': W. J. Davis, Working-Class Culture and Trade Unionist Politics in Birmingham, 1892-1906 (38 [1] [2-13], pp.80-98).

N R W SELDEN (1986) received the Parker Palmer Courage to Teach Award from the U.S. Accreditation Council for Graduate Medical Education in 2013. Professor Selden is currently President of the Congress of Neurological Surgeons, USA.

A W SOLOMON (1985) won the 2014 Wellcome Book Prize for his book *'Far from the Tree: a dozen kinds of love'*.

D Z TOLDANO (1989) has been elected a Bencher of the Inner Temple.

A M L TOTTENHAM (1976) has been appointed Safety Case Manager at Dungeness A nuclear decommissioning site.

C M TREACY (1967) became Chairman of the Sentencing Council in November 2013.

R S WHITTLE (2007) was awarded the Queen's Medal for achieving the highest score in military, practical and academic subjects. He completed the 'tough guy' race 3 times while in the OTC and led a Cambrian Patrol team to a silver medal. He spent November 2011 – June 2012 on operations as a Lt in 4 PARA.

B J WILKES (1978) was appointed Director of the Chandra X-ray Center in Cambridge, Massachusetts in April 2014.

Births

Fiona CAMPBELL and her partner Declan McMullan welcomed their son Lorcan Charles into the world on 6 July 2013.

Victoria HAYWARD (née Kruger, 1999) and her husband Ben have a daughter, Leanora Zena Kruger Hayward, born 24 October 2013.

Tobias LOCSEI (2004) and **Stephanie BUNT** (2004) are pleased to announce the birth of their son James Robert, born 13 June 2011 and daughter Sophie Elizabeth, born 9 January 2014.

Aidan ROBERTSON (1981) and his wife Beverley have twins, a son James John Maxwell and a daughter Elspeth Kathleen Clare, born on 1 August 2012, a brother and sister to Alice, born 17 November 2010.

Victor SEIDEL (1997) and his wife Sandra Shefelbine (Churchill, 1997) have a daughter Phoebe Hollace, born in Oxford on June 15 2012, a sister to Corbin Franklin and Spencer Henry Mahlon.

Michael TOMASZEWSKI (2005) and his partner Christine, have a son, Konrad Julian, born on 19 November 2012.

Tim WARWICK (1995) and **Emma Warwick** (née HARRISON, 1994) have a son, Stephen David, born 11 September 2013, a brother to Peter John, born 15 June 2010.

Amy WHITING (nee Tudor, 2002) and her husband Mark are pleased to announce the birth of their son Jonah James, born 11 May 2014.

Charles WOODE (1990) and **Amanda WOODE** (née Lloyd, 1991) have a son, Frederick Michael Basil, born 22 March 2014.



Marriages and Civil Partnerships

Sally CLEMO (2005) married Mark Wood on 23 August 2014 at Ulting Church in Essex.

Laura COCKMAN (2003) married David McGowan in Oakham Castle on 30 November 2013.

Paul JOHNSON (1951) entered into a civil partnership with Joseph Reekie at King's Lynn in August 2013.

Charlotte HALL and **Max DRINKWATER** (both 2009) were married on Saturday 12 July 2014 at St Mary's Church, Charlton Kings in Gloucestershire.

Gemma JONES and **Matthew DOUGHTY** (both 2004), were married on 12 July 2014 at St Thomas Church, Wells, Somerset.

Sophie MANSELL (2006) married William Cisler on 8 March 2013 in Beaconsfield.

John WILLIAMS (1953) married Alison Chadwyck-Healey on 25 March 2014. 🍷

A Journey

Christopher Kirker (1969)

*“Tourists don’t know where they’ve been.
Travellers don’t know where they’re going.”*

It would be hypocritical of me not to contest the well-known observation above by travel writer Paul Theroux: tourists, after all, were my clients – and therefore my livelihood – for almost four decades. Yet occasionally my naturally smug self cannot help but agree. When, back in 1969 as a precocious nineteen year old resort rep for self-catering holiday company Mediterranean Villas, I greeted my arriving clients each Thursday before dawn at Alicante airport, I had to enquire in which town or village on the Costa Blanca they were booked to stay; some would simply reply, “Spain”.

Every summer was spent working in Calpe whilst up at Jesus. My self-justification was that I was reading Spanish and French, but naturally I knew that my course study (mainly 17th and 19th century literature) would suffer as a result. But I was having fun – and learning a great deal about life. Serendipity later engineered that - on leaving Cambridge with the poor degree that I richly deserved - instead of becoming Ambassador to Washington (what a relief to the FCO), I would follow my favourite hobby and remain in the travel industry. Oddly enough, given that almost every company I worked for in my early years (Mediterranean Villas, Clarksons, Global, Travelscene) collapsed either during my employment or shortly after, I survived.

Naturally, like so many young men with more enthusiasm than talent, I knew that – if only I had the opportunity – I would run my own company so much better than my employers could theirs. At the age of 35, fortune (in this case, my second redundancy) allowed me to prove whether my idle boast could be realised, and I inaugurated the company which has borne my name ever since. Many (with ample justification) thought I was mad to start a travel business in 1986: Mr Reagan was bombing Mr



Gaddafi, no sensible American tourist would leave his home town, the streets of Europe were empty, the world was in a mess. But I had no choice: this was my one and only window of opportunity, and I would seize it.

I knew what I wanted to do, but at first I had no product to sell. I decided to cold-call at some of the very best and most exclusive hotels in Venice, Rome, Florence, Paris and Amsterdam with a view to persuading their managers that I would fill their empty beds (especially at weekends) with intrepid (mainly English) travellers who were not cowed by recent world events. To my great surprise I was indeed warmly welcomed, and some seventy hotels were signed up in the space of a few weeks. I was similarly received by British Airways, Alitalia, Air France and KLM, all granting that elusive commodity – credit – that we so desperately needed. Offices off Bond Street were secured (at an annual rent of £5,000), brochures printed, bankers arranged, two members of staff hired, a PR company appointed (one of the best early decisions we made) and a

merchandising force dispatched to persuade 4,000 travel agents that Kirker Holidays was the only company which could with confidence be recommended to discerning clients looking for a top quality short break to a beautiful European city.

And yes: my clients would be travellers – not tourists. Tourists should be avoided, and we understood how. Rise early in Venice. Set out (armed only with a map and some Kirker notes) to visit the city's extraordinary churches, galleries, palazzi and fish market long before those bloated cruise-ship tourists had finished their third breakfast and been disgorged onto the unsuspecting canals and *calle* of that most serene of cities. Later, deliberately get lost among the secret lanes and squares that no tourist would dare visit, before coming across a (Kirker recommended) tiny *trattoria*, frequented only by the *gondolieri*, for the freshest of fish and a jug of the local *Prosecco*...

It worked. Over the next twenty years or so the company grew to become a medium-size tour operator, taking annually some 25,000 travellers clients to over 100 towns and cities in Europe and the USA. The sons and daughters of friends and relations were recruited to join us, along with enthusiastic college leavers and one or two experienced travel professionals. By the time my wife and I sold the business (to a venture capital company), over ten years ago, we employed 30 staff and were turning over some £15 million.

Kirker Holidays is now owned by Kuoni, but managed still by the same boys and girls (most now married, of course, with their own families to support) who joined us from school or college almost 30 years ago. Angy and I now have nothing directly to do with the business, except when we become Kirker clients ourselves. Yet the adventure of travel remains as strong as ever. Last year I took a godson (of Jesuan descent, naturally) on an expedition cruise north to the Svalbard archipelago to assess the effects of climate change on the Arctic. As we sailed past icebergs and calving glaciers to within 400 miles of the North Pole we encountered reindeer, walruses, countless species of birds,

and polar bears. This year, following an extraordinary week in Normandy spent celebrating the 70th anniversary of the D-Day landings.

Occasionally I am asked if I miss my former, working life. My answer is always the same: never. The greatest gift we possess, after health and family, is time. Not working full time allows one the freedom to enjoy interests and pursuits which are simply not possible when committed to an office or business. Mine happen to include: helping with the inauguration and development of the best hotel in Havana, Cuba, in which I own a few doorknobs; supporting an American company which manufactures a device which will automatically cut out any mobile phones in use when driving (insurance companies are particularly keen on this), thereby saving hundreds of (mainly young) lives; serving on various committees in both Cambridge and London; managing a modest property portfolio. And, I must confess, – greatly enjoying my new-found freedom. The freedom to visit often our second home in Normandy; to attend the many concert, opera and theatre performances that London life so abundantly offers.

But perhaps the single most rewarding thing that I have done in recent years has been to become involved in the JCCS, the college's window to its former alumni. The current negotiations to secure Wesley House offer arguably the most exciting opportunity that Jesus has seen in over 100 years, and I for one want to be as involved as possible, right from the start. The Master has a clear, inspired view of what he and the Fellows wish to accomplish by the development of WH: a technological wonder to rank alongside the best communications centres in the world. The simultaneous exchange of views between those in Cambridge and others abroad that WH is designed to encourage will reap huge rewards. Whatever our discipline we shall all see the benefits (including, for me, a better understanding abroad of the inherent potential for good in the world's largest industry: travel and tourism). What true Jesuan – studying, working or retired – would not be proud to play a part in that? ‡

Obituaries



Obituaries

Old Members

ADDISON, John Peter Gale (1955) died on 20 June 2013 aged 79.

Peter Addison was born on 20 March 1934 in Anstey, Leicestershire. Educated at the Wyggeston School he came up to Jesus in 1955 following National Service. He read Modern and Medieval Languages and Law, graduating BA 1958; MA 1962. He went on to qualify and practice as a solicitor working in Newcastle upon Tyne and Nottingham. He retired in 1999 to Gatehouse of Fleet where he greatly enjoyed walking and entertaining his grandchildren on their visits.

He married Barbara Irons in 1962; they had three sons, a daughter and nine grandchildren.

AGNEW, Kenneth David (1955) died on 3 February 2014 aged 80.

Kenneth Agnew was born on 11 August 1933. He was educated at King's School, Canterbury, where he was Captain of the School. After National Service in Egypt and Mauritius, he came up in 1955 to read Law. He graduated BA 1958; MA 1962. After graduation he trained for the priesthood at Clifton Theological College and was ordained in 1960. He subsequently ministered at St Silas Lozells, Birmingham, and St Luke's Birchwood, Lincoln, before becoming Rector at Willand, Devon, in 1972. Whilst remaining at Willand he also served as Rural Dean of Cullompton from 1985 to 1991. He retired in 2000 having been a minister for forty years.

He married Agnes Audrey Wallace in 1963; they had two sons and a daughter.

ANDREWES UTHWATT, Henry Andrew (1943) died on 21 January 2014 aged 88.

Henry Andrewes Uthwatt was born on 13 May 1925 in Great Linford, Buckinghamshire. Educated at Marlborough College he came up in 1943, the year after his brother Thomas (1942), as a Cadet reading the Royal Engineers Short Course. He returned in 1947 to read Economics and Theology, graduating BA 1949; MA 1951. Following graduation he trained for the ministry. He went on to serve as: Vicar at Christ Church, West Wimbledon; Rector at Yeovil; Vicar at Burrington and Churchill; Rural Dean at Locking; and part-time Chaplain, at Partis College and St Martin's Hospital, both in Bath.

He married Sheila Margaret Grave in 1961; they had two daughters.

BARTON, Christopher Bertram Ronald (1945) died on 18 August 2013 aged 85.

Chris Barton was born on 21 November 1927 in Straffan, Kildare, Ireland. He came up from St Columba's College and Millfield, both non-rowing schools, and took to the water like the proverbial duck. By the end of the second term he was stroke of the 1st VIII in the Tideway Head. In the 1946 Mays he stroked the 1st boat; four bumps were made. He also stroked the winning Marlow Grand and Ladies' Plate crews and later that year in the autumn he won the Light IVs. In 1947, he stroked the 1st VIII which won the Tideway

head in a record time. The VIII went Head of the Mays, won the Marlow Grand and the Grand at Henley before finally going to Norway and winning the Norwegian championship ViiiIs. He won the Light IVs again and rowed in trials. In 1948, he was stroke of the Cambridge crew when one minute into the boat race No6 caught a crab and stopped the boat dead. When they were able to restart they were three lengths behind Oxford but still went on to win in a record time despite adverse weather. He rowed again at stroke in the 1948 Olympics and won silver for Great Britain. Whilst not rowing he studied Agriculture and graduated BA 1950.

He emigrated to New Zealand with his new wife and worked for the government in export standards and quality assurance for the Kiwifruit industry. Life in New Zealand suited him, he built his own house and enjoyed the splendid climate and good trout-fishing.

Rowing was a constant presence in his life and so it was fitting that four of the New Zealand Men's Rowing VIII who won gold at the Munich Olympics were present at his funeral.

He married Rosemary King in 1966; they had one daughter, Angela.

BAKER, Richard Ian (1946) died on 5 March 2014 aged 88.

Richard Baker was born on 21 June 1925 in London. After finishing his schooling at Haileybury he served in Italy and Greece as a Lieutenant in the Commandos. He came up in 1946 and read Modern Languages. Whilst at College he enjoyed many sports and made life-long friends. He graduated BA 1948; MA 1953. After going down he joined the Colonial Administrative Service and spent the next six years in Uganda. A business career followed with time spent in senior management posts in Boots (Far East) Ltd, Cow & Gate Ltd and Dalgety Plc. He explored much of what he'd learnt as a businessman in *Strategic Scan of Asia - Key Market Conditions & Prospects in Singapore, Hong Kong, S Korea & Taiwan* (1987).

He married Rosemary Laughton-Scott in 1952; they had a son and a daughter.

BALFOUR, Ian Craig (1957) died on 19 December 2012 aged 74.

Ian Balfour was born on 15 June 1938 in Woking, Surrey. He came up to Jesus in 1957 and read Natural Sciences with a view to qualifying as a doctor. He graduated BA 1960; MB BChir 1964; MA 1971. After going down he went to Charing Cross Hospital in London where he undertook his clinical training and worked following qualification. Whilst at Charing Cross he also worked for The Medical Research Council. In 1972, he moved to take up a post as a Senior Lecturer at the Welsh National School of Medicine. In 1979, he began his twenty years as Head of the Department of Pathology at Scarborough Hospital, North Yorkshire. He became a fellow of the Royal College of Pathologists four years later.

He married Mary Frances Mulhern in 1968; they had a daughter, Grace, and son, David.

BAWDEN, Richard Allan (1947) died on 24 September 2013, the day after his 89th birthday.

Dick Bawden was born on 23 September 1924 in Islington. He was educated at the

Polytechnic Secondary School, London. He gained an exhibition to Jesus and came up in 1947 after serving in the Army where he rose to become a Lieutenant in the Royal Army Service Corps. He read History, graduating BA 1950 and impressing the senior tutor, D.J.V. Fisher with his “transparent integrity”. During his last year, he gained a teaching certificate from the University’s Department of Education. After leaving Cambridge he pursued a teaching career at a series of schools and colleges, principally in London, Norfolk and Sheffield. He was head of the History Department at Wymondham College for a decade. Alongside working as a schoolmaster, he was also an examiner and an adult education tutor, including at the Open University. He supported a number of institutions and was a Friend of Covent Garden; the Royal Academy of Art; and Wigmore Hall. He was also a Freeman of the City of London, Wandsman and Friend of St Paul’s Cathedral and a regular “promenader” having attended the Proms at the Royal Albert Hall for sixty years. A keen boxer in his youth, he twice narrowly missed a Blue, he maintained an interest in the sport throughout his life. He often returned to College and was a Member of the Society of St Radegund.

BENNETTS, Colin James (1960) died on 10 July 2013 aged 72.

Colin Bennetts was born 9 September 1940 in Battersea. Educated at Battersea Grammar School he came up in 1960. He read Part I Modern Languages and Part II Theology, graduating BA 1963; MA (1967). After graduation he prepared for Holy Orders at Ridley Hall. Following his ordination he spent a short time at Tonbridge before moving to Oxford where he was successively Curate at St Aldgate’s Church, Chaplain to the Oxford Pastorate, Chaplain of Jesus College and Vicar of St Andrews. He left Oxford in 1990 to take up the post of Canon at Chester Cathedral and in 1994 moved again this time to be Bishop of Buckingham. In 1998, he returned to Coventry Cathedral where he had decades before, with Cambridge University Musical Society, sung in a performance of Britten’s War Requiem following the re-consecration of the war-damaged building. This time he came to the cathedral not just to sing but also to be the city’s Bishop. Firmly in the evangelical tradition, he had a strong belief in the need for the Church to be involved in the communities it served. Having previously visited Iraq to assess the impact of sanctions, he was strongly opposed to the Iraq war. As well as seeking reconciliation in the wider world he also worked hard to promote it within the Church as Chair of the Coventry Cathedral International Ministry.

He married Veronica Jane Leat in 1966; they had two sons and two daughters and eleven grandchildren.

BLAND, John Michael died on 26 May 2014 aged 81.

Mike Bland was born on 3 October 1932 in Preston. Educated at Preston Grammar School he joined the Royal Navy (Fleet Air Arm) in 1951. A year later he came up to read Mechanical Sciences, graduating BA 1955; MA 1959. He subsequently undertook an MSc at Cranfield University. By the time of his retirement from the Navy he had risen to be a Lieutenant Commander. He went on to work for EASAMS (Marconi) as Principal Engineer until 1997. In retirement, he lectured with the University of the Third Age and enjoyed walking.

