



JESUS COLLEGE • CAMBRIDGE

2015



ONE HUNDRED AND ELEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT

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Message from the Master

Ian White

Tradition has been not only preserved but even enriched. Here, in these new buildings, is an evident conscientiousness of a great memory, worth preserving and continuing, an affectionate respect for the ideals and manners of the past, a desire to show by an outward harmony the changeless continuity of the society's history, so wrote A L Maycock concerning Jesus College in Things seen in Cambridge, 1936.

In recent years, I have been enormously fortunate as Master of Jesus College to witness several major building works within College which have led to significant improvements in our infrastructure, valuing and adding to the best of the past. All have led to great satisfaction, but the acquisition of the site of Wesley House has been particularly special. The purchase has given the College a court, West Court, backing on to the College Close, with its original buildings having architectural styles very much in keeping with those in the heart of the College. Its structure has allowed us to plan and begin to prepare facilities which will make the College an even richer experience for all its members, guests and visitors.

As planning has continued and refurbishment works have begun, it has been a pleasure to see the excitement engendered across the College community, and the devising of new ideas from students, Fellows and alumni in support of the educational purpose of the College.

However, I have been particularly humbled by the generosity of those who have donated financially, with already £9.25 million having been pledged towards West Court, in addition to the £1.6 million which was donated in the past year to other College activities. Such generosity is deeply appreciated for many reasons. Obviously at times of great financial pressures for the University sector, for example with a reduction of £150 million in Government funding for teaching having recently been announced, the donations mean very much as they ensure that we are able to make College education available to our students irrespective of financial circumstance and that our facilities can develop to enable the provision of continuing educational excellence. Also, the donations are greatly valued in making possible facilities for new educational initiatives, which are crucial if we are to continue to bring benefit in a rapidly changing world and have lasting impact. Please accept my sincere thanks for the generosity that has been shown, as we continue to raise funds to complete the renovation of the new West Court and as the Collegiate University embarks on a new Campaign.

That special generosity and those many kindnesses shown moreover have also demonstrated the health and importance of the wider College Community. It has been a great pleasure during the past year to continue to attend events at which have been present alumni, parents and friends, who are involved in many ways in the life of the College. I have been touched by the commitment and kindness of all with whom I have engaged, and also appreciative of insights given, which act as great antidotes to the day-to-day



pressures to focus on the urgent educational matters at the expense of the important. In all these respects I have been most grateful for the wise advice that many loyal supporters of the College have given this year.

The extent of our activities over the past year has again highlighted the need for the new facilities that West Court will provide, with events such as the Economic Crime Symposium and Rustat Conferences attracting growing media coverage and students participating in a range of extra-curricular talks and lectures. I have also been most grateful to those students who have given their time in support of other students or prospective students, it being notable that the number of events involving schools has more than doubled in recent years so that the College either hosted or made more than 100 visits to schools this year, these involving more than 3000 school children. Charitable work tends not to receive so much coverage but remains well supported both widely across Cambridge and specifically in College, with it being estimated that approximately one third of all students across the University currently engage in voluntary work. It has been a pleasure to see new charities for example relating to health and education started recently by students in College.

Such activities of course do not detract from the core academic role of the College and it has been a great pleasure again to see a very large number of individual academic achievements. These have also been matched with excellence in music and sport. By way of innovation again, the John Hughes Arts Festival in January proved to be a very great success and we were most grateful to Sir David Hare for his speech at the Festival opening.