He married Ann Christine Riding in 1958; they had two daughters.

BOREHAM, Peter Francis (1942) died on 8 March 2014 aged 91.

Peter Boreham was born on 26 May 1922 in China. Educated at Marlborough College, he came up in 1940 to read Natural Sciences with the intention of becoming a doctor. He graduated: BA 1942; MA 1949; Medicine, MB BChir 1945; MChir 1952. After completing his training at the Middlesex Hospital, London, he moved to Cheltenham in 1958 to take up a consultant surgeon's post at Cheltenham General Hospital. He was a very active member and sometime President of the 1921 Surgical Travelling Club, with whose members he visited surgical centres around the world with the aim of learning new operative techniques. In 1990, he wrote a history of the Club, *Surgical Journeys*. Alongside working as a busy consultant, he served as the chairman of his local Rotary, the Cheltenham Youth Trust, the local Samaritans and the Christ Church roof appeal. He also was instrumental in setting up a private hospital in Cheltenham. Closest to his heart, however, was his work supporting healthcare in Sierra Leone, which he did as a founder member and trustee of The Kambia Appeal. He was appointed OBE in 1986 for services to the community.

He married Kathleen Edith Born in 1946; they had a son and four daughters.

BOSWOOD, Bryan (1953) died on 23rd of August 2013 aged 80.

Bryan Boswood was born on 11 August 1933 in Barrow-in-Furness, Cumbria. Educated at Bury Grammar School he came up to Jesus in 1953 following National Service in the RAF. He read Natural Sciences then Veterinary Medicine, graduating: BA 1956; VetMB 1959; MA 1960. After some years practising as a vet he trained to be a psychotherapist, qualifying in 1975. Well respected within his new profession he held the posts of Chairman of the Institute of Group Analysis, President of the Group Analytic Society and Chair of the UK Council for Psychotherapy's analytical psychotherapy section. Brought up as a member of the Plymouth Brethren, he retained his faith throughout his life and held roles as a Deacon and Lay Preacher. In retirement he settled in Devon and enjoyed bell-ringing, choral singing and lecturing on the physics of tides.

He married Janet Martin in 1959. They had two daughters, Helen and Judith and one son, Adrian who came up in 1983. He also had eight grandchildren and a great grandson.

BOURNE, Paul Oswald (1947) died on 12 December 2013 aged 85.

Paul Bourne, the younger brother of Bourne S P (1934), was born on 11 February 1928 in Wolverhampton. Educated at Wolverhampton Grammar School he came up in 1947 to read Modern & Medieval Languages. When he arrived at Cambridge he was new to rowing but it soon became his passion. He helped the college to win the Fairbairn Cup in 1949 and 1950 and come Head of the River at Reading and the Thames Tideway in 1951. He was Captain of Boats and Member of the Rhadegunds and Hawks' Club. He graduated BA 1950; MA 1954. Following graduation he worked in Colonial Administration in what was then Northern Rhodesia. He returned to the UK in 1968 and took up a post with the Automobile Association before, in 1973, becoming Director of International Recruitment at Booz Allen & Hamilton. In the 1980s he was a Consultant at Alexander Hughes before becoming a Director at Leslie Langton Holdings Ltd. In retirement, he kept in regular contact with the College and old friends, particularly those who shared his love of rowing. He was also a faithful member of the Jesus College Dining Club.

He married Ruth Anders in 1953; they had two sons (including Jonathan [2006]) and three daughters.

CALDER, Roger Stuart (1952) died on 22 February 2014

Roger Calder was born on 27 March 1934 in Southend-on-Sea. Educated at St John's School, Billericay, he came up in 1952 to read Natural Sciences. He graduated BA 1955; MA 1959; PhD 1960. After completing his doctorate he took up a Fellowship at UKAEA, Harwell. In 1963, he moved to CERN, Geneva, where he remained until his retirement in 1997. He had a painstaking approach to research – always checking and double checking. This made him a valued Assistant Editor of the British journal "Vacuum". He was also a gentle inquisitor and helped many of his students and colleagues to develop their thinking. Among his outstanding contributions to science was the "900°C vacuum degassed stainless steel" for very low hydrogen outgassing which is still linked with his name.

He married Adelheid Motz in 1960; they had two daughters.

CARTLIDGE, Andrew George (1983) died on Christmas Day 2010 aged 50.

Andrew Cartlidge was born on 17 January 1959 in Stoke on Trent. Educated at Moorside School, Werrington, and then Birmingham University, he came up to Jesus in 1983 to undertake a doctorate in Physics. He graduated PhD 1988. Following graduation he moved to the States, working first for Bascombe-Palmer Eye Institute in Miami and then as a self-employed laser consultant operating from West Palm Beach. He was devoted to his cats Greebo (a Persian) and Errol (a Seal-point Birman). He was passionate about Japanese food and culture and was also deeply interested in tropical fish having several aquaria in his home.

CASSON, John Leonard Pearson (1942) died on 27 December 2012 aged 90.

John Casson was born on 11 November 1923 in Nottingham. Educated at Bloxham School, Banbury, he came up in 1942 to study Mechanical Sciences. Whilst at college he trained with the Royal Artillery before enlisting in 1944. He was commissioned in 1946 and continued to serve until late 1952. From 1953 he worked in the manufacture of soaps and disinfectants until his retirement in 1980.

He married Valerie Harrison in 1986 and gained two step-sons including Charles Harrison (1992).

COHEN, Edmund George (1948) died on 11 July 2013 aged 86.

Edmund Cohen was born on 16 September 1926 in Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Educated at Harrow School he served in the Army until 1948. Following demobilisation he came up, one of many members of the Cohen family to do so including his cousin Paul whose obituary notice appears below. He read Economics; graduating BA 1950; MA 1957. After graduation he joined the family business; Courts, the furniture retailer. He served as Chairman of Courts for a decade from 1976 to 1986.

He married Daphne Froomberg in 1951; they had two sons, Peter and Robert.

COHEN, Paul Clive (1953) died on 13 June 2014 aged 81.

Paul Cohen was born on 19 May 1932, the older brother of Richard Cohen (1955) and cousin of Donald Cohen (1938) and Bruce Cohen (1959). Educated at Oundle School he

came up in 1953. He read Economics/History, graduating BA 1956; MA 1966. Following graduation he joined Courts the family business starting as a porter and working his way up to Chairman.

He married Lea Katz in 1958; they had three daughters. Sadly Lea was taken ill shortly after Paul's death and died.

COZENS, Arthur John (1953) died on 12 May 2013 aged 77

John Cozens was born on 1 July 1935 in Bristol. Educated at Bristol Grammar School, he came up in 1953 to read English and Archaeology & Anthropology, graduating BA 1956; MA 1960. After graduating, during his National Service with the RAF, he studied Mandarin. He followed a teaching career and taught successively at Redland Hill House, Withywood Comprehensive School, Mill End Secondary School, Leon School, where he was deputy head, and Glebelands School, Cranleigh, where he was headmaster. Unfortunately, in 1985, he had to retire on medical grounds, so bringing to a premature end a successful career.

After early retirement, though affected at intervals by cancer-related illness, he led as active a life as possible, playing badminton and tennis. His determination to recover as much as possible led him to being a school governor, an active member of the local preservation society and a fundraiser for the Guildford Prostate Project. In his less physically active moments, he read widely ranging from local history to the American Civil War. Partly because of this, his general knowledge was exceptional, and enabled him successfully to appear in three episodes of "15 to 1".

He married Sally Anne Ashley in 1956; they had a son and a daughter.

ELLIOTT, Harold Andrew (1938) died on 3 September 2012 aged 93.

Andy Elliott was born on 5 February 1920 in Jarrow. He came up in 1938 to read Mathematics, graduating BA 1941; MA 1945. During the war he carried out research on radar. Following the end of hostilities, he continued his studies in Mathematical Physics with Sir Nevill Mott at the University of Bristol. He graduated PhD in 1948. In 1947, he moved to McGill University, Canada. Two years later he joined the Royal Military College in Kingston, as deputy head and went on to become head of department. In 1959, he became involved with the Ontario Mathematics Commission, advising on curriculum, teacher training and writing textbooks. In 1967, he moved to Ottawa to establish and oversee the implementation of the Service for Admission to Colleges and Universities. Much sought after for his expertise in education he moved to the West Indies where he advised on the curriculum until he retired in 1979. In retirement he travelled the globe but called Ottawa his home.

He had three sons and two daughters from his first marriage. He married Marie Nolan in 1972 and gained two step sons and step daughters.

FORBES, Dennis (1993) died on 28 November 2013 aged 82.

Dennis Forbes was born on 12 March 1931 in Aberdeen. After leaving school he joined the Merchant Navy and trained as an engineer. His next role was as a writer of teenage fiction for *Mirabelle* magazine. This breadth of experience was to help during his

29 years with the Inner London Probation Service which he joined in 1965. During his time with the Probation Service he developed a deep interest in Criminology and as well as studying for a certificate and diploma in Criminology at London University he taught the subject at HMP Holloway. After taking early retirement he came up to study for an MPhil in Criminology. In retirement he wrote an account of his life: *A Loon With A View*.

He married Lilian (Lynn) May Forbes in 1962.

FRIEDSON, Anthony Martin (1943) died on 27 February 2011 aged 86.

Tony Friedson was born on 13 June 1924 in Shoreham-by-Sea. Educated at Merchiston College, Brighton, he came up to Jesus on the RAF Short Course. Following demobilisation he continued his studies at Simpson College. He then completed a doctorate at the University of Iowa, writing his dissertation on Arthur Joyce Cary. Following a brief career at the University of British Columbia, he taught Literature and Creative Writing at the University of Hawai'i-Manoa from 1963 to 1984, where among other activities he helped to edit the journal *Biography*. His dedication, kindness and humour earned him the respect and affection of his colleagues and students.

He had two sons, a daughter, two step-sons and two step-daughters.

GOTCH, Jeremy Millard Butler (1954) on 28 August 2013 aged 79.

We are grateful to Jeremy's wife, Janet for the following:

"Jeremy Gotch was born on 6 June 1934 in Shanghai, where he spent his early years until he and his parents were interned by the Japanese. Educated at Berkhamsted School and following National Service, where he was commissioned into the R.A.S.C. serving in Malaya, he came up to Jesus with an Exhibition in English and a State Scholarship, after which he joined Shell and enjoyed a two year deployment in Chile. Whilst at Jesus he had met his future wife, Janet Rich, who at the time was secretary to the Senior Tutor and upon their return to Britain, he began a career in international freight with a move to Traffic Services, London, where he became managing director in 1968 and chairman ten years later. From 1986 to 1991 he was managing director of Caib UK's rail division, specialising in the movement of bulk liquids, grain and china clay between Britain and Continental Europe. He pioneered the use of tank containers and chaired a group that produced best practice guidelines for the transport and storage of anhydrous ammonia. This earned him the position of Fellow of the Chartered Institute of Transport and later Vice-President. He was also the first British chairman of the Association of Private Wagon Owners. Jeremy was just as busy with his private interests and kept in contact throughout his life with the College, having been Dinner Secretary for the JCCS for 21 years and a member of the Jesus College Dining Club. After retiring he remained very active both locally in Dulwich and in the City. He was secretary of the Dulwich Sports Club from 1964 to 1973, a trustee of the Dulwich Estate for 24 years and Chairman from 1984-1986. He served as a Governor of Dulwich College for ten years and Chairman of the Friends of Dulwich Picture Gallery for three years. He was also Warden of the St Olave's and St Saviour's Foundation from 2001-2003. In the City he was involved with the Worshipful Company of Carmen, being Master in 1996 and a Sheriff in 1993-1994. During 1995-1996 he chaired the Lord Mayor's Appeal for the St John's Ambulance and was invested a knight of the Order of St John in recognition of his extremely successful fundraising efforts.

He was a member of the Royal Engineers and Logistic Staff Corps and retired in 1999 with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel.”

Jeremy is survived by his wife Janet, whom he married in 1957, and by two daughters and a son.

HARDMAN, Beaufort Maurice Hunt (1940) died on 27th July 2013 aged 92.

Maurice Hardman was born on 14th July 1921 in south London, but spent his early childhood in Shanghai. Educated at Alpine College, which evacuated to Repton School with the outset of war, he came up in 1940 to read Natural Sciences with a view to qualifying as a doctor. Following the death of his brother at El Alamein and the internment of his parents in Shanghai, he interrupted his medical training after graduating with a BA in 1943, to enlist in the RAF. Qualifying joint top of his class he then served as a flying instructor, based in Rhodesia. After demobilisation he graduated MB BChir in 1950, having undertaken his clinical training at St Bart's, London. He set up a rural singled handed general practice in the Brendon Hills, Somerset, where he lived with his wife Philippa Woolf and their three sons and a daughter. He worked there until retiring at 69, and was recorded, as part of the Exmoor Millenium Project, describing his life as “tremendously rewarding”.

HAWLEY, Nigel Bowes (1949) died on 29 November 2013 aged 83.

Nigel Hawley was born on 30 April 1930 in Ealing, London. Educated at Cheltenham Grammar School he came up in 1949. He read Natural Sciences and Economics, graduating BA 1952; MA 1956. Following graduation he took up a post at Tube Investments where he remained for 35 years before retiring as Director of Management Training in 1987. During his time with Tube Investments he also served as Chairman of the CBI Higher Education Panel. After retiring from full-time work he worked as a Consultant for the Department of Employment and SERC Teaching Company Scheme.

He married Helen Christine Sutton in 1957; they had two sons, Nicholas and Jeremy.

HICKS, Frederick Nathanael (1939) died on 22 November 2013 aged 93.

Freddie Hicks was born on 24 August 1920 in Longreach, Australia. Educated at Marlborough College he came up in 1939 to read Natural Sciences with the intention of going on to qualify as a doctor. He graduated BA 1943; MA 1946; MB BChir 1948. After completing his professional training he took up a post as a General Practitioner in Brent & Harrow; he was also a founder member of the College of General Practitioners. He took an active interest in his community and was Head of an Appeal to raise £250,000 for the Ruin of the 1632 Brick Church of St John the Evangelist, Great Stanmore.

He married Marie Ida Newell in 1945; they had two sons and two daughters, five grandchildren and one great grandchild.

ERSKINE-HILL, Howard Henry (1969) died on 26 February 2014 aged 77.

Howard Erskine-Hill was born on 19 June 1936 in Wakefield and educated at Ashville College, a Methodist boarding school in Harrogate. His father, a successful Scottish architect, left home during the war and started a second family. Deeply affected by this, Howard, who never married, provided support and care for his mother throughout his life.

He studied English with philosophy at the University of Nottingham, graduating in 1957 and staying on to complete a doctoral thesis in 1961 on 'tradition and affinity in the poetry of Alexander Pope'. From 1960-1969 he held positions as Tutor, Assistant Lecturer, and Lecturer in English at the University of Wales, Swansea, before his appointment in 1969 to a Lectureship in the Cambridge English Faculty. That same year he was elected to a Fellowship at Jesus and settled with his mother in a College house in New Square. As well as directing studies in English, Howard served as a dedicated and much respected Tutor. He was made Reader in 1984 and then Professor in 1994, a post he held until his retirement in 2003. Elected a Fellow of the British Academy in 1985, he was awarded the Cambridge LittD in 1988.

His Professorship was one of literary history and his work was concerned with understanding literary works in their historical context, with grasping the history that informed them and of which they themselves were an essential part. His interests ranged widely but he was first and foremost a major scholar of the eighteenth century, with Pope remaining very much at the centre of his academic interests. His first book *The Social Milieu of Alexander Pope* (1975), written in the years following his election to the Jesus Fellowship, examined six figures known to Pope and demonstrated their presence and significance in the allusive texture of the poetry. A second major work, *The Augustan Idea in English Literature* (1983), traced the different political-literary uses made of the figure of the Emperor Augustus. Among numerous other publications, mention should be made of *Poetry and the Realm of Politics: Shakespeare to Dryden* and *Poetry of Opposition and Revolution: Dryden to Wordsworth* (both 1996), books which give striking evidence of his range; they are noteworthy too for the originality of insight to which his scholarship constantly led – the teasing out of an anti-Cromwellian strain in *Paradise Lost*, for example. In his retirement years, he worked on a biography of Pope; virtually finished when he died, it will be published posthumously.

Howard had, and always retained, a great affection for Jesus but towards the end of the 1970s he came to feel unhappy here. Pressures in the Faculty for revision of the structure of the English Tripos, inevitably resulting in differences of opinion, were experienced as threatening his own approach to the study of literature. Fearing that the differences might spill over into the College to the detriment of its English teaching, although recognizing that they had not, he chose in 1980 to resign his Fellowship at Jesus for one at Pembroke where he felt a particular affinity with its senior English Fellow, the Augustan scholar Ian Jack.

After his Methodist schooling, he moved in the course of his life from what he referred to as the 'leftist atheism' of his student days to Anglicanism and finally in 1994 to Catholicism, following the Church of England's ordination of women. In the University, he was strongly and publicly opposed to the proposal in 1992 to confer an honorary degree on the French philosopher Jacques Derrida, whose work he regarded as calling into question the academic principle of the pursuit of truth. An ardent Jacobite, he was a Vice-President of the Royal Stuart Society devoted to the cause of 'rightful Monarchy'. Politically, he was a man of increasingly conservative views. If those views were strongly held, however, it was never at the expense of his academic and personal integrity.

Though there could often be an initial stiffness of manner, there was in Howard an underlying warmth and humanity that manifested itself in many aspects of his life, not least in his dealings with students. As a teacher, he showed a genuine interest in, and concern for, his students, whom he supported through thick and thin when occasion required. Once, on receiving a shocked complaint from the Master of the time about a piece of scurrilous and expletive-filled Cambridge journalism by two of his students, Howard at once sat down to write a lengthy reply adducing numerous literary uses of obscenity in their defence. If he could seem at first a little awkward in supervisions, students came very quickly to appreciate the breadth of his knowledge and the skill with which he truly taught them: critically sharp in his direction of their work, but at the same time quick to appreciate and encourage. His commitment as a teacher, his dedication to scholarship and learning, his real pleasure in literature, and his belief in its human value were always evident.

A memorial service for Professor Howard Erskine-Hill was held in Pembroke College Chapel on 26 April 2014.

LANDER, John Edwin (1937) died on 24 January 2014 aged 94.

Jack Lander was born on 24 May 1919 in Cheltenham. He was educated at the local Grammar School and came up in 1937 with an exhibition. He read Part I History and Part I English before graduating BA 1940; MA 1944. He volunteered for the Army in 1940, serving initially in the Royal Artillery in Palestine, Haifa and Egypt, transferring later to the Education Corps and leaving as captain. He married Alexandria (their marriage was later dissolved) and had a son, Paul. After PGCE at London University's Institute of Education he lectured at the City of London College, then Polytechnic and University. During this time he was awarded a doctorate in Banking History from the London School of Economics. For several years he lectured teachers in Germany for the Foreign Office and the British Council.

Jack's main interests were in music (classical and jazz) and film. He published several books on film and Economic History textbooks. Well into retirement he taught English Literature in Summer Schools for foreign students.

He married Susan Goddard in 1959.

LEE, Mark Simon (1983) died in January 2014 aged 48.

Mark Lee was born on 18 May 1965 in Billericay. Educated at Mayflower School, Billericay, he came up in 1983 to read Natural Sciences. He graduated BA 1986; MA 1990. Following graduation he studied for a doctorate at Imperial College, London, and subsequently went on to work as a Metallurgist for BHP in Australia and then for Corus. Following his redundancy he wrote a number of works of fiction including: *Bats as Bedmates* (1996); *Gander's Grumbles* (1998); *Exquisite Specimens* (2001); and *Bellfounding* (2002).

McGREGOR, Ian (1951) died on 9 January 2014 aged 82.

Ian McGregor was born on 14 March 1931 in Keighley, Yorkshire. Educated at St John's School, Leatherhead, he came up in 1951 following National Service. He read History,

graduating BA 1954; MA 1958. After completing his training to be a teacher, he joined University College School, Hampstead, where he taught History and English and, on a few occasions, Economics. He helped to revive Drama at UCS, made significant contributions to the UCS Boat Club and became Deme Warden of Black-Hawkins. In 1967, he was appointed Headmaster of the Junior School. During his 24 years as Head, he oversaw a transformation of facilities, expanded academic and co-curricular offerings and marked the centenary of the school at Holly Hill. Above all, however, he insisted upon kindness and respect for each and every boy in his care. After retiring in 1991, he continued to play an active part in education, serving as Governor of North London Collegiate School (Chairman for a spell of five years) and also of Exeter Cathedral Choir School. He joined the award-winning Education Team at the National Trust's Sutton House in Hackney and later led the development of the town's museum in Dartmouth, Devon. Amongst his many hobbies, he enjoyed choral singing, and was particularly proud when his son Andrew, a Pembroke man, sang in the Jesus College Chapel Choir during the early 1980s.

He married Edna Lee in 1957; they had two sons.

MAKINSON, Albert (1949) died on 27 May 2012 aged 82.

Albert Makinson was born on 28 April 1930 in Accrington, Lancashire. Educated at Hutton Grammar School, Preston, he came up in 1949. He read English and Modern Languages, graduating BA 1952; MA 1956. Following graduation he undertook a Diploma in Education at the University of Liverpool. He subsequently spent his career in education, being: a teacher at King James's Grammar School, Huddersfield; Head of English at Hayward Grammar School; and a Senior Lecturer at City of Liverpool College of Higher Education. In retirement he continued to contribute to education as Chairman of the Board of Governors at Hutton Grammar School and also embarked on a new career as a travel journalist and reporter.

He married Maureen Elizabeth Rimmer in 1982 and they had one daughter, Sarah.

MARRIOTT, Jonathan Anthony Patrick (1955) died on 24th October 2013 aged 78.

Jonathan Marriott was born on 26 May 1935 in his Grandmother's house in Yateley, Hampshire. Educated at Wellington College, he came up in 1955 following National Service in the Royal Navy. He read Estate Management, graduating BA 1958. After graduation he joined Bernard Thorpe & Partners. In 1970, he set up as a Property Developer and four years later moved into Financial Advice. He was a devoted family man, and his other abiding love was of mountains and hillwalking, especially in the Lake District, which he knew very well.

He married Ann Head in 1961; they had two sons and two daughters.

MARSHALL, James (1963) died on 25th May 2014 aged 70.

Jim Marshall was born on 16th March 1944 in Kidderminster. Educated at King Charles I School, Kidderminster, he came up to Jesus in 1963. He read History, graduating BA 1966; MA 1991. A popular member of college, he was President of the Roosters and a Grand Marshall of the Red Herrings in his final year. After graduating he joined the

Civil Service; by the time of his retirement he was an Assistant Auditor General at the National Audit Office. A good friend of the college he was, for a number of years, Dinner Secretary of the Jesus College Cambridge Society. In this role his warmth, attention to detail and sense of fun were greatly appreciated by fellow Jesuans.

He married Patricia Smallbone in 1980 and they had a son Alexander.

MAXWELL-SNAPE, John Kenneth (1943) died on 27 November 2013 aged 88. Kenneth Maxwell-Snape was born on 14 July 1925 in Stretford, Manchester. Educated at Stretford Grammar School he came up in 1943 to read Mechanical Sciences. He graduated BA 1946; MA 1952. Whilst at College he won a Blue for Football. He spent his career in engineering. He joined Kennedy & Donkin Consulting Engineers as a junior engineer in 1951 and rose to be a director by the time he left in 1974. He moved to become Vice President of Stone & Webster (USA) Consulting Engineers before six years later returning to Kennedy & Donkin.

He married Mary Irene Maxwell in 1968; they had two daughters.

MILES, William Napier Maurice (1932) died on 29 December 2010 aged 97. William Miles was born on 19 October 1913 at Claverton Manor, Bath. Educated at Stowe School he came up in 1932 to read English and Architecture. He graduated BA 1935. He had not quite qualified as an architect before the war came. He volunteered to be part of an expeditionary 'ski force' and undertook training for operations in Norway, this however was abandoned by the government and he went on to serve in North Africa and Italy. On returning to the UK he completed his Architectural studies, got his RIBA qualifications and went on to start an architectural practice in Bristol. The bulk of its work was for the local Authority. In anticipation of inheriting the Walton Estate and his father's title, in the early sixties, he had taken on its management. By 1970, he'd retired from his practice to pursue his love of sailing, diving, caravanning, walking, fast cars (which he couldn't quite afford) whilst also running the day to day mundanities of a small agricultural estate. At the age of 80 he purchased a Yamaha 750 and took off round Europe with his wife riding pillion. At constant odds with his role as 'tin pot' baronet (his sister-in-law's words) and a postage stamp estate he looked back to his early days at Cambridge as some of the best years of his life. In "Who's Who" he listed as his recreational interest: surviving; he was also a member of Dignity in Dying (formerly the Voluntary Euthanasia Society).

He married Pamela Dillon in 1946; they had one son and two daughters.

MORGAN, David Dudley (1932) died on 17 November 2013 aged 99. Dudley Morgan was born on 23 October 1914 in Rhyl. Educated at Swansea Grammar School he came up in 1932. He read Law, graduating BA 1935; LLB 1937; MA 1939; LLM 1991. Apart from a period during the Second World War, he spent his entire professional life with Theodore Goddard & Co (now Addleshaw Goddard), including six years as Senior Partner.

He married Margo Duncan in 1948; they had two daughters.

MULLEN, James (1956) died on 12 June 2013 aged 77.

James Mullen was born on 29 October 1935 in Easington, County Durham. Educated at King Henry VIII Grammar School, Coventry, he came up in 1956 following National Service. He read Modern & Medieval Languages, graduating BA 1959; MA 1963. After graduating he moved to Birmingham University where he lectured in Russian.

He married Penelope Mary Williams in 1969; they had a daughter, Caroline, and a son, Anthony.

O'RORKE, Forbes Brian (1950) died on 15 February 2013 aged 82.

Brian O'Rorke was born on 9 August 1930 in London, but raised from the age of seven at River Common, Petworth. Educated at Wellington College he came up in 1950 following National Service. He read Agriculture and English, graduating BA 1953. Following graduation, he worked briefly in publishing before joining Laytons wine merchants. He moved from Laytons to the Leander Club and then on to the Savoy. After training under the direction of Silvano Trompetto he left to run the Golden Lion, Ipswich, and then the Rum Hole, Yeovil. In 1963, he decided to set up his own restaurant and established 'O'Rorkes' in Alresford. His restaurant gained a

reputation for excellent food over its twenty year existence and won many awards and accolades. By 1979, he was ready for another challenge and so together with his new wife Anne he designed and built his very popular Barn extension. After selling 'O'Rorkes' he began a new venture providing unique dishes to shops, restaurants and dinner parties.

He had two children from his first marriage, Nicholas and Lucy. He and Anne had a son, James.

PALMER, Francis Harvey (1949) died on 28 January 2014 aged 84.

Francis Palmer was born on 13 January 1930 in Essex. Educated at Nottingham High School, he came up in 1949, after a year serving as Second Lieutenant in the Royal Leicestershire Regiment. He read Part I Classics and Part II Theology, graduating BA 1952; MA 1956. After graduation he trained for the ministry at Wycliffe Hall, Oxford. Following a short period in Liverpool and Crawley he returned to Cambridge in 1960 to be Chaplain of what was then Fitzwilliam House. He remained in Cambridge for another twelve years and during that time served as Vicar of Holy Trinity Church and Principal of Ridley Hall. In 1972, he became Rector of Worplesdon and in 1980 he became Diocesan Missioner for Lichfield. During his career he pioneered a wide range of approaches to faith across denominations and nationalities. In 1984 he was given the honorary title of Prebendary of Sawley. In 1989, following an operation on his spine he was left an incomplete tetraplegic and unable to continue with parish ministry. He did, however, with his wife lead retreats and workshops at their home in Claverley, Shropshire.

He married Mary Lockhart in 1955, and is survived by her and their three daughters.

PARK, William Gerald (1959) died on 18 May 2013 aged 73.

Gerald Park was born on 1 July 1939 in Bexley, Kent. Educated at Eltham College, he came up in 1959. He read Law, graduating BA 1962; LLB 1963; MA 1966.

After graduation he trained to be a solicitor. During his career he served as Under Sheriff for the County of Bedford and as Honorary Secretary of Bedfordshire Law Society. He was also on the Law Society's Legal Aid Panel. For the last two decades of his career he specialised in Town and Country Planning matters, especially in the coal and minerals industry.

His first wife was Susan Rogers; they had a son and two daughters. He married Ann Norris in 1975; they had two daughters.

PRATT, John (2003) died on 28 November 2013 aged 28.

John Pratt was born on 12 June 1985 in Worksop, Nottinghamshire. Educated at Queen Elizabeth's Grammar School in Alford, Lincolnshire, he came up to Jesus in 2003 to read Engineering. Following graduation he trained to be a Maths teacher and taught at Spalding Grammar School. John was acknowledged by his colleagues as a talented teacher who helped his pupils in the classroom and through various extra curricula activities such as the Duke of Edinburgh Awards. Outside of work he was a keen bellringer and rail enthusiast who volunteered with the Ffestiniog and Welsh Highland Railway in Snowdonia. It is fitting therefore that at a new peal named Ffestiniog Alliance Major was rung at Spalding in John's memory.

Dr Parks, his Director of Studies, has written the following about John:

"I first met John when he attended the Sutton Trust Summer School of which I was leader all those years ago (2002 I think). He made a very good impression on that and I was delighted when he chose to apply to read Engineering at Jesus. During his student days at Cambridge we not only interacted through the normal Director of Studies/Supervisor-student relationships but also through the Engineering Department's Outreach programme for which John was an enthusiastic and tireless volunteer. I particularly remember a Cambridge Science Festival event where we had decided to run an activity for families to design, build and test artificial fish. Because the testing involved a large tank of water, the activity had to be done outside and, as luck would have it, the day in question was freezing cold (even though it was mid March). This deterred several volunteers but through the force of his personality John persuaded a large number of the Jesus Engineering students to help out, with the result that more than 50% of the volunteers on the day ended up being from a single College. I was so proud that it was my College! Inevitably I was slightly disappointed that John opted not to follow a career in Engineering, but becoming a Maths teacher was a very acceptable and worthwhile alternative in my eyes. It is clear from some of the comments posted on the *Spalding Guardian* website that John made a real difference to students whom he taught."

POWELL, Brian (1956) died on 14 October 2012 aged 77.

Brian Powell was born on 26 May 1935 in Hendon. Educated at the Priory School, Shrewsbury, he came up as an Exhibitioner following National Service. He read Classics Part I and Law Part II; graduating BA 1959; MA 1974. Whilst at Cambridge his life was dominated by the Union, the Conservative Association and the guitar; he was particularly successful at selling advertising space for the Conservative News sheet. Seeking to use his sales and marketing skills after graduation he worked for British Olivetti Ltd and then Simplicity Patterns Ltd. As his career developed he specialised in

communications. He also held a number of offices in the Labour Party and sat on various London Diocesan Committees and Council.

PRIESTLEY, Maurice Bertram (1951) died on 15 June 2013 aged 80.

Maurice Priestley was born on 15 March 1933 in Manchester. Educated at Manchester Grammar School he came up in 1951. He read Mathematics, graduating BA 1954; MSc 1955; MA 1958. After graduating he served as a Scientific Officer in the Mathematical Services Department of the Royal Aircraft Establishment at Farnborough. After completing his National Service he returned to Manchester and undertook a doctorate. He remained at the University of Manchester working as a lecturer until 1965. He then moved across the city to the University of Manchester Institute of Science & Technology taking up a post as a senior lecturer. He was made a Professor in 1970 and subsequently served as Head of the Mathematics Department and Director of the Manchester-Sheffield School of Probability & Statistics. His published work included *Spectral Analysis and Time Series* (1981); and *Non-linear and Non-stationary Time Series Analysis* (1988). He also served: on the Court and Council of UMIST; as Editor-in-chief of the *Journal of Time Series Analysis*; and Associate Editor of the *Journal of the Royal Statistical Society*.

He married Nancy Nelson in 1959; they had a son and a daughter.

PRIOR, Peter Owen (1955) died on 5 July 2013 aged 78.

Peter Prior was born on New Years' Day 1934 in Bromley, Kent. Educated at Eltham College, London, he came up following National Service in the RNVR to read Law in 1955. He graduated BA 1958. Writing the day after Peter had broken the undergraduate record for discuss, the impressed Senior Tutor, D.J.V. Fisher wrote "he is a man of exceptional ability, combining high academic quality with athletic distinction and supporting both with a pleasant manner". At Cambridge, he was successively Secretary and President of the University Law Society. Following graduation he worked in house for Smiths Industries Ltd qualifying both as a solicitor and a company secretary. In 1967, he moved to Kelvin Hughes and held various appointments with firm. In the 1980s, he became a management consultant and worked in this area until retirement in 2004.

He married Juliet in 1959 and they had a son and a daughter.

RANSOM, Donald Peter (1943) died on 14 November 2013 aged 89.

Peter Ransom was born on 10 January 1924 in Bushey, Herts. Educated at Felsted School he came up in 1943 to read Mechanical Sciences, he graduated BA 1946; MA 1949. He spent his entire career at Babcock Power Limited and its predecessor company, where he rose to be a Licensing Engineer. He worked for the company on many sites in the UK and in Australia and South Africa. In retirement, he volunteered as a Warden for the Woodland Trust & Countryside Management Service. His main interest, apart from his family, was concerned with the natural world and designing model aircraft.

He married Monica Clare Wake, 1962; they had a daughter and a son.

ROGERS, Philip Walton (1940) died on 8 November 2013 aged 91.

Philip Rogers was born on 2 December 1921 in Canton, China. Educated at Warwick School he came up in January 1940 to read History. His studies were interrupted by the war; in March 1942 he was commissioned into the Royal Warwickshire Regiment and sent to the Far East. He was transferred to the Royal Leicestershire Regiment and was selected to serve in one of Brigadier Wingate's early Chindit operations. Following illness he joined the York and Lancaster Regiment in Burma. On a number of occasions he was asked to track enemy positions. On one such mission he observed a group of enemy soldiers at close quarters for a whole day and then took possession of all the material they left scattered on the ground. For this, he was awarded the Military Cross. The citation stated "nothing ever deterred Lieutenant Rogers". In October 1946 he returned to college to complete the tripos and obtain a Certificate in Education. He graduated BA 1947; MA 1949. Following graduation he served as History master at Ripon Grammar School, where he wrote the history of the school. From 1953-1957 he was Second History master at Latymer Upper School, Hammersmith, and then from 1958-1962 he was Senior History master at Wolverhampton Grammar School. In 1963, he was appointed Headmaster of Dudley Grammar School. In 1970, he became Headmaster of Brighton, Hove & Sussex Grammar School which later developed under his leadership into a flourishing Sixth Form College.