This year was a time of both sadness and celebration in relation to the Fellowship. We were very sorry to learn of the passing of Denis Whitehead, an outstanding past Head of the Whittle Laboratory, Michael O'Brien, twice nominated for the Pulitzer Prize, and Ken Johnson whose 90th birthday I was delighted to see celebrated in College earlier in the year, not least as his supervisions meant much to me when I was a student. There were however times for celebrating the achievements of Fellows, and it was a great pleasure to be able to celebrate the election, by the General Assembly and Security Council of the United Nations, of Professor Crawford to the International Court of Justice. James is only the second Australian to hold this position, and only the second Jesuan, the first of course being Professor Sir Robert Jennings. It was also very special to pay tribute to those who have served the College over many years, David Fieldhouse also celebrating his 90th birthday and Michael Waring and Jim Roseblade the 50th anniversary of their elections as fellows. Mika Oldham, Paul Alexander and Alastair Compston also completed substantial terms as Fellows. Their long and lasting contributions to this College are greater and more valued than I can express, and along with the interactions that I have had during the year with so many current members of this College, alumni, parents and friends, have given me cause to note anew the importance of community within this College in bringing lasting benefit not only to its members but more widely. ¶

Ken White

Fellows and Other Senior Members 2014-2015

Master

Professor I H White FREng

Fellows

Professor J M Soskice (President)
 Dr M R Minden
 Professor J B Thompson
 Professor P H Nolan CBE
 Professor I Paterson FRS
 Dr M L S Sørensen
 Dr G T Parks (Senior Tutor)
 Professor P Alexander
 Dr R Mengham (Curator of Works of Art)
 Professor D A S Compston FRCP
 Professor M M Arnot FRSA AcSS
 The Rev'd Dr T D Jenkins
 Professor J R Crawford, SC FBA AC
 Professor R Cipolla FREng
 Dr S Fennell (Deputy Graduate Tutor)
 Dr D I Wilson CEng
 Dr J W Ajioka
 Professor S A T Redfern
 Dr J P T Clackson
 Dr M R Laven
 Dr T S Aidt
 Dr S T C Siklos
 Professor T D Wilkinson (Graduate Tutor
 and Acting Keeper of the Plate)
 Dr V Mottier
 Dr P Krishnan
 Professor R J Mair CBE FRS FREng
 Dr F M Green
 Professor J A Dowdeswell
 (Brian Buckley Fellow in Polar Sciences)
 Professor M O'Brien FBA
 Professor N G Berloff
 Dr S Clarke
 Dr M F Gill
 Dr W Federle
 Dr B Walton
 Dr O A Scherman
 Dr R E Flemming (Tutorial Adviser)
 Dr C E Chambers
 Mr R J P Dennis MA (Development Director
 and Keeper of the Records)

Theology
 MML (German)
 Social & Political Sciences
 Chinese Management
 Chemistry
 Archaeology
 Engineering
 Physics
 English
 Neurology
 Education
 Theology
 International Law
 Engineering
 Land Economy
 Chemical Engineering
 Medicine
 Earth Sciences
 Classics
 History
 Economics
 Mathematics

 Engineering
 Social & Political Sciences
 Economics
 Engineering
 English

 Physical Geography
 History
 Mathematics
 Chemistry
 MML (French)
 Biology
 Music
 Chemistry
 Classics
 Philosophy

| | |
|--|---------------------------------|
| Professor J J Baumberg FRS | Physics |
| Dr G N Wells (Dean of College) | Engineering |
| Dr D J Kelly | Social & Political Sciences |
| Dr C M Burlinson (Vivian Cox Fellow in English and Secretary to Council) | English |
| Dr B M B Post (Admissions Tutor) | Linguistics |
| Professor A H Brand FRS | Biology |
| Dr M J Edwards (Acting Financial Tutor) (Gurnee F Hart Fellow in History) | History |
| Professor K S Lilley | Chemistry |
| Professor C Mascolo | Computer Science |
| Mr M T Williams MA (Director of Music and Tutorial Adviser) | Music |
| Dr C-B Schoenlieb | Mathematics |
| Dr N A Rutter (Admissions Tutor) | Materials Science |
| Dr R Morieux (Tutorial Adviser) | History |
| Mrs A Künzl-Snodgrass (Tutorial Adviser) | MML (German) |
| Dr F H Willmoth (Archivist) | History & 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 J Harper | Pure Mathematics & Statistics |
| Dr E J F Allen | English |
| Dr G Williams | Music |
| Dr T J Khoo | Physics |
| Dr M Landgraf | Zoology |
| Dr M T Conde | MML (Spanish/Portuguese) |
| Dr D A Cooper | History of Art |
| Dr T Savin | Engineering |
| Professor A C Bashford | History |
| Professor S J Colvin | MML (German) |
| Ms L Corens | History |
| Mr T J Hele | Theoretical Chemistry |
| Dr B K-M Pong | English |
| Professor A Vignoles | Education |
| Dr S V Stinchcombe | Medicine |
| Dr V M P M D Carvalho | Economics |
| Professor K A Steemers | Architecture |