He married Frances Mary Evelyn Knight, 1950; they had a son, Michael, and a daughter, Caroline.

SCOTT, Garnet Ramsay (1946) died on 4 November 2013 aged 89.

Garnet Scott was born on 4 March 1924 in Calcutta, India. Educated at Wellingborough School he served as a Lieutenant in the Royal Navy during the Second World War. He came up in 1946 to read English, graduating BA 1948; MA 1960. A keen sportsman his outdoor activities were curtailed by the extreme cold of the 1946/7 winter. He went on however to represent the college at football, cricket and athletics and the university in swimming and water polo, and was elected to both Hawks and Achilles Clubs. A year after graduating he returned to his old school to take up a teaching post. In 1957, he moved to Malvern College where he taught mathematics and physical education for 27 years. In 1984, his career took a new direction when he took up the post of Secretary of The Worcestershire Golf Club. He retired in 1997.

He married Kathleen Mary Cooper (known as Kay) in 1952; they had a daughter, Carole, and a son, Marcus. Kay died in 1997. He married Ruth Attridge in 2000.

SINCLAIR, Reginald Michael (1949) died on 28 April 2014 aged 84.

Mike Sinclair was born on 28 May 1929 in Putney. He read Mathematics and Physics, graduating BA 1955; MA 1964. He was an enthusiastic table tennis player and was a member of the unofficial University Team. After graduation he taught Mathematics at Hampton School for nearly 40 years. He became involved in junior chess and ran his school chess teams and the Middlesex County junior teams. He also ran the very popular London Chess Jamboree every Christmas. His hobbies were Bridge and Golf and he was a big supporter and organiser of Junior Golf at his club, Effingham, for many years and then in his later years at Surrey Junior Golf.

TYSON, Cyril (1947) died on 31 January 2014 aged 93.

Cyril Tyson was born on 22 September 1920 in Darwen. Educated at Blackburn Technical College he served in the Army during the Second World War. He came up in 1947 to read Modern Languages. He left the college with a BA and a blue for football and took up a post as an Assistant at the Lycée de Garçons, Mulhouse. In 1952, he returned to England and joined the teaching staff of Aldenham School, Hertfordshire, where he remained until his retirement in 1987. Cyril taught French, Italian, football and cricket and instigated the school's summer camp. He was also chairman of the Independent Schools Football Association selectors, organising the annual football competition, from 1958 to 1982.

He married Odile Audbert in 1951; they had three sons and two daughters.

WHITE, Terence Jeffery Ian (1953) died on 26 September 2013 aged 83.

Terry White was born on 24 April 1930 in Eltham. Educated at Eltham College he joined the Royal Electrical and Mechanical Engineers in 1952. He came up the following year to read Mechanical Sciences, graduating BA 1956; MA 1960. He remained in the Army until 1985, retiring as a Brigadier. He continued in public service, serving as Charity Director of the Wessex Medical Trust from 1985 to 1997 and thereafter he chaired numerous NHS committees on a voluntary basis which he continued with until one month before his death.

He married Annabella Linda Morris in 1960; they had two daughters.

WITHNALL, Robert (1977) died on 3 December 2012 aged 54.

Robert Withnall was born on 31 July 1958 in Wednesbury. Educated at Queen Mary's Grammar School, Walsall, he came up in 1977 to read Natural Sciences, graduating BA 1980; MA 1984. He pursued a career as an academic and his final position was as Chair in Material Sciences and Engineering at the Wolfson Centre for Materials Processing, Brunel University.

He married Pat Walters in 1994; they had one daughter, Phoebe, who came into residence in October 2013.

WRIGHT, Bernard James (1946) died on 5 February 2014 aged 92.

Bernard Wright was born 4 August 1921 in London. Educated at Clark's College, Essex, and the Northern Polytechnic Holloway he served as a Sunderland flying boat Captain during the Second World War. Following demobilisation he came up in 1946 to read Estate Management, graduating BA 1949; MA 1954. Save for a few years in private practice as a Land Agent, he spent his career as an Estates Officer for the Ministry of Defence. Woodland that he planted on Army ranges in the 1950s has recently been managed for Red Squirrel conservation by one of his granddaughters working for the Northumberland Wildlife Trust. Following a posting to Cyprus, he moved with his family to Brecon in 1969. He played a key role in the development and work of the Brecknock Wildlife Trust, serving as Vice President for many years. The current President of the Wildlife Trust wrote: "Bernard, simply, was one of my heroes. In everything he did and said, his measured and steady approach to life, he, and Mary

were the sort of people one wished to be. The consideration and kindness which are so hard to find in much everyday life were integral to the way they lived their lives. Bernard's influence on the Council of the Wildlife Trust was immense, and over the years we held him in the highest regard for the professionalism and wisdom that he brought to the deliberations and decisions." A member of the Royal Institute of Chartered Surveyors and the Royal Forestry Society, his other interests included music, gardening, cricket, astronomy and poetry.

He married Mary Rutherford in 1953; they had a son and a daughter. ¶



Awards & Results



Awards

University Prizes, Grants and Scholarships, and External Awards

Ridgeway-Venn Travel Studentship (2011-2012)	Yu Qiu
George and Lillian Schiff Studentship 2013-2014	Tina Schwamb
Smith-Knight and Rayleigh-Knight Prize 2014 (for essay entitled "Characterisation of Flux Sensitivity to Uncertainty in Porous Media")	Alexander Evans
Adam Smith Prize 2013 best overall prize (awarded jointly)	Ivan Kuznetsov
Adam Smith Prize 2013 best dissertation (awarded jointly)	Alison R Andrew
Henry Arthur Thomas Book Prize 2013	Julia LePla
Henry Arthur Thomas Travel Exhibition 2013	Victoria D Herrenschildt
	Julia LePla
	Afra Pujol i Campeny

University Instrumental Awards

Min Kyung Lee (violin), Esther Osorio Whewell (French horn), Isabelle E Williams (French horn)

University Tripos Prizes

The Wace Medal	Julia LePla
The Gillian and John Beer Prize	Rachel E Bryan
The Chancellor's Medal for English Law	Mark A Hosking
The BRD Clarke Prize	Mark A Hosking
The Gareth Jones Prize for the Law of Restitution	Mark A Hosking
The George Long Prize for Jurisprudence	Mark A Hosking
The Wishart Prize	Leonard Q Hasenclever
The Olga Youhotsky and Catherine Matthews Prize	Thomas J Wood
The Donald Wort Prize	Robert E S Baigent
The Drewitt Prize in Ecology	James P Cranston
The Hartree and Clark Maxwell Prize	Geoffrey Penington

College Awards, Elections and Prizes

The David and Susan Hibbitt Scholarship 2014/15:

Mr Richard Bartholomew to study for the PhD degree in Engineering, supervised by Professor Tim Wilkinson (from October 2014)

Avago Scholarship 2013/14:

Mr Jian Chen to study for the PhD degree in Engineering, supervised by Professor Ian White (from January 2013)

The Gurnee Hart Scholarship 2014:

Samuel W Cardwell studying for the MML degree for Anglo-Saxon, Norse & Celtic (October 2014)

The Albert Goh & Elizabeth Coupe Scholarship 2014:

Miss Rachel Bryan studying for the MPhil degree in English Studies (October 2014)

The Embiricos Trust Scholarship 2014/15:

Miss Aikaterini Geladaki studying for the PhD degree in Biochemistry (from October 2014)

The Kenneth Sutherland Memorial Scholarship 2014/15:

Mr Shixiang Gu studying for the PhD degree in Engineering (from October 2014)

CHESS/Newton Scholars 2014-15:

Miss Rachel Bryan studying for the MPhil degree in Modern Literature

Mr Bijan Hakimian studying for the MPhil degree in Political Thought and Intellectual History

Mr Grant Lewis studying for the MPhil degree in History of Art and Architecture

The Lady Kay Scholarship 2013-14 and 2014-15:

Mr Maximillian L D Drinkwater reading Theology and Religious Studies as an affiliated student in preparation for ordination

Maitland Memorial Prize (Mesolithic Studies) 2013-2014:

Joseph Goodman

Organ Scholarship 2013-2015:

Robert E S Baigent

Choral Scholarships:

Jessica L Ballance, Charlotte Barrett-Hague, Declan P Corr, Amatey V Doku, Sarah G Hargrave, Harriet Hunter, Eleanor Hussey, Emma Kavanagh, Adrian L H Li, Anna A Nicholl, Louis F L Wilson

Rawlison-Hadfield Graduate Choral Scholarships:

Sapumal J Senanayake

Instrumental Exhibitions:

Aiden Chan (French horn), Marina Mayer (piano), Sean McMahon (piano), Joseph Swartzentruber (violin), Louis F L Wilson (French horn)

Edward Daniel Clarke Travel Bursary:

Alexandra R H F Chua-Short

James Baddeley Poole Bursaries:

Sophie Collins, Shehnaz Dowlut, Sarah G Hargrave, Flora Langman, Lawrence A L Paleschi

Hugh Owen Memorial Award:

Amy Benson

Sir Moses and Lady Finley Travel Bursaries:

William J Cooper, Ashleigh C Light, Jeremy J Minton, Christine A Van Hooft

Jesus College Cambridge Society Travel Bursaries:

Thomas G Atherton, Richard Cartwright, Jake Cramp, Thomas E J Edwards, Max Eyre, Hannah E S Gelbart, Hazel Jackson, Ella F Johnston, Rebekah H Kerr, Rebecca Lanham, Rory McLeod, Timothy J V Radvan, Jack L B Ranson, Cai Read, Benjamin T C Simpson, Florence J Simpson, Nuzhat Tabassum, Nelson Tang, Phoebe Withnall, Anthony Witkowski, Thomas J Wood, Weiyu Ye, Rebecca Zhao

Sir James Knott Bursaries:

Kristian S Hewett and Eleanor G Kashouris

Rustat Bursaries:

David J C Bookless, Sarah Gales, Timothy D F Gray, Irene A DF Joyce,
Eleanor G Kashouris, Rebecca Lanham, Peter Sibley

Sir Robbie Jennings Fund:

Caroline S Ashcroft, James A Black, Maximillian Cockerill, Pedro F D P Espírito Santo,
Janet Hall, Zaamin B Hussain, Bethany Hutchison, Henry Miller, Ravi Patel,
Stephanie L Posner, Thomas J Powell, Ramiro A Ramirez-Valdez, James Reynolds,
Caroline C Sharp, Taj Tomouk

Alan Pars Theatre Fund:

Min Ji Choi, James E Evans, Thomas G Russell, Thomas Stuchfield

Alan Burrough Grants for Rowing:

Poul E R Alexander, Harold J Bradbury, Jack W Ellis, Benjamin Gallant,
Richard A Herreros-Symons, Rhodri Kendrick, Holly L Newton, Benjamin Phelps,
Caroline M Reid, Hannah Roberts, Theodore Snudden, Molly Whitehall

Douglas Timmins Grants for Sports:

Richard Cartwright (hockey), Thomas E J Edwards (windsurfing and volleyball),
Charles G Gertler (squash), Alice R Hemingway (squash), Victoria D Herrenschmidt
(squash), Zaamin B Hussain (athletics – pole vault), András Kapuvári (water polo),
Molly J Lewis (basketball), Nipuna Senaratne (cricket, hockey), Olivia M Shears
(hockey), Esther J Sidebotham (sailing), Eleanor R Simmons (athletics),
Felix D Styles (hockey), Zoe Woodward-Lebihan (football)

Scholarships for Graduate Students (awarded in Michaelmas 2013 for 2012-2013 results):

Neil M Amin-Smith, Ifedolapo Apampa, Sarah C Armitage, Eleanor A Bell,
Caroline A Bentham, Alisa M Bryce, Olga Cielinska, Jennifer P Early,
Stanley D Ellerby-English, Isabelle Fraser, Hamza Ghaffar, Timothy D F Gray,
Cyprien J J Guernonprez, Jack S Harris, Katie L Harris, Harold M McNamara,
Muhammad A Naveed, Branislav Nesovic, Tamar Pataridze, Edward Pope,
Linda Ratschiller, Lee Robinson, Benjamin Stokes, William J Usher, Declan Walsh,
Rainbow E Wilcox

Scholarships:

Robert E S Baigent, Jane Baxter, Joseph Baxter, Michael Belben, Harrison D Bowers,
Christopher P Bradshaw, Tansy L Branscombe, Cameron Brooks, Elliott H Bussell,
Nicholas P W Butler, Rachel E Bryan, Rose A C Cameron, Ellen Chapman,
Thea C Chesterfield, Wun Y J Cheung, Alexandra R H F Chua-Short,
Maximillian Cockerill, Julien E Cohen, James P Cranston, Matthew L Daggitt,
James Davey, Kathryn C Dixon, Thomas E J Edwards, Oliver Exton, Emma M Findlay,
Jennifer Fisher, Benjamin M Fryza, Sarah Gales, Zi Kang Gan, Hannah E S Gelbart,
Bruno Gelinias-Faucher, Rose I G Gibbins, Sarah Glew, Michael Grace, Mark D Green,
Toby J C Green, Megan K Griffin-Pickering, Anna Grunseit, Ryo Harada,
Rebecca C Harwin, Leonard Q Hasenclever, Cathy Hearn, Kristian S Hewett,
Lloyd Hilton, Alison C Hobbs, Mark A Hosking, Wesley Howell, Nicholas Hudson,
Ashley Hunter-Love, Daniel Hurst, Colin Ife, Luke A Ilott, Michael Jenkyn Bedford,
Ella F Johnston, Alexandre F Kite, Pavel Kohout, Mikolaj A Kowalski, Jacob Lam,
Rebecca Lanham, Jia Wang Lei, Julia LePla, India L H Lewis,
Christopher H Lewis-Brown, Adrian L H Li, Ashleigh C Light, Kim C Liu,
Alexandra S Lubin, Jieying Luo, Trina-Jo Mah, Luke C Marris, Rian M Matanky-Becker,
Jamie McCann, Benjamin A Mee, Henry Miller, Samuel I Miller, Michael Mofidian,

Alexander B Morris, Theo W Morris Clarke, Hester M Mulhall, Sophie Nairac, Holly L Newton, Claire E O'Brien, Esther Osorio Whewell, Alexander J Paige, Lawrence A L Paleschi (2013 and 2014), Jennifer Parkin, Geoffrey Penington, Luke Perera, Amorette Perkins, Daniel L Petrides, Simon Pittaway, Cai Read, Michael D Rees, Syamala A Roberts, Edward Robinson, Thomas Roddick, Harriet Rudd-Jones, Jon Sanders, Nipuna Senaratne, Oliver Shale, David Shaw, Emily C Sheen, Kunaal M Shrivastava, Patrick A Stevens, Lauren A Stokeld, Andrew Stratton, Barnabas J Walker, Sharmila Walters, Charles Whittaker, Esther Whittock, Kieran Wilson, Matilda C Wnek, Thomas, J Wood, John L Woodliffe, Angela Wu, Shang-Wei Ye, Weiyu Ye, Daniel H-H Zheng, Rebecca Zhao

Exhibitions:

Frederick T Alford, Stuart Ashforth, Laura T Axinte, Richard Birkett, Julia Cabanas, Ezra Cohen, James W M T Coxon, James W Day, John J W Fenton, James Fuller, Anthony Graff, Emma L A Green, Thomas J Grove, Jonathan Harounoff, Harriet Hunter, Helen C Longworth, Eleanor C Mack, James Pollard, Joseph N Scott, Olivia M Shears, Benjamin T C Simpson, Christopher J Slim, Anthony Spice, James Swaden, Adam Venner, Alexander D Walker, Louis F L Wilson, Zhi Y Wong

Prizes:

Senior Keller

Hannah E S Gelbart

Thomas J Wood

Keller

Thomas E J Edwards

Oliver Exton

Adrian L H Li

Benefactor's (2004)

Robert E S Baigent

Rachel E Bryan

Benjamin M Fryza

Luke A Illott

Trina-Jo Mah

Geoffrey Penington

Kunaal M Shrivastava

Sir Leslie Martin (Architecture)

Julia Cabanas

Farrell (Greek Studies)

Louisa K N Dawes

Carruthers (Computer Studies Part IA)

Stuart Ashforth

Carruthers (Computer Studies Part II)

Matthew L Daggitt

Malthus (Economics)

Samuel I Miller

Malthus (Human, Social & Political Sciences)

Tansy L Branscombe

Evans (Engineering Part IA)

Adam Venner

Engineers' (Part IB)

Zi Kang Gan

Samuel Taylor Coleridge (English)

Rachel E Bryan

Newling (History Part I)

Luke A Illott

Schiff (History Part II)

James Davey

Glanville Williams (LLM)

Mark A Hosking

Bronowski (Mathematics Part IA)

Frederick T Alford

Ware (Mathematics Part IB)

Christopher H Lewis-Brown

Sir Harold Spencer Jones (Mathematics Part II)

Megan K Griffin-Pickering

R A Watchman (Mathematics Part III)

Leonard Q Hasenclever

Eliot (MML Part II)