Emeritus Fellows

Professor K L Johnson PhD FEng FRS
 Dr C J Adkins CPhys FInstP
 Dr D S Whitehead
 Dr J A Hudson
 Dr J E Roseblade
 Professor M J Waring ScD FRSC
 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
 Dr S Evans
 Dr D E Hanke
 Mr N Ray MA ARIBA (Acting Fellows' Steward)
 Dr J R Howlett (Praelector and Tutorial Adviser)
 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
 Dr M C P Oldham
 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
 Professor H le B Skaer

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
 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 Kt OM FRS HonFREng FMedSci
 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 FBA FRHistS
 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
 The Rt Hon Lord Justice Treacy PC

St Radegund Fellows

| | |
|----------------|----------------|
| Mr J Hudleston | Mr R Kwok MA |
| Mr P Yates MA | Mrs J Yates 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
 Dr J R Bellingham
 Dr P Taneja

Lecteur

| | |
|---------------------|--------|
| Mr Raphaël Millière | French |
|---------------------|--------|

College Research Associates/College Post Doctoral Associates

| | | |
|----------------|-------------------|---------------|
| Dr B Perreau | Dr M Kuo | Dr K Karcher |
| Dr S Vignolini | Dr M Di Simplicio | Dr D Kotlyar |
| Dr L Alisic | Dr A Meneghin | Dr J D Yallop |
| Dr P Grant | Dr A Parry | Dr B Dearlove |
| Dr E K Nichols | Dr A Toropova | Dr J Hirst |
| Dr N J Teh | Dr J Day | |
| Dr E Camm | Dr M M Gersch | |

Society of St Radegund

| | |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Charles Rawlinson (1952) | Charles Hoare Nairne (1989) |
| Geoffrey Granter (1957) | David Cunningham |
| Eric Robinson (1942) | Martin Clarke (1975) |
| Brian Buckley (1962) | Adrian Frost (1976) |
| David Bennett | 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 | Albert Goh (1990) |
| Alasdair Morrison (1968) | Jonathan Barker |
| Tomás Carruthers (1986) | David Hibbitt (1962) |
| Richard Briance (1971) | Susan Hibbitt |
| Michael Marshall (1952) | Stephen Heath (1964) |
| David Wootton (1969) | Bob Rao (1972) |
| Jessica Sainsbury (1989) | Kay Ng (1986) |
| Peter Doimi de Frankopan Subic (1990) | James de Uphaug (1985) |
| Patrick Wilson (1974) | Edward Ma (2000) |
| Peter Day (1968) | |

Professor Kenneth Johnson

1925-2015

Professor Johnson died on 19th September. Celebrating his 90th birthday in College on 20 March 2015, the Master gave the following address



It is a huge privilege for me personally to attend a celebration for Professor Johnson's 90th birthday, given the immense influence that he has had on my life.

Mr Johnson, as he was known then, was elected to a Fellowship in this College in the Easter term of 1957, having graduated with the top first class honours prize from the Manchester College of Technology, now part of the University of Manchester. He moved into industry working on aircraft vibration problems and then returned to academia in Manchester, also being resident tutor at Dalton Hall. During that time he was the first editor of the *Bulletin of Mechanical Engineering Education*, which was to become very influential in relation to the teaching of Engineering. He was rapidly promoted to lecturer and then to Professor in 1977, the year of my matriculation.