Thomas J Wood

James Perrett (Medical Sciences Part IA)

Kunaal M Shrivastava

Hadfield Anatomy (Medical Sciences Part IA)

Kunaal M Shrivastava

Duckworth (Parts IA and IB Medical Sciences)	Henry Miller
Hadfield Medical Sciences (MVST Part II)	Trina-Jo Mah
Roberts (Pathology)	Trina-Jo Mah
Wellings (Natural Sciences Part IA)	Michael Jenkyn Bedford
Longden (Natural Sciences Part IB)	Nicholas Hudson
John Gulland (Natural Sciences Parts IA and IB)	Nicholas Hudson
John Gulland (Natural Sciences Part II)	Geoffrey Penington
Sir Alan Cottrell (Natural Sciences (Physical Part II or Part III))	Chemistry: Alexandra S Lubin
Duncan McKie (Natural Sciences Part II or III)	Physics: Elliott H Bussell
	Pathology: Trina-Jo Mah
	Biological & Biomedical Sciences: Hester M Mulhall
Frank Allhusen (Study and Research in Chemistry)	Alexandra S Lubin
Corrie and Otter (Theology and Religious Studies)	David Shaw
Valérie Tyssens (MML Part I: French Language)	Michael Grace
Gilbertson Prize	Declan P Corr
G F Hart (History Prelims to Part I)	Ruby G Stewart-Liberty
Hamilton Prize (Social and Economic History)	George Clay
Hogan Lovells (Law Part IA)	Evan Battison
Hogan Lovells (Law Part IB)	Wun Y J Cheung
Glanville Williams (Law Part II)	Kieran Wilson
Russell Vick (Law)	Mark A Hosking
Sir Peter Gadsden	Esme R Shirlow
Crichton (Music)	Julien E Cohen
Gray Reading Prizes	Chapel: Jon Sanders
	Hall: Maximillian Cockerill
James Hadfield (for contributing most to medical studies in the College)	(pre-Clinical Medicine): Zaamin B Hussain
	(Clinical Medicine): Stephen Joseph
Margaret Mair Choral	Louisa K N Dawes
Morgan (English essay)	Brigid McPherson
Edwin Stanley Roe (dissertation on a literary subject)	Claire E O'Brien
Sir Denys Page Award (for Classics students to travel to Greece)	Rachel E Bryan
Renfrew (for the most significant contribution to the musical life of the College)	Julia LePla
Waring Award (for sporting achievement)	Nicholas P W Butler
Thian	Alexander B Morris
Ng	
Wohl	
College Prizes:	
Asian & Middle Eastern Studies Part IA	Jonathan Harounoff
Chemical Engineering Part IIA	Jennifer Parkin
Classics Part II	Julia LePla
Economics Part IIA	Theo W Morris Clarke
Education Part II	Claire E O'Brien
Engineering Part IIA	Thomas Roddick

Engineering Part IIA	Andrew Stratton
Engineering Part IIB	Adrian L H Li
English Prelims to Part I	Eleanor C Mack
English Part I	Esther Osorio Whewell
Geography Part IA	James Pollard
Geography Part IB	Olivia M Shears
History Part I	Daniel L Petrides
Land Economy Part IA	Benjamin M Fryza
Land Economy Part IB	Angela Wu
Law Part I	Jennifer Fisher
Law Part II	Ashley Hunter-Love
Management Studies	Sharmila Walters
Medical & Veterinary Sciences Part IB	James Swaden
Modern & Medieval Languages Part IA	Michael Grace
Modern & Medieval Languages Part IB	Syamala A Roberts
Modern & Medieval Languages Part IIB	Robert E S Baigent
Music Part IA	Sophie Nairac
Music Part IB	Michael Mofidian
Music Part II	Anthony Spice
Natural Sciences (Physical) Part IA	James P Cranston
Natural Sciences (Biological) Part IB	Rose I G Gibbins
Natural Sciences (Physics) Part II	Sarah Glew
Politics, Psychology & Sociology Part IIA	Amorette Perkins
Politics, Psychology & Sociology Part IIB	Joseph N Scott
Psychology & Behavioural Sciences Part I	

Tripes Results

This year the College had over 850 students (no two ways of counting them gives the same number). There were approximately 475 undergraduates in residence, 16 of whom came from other countries in the European Union and 26 from other overseas countries. There were around 145 in each of the first three years and 50 in the fourth. Thirteen undergraduates were abroad for the year. There were 380 students in the graduate community at 1 October 2013 of whom 83 PhD students were in their 4th and 5th or more years who were writing up, preparing for vivas or waiting for degree approval ('under examination').

	2014	2013	2012
Number of Examinations taken	513	499	499
Number obtaining First Class (or stars)	135	127	117
Number obtaining Second Class (Upper)	227	239	239
Number obtaining Second Class (Lower)	53	53	54
Number obtaining Second Class (Undivided)	26	24	31
Number obtaining Third Class	7	7	7

PhDs

- K L Angus, The Role of Distal Centriole and Kinase 1 Centrosome Proteins in the Function of Cytolytic Immune Cells
- I M Armean, Protein complexes analyzed by affinity purification and maximum entropy algorithm using published annotations
- M S Bauer, Ultracold gases in low dimensions
- F Begeti, A translational approach to studying cognition in Huntington's disease
- N A W Bell, DNA Origami Nanopores and Single Molecule Transport through Nanocapillaries
- O Branson, The biomineralogy of marine calcifiers and palaeoproxies
- J Chen, Occupant behaviour of air conditioning and window use in Chinese residential buildings
- M V Constantinescu, Hormonal and parental contributions to infants' mental rotation abilities and toy preferences
- I C Daly, Misconceptions: Women's knowledge of age-related fertility decline in the context of a trend towards older motherhood
- L C D Fielding, Understanding toughness and ductility in novel steels with mixed microstructures
- J S Fothergill, The coaching-machine learning interface. Indoor rowing
- A B Gill, The analysis of dynamic contrast-enhanced magnetic resonance imaging data: treatment effects, sampling rates and repeatability
- J A Gordon, Investigations in preparation for the Magdalena Ridge Observatory Interferometer
- S D Grimshaw, Bleed in axial compressors
- J J M Haskell, Guidance for the design of pile groups in laterally spreading soil
- M K Hospenthal, Enzymatic assembly, structure and hydrolysis of Lys6-linked ubiquitin chains
- T H Hughes, On the synthesis of passive networks without transformers
- C-H Kuo, Bioengineering Scaffolds for Cell Migration Assay
- R E Le Fevre, Phytate and plant stress responses
- W S Leong, Teachers' Conceptions and Practices of Classroom Assessment: Case Studies of Singaporean Primary and Secondary School Teachers
- C Li, Reinventing 'China Inc': industrial reform, institutional evolution and the political economy of the central industrial order
- M Li, Studies Towards the Total Synthesis of the Chivosazoles
- D C Madden, Chirality and Surface Structure: An Experimental Study of Amino Acids on Cu₃₁₁
- C A R Mazurek, A commentary on Livy book XXIII: chapters 1-14
- A Merxhani, Analytical and numerical study of poroelastic wave-seabed interactions
- E Musgrave-Brown, Development and application of methods for targeted DNA sequencing of pooled samples
- D A Orchard, Programming contextual computations
- R E Parnell-Turner, Observations of Transient Mantle Convection in the North Atlantic Ocean
- R T Pates, Scalable design rules for heterogeneous networks
- S L Putwain, The role of Sox4 in acute myeloid leukaemia
- M Puzovic, Hardware/software interface for dynamic multicore scheduling

I A Riddell, construction and application of new supramolecular architectures using subcomponent self-assembly

Z Rong, Structure-property relations in nanostructured materials: from solar cells to gecko adhesion

C E Rose, International regulation of private sector corruption

A-E I Schmidt, The acquisition of rhythm and related phonological properties in simultaneous bilinguals

T Schwamb, Performance monitoring and numerical modelling of a deep circular excavation

F L Short, Assembly, specificity and function of prokaryotic type III protein-RNA toxin-antitoxin systems

A W Solomon, Transition to motherhood: The acquisition of maternal identity and its role in a mother's attachment

F A Stokes, Synthetic applications of polar transition metal metallocenes


R J Wallduck, Post-mortem body manipulation in the Danube Gorges' Mesolithic-Neolithic: a taphonomic perspective

Y Wang, A geospatial analysis of the community health service in Jinan City, China: Access to services and health outcomes

H M Weibye, Friedrich Ludwig Jahn and German nationalism 1800-1819

Q Xu, Intercity competition, municipal government and intra-spatial inequality in Shenzhen, China

W Yan, Spin transport in multilayer graphene

T Zhang, Structural and biochemical studies of F₁-ATPase from *Mycobacterium smegmatis* 

Events



Jesus College Cambridge Society

Committee

as of 1 October 2014

1977	Professor I H WHITE (President and Chairman)	(Ian)	
<i>Officers</i>			<i>First Elected</i>
1960	M R HADFIELD (Trustee)	(Max)	2006
1969	D H WOOTTON (Trustee)	(David)	2008
1969	C I KIRKER (Trustee)	(Christopher)	2012
1970	A D C GREENWOOD (Hon. Secretary)	(Adrian)	1998
1971	T SLATOR (Hon. Treasurer)	(Tom)	2002
1976	M P HAYES (Hon. Dinner Secretary)	(Mark)	2014
2000	R J P DENNIS (College Council Rep.)	(Richard)	2013

Year Representatives

1979	S R DAVIS	(Shane)	2009-2015
1971	A R C KERSHAW	(Alan)	2011-2015
1994	N G BAVIDGE	(Nathan)	2011-2015
1999	V A SAXTON	(Victoria)	2011-2015
1977	R M ALLON-SMITH	(Richard)	2012-2016
1980	S J YATES	(Joanne)	2012-2016
1987	A H MARTIN	(Alison)	2012-2016
2002	V ARMSTRONG	(Verity)	2012-2016
1977	S N HILLSON	(Simon)	2013-2017
1992	K L SLOWGROVE	(Katie)	2013-2017
2000	N P H KING	(Nick)	2013-2017
2001	A M FOSTER	(Alice)	2013-2017
1986	J M FAIREY	(Jon)	2014-2018
1980	J A HAYES	(Janet)	2014-2018
1982	E S MORRISS	(Susanna)	2014-2018
1999	F A R REES	(Felicity)	2014-2018

Annual General Meeting 27 September 2014

The Annual General Meeting of the Jesus College Cambridge Society took place on Saturday 27 September 2014 in the Prioress's Room at 6.30pm. The Master, Professor Ian White, was in the chair. Some thirty-five members of the Society were present. Twelve members of the Executive Committee had sent their apologies for absence in addition to Brian Fourd. At the beginning of the meeting, the Master reminded those present of the untimely deaths of two JCCS Committee members, namely Jim Marshall, Dinner Secretary, and Revd John Hughes, Dean of Chapel and College Council rep. He then made a presentation from the Society of a small gift to Patricia Marshall in recognition of and thanks for her contribution in supporting Jim in his role as Dinner Secretary.

Minutes

The minutes of the Annual General Meeting held on 28 September 2013 were approved and signed as a correct record.

Matters Arising

None.

Secretary's Report

The Honorary Secretary reported that (a) the College had allocated JCCS Travel Bursaries totalling £4,000 to 23 undergraduates, and (c) the 2014 Annual Report was in the course of preparation and should be distributed in November. It would contain the minutes of this meeting and a report of the dinner. The Master added that the Travel Bursaries had been much appreciated and well used.

Treasurer's Report

The audited accounts to 31/12/2013 showed a surplus of £2,397. The accumulated fund stood at £80,119. Dividend income was £3,627 and the sale by the Trustees of some investments had yielded a surplus of £2,651. Investments were shown at cost and their market value was over 20% higher, thanks to the strong stock market. As a result, the Society had been able to increase both the Travel Bursaries to £4000 and the donation to the JCSU to £3,500. The meeting agreed to receive the accounts.

Appointment of Auditor

The meeting agreed to appoint N J Mitchell F.C.A. for 2014.

Dinner Arrangements for 2015

The Secretary announced that the 2015 Annual Dinner would take place in College on Saturday 26 September 2015. It would be black tie and members could bring one guest. Tickets would go on sale in May 2015. The Guest of Honour would be Rory Cellan Jones (1977).

Election of Officers

The meeting agreed to elect for one year Adrian Greenwood as Honorary Secretary, Tom Slator as Honorary Treasurer and Mark Hayes as Honorary Dinner Secretary.

Executive Committee

The meeting agreed to elect the following as Members of the Executive Committee to serve for 4 years in succession to those retiring by rotation: Janet Hayes (1980), Susanna Morriss (1982), Jon Fairey (1986) and Felicity Rees (1999). They would serve until the AGM in 2018. The Master thanked those who were standing down after their 4 year term of office.

Any Other Business

The Honorary Secretary encouraged those present to attend (a) the Drinks Reception at the Oyster Shed, on the riverfront near Cannon Street Station on 4 November 2014, for which tickets were already on sale; (b) the Spring Dinner at the Oxford and Cambridge Club on 21 March 2015 with Sir David Hare (1965); and (c) the buffet lunch to be held in the Fellows' Garden on 13 June 2015. This last event was well suited to family parties as there was no limit on the number of guests. The event also coincides with the last day of the May Races.

Date of next year's AGM

Saturday 26 September 2015 in College before the Annual Dinner. The University Alumni weekend would take place on September 25–27.



Alumni and their families enjoying the weather and the Bumps this year down at the Paddock, Fen Ditton

Reports of JCCS Events 2013-2014

JCCS London Dinner 5 April 2014

The JCCS London Dinner took place on the 5 April 2014 at the Oxford and Cambridge Club and was attended by 76 Jesuans and guests.

JCCS Buffet Lunch 14 June 2014

The 2014 Buffet Lunch was very well attended by over 121 Jesuans and their families. Many headed for the Paddock at Fen Ditton afterwards to enjoy the last day of the Races.

JCCS Annual Dinner 27 September 2014

Following the Society's AGM, the Annual Dinner took place in Hall and Upper Hall where 196 members and their guests were present. The Master presided and the Guest of Honour was Theo Huckle QC.

JCCS Travel Bursaries

This year, travel bursaries were awarded to Thomas Atherton, Richard Cartwright, Jake Cramp, Thomas Edwards, Max Eyre, Hannah Gelbart, Hazel Jackson, Ella Johnston, Rebekah Kerr, Rebecca Lanham, Rory McLeod, Timothy Radvan, Jack Ranson, Cai Read, Benjamin Simpson, Florence Simpson, Nuzhat Tabassum, Nelson Tang, Phoebe Withnall, Anthony Witkowski, Thomas Wood, Weiyu Ye and Rebecca Zhao.

Forthcoming JCCS Events

21 March 2015

JCCS Spring Dinner at The Oxford & Cambridge Club
with Sir David Hare

13 June 2015

JCCS Buffet Lunch on Bumps Saturday

26 September 2015

JCCS Annual Dinner and AGM in College
Guest of Honour Rory Cellan Jones

College Events

'50 Years On' Anniversary Lunch 13 November 2013

The Master and Fellows invited those who matriculated in 1963 and their spouses to lunch in college on 13 November 2013. The following attended this lunch:

K J Battarbee, P Beasley-Murray, C G G Born, H S R Cohen, B A Fireman,
K A Heffernan, R H Leech, J Marshall, J P Matthews, J McQuaid, T E Pyper,
R B Salmon, R A Senior, D H Sherburn, W J Shiplee, P J Smith, J B Spittle,
M J Talibard, M V Trayler, N C Wickramasinghe, N Wicks

'60 Years On' Anniversary Lunch 20 November 2013

The Master and Fellows invited those who matriculated in 1953 and their spouses to lunch in college on 20 November 2013. The following attended this lunch:

J C D Alexander, E T Boddy, E E Cliffe, G E B Coe, W L Crawley, J M Davies,
J P M Denny, M J Fairey, B R Halson, M C Mitcheson, A G Oliver, P Spufford,
F A Strang, J R Taylor, A J H Weber, J A Williams, D A Wright

Reunion Dinner 10 January 2014

The Master and Fellows invited those who matriculated in 1958, 1959 and 1960 to dine in college on 10 January 2014. The following attended this dinner:

D C McDouall (1956); S J Alexander, J S Banks, J D N Bardolph, W J A Beeston,
G P Blaker, B J R Blench, M A H Bond, D A Brooks, L F East, T R Finlow, B D Foord,
J E Gillett, C M Kenyon, A R McCormack, J S Neiger, B A Noble, D C W Post,
J S Ransom, C H Reeson, I R Streat, C Tabeart, J D C Vargas (1958); C H Adams,
L V Barber, R E Beale, M J Booth, J A Carrington, C G Dean, W J Elliott, C J Fallows,
J I Farquharson, M H Goss, G N Harby, P J Herring, D A Johnson, T G Melling,
J C Nelson, J Ridehalgh, S G H Sinclair, A F Tongue, G K Wade, M F R Whalley,
J R Whitfield (1959); R D Battey, A V Cooke, P T Cornish, I L C Fergusson,
H C Fitzwilliams, C G Fraser, J F Ling, P F Mitchell-Heggs, J A Nash,
P A Oppenheim, A J G Pearson, K R P Rutter, S N Scott, R C Sills, J C Viner,
R B Woodings (1960)

Glanville Williams Society Reception 12 March 2014

The thirteenth Glanville Williams Society Reception was held at Freshfields Bruckhaus Deringer on 12 March 2014. The following Jesuans connected with Law attended the event:

G J Tayar (1951); S A Hockman (1966); R Jackson, J Treacy (1967); G N Clayton
(1968); N P Ready (1971); G R F Hudson (1972); G W Hoon (1973); A R Kennon,
J Y Randall (1974); B A K Rider (1976); S J Paget-Brown, K J Poole, D N Taylor (1977);
D A Lock (1979); T D Huckle (1980); M B Grayson-Turner, R P D Stewart (1981);
M J L Lanoë (1983); D V Gibbs (1984); P E S Barber, R J Harwood, R P Tett (1988);
D Z Toledano (1989); A Kay (1991); M R Parker, T E Samuel (1992); A J Evans,
H Goto (1995); I M Maxwell, J J McNae (1996); O K De Groot, J E Doak, N J Mackay,
I J Martorell, J A Thackray (1997); C M Byers, A E Coultas, E C Woollcott (1998);
O P Markham (1999); R S Brown, S T Jackson, A M V Jeffrey, R G A Pagliarulo (2000);

I S Blaney, H E Burns, R H Davis, R P Hartley (2002); E J Bogira, C M Leach, M J Naylor, M E Rees, N D J Robinson (2003); E T Bond, E M Davies, K P Mawdsley, B A Pykett, J P Santos, C P Williamson (2004); P W M Benson, E Hayashi, D M Jarrett, J W G Ketcheson, G M Patton (2005); M J Mills, B R H Shanks-St John, V A Watson (2007); C M Arthur, M J Cullen, A Tahsin (2008); G R Modood (2009); J C Scott (2010); A R Bulchandani, J Fisher, J A Van Renterghem, G W E White, K Wilson (2011); J H R Anderson, J R Crawford, J Gertner, H Jackson); R McLeod, F S Petersen (2012); J C Alince, R Ashmead, E Battison, R A C Cameron, T C Chesterfield, S Elhabbal, P F D P Espírito Santo, B Gelinias-Faucher, A Grunseit, T Hogg, M A Hosking, M J Lewis, A C Light, M Mayer, B A Mee, H J Packer, B Phelps, M B Smyth, J Städele, Y Woh (2013)

MA Dinner 28 March 2014

The Master and Fellows invited those who matriculated in 2007 to dine in College on Friday 28 March prior to their MA ceremony the next day. The following attended this dinner:

P L Amoroso (2006); O M Adey, N M Amin-Smith, S Banner, V E Barnato, D P S Barrigan, K Bayford, E A Belcher-Whyte, L C Birch, H A Boldon, R E Bradbury, J L Brown, R B Brown, C I W Brunner, J E H Bunker, M C Canavan, R M Cardy, C D C A Catoir, R M Childs, E H Christie, J E Cross, E M L Cushing, A M Dade, S A Davey, K J Davidson, R Dobson, E J Dodwell, A J Douglass, P Dumitrescu, R A Duncan, C J Ellis, R C Fairless, R A Ferriman, T D W Forrester, Y Frampton, C A Freer, B V Gee, M A Gerrett, A I Gilbert, M J Green, T Greenfield, P J Haddleton, T J Halstead, F T P Harper, R E Harrison, E A B Harvie, O C I Hetherington, K J Hewitt, V T L Ho, J M Hodgson, M K Horton, B J Hosford, A Kalorkoti, K Kearsley-Wooler, M Kennedy, R M Kirsch, P T Knight, C R Knott, T M Lennon, R A Lloyd, S G Lolavar, G M Lowe, D Lowry, C P Matthews, E K Matthews, V S Mattinson, E E McCrea-Theaker, E M McLaren, R D Meyer, J I Michael, J Monaghan, J J Moran, R J Moynihan, R Nadarajah, K Prabhu, O J Reinhold, C Roden, G N Salimbeni, O M Seddon-Daines, Y Shahrad, S Shekar, M R Sherwood, K Siff, K Sinha, D R Skarstam, J K Small, A M Smith, W D Smith, L Sperrin, J U L Staniforth, M E Stanislawek, V L Stevens, R E Stratton, L S Tarn, R L Thomas, M B Trafford, C J Tunstall-Behrens, T D Waddoups, A D Walker, C M Wallace, E V Walley, K A E Waters, S A Waters, V A Watson, E C Weedon, S K Weir, S V White, R S Whittle, A S Woolnough, M X Xu, R Zhao

Reunion Dinner 4 April 2014

The Master and Fellows invited those who matriculated in 1953, 1954, 1955, 1956 and 1957 to dine in college on 4 April 2014. The following attended this dinner:

R Carr, G E B Coe, W L Crawley, J M Davies, V R Goodwin, D H R Jones, D G B Mitchell, G C Partridge, P Spufford, F A Strang, A J H Weber (1953); M G Delahooke, G F Dimond, N D Durand, A C Dyball, A R P Fairlie, A G Ground, B G Harrison, J P Martin, R C Maxwell, C H Mills, A B P Mockler-Barrett, I H C Waters, P H Weisser, D Welbourne, T J Willis, P L Wright (1954); J F Andrews, J D F Bellamy, D W Cairns, F Dickenson, B J Dicker, W H Durran, A E Furness, A W Gethin, M F Harcourt Williams, J A Jefferis, H L K Jones, G N Leah, D Nudds, M E Nugent, P J Padley, D M Parr, W H C Streatfeild (1955); J C Beveridge, R M G Carter, P T Coulton, R L De Courcy-Ireland, J Erskine, D C Hamley, N Horner,

J Keenan, R F Kinloch, B Landy, R C Maingay, D C McDouall, R G McLellan, W J Organ, J M Peirce, J C A Rathmell, J D Rimington, G H Smith, J B Spooner, J R Stanbridge, H J A Tabb, R C Todd, F C P Whitworth, A B Wigginton (1956); A Best, M G Brown, H D Craig, C M Cripps, R B Davison, P Dawson, W R Edwards, M A Finlay, P J Gilchrist, A J Gordon, G E T Granter, P Hanson, C Hood, A G Jackson, C J Nicholson, R A Peters, B M Sadgrove, P J van Berckel (1957)

Anniversary Dinner 28 June 2014

The Master and Fellows invited those who matriculated in 1974, 1984, 1994 and 2004 to dine in college on 28 June 2014 to mark their 10th, 20th, 30th and 40th anniversary. The following attended this dinner:

A R J England, A R Kennon, S R Kitson, J L Morton, C K Roberts, T J Sheldon, R A Shinton, A J Wardlaw, J F Warren (1974); J J Barnard, J R W Bates, D A Burgess, A C Cooke, S J Cottingham, C J Culley, C P N Davies, S W de Souza, M J Delauney, W D Forsyth, T M Freeman, D V Gibbs, V J Harris, N J Hyslop, A D Jones, J T Leach, J P A Magee, C R Mason, P Miles, J M Newton, M A Phillips, C J Pilling, P N Randall, A J Shannon, L J Simmonds, J N Tatchell, J A Verity, N H Walter, J Wills (1984); D J R Archer, D B Bateman, N G Bavidge, N W H Blaker, N J Bliss, S G Casson, H V Crum, A D Davies, P Davies, E Dogra, V S Georgiadis, G J C Hammond, H E Hine, M J P Hiseman, T J Horton, C C Lewis, A P Nash, V J Richards, J S Russell, T H B Stuttard, R D C Thompson, A N S Webb, T S Williams (1994); C E Ambrose, A Bhattacharjee, U Bhattacharya, A R Bowden, N J S Brierley, E M Bunning, A D Burnham, K J Coffin, T R Constantine-Cort, L V Couch, A J Crocker, C W Davies, N A Doshi, S L Dryhurst, S Gardiner, L M A Goulding, J R Hegarty, A Hegarty, J A Hepworth, A V Lewis, H S Macintyre, R J Mahoney, S A Martin, C F Nida, D Patel, J L Phillips, G M Pinches, C Richer, D T W Ridgway, M W L Smith, C L Southworth (2004)

First Reunion 4 July 2014

The Master and Fellows invited those who matriculated in 2008 to an informal first reunion in College on 4 July 2014. The following attend the event:

E K Ahlers, S M Allan, D C Allan, C M Arthur, P Banks, J W Bastow, A D Boulton, K F B Breen, N T Brice, G Brookfield, F A Brown, E R Burnside, M Byrne, H D Cameron, S L Chrystal, H T G Drummond, N M Dumigan, F C Ellis, R V C Evans, J K Falconer, C J Ferriday, J M Folliard, N L N Footman, M E Garner, O R Ghosh, S J L Gill, M M Graham, Mrs D L Green, C E Griffin, A F Hay-Plumb, R A Herreros-Symons, J Y Herrmann, J J M E Hooper, E P Hughes, S R Hyatt-Twynam, C A J James, S B Johnston, L D Kinch, J I Kitchen, J C Lambert, T J Latimer, B G Layer, E J Leach, T M Leahy, J C D Long, V E H Macdougall, A E MacNeil, T A Middleton, P M D Mumford, J R Nadian, A L Naito, D Y Neumann, L A H Noel, A K Norman, K O Onwuka, O Partington, C E Penney, J I Perry, M Pick, S A Polisena, H E J Roberts, I F Ross, A K S Scarsbrook, L G Schmitz, P Shah, K L Shawcroft, A J Singleton, P K Sood, R M Stevens, A Tahsin, Y Q N Tan, H D Tayler, E L Taylor, A L Thwaite, M Van der Wilk, R K Van Hensbergen, G R B Walker, J R T Williamson, I E Wilson, C M Wood, A T Woolf 🍷

College History



Lynford Caryll (Rustat Scholar 1725;
Fellow 1733-51; Tutor 1734-46; Master 1758-81)

The Fellows of Jesus 1671-1863

Who were they, and what did they do?*

Peter Glazebrook

The one hundred and ninety years between 1671, when Tobias Rustat established his trusts for the orphan sons of “conformable clergy of the Church of England” and their widowed mothers that would play so important a part in the life of the College – there were to be, at first, eight of his Scholars, then eleven, then fourteen and, eventually, seventeen at a time – and 1863, when with student numbers at an almost all time low, H. A. (Black) Morgan was appointed Tutor, form a discrete period in its history. In sharp contrast to the previous century and a half it was a time when the College and the University were undisturbed by any major upheaval in Church or State and, though both did, of course, change, most changes were small and almost all of them gradual. For Cambridge the ‘long eighteenth century’ was very long indeed and at Jesus it would have been even longer if Dr Corrie, a notorious opponent of all change, who had been appointed Master by the bishop of Ely in 1849 and continued in office until his death in 1885 at the age of 91, had had his way.

An inquiry into the 249 men who were Fellows of Jesus during these years – there were, at any one time sixteen of them, no more and only rarely fewer – who they were and what they did may, at first blush, seem an arid exercise. That the majority of them were the sons of clergy, and that even more went on to be clergymen themselves, may occasion little surprise. But the other personal information surviving about them tells us, not all but much, about the sort of institution the College was during more than a third of its existence. For save for a small and highly anomalous group of twenty-seven – the Shelford (or Ely) Fellows, of whom more later – all but four of the other 222

had been students at it. As in most colleges, Fellows were very rarely recruited from outside, even though this might mean choosing men of little or no academic distinction. A college’s fellowships existed, it was now almost universally assumed, for the benefit of those who were already members of it. If its fellowships were to be open to all comers, able students would not be attracted to such a college as Jesus by the prospect of one: students sometimes moved from another college to obtain a scholarship and then be eligible for a fellowship. Fellowships, originally intended to be graduate studentships, had never been jobs; they had now become prizes, that were usually given for doing well in university examinations. They conferred some benefits in both cash and kind, a certain social status, and improved opportunities in the jobs market in the church, or for pursuing a legal or medical career or, in the nineteenth century, some other profession. Those chosen as Fellows were, no doubt, more than averagely able and studious. Thirty-one of them have gained entry to the *Oxford Dictionary of National Biography*. Most of them remained (somewhat) longer at the College than their undergraduate contemporaries, but in other respects they were not unrepresentative of them.

All Cambridge colleges are different from each other and, until the statutory reforms of the second half of the nineteenth century, they differed much more than they have done since. Jesus probably differed as much as any. It was not only that its Master was not elected by the Fellows, being appointed by the Bishop without any consultation with them, thereby sparing the College the scourge of disputed elections, but also that even their choice of new Fellows was restricted. The College’s statutes required that

* This article draws heavily on the data provided in J. A. Venn, *Alumni Cantabrigienses* 1500-1750, 4 vols (Cambridge 1922-1927) and 1751-1900 5 vols (Cambridge 1940-1953), and in Arthur Gray’s manuscript *Register of Members of Jesus College, Cambridge 1618-1820* (College Archives). A fully annotated and slightly enlarged version is available in the College Archives.



Tobias Rustat 1608-1694 (Benefactor)

on a vacancy in all but one of the sixteen Fellowships the Master and Fellows should promptly submit two names from whom ('the Fellows-elect') the Bishop chose one – he usually, but not always, chose the first named – though if the Fellows were too slow the Bishop might make the appointment in his own unfettered discretion. And so that there should be an equal number of Fellows from counties north and south of the Trent, the names submitted had, until 1832, to be of men who would maintain the balance. This common mediaeval rule, designed to reduce the risk of regional rivalries and factionalism within a small residential community, had, once most Fellows were non-resident, outlived its usefulness and meant that when a vacancy arose the Fellows might not be able to name the most deserving men. In the case of the sixteenth fellowship, the Shelford (or Ely) one, the Bishop had always had an unfettered discretion. This jealously guarded episcopal right had emerged from a complicated deal in which an early sixteenth-century bishop had assigned to the College the parochial revenues of Great Shelford (a village near Cambridge) so as to provide the Master with a (paltry) stipend.

The rules that governed the tenure – and the forfeiture – of all the Jesus Fellowships were, however, simpler than those at many colleges. They could be held indefinitely, and so for life, but, as everywhere, they were – at Queen

Elizabeth I's continuing command – forfeited on marriage: "a Remnant of Popery; a Doctrine fit only to be taught & maintained in the court of the Whore of Babylon", or so some dons thought. There was no clear reason why the rule should apply to Fellows who were not resident – it did not apply to Masters with their own lodges – but without it many more fellowships would have continued until death and colleges would have had far fewer opportunities to encourage and reward their students – fewer prizes to offer them. But unlike many colleges, Jesus had no rule that a Fellow had to take the BD (and after 1710 very few did) or be ordained a priest within so many years of election, and made no distinction between Senior and Junior Fellows. The only requirement (besides that of equality between northerners and southerners) was that there should be no fewer than six Fellows in Priests' Orders. This never caused any difficulty.

Having been intended for poor men at the start of their careers, fellowships were also forfeited one year after a Fellow's acceptance of a parochial, cathedral or any other ecclesiastical benefice (a permanent job, a "living") unless the parish lay within "20 miles" of Cambridge, in which case the fellowship continued – and the parson-Fellow might still reside in College, riding out to his parish (or sending a younger colleague) to perform his duties there – unless and until he married, an exception which was, as will be seen, of considerable significance until almost the end of our period. The benefice rule could (until 1841) also be evaded if a Fellow, though in Holy Orders, was declared to be one of the four "on the civil law side" – the other twelve fellowships, it went without saying, had been intended for those devoting themselves to theology. This smaller category had been created by the royal commissioners in 1559, being designed to help meet the nation's need for men qualified to be diplomats and church lawyers, but was long since otherwise obsolete. A fellowship was also forfeited if its holder came into a private, unearned, income from property, but could be retained – until marriage – by those practising as lawyers or physicians. Legal fiction deemed their fees to be honoraria, to which they had no contractual right, and there was, of course, no assurance that they would continue until death. If a Fellow was neither resident nor the holder of a College living, the College might only learn of his inheritance or marriage if this information was volunteered: there was at least one who forgot to do so and would later have to



Fellows' Combination Room – refurbished 1763-64

write to the Master to apologise. Prizes once won were not easily lost.

There were no duties attached to a fellowship save that of residence and so, impliedly, of study and attendance at Chapel services. But, as we shall see, since the late seventeenth century any Fellow who asked was routinely dispensed from these obligations. A Fellow was entitled to free rooms and dinner in College; to pocket money which remained fixed at the sixteenth-century level of £2 p.a. and, by custom, since the later years of that century, to a share – a dividend – in the College's surplus income after all its statutable and other legal obligations had been met. A one-twentieth share because, besides the sixteen Fellows, the Master received two dividends and two went into a reserve fund, 'Dead College'. But a twentieth of the surplus endowment income rarely amounted to much, for although Jesus was one of the four or five poorest colleges in Cambridge it had, with 16 Fellows, more than all except the three wealthiest: Trinity (60) St John's (50) and King's (48), with the inevitable consequence that its fellowships were far from being the most desirable. During the Commonwealth the Master (Dr Worthington) had persuaded the Parliamentary Committee for the Universities that the College could not support more than

twelve Fellows, but at the Restoration sixteen fellowships were, like so much else, restored. And dividends varied a good deal from year to year, depending, among other things, on the number, and the size, of the premiums paid by the College's tenants for the renewal of their leases, and the sales of timber on its farms. 1777 was a bumper year when the dividend amounted to £110-12-5 ½ but in 1778 it was £45-12-11 ½ and in 1779 only £32-8-6 ½, no more than the stipend of the poorest of curates. But with the fellowship and dividend both lost when the Fellow gained either (non-local) benefice or bride there was no incentive to build up reserves to stabilise annual dividends: windfalls were to be seized as soon as they occurred. A fellowship would, therefore, often not have been enough to live on – a Fellow would need some other sources of income – but it gave him a helpful start. As one late eighteenth-century Fellow of a small Oxford college put it, a fellowship was "an excellent breakfast, an indifferent dinner, and a most miserable supper". When set against this constitutional framework and financial background, many of the characteristics of "the Society" – the Fellows – of the college during its "long eighteenth-century" become a little less surprising.