His reputation in Engineering was very great indeed, reflecting his great productivity, and his studies of tribology revered by many. Ken made important original and fundamental contributions to understanding the underlying cause of friction and adhesion and the consequent wear that these forces generate in areas of contact between metal parts. A hallmark of Ken's work is how he combined Engineering know-how about practical manufacturing and operation of machinery with formidable analytical skills. This helped him analytically determine and mathematically represent complex stress fields that arise in areas where metal parts come into contact. One example is his work in explaining rail corrugations that develop in places where locomotive wheels slide on the rail, and he is the author of the definitive book in his field, entitled "Contact Mechanics". Ken was elected to the Royal Society in 1982 and the Royal Academy of Engineering in 1987. Indeed he was awarded the Tribology Trust Medal by the Institution of Mechanical Engineers in 1985 by the Duke of Edinburgh, the William Prager Medal by the Society of Engineering Science in 1999, the Royal Medal (sometimes called the Queen's medal) by the Royal Society in 2003 and the Timoshenko medal in 2006 by the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, the top medal in mechanics. Despite these awards, Ken remains a very humble man.

In one of his more recent technical talks, he remarked that his well known paper on adhesion, about the JKR theory (after Johnson, Kendal and Roberts) is now receiving more annual citations than ever. But allegedly he had the humility however to recognise that this is largely due to the fact that JKR also stands for J K Rowling!

It was in part due to Professor Johnson that I applied to Jesus College, as he with Stan Evans had been strong recommended by Norman Fleck an old family friend and the year above me, whom some of you may know as he is now a Professor in the Engineering Department. Indeed he sent his best regards yesterday from South Africa. Norman had been offered a place at Jesus College and had a huge respect for the Engineering fellows in general and Professor Johnson in particular. I still recall him and Stan learning at interview about how little I knew of aerial photography and the operation of London Underground ticketing machines.

Professor Johnson also supervised me during my first term as an undergraduate, in a manner that I appreciate and indeed cherish to this day. Your rigorous approach to analysis, coupled with a very real appreciation for the importance of understanding physical

principles and real engineering issues, alongside your kindness, taught me the basis of my engineering education. You were always careful and thorough – always seeking deeper understanding of problems, and I was always so grateful for your insights gained from your fascinating research experience.

Of course I cannot allow this time to pass without noting the enormous service you have provided to this College also, ranging from you and Dorothy holding numerous sherry parties for undergraduate and graduate students, to being a mover behind the appointment of Sir Alan Cottrell as Master.

Sir, please accept my sincere congratulations on your goth birthday – it is an honour to see you again.

An obituary will be published in the next edition of the Annual Report 🍷

Making Cambridge More Accessible

Ed Penn

Our Schools Liaison Officer reports on our outreach to applicants in the North East

Every year, Jesus College undergraduates, together with the Schools Liaison Officer (SLO), make the gruelling four hour drive to Newcastle during the Easter Vacation. They bed down in hotels, unpack their bags, and the next morning prepare to visit pupils in dozens of schools across the region. Although they receive a modest College reward for this work, the students giving up their time are not looking for recompense. Instead, their motivation stems from a serious commitment to making higher education – and Cambridge University – more accessible to pupils from disadvantaged backgrounds.

It is the role of the SLO to plan, organise and deliver the College outreach program, which focusses primarily on schools in Central and West London, and the Tyne and Wear area of the North East. Jesus College's outreach work has increased in scope dramatically in recent years. The appointment of our first full-time SLO, Brendan Shepherd, in 2012 spearheaded this expansion, with the introduction and consolidation of a number of schemes intended to provide a comprehensive introduction to selective universities. Working with young people from the age of 14, the outreach team attempts to encourage potential applicants to think critically and carefully, to push themselves to achieve as highly as possible, and to make the best choice for themselves as individuals. The College spends more than £30,000 on outreach activities each year, this translates, among other things, into a series of residentials, and a large scale Access Tour of the North East.