That “small and highly anomalous” group, the Shelford fellows, is best considered first. It was anomalous in several ways. Only five of the twenty-seven were members of the College before their appointment – in striking contrast to the 218 of the other 222 who were already Jesuans. Two of the Shelford fellows even came from outside Cambridge: one from Oxford and one was a Glasgow graduate (and a professional soldier, although with literary tastes, who died whilst campaigning with William III in the Low Countries). Most came from families higher up the social scale than the general run of Jesus Fellows. Four were bishop’s sons: two of the bishop who gave them their fellowships, the third of a recently deceased predecessor, while the fourth was the son of the bishop of the neighbouring diocese of Lincoln. Two were nephews of the Bishop. The Dean of Peterborough, the cathedral nearest to Ely, was the father of another two. Only four were sons of the lower, parochial, clergy and they were outnumbered by sons of the landed gentry (five), successful merchants (another five), and physicians (three, one George III’s own).

Until close to the end of our ‘long’ century, these fellowships enabled a Bishop without a son or relation needing a helping hand as he began his career, to pay a graceful compliment to a neighbour or acquaintance with one – perhaps in return for some kindness to himself. One Shelford fellow appears to have been the son of the Bishop’s physician, another that of his London wine-merchant. A third (a parson’s son) would probably not have been appointed had the Bishop known that he would become both a prominent advocate of abolishing the rule requiring those taking degrees to subscribe the Thirty-Nine Articles and one of William Friend’s (of whom more below) liveliest supporters. Most were appointed very soon after graduating, sixteen – two-thirds – within a year of their taking their BA (and one without having obtained any degree by examination anywhere) and seem not to have needed the help their fellowship gave for very long. The turnover among them was almost twice that of the other Fellows: only six of the twenty-seven retained their fellowships for more than seven years. And twice the Bishop consented to an older brother passing on his fellowship to a younger sibling. None of the Shelford Fellows held any office in the College, none were given a college living, and nearly all were permanently non-resident: for them leave of absence was even more of a

routine formality that it became for the others. Fifteen – three in five – were ordained and quickly obtained well-endowed benefices or cathedral prebends. Four rose higher and became archdeacons (a diocese’s principle administrative officers) or deans of cathedrals. Among the laymen, three became MPs, two also holding minor public office, and five practised as physicians. The others were able to live off their own. Only the soldier and one other left behind him any sign of having academic interests.

The last forty years of our period (1824-1863) saw, however, a change – a reflection of a more widespread change in ideas of who deserved a college fellowship. Four of the last five Shelford fellows came from St John’s, their fellowships at Jesus being, it seems, consolation prizes for their failing, amid stiff competition, to obtain (or have renewed) ones at their own college where, too, the Bishop was Visitor. One of the last two became a headmaster, the other went to the Bar, where he had a successful enough career and was for some years Professor of Jurisprudence at University College, London. Retaining his fellowship for 49 years, from his appointment in 1846 until his death in 1905, he became the most anomalous Shelford Fellow of them all. Why, though visiting the College increasingly rarely, he hung on and did not, as several of his contemporaries did, resign his fellowship to allow the appointment of a young recruit to the newly emerging academic profession, is unclear. Perhaps he thought that resignation would display a lack of gratitude to his episcopal benefactor (whose successor surrendered the right to choose a Fellow in 1882) or he may just have taken a simple pleasure in knowing that he was the last of a line that went back nearly 400 years to the College’s earliest days.

Among the other fifteen fellowships, where the Master and Fellows nominated two men, and the Bishop chose one of them, the four exceptions to the rule that Jesus fellowships were for Jesus men prove it. The first, who had become a Fellow-Commoner at St John’s aged 12, received in 1679 both his MA and his Jesus fellowship in obedience to the King’s command, an exercise of a royal prerogative revived at the Restoration which, unsurprisingly, was much resented in the University and was relinquished by William III (who may, however, in the case of

that soldier who was a Shelford Fellow, have achieved the same result by another route). For Charles II the young man's family's loyal service to the Crown had called for recognition, albeit at someone else's expense.

The other three non-Jesuans were all Second Wranglers (second in the first class of the [mathematical] Tripos), so there was no doubt about their intellectual calibre, brought in to fill teaching needs that the College was unable to meet from its own ranks. They could, perhaps have expected to be elected in their own colleges, but with two of them subsequent events suggest that doubts about their reliability may have been entertained by those whose pupils they had been. Their moves to Jesus ended unhappily, both being dismissed from their tutorships: Mounsey (ex-Peterhouse) in 1779, after becoming extremely drunk one summer's evening at or before reaching The Plough at Fen Ditton, where he knelt before a crowd at the riverside and renounced his religion, blasphemed against the Holy Ghost and cursed all the members of the royal family; and Frend (ex-Christ's) in 1788, after publishing a pamphlet announcing his decision to abandon the Church of England and become a Unitarian: the doctrine of the Trinity was, he wrote, "rank nonsense" – a curtain-raiser for his even more provocative pamphlet four years later which led to his exclusion from both College and University. He had welcomed the execution of Louis XVI and attacked the self-seeking hypocrisy of the clergy, claiming that the poor, who alone were suffering from the government's war policy, would be justified in rioting against it.

The Fellows waited another forty years before, in 1831, again venturing outside the College in search of a Tutor. William Gaskin had, while working as a "shoemaker's boy" in Penrith, come to the notice of Henry Brougham, the future Lord Chancellor, then a barrister on the Northern circuit, and been sent by him first to Sedbergh School and then to St John's. Gaskin taught mathematics in Cambridge for twenty-one years, the first eleven of them at Jesus, the last ten as a private tutor, and was influential in reforming the Mathematical Tripos. But all the remaining 218 of the 222 'ordinary' Fellows had, to repeat, been students of the College.

What more can be said of them? First, that just over half – 117 out of 222 – were the sons of clergymen and that in the 'short' eighteenth

century (1702-1801) two out of three – 67 out of 102 – were: in the decade 1782-91 every one of the twelve Fellows elected was a clergyman's son. More surprisingly, perhaps, in our final decade (1852-63) the number was ten out of eleven. Second, that more than one in three of the Fellows had entered the College as poor students: 67 as sizars, and 66 were orphans of clergymen attracted (not infrequently from other colleges) by the prospect of a Rustat scholarship. The two categories overlapped, but did not coincide. An orphan's relatives might pay for him to enter as a pensioner, while a clergyman's son whose father was still alive might well enter as a sizar, for many clergy were badly paid. Jesus may have been a poor college; it was certainly a college for poor boys.

The sizarship system had developed from the provision in the College's sixteenth century statutes entitling every Fellow to have a schoolboy or young student (and the Master two) living in College without charge, to run errands, do other chores, and wait in Hall (in both senses of the word: at table and for the food not eaten by the Fellows and Scholars). After the closure of the grammar school, these entitlements had by the seventeenth century changed into one of nomination for entry to the College, at much reduced fees and charges, of a putatively bright-lad, known to a Fellow or recommended by the lad's schoolmaster or parson, so giving him the chance to compete for a scholarship – sizars, like Scholars, received (almost) free board and lodging throughout the year – though if he failed to win one he would usually have no option but to leave. An informal examination of candidates for sizarships was introduced early in the eighteenth century – presumably to avoid disappointments – and throughout the years 1672-1801 not only did more students enter the College as sizars than as pensioners (693 compared to 585) but a far higher proportion of them stayed to graduate (6 out of 7, rather than only 4 out of 6). Sizarships were the precursors of the entrance scholarships and exhibitions of the later nineteenth and twentieth centuries, but by 1800 they had all but disappeared from Jesus. At some colleges, however, notably St John's and Trinity, where there were much larger bodies of resident Fellows, they survived for longer, and after 1800 six of them, having migrated to Jesus, were subsequently elected to fellowships.

Of the 67 Fellows who were neither poor students nor had clergymen fathers and who

may, therefore, be thought of as coming from middle-class families – a little more than a third of the total – almost a half (36) came from ones which were, or claimed to be, gentry, and in almost equal proportions (these were largely nineteenth-century elections) were the sons of professional men (physicians and lawyers) or had fathers who were in business.

The rule that, until 1832, stipulated an equal number of Fellows from counties north and south of the Trent succeeded in maintaining a balance over the years, as well as at any one moment, but there was no such equality between eastern and western counties. An overwhelming majority of Fellows – about 80% – came from east of a line drawn down the centre of the Pennines to the Isle of Wight, and among the few Fellows from western counties, for whom Oxford would otherwise have been the obvious destination, a substantial group were clergy orphans attracted to Cambridge and the College by the Rustat scholarships, though after 1780 there was also a significant number (14) who hailed from Cumberland and Westmorland. Among the eastern counties only Norfolk was under-represented: most Norfolk men went to Caius. It was improvements in transport links – first, faster and more frequent stage coaches and, then, the coming of railways – that broke down the old east/west divide, and made the two universities and their colleges into national, rather than regional, institutions. But it was not until 1841 that a Jesus fellowship might be held by any “subject of the British Empire”.

Among the Fellows there were not only local, regional, connections, but also family ones, and probably rather more than the records reveal. For although it is quite easy to trace family relationships through male lines, connections through women – grandmothers, aunts, sisters and cousins – which socially and causally might have been just as important, are much harder to detect. Two Fellows are known to have been, respectively, the nephew and the grandson of one Master (Saywell 1679-1701), one the nephew of another (Beadon 1781-1789), while a fourth was the nephew of two Fellows, one a redoubtable President who served for 34 years, acting for three successive Masters. This fourth Fellow was Tutor to his own Tutor’s son, and members of his family continued to come to the College for more than two centuries. And there was a long serving Tutor who, on retiring to a college living, married the daughter of a former

Fellow. There were seven cases of both father and son being Fellows, another of a Fellow whose father had been a ‘Fellow-elect’, six cases of two brothers being Fellows, and two of Fellows who were cousins. Nineteen Fellows had one or more brothers students at the College. Less surprisingly, twenty-two former Fellows sent one or more sons to Jesus, and there were several more whose cousins or grandsons were students. The most remarkable of the Jesuan families was the Warrens, five members of four generations of which came to the College, four of them becoming Fellows. The first, Richard, was an active and successful Tutor for twenty years (1703-1723) and an energetic fundraiser before becoming archdeacon of Suffolk. (Six of his father’s [Samuel’s] descendants have entries in the ODNB). Family relationships were a not negligible feature of this small and predominantly clerical college.

Most Fellows (188) were elected within four years of taking their BA: half of them within two years, reflecting the ‘prize’ nature of a fellowship – if the prospect was to be an incentive to do well in the Tripos it had to be reasonably imminent. In some decades the wait was longer than in others, but these variations are easily explicable. A larger than usual number of vacancies, and of elections, in one decade was likely to be followed by fewer, and so by longer waits, in the next. After five years from graduation even the most sanguine of hopefuls



Richard Warren (Fellow 1703-21; Tutor 1703-23)

would, however, have settled for a life and a job outside Cambridge, though the knowledge that he had been named as the Fellows' second choice at the last election, and so could expect to be their first if the next vacancy for which he would be eligible (north/south) was not too long delayed, might buoy up his hopes. The endowment in 1784 by Frederick Keller, a former Fellow, of a prize for "a deserving scholar proceeding to the degree of Bachelor of Arts" is, perhaps, to be seen as an attempt to compensate for the uncertain incidence of vacancies.

The chance of a student gaining a fellowship was affected, of course, not only by the number of vacancies occurring in the years immediately following his graduation, but also by the number of his fellow students, for the number of fellowships remained constant but the number of students admitted to the college varied widely. In each of the decades between 1722 and 1811, when fewer than 100 students were admitted, the chance of a recent graduate obtaining a fellowship was never worse than one in seven; in the decades 1752-61 and 1772-81, it rose to one in five; while in 1762-71, when admissions were as low as four a year it was as high as one in three. In 1771, 1775 and again in 1782, the College told the Bishop that, until the next BA degree day, there was only one candidate (not the requisite two) eligible and academically qualified to fill the current vacancy. This doubtless explains how a Junior Optime (a Lower Second) could gain a fellowship. By contrast, in the earlier and later decades – those before 1711 and after 1812 – the chances were lower: about one in ten or twelve students obtained fellowships. But not every student would have wanted one, or have reached the minimum academic standard considered acceptable, so the ratio of fellowships to candidates would have been rather more favourable than all these figures suggest.

One in three fellows held their fellowships for not more than seven years and three out of five for not more than twelve, so that the Society was a body in which those in their twenties and thirties predominated. Fewer than one in four remained a Fellow for more than twenty years: the unusually high ratio of college livings to fellowships (15:16) helped here. Yet seventy-one fellowships (almost one in three) ended in death: for nearly twenty Fellows it came shockingly soon – before they reached thirty. But, more happily and unsurprisingly, marriage



Frederick Keller (Rustat Scholar 1732; Fellow 1737-55; Tutor 1744-46)

was the most common reason for a fellowship ending – it did so in 102 out of 222 cases – to which must be added a substantial, but unascertainable, portion of the 46 instances in which the fellowship was ended by acceptance of a parochial benefice (more than 'twenty miles' from Cambridge). Few clerical Fellows could afford to marry before obtaining a permanent job, which was what, unlike a curacy, a benefice was, while a hoped-for marriage often provided the strongest of motives for seeking one. Yet although a fellowship ended instantly on marriage, a year's grace was, as has been seen, allowed a Fellow becoming beneficed. Were, therefore, he to marry only after the end of that year, it would be the acceptance of the benefice, not the marriage, that was, as far as the College and its records were concerned, the crucial event. For the rest, there seem to have been only eight cases of a Fellow resigning, and just one where he was ejected for refusing to take the oaths of abjuration (of James III) and allegiance (to George I).

A fellowship would, in reality, also end – a Fellow would for most purposes cease to be a member of the college community – if he became, as very many did, permanently non-resident, just as students cease for most purposes to be members of it when, on

graduating (or sometimes before), they leave Cambridge. During the ‘long’ century the practice developed of routinely granting leave of absence to almost any Fellow who asked for it. In its early decades leave was given in terms of weeks and months, and never for more than six months at a time. Many of these leaves were clearly only occasional – related to the long vacation, family visits, or short term curacies and private tutorships, and so for the ‘sufficient cause’ the College’s statutes envisaged. The procedure of seeking leave ensured that there would be enough Fellows remaining in Cambridge for the College to continue to function. But the growth of long term non-residence is also discernible. In the 1670s three Fellows could fairly be described as permanently non-resident; in the 1680s and 1690s this number doubled – one Fellow elected in 1692 and another elected in 1703 never resided at all. In 1714 there were ten non-residents and after 1723 never fewer than eight. From the mid-1730s leave was regularly granted for a year at a time, from one audit meeting to the next. In 1762 it was agreed to delegate the granting of leave to the “resident Society”, as it was to be called: those best placed to know whether a Fellow’s help in running the College was required. In 1729, 1739, 1770, 1779 and in five years between 1848 and 1860 (the last in which any record was kept, so much and for so long had non-residence been taken for granted) there were twelve non-resident Fellows, a number which had risen to thirteen in 1757 and for three years in the 1850s. After 1840 there were never fewer than ten non-residents. Since 1692 there had been 52 Fellows – they included Malthus – who had never resided at all, and another 25 who had resided for less than three years of their fellowships. Fifteen were non-resident for more than 25 years. The laymen Fellows were those least likely to reside. Four of them were non-resident for, respectively, 40 out of 40, 36 out of 40, 35 out of 35, and 34 out of the 36, years they held their fellowships. The record for non-residence – 50 out of his 52 years as a Fellow – was held by a lawyer, William Tancred (F.1808-1860). If the whole Society was overwhelmingly clerical, the small “Resident Society” was even more so.

Even though non-resident, Fellows continued to be entitled to their dividends, and to sub-let their college rooms (at controlled rents), and able to appoint an agent to receive both wherever they might go – into the Navy, or to



Robert Malthus (Fellow 1793-1804)

India, as chaplains, to the Middle East, Africa, or America to explore and to write of their travels, to Australia as colonists or, having gone mad, into the care of a nurse or relatives. (There were, sadly, three such cases and two others of Fellows who committed suicide.) Provided only that they did not marry: the College protected itself with a bond against the risk that there might be some delay before news of a travelling Fellow’s marriage – or death – reached Cambridge, so that more would have been paid than was due.

But why had such an extraordinary state of affairs, one so at variance not only with the College’s original objects and purposes but with those of the preceding century, come about and come to be so accepted and to attract rather little critical comment? The short answer is that during the many years (1720-1790; 1820-1860) in which the College was but a pale reflection of its former self rarely having as many as 40 undergraduates and, not infrequently, only half that number, there was work in it, a job to be done by, for four, or at the most five, of its Fellows. The Master needed the help of one of them in managing the College’s property and finances – to be, to a greater or lesser extent depending on the Master, in effect Bursar – and as President to act for him in his absences. Two

were, for most of our period, needed as Tutors. They, like the President, were appointed by the Master and held office at his pleasure. A Dean (responsible for Chapel and Library) and a Steward (Domestic Bursar) were also required, but it was not uncommon for the same Fellow to undertake more than one of these offices. (The Bursar of the Rustat Trust, a key responsibility, was almost invariably one of the Tutors).