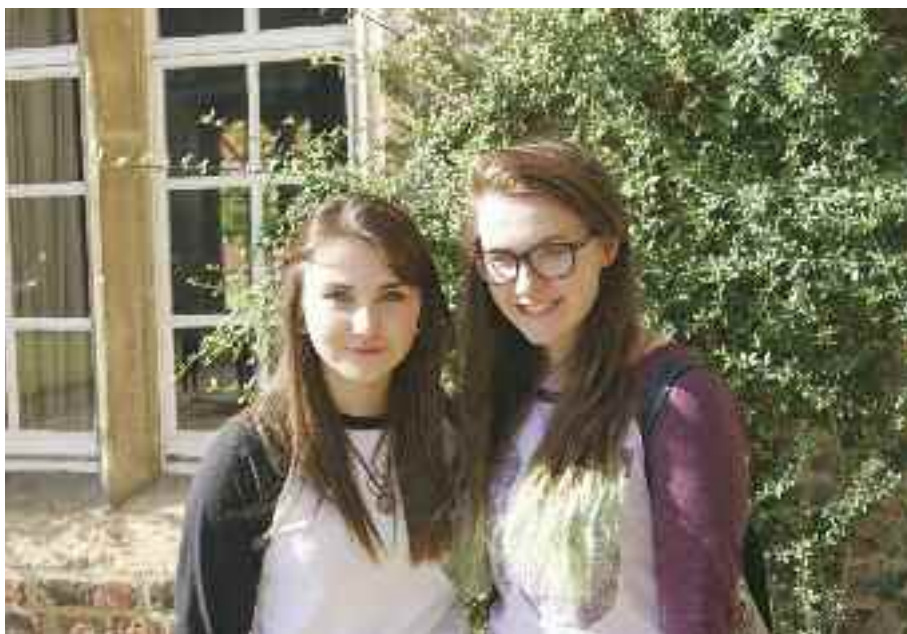
The tour is often the first contact pupils will have with the Jesus College outreach team. Visits to schools are intended to break down stereotypes and myths about



Ed Penn

Cambridge undergraduates. A small group of undergraduates drop in to run hour-long workshops on what selective universities can offer, the requirements for entry, and how to start preparing for application. Pupils are reassured that excellent universities want excellent students regardless of where they come from, and make selection decisions based purely on academic potential.

Quite aside from the information communicated, the experience of meeting undergraduate students who have made it to institutions such as Cambridge is itself extremely valuable. A raft of preconceptions often inform applicant's views about more selective universities, ranging from fears about finance to worries over cultural suitability. While the public image of Oxbridge is slowly shifting, many still regard it as socially, as well as academically, elitist; convincing students that undergraduates often come from very ordinary backgrounds is a major task, and undergraduates are



Year 10 pupils from Tyne and Wear visit the College every year to discover more about selective universities and higher education

trained in demystifying the sometimes obscure traditions that permeate College life. This year, the Access Tour reached over 1,500 students at 35 different schools, as well as numerous teachers, parents and local education coordinators; and the nine undergraduates who gave up their time to make this possible, cannot be praised highly enough.

However, the work does not stop there. Students are invited to take part in three separate residentials run at Jesus over the summers of their last few years at school, in order to prepare them as well as possible for making an application. Residentials for 15 year olds focus on exploring the different aspects of university life; students visit again at 17 for the University Open Days, where they are offered free accommodation and provided with application information and social activities. Finally, potential applicants attend a purpose-designed residential just before application, where they experience workshops to provide interview practice and discussion groups to facilitate exploration of their subject outside the classroom. Of the students who attended this residential in September 2014, more than a third went on to apply to Jesus, with significant numbers

receiving offers.

As well as the usual concerns about grades, interviews and the perception of Cambridge as an aristocratic institution, pupils from Tyne and Wear are often wary about travelling so far away for university, or indeed about living outside the North East. Undergraduate Ambassadors are deliberately chosen for their ability to demonstrate that Cambridge Colleges (and Jesus in particular) allow strong friendship groups to form between students from a huge variety of geographical and social backgrounds. In attempting to break down preconceptions not only about Cambridge but about 'the South' generally, we hope to encourage as many well-qualified candidates to consider Cambridge as possible.