Few of the Fellows spent any, or any significant, part of their lives as Tutors teaching and directing the studies of undergraduates. Until the 1850s there was just one degree course, and for this two or three Fellows (or would-be Fellows) were able to provide, as Tutors or lecturers, all the basic teaching. Only 40 out of 222 – roughly one in six – served as a Tutor for as long as five years, 24 – one in ten – of them serving for ten, and just five for as many as twenty years. What is more, 15 of these 40 Tutors served during the first forty years of our ‘long century’, when the College (and Cambridge as a whole) had more undergraduates than at any time until the later 1860s. In this early period (1672-1711) when there were usually 60-70 undergraduates in residence and three Tutors, one in four of the Fellows undertook this work. But between 1716 and 1852 when the College often had only half that number of undergraduates, there were frequently just two Tutors, and in our final decade only one.

Teaching undergraduates during the short (six week) terms was, moreover, not the only occupation of those relatively few Fellows who were Tutors. Two were University Registrars, and all but four of the Tutors between 1672 and the 1790s combined their tutorships with the incumbency of one, or sometimes two, of those local parishes where the College appointed the parson: Comberton, Guilden Morden, Fordham, Harlton, Hinxton, Swavesey and Whittlesford, as well as All Saints, and St Clement’s in Cambridge itself. Not all of these tutor-parsons would have ridden out every Sunday to take services and preach in their churches: there were always enough recently elected (and some not so recently elected) Fellows of Jesus (or other colleges) who, having been ordained deacons (minimum age 23), were, while waiting for parishes of their own, ready to serve as curates for a guinea or so a week, just as they were willing to help a Tutor with his college teaching hoping, perhaps, that

if a tutorship became vacant the Master might consider them eligible for it. It was the combination of tutorial fees (less payments for any teaching done by younger Fellows) and parochial tithes (less payments to those who served as curates) that was for most of our period relied on to provide Tutors with an adequate income. Their longer term reward would often be appointment to a good living – one of the College’s own or one in the gift of a friend or acquaintance, sometimes the grateful parent of a former pupil. Some Tutors did even better: three became archdeacons (the Church’s best remunerated posts, short of bishoprics).

College teaching and its off-shoot, the private coaching of ambitious (or despairing) students that supplemented it, was Cambridge’s main distinctively academic activity, there being next to no ‘university’ teaching. Further study was no longer required for the MA and there was little incentive for a Fellow of Jesus to work towards a BD and, as has been said, few did. Though the occasional eccentric did use the opportunity his fellowship and Cambridge’s libraries afforded him to pursue research, no one imagined that fellowships were awarded for this purpose. As late as 1831, William Whewell, Tutor and subsequently a notable Master of Trinity, was to observe that, it was “mere folly” to suppose that college fellows were “men whose office is discovery, or to make demands upon them as if their duty was to produce new truths”. At Jesus, fellowship dividends were neither large nor reliable enough to support a life of either industrious scholarship, or comfortable, Gibbonian, laziness.

The College’s library expanded greatly during the eighteenth century, albeit largely as a result of benefactions, and it needed to be severely culled during Lynford Caryl’s mastership (1758-1781), but none of the Jesus Fellows whose intellectual and scholarly fame has survived to the present day – the philosopher of mind and physician David Hartley, the classical scholar Gilbert Wakefield, and the economist and founder of population studies Robert Malthus were Tutors, and the work which has brought them fame was done after they had left Cambridge – in Hartley’s and Wakefield’s cases after working for some years as schoolmasters. Among those well known in their own time, three were serving Tutors when they published significant books: Styan Thirlby his admired edition of *Justin Martyr* (1723), Thomas Newton (Coleridge’s Tutor) his *Treatise on Conic Sections*



E. D. Clarke (Rustat Scholar 1786; Fellow 1795-1806;
Tutor 1803-06)

(1794) and John Warren his on *The Geometrical Representation of the Square Roots of Negative Quantities* (1828). But only thirty-three Fellows – one in seven – are known to have published anything more than an occasional sermon or pamphlet, before or after leaving Cambridge, and only about half of these could be unhesitatingly classified as works of scholarship. The most prolific author of all (and the most engaging of our 249 Fellows) was Edward Daniel Clarke whose best-selling *Travels* – to Sweden, Russia, Greece, Asia, Minor and Egypt – ran to seven volumes. He was, notwithstanding an indifferent performance in the Tripos, a Tutor for three years, and one of only two former Fellows to be a professor in the University, albeit in a personal, not an endowed, chair conferred on account of his popular, but extra-curricular, lectures on mineralogy. (The other was the future bishop, Samuel Hallifax). None of these authors was a typical Jesus Fellow.

So if to the four or five Fellows needed to run the College are added one or two of these recently elected who were preparing themselves for ordination, helping the Tutors with their teaching or serving as curates in local parishes, and two or three who were incumbents of parishes close to Cambridge and, as bachelors, preferred living in College to a lonely country parsonage, there would still be eight or nine or ten Fellows with little or nothing to occupy them

in Cambridge. They would therefore seek – and be given – leave of absence. Their other option would have been to resign their fellowships, but no one expected them to show that degree of altruism.

What sort of employment was undertaken, or what sort of career pursued, by non-resident Fellows and those whose fellowships had ended – categories which merged almost imperceptibly – largely depended on whether the Fellow or former Fellow had taken, or was intending to take, Holy Orders. This, as has been seen, was not a condition for continuing to hold a Jesus fellowship, but two in three (166 out of 222) did so. Among those elected between 1672 and 1811 the proportion was even higher. None elected between 1782 and 1801 remained laymen, and only three in the preceding twenty years (1762-1781) did so. In only three decades – 1812-21, 1832-41 and 1852-63 – were fewer ordained than remained laymen. Even these laymen had, of course, throughout the ‘long’ century, to declare themselves to be members of the Church of England and subscribe the Thirty-Nine Articles.

Of the 166 clergymen Fellows, the overwhelming majority ended their days as country parsons, only 34 rising to any higher dignity. Eleven gained appointments as noblemen’s chaplains which, being held at their lordships’ pleasures, were not reckoned as benefices and carried with them a relaxation of the rules governing livings which might be held in plurality. (There were no more than half-a-dozen Fellows whose pluralism and/or non-residence in their livings can fairly be described as scandalous.) Fifteen Fellows obtained cathedral canonries or prebends, three became deans of cathedral or collegiate churches, and five (all elected before 1782) became archdeacons. Three (two had been Rustat Scholars) became heads of colleges, and just two became bishops: Samuel Hallifax (1749, F.1756-1760) of Gloucester and then St Asaph (1781-1791), and William Otter (1785, F.1795-1804) of Chichester (1836-1840). Samuel Hallifax, an able comparative lawyer and theologian, had left the College for Trinity Hall after only four years as a Fellow. Neither of the Jesuans, admitted to the College in the same month (June 1710) and both clergyman’s sons (one a Rustat Scholar), who became,

successively, archbishops of Canterbury – Herring (1742-1757) and Hutton (1757-1758) – were Fellows of Jesus. Herring was a Fellow of Corpus and Hutton a Fellow of Christ's, both better springboards in Hanoverian and Whig England for able and ambitious clergy.

Of the 130 Fellows who died country parsons, 101 did so in college livings, though most had, over the years, moved from the less to the more eligible of them. Fifty, including some of those who had moved to higher things, had other patrons besides their College, but fewer than twenty had made their way in the church without its help. Parochial clergy also often acted as schoolmasters or private tutors. In the eighteenth century five Fellows became headmasters of important schools – including David Hartley (Newark G.S.), though remaining a layman and Samuel Beardmore (Charterhouse) – and the nineteenth saw half-a-dozen Fellows become assistant-masters at the reformed and re-shaped public schools; another an Inspector of Schools and Training Colleges; and three of them headmasters. William Otter, who had been Master of Helston Grammar School before returning to be a Tutor, became the first Principal of King's College, London (1830-1835) when that institution was, essentially, a VIth Form college.

Among those who remained laymen, twenty-six lawyers – nineteen of them elected in the final sixty years when clerical and lay Fellows were evenly balanced – formed the largest single group. Among them were leaders of the parliamentary and bankruptcy bars and a Treasury Solicitor. There were four physicians (all elected before 1757), and several with no known occupations. In those last sixty years the lay Fellows also included two MPs and two literary travellers, a distinguished geologist and engineer (among the clerical Fellows there was a pioneering geophysicist), and an influential *Times* leader-writer: his copy was taken from his college room to Printing House Square on the

afternoon train. (Another Fellow combined, for twenty-five years, his large and lucrative legal practice with writing that newspaper's authoritative annual *Surveys* of events and its sessional summaries of parliamentary affairs, as well as the occasional leader.) The nineteenth-century Fellows were a more varied group than their predecessors, reflecting the change, already noted in the Shelford Fellows, that was taking place in the criteria for election – for receiving these prizes. But since most of them were non-resident they made little difference to the character of the small clerical community the College had been since the 1710s.

The picture that emerges of the archetypal Fellow of Jesus during most, if not quite all, of the 'long' eighteenth century is thus of a clergyman's son, born in the eastern half of England, who entered the College, with which his family or friends may well have had some connection, as a poor student, gained one or more of its scholarships – including, if he was an orphan, a Rustat scholarship, performed creditably in the University's examination for the BA, spent some years in Cambridge before and after his election as a member of a small community of, perhaps, 40 students and six or eight senior members, preparing himself for ordination and helping the Tutors in their undergraduate teaching (but not otherwise engaging in scholarly work or writing for publication) and/or serving as a curate, often in local parishes, until he obtained the first of a series of parochial livings of his own (more often than not ones in the College's patronage), remaining a Fellow, though non-resident, until he married, and ending his days as a country parson. Neither graduate student nor dedicated scholar and teacher, he bore only the faintest resemblance to the Fellows envisaged by the College's founders or by Queen Elizabeth I and her commissioners, and still less to his twenty-first century successors. 🍷

Calendar of College Events 2014-2015

9 January 2015	Reunion Dinner (1979, 1980, 1981)
11 March 2015	Glanville Williams Society Reception
20 March 2015	Reunion Dinner (1969, 1970, 1971)
27 March 2015	MA Dinner (2008)
13 June 2015	Marquee at the Paddock, Fen Ditton
22 June 2015	Society of St Radegund Dinner
27 June 2015	Annual Donors' Garden Party
27 June 2015	Anniversary Dinner (1975, 1985, 1995, 2005)

Invitations to all the above events will be posted or emailed to those concerned. If, however, you wish to attend any of these events but do not receive anticipated postal or email notification, please contact the Development Office (tel: 01223 339301) or visit the alumni events section of the college's website (www.jesus.cam.ac.uk) where details are also posted.

MA Dining

Members of MA or similar status are invited to dine at high table free of charge twice a year and to maintain contact.

Because of staffing arrangements there is no dining on Saturdays but it is usually possible to accommodate visitors on Sundays during term. The other available days are Tuesday, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays. It is always advisable to book in good time by phoning the Manciple's Office on 01223 339485.





Jesus College Records Update

NAME: _____

MATRICULATION YEAR: _____

(NEW) ADDRESS: _____

(NEW) TELEPHONE NO: _____

(NEW) E-MAIL ADDRESS: _____

NEWS: _____

Please return to:

The Development Office

Jesus College

Cambridge

CB5 8BL

E-MAIL: development@jesus.cam.ac.uk

Data Protection Statement

All personal data are securely held in the Jesus College and University Development Offices and will be treated confidentially and with sensitivity for the benefit of Jesus College, the University and its members. Data may be used by the College and University for a full range of alumni activities, including the sending of College and University publications, promotion of benefits and services available to alumni (including those being made available by external organisations), notification of alumni events and fundraising programmes (which might include an element of direct marketing).

Old Members' contact details may be made available to other current and Old Members of Jesus College, recognised College and University alumni societies (e.g. JCCS) in the UK and overseas, to sports and other clubs associated with the College and University, and to agents contracted by the College and University for particular alumni-related activities. Under the terms of the Data Protection Act 1998, you have the right to object to the use of your data for any of the above purposes, in which case please write to The Keeper of the Records, Jesus College, Cambridge CB5 8BL.



Chanticleer: A Silk Square Scarf (limited edition)

The Jesus College Works of Art Committee is proud to offer you a sumptuous, generously proportioned, silk square scarf which brings together an arresting and playful design by the increasingly eminent Royal Academician Stephen Chambers with the quality and prowess of Giorgio Armani's favourite silk printer, Maver of Como.

With the College motto in bold graffiti across the body of a spangled, strutting cockerel, this is an art print, on silk rather than paper, that can equally well be worn, used as a throw, or displayed as a wall-hanging.

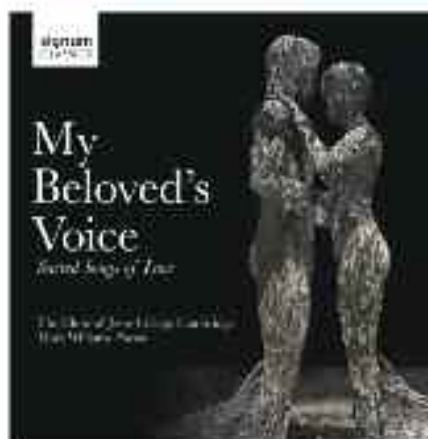
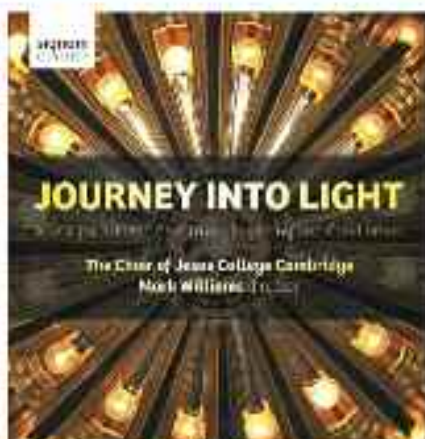
The scarves will arrive in a presentation box emblazoned with the Jesus College crest and are priced at £325 inclusive of VAT and recorded delivery within the UK with an appropriate additional cost for overseas delivery.

To reserve a scarf, please call 01223 339301
or email silkscarf@jesus.cam.ac.uk



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JESUS COLLEGE
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The names of all donors are acknowledged from time to time in College publications. If you **do not** wish your name to appear, please tick this box ☐

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- ☐ I wish to make regular donations – please complete the Direct Debit mandate (see over).
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- ☐ I enclose a cheque/CAF voucher payable to "Jesus College Cambridge" for £ _____
- ☐ I wish to give via my company's Give as You Earn scheme. Please send me details.
- ☐ Please send me details of how to make a gift of shares.
- ☐ Please send me details of how to leave a legacy in my Will to the College.
- ☐ My company will match my gift: I will forward the appropriate forms to you.

Gift Aid (UK Taxpayers only)

- ☐ I enclose a completed Gift Aid form to make my gift worth more to Jesus College.
- ☐ I am not eligible for Gift Aid at this time.

Instruction to your Bank or Building Society to pay by Direct Debit

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* Please circle as appropriate

To the Manager of my Bank/Building Society

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Bank Post Code _____

Name(s) of Account Holder(s) _____

Account Number _____ Branch Sort Code _____

Please pay Charities Aid Foundation Direct Debits from the account details in this form subject to the safeguards assumed by the Direct Debit Guarantee. I understand that this instruction may remain with Jesus College, Cambridge and the Charities Aid Foundation and, if so, details will be passed electronically to my Bank/Building Society.

Signed _____ Date _____

Banks and Building Societies may not accept Direct Debit instructions from some types of account.
For your information the collections will be made using the Charities Aid Foundation Direct Number 695213.

The Direct Debit Guarantee



- This Guarantee is offered by all banks and building societies that accept instructions to pay Direct Debits.
- If there are any changes in the amount, date or frequency of your Direct Debit, Jesus College will notify you, within 10 working days, in advance of your account being debited or as otherwise agreed. If you request, Jesus College will collect a payment, confirmed to be of the amount and date will be given to you in the first instance of the request.
- If payment is made in the payment of your Direct Debit by Jesus College to your bank or building society, you are entitled to a full and immediate refund of the amount paid from your bank or building society.
- If you receive a refund you are not entitled to, you must pay it back when Jesus College asks you to.
- You can cancel a Direct Debit at any time by simply informing your bank or building society. Written confirmation may be required. Please also notify us in development@jesus.cam.ac.uk or on 01223 339501.

When completed please return this form to:

The Development Office
Jesus College
Cambridge
CB5 8BL

Tel: 01223 339501

E-mail: development@jesus.cam.ac.uk

Please do not send the form directly to your bank.

Jesus College Registered Charity Number 1137462





Jesus College's hospitality goes from strength to strength and the college regularly hosts both residential and non-residential functions of all sizes, from private celebrations to club meetings to major corporate and international events.

Old Members are warmly encouraged to discuss any such requirements with a member of the conference & events team, by post, email (conference@jesus.cam.ac.uk) or telephone (01223 339485).

Further information on the facilities available is obtainable on the college conference & events website:
<http://conference.jesus.cam.ac.uk>