The College remains committed to encouraging applications from the best candidates, regardless of their background, and this work is growing ever more important in the wake of recent reforms to the application system which have seriously affected the Cambridge admissions process. The abolition of AS levels has meant both that the University has less firm evidence to base admissions decisions upon. Equally significant, many bright candidates from

poorly performing schools may not have the confidence necessary to make an ambitious application. In light of this, our outreach work is likely to become ever more critical in ensuring that applicants from all schools have fair and equal opportunities to win a place at institutions like Jesus College.

Current plans for further expansion of the outreach projects we run include a mentoring scheme for offer holders from weaker schools, which has been trialled this year. This project links pupils via email to an undergraduate in a similar subject, in order to keep them motivated and ensure they maintain a good work ethic in the lead up to exams. In addition, the College hopes to trial a new event, a ‘taster day’ for pupils in London, in 2016. This is intended to help aspiring applicants realise the full range of options available to them, and make their university choices based on what they are good at and enjoy rather than the potential pay-package it may lead to.

This work involves a significant input from many Fellows and other academics associated with the College. This ranges from giving taster lectures to pupils attending day

visits to Jesus through to numerous taster sessions run as part of residential programs. The College has recently appointed Dr Christopher Burlinson to the post of Admissions Tutor for Recruitment; a large part of Christopher’s role will be to attend outreach events and provide expert guidance on making applications to Cambridge and other leading universities. Jesus also cooperates with St Anne’s College, Oxford, which also has outreach responsibility for the North East. The two Colleges run an Oxbridge application evening in North Tyneside every year, highlighting the similarities and differences between the institutions, and providing clear advice for those hoping to make an application.

I thank the undergraduate students who make this work possible, and the College which enthusiastically backs this most important of causes. Our work would not be a success without the support of dozens of staff, academics and teachers who facilitate our events. Their efforts are hugely appreciated not only by me, but also by the ten offer holders from Tyne and Wear this current year. ¶



Pupils explore the College grounds with an undergraduate Ambassador

Crucial Values in the Operation of International Law

James Crawford

Professor James Crawford, Fellow of Jesus, has been elected a Judge of the International Court of Justice. To mark the event we publish an extract from his recent lecture on the work of Charles Doherty Gonthier, exploring the principles that ideally guide international law on fraught questions of national boundaries and climate change

International law and its possible future revolves around three key values: responsibility, fraternity and sustainability. These three are themes promoted by Charles Doherty Gonthier, Justice of the Supreme Court of Canada from 1989 to 2003. A product of Canada's bilingual and bijuridical culture, Justice Gonthier's jurisprudence and writings reflect an abiding interest with law's place in constituting and sustaining communities. The values he espoused are as important in the international sphere as they are in the domestic – even as international law has been under sustained doctrinal attack since 11 September 2001.



Justice Charles Gonthier

International law is a system designed to allow states to be held responsible for their actions. It may be conceived of as a web of obligations that states owe to each other and to other actors. In this respect the latter part of the 20th century saw considerable achievement: the creation of an enduring international organization of universal membership, the process of decolonization, the codification and progressive development of international law, the growth of international courts and tribunals, new fields and specializations and the consolidation of old ones – human rights, state responsibility, the law of the sea, international investment, economic and criminal law.

One example is the Montreal Protocol on Protection of the Ozone Layer. Signed in 1987, the Protocol was intended to provide a binding regime whereby the release of chlorofluorocarbons in the Earth's atmosphere could be reduced so as to repair damage to the ozone layer. The Protocol entered into force in 1989 and today – a quarter of a century and 197 states parties later – CFC emissions are less than a third of their previous historic high.

A sceptic might respond that coordinated action of this kind is easy to achieve where a vital common interest is at stake and there are no sectoral political advantages for particular states. So let us examine the more difficult case of the use of force on an inter-state basis, as covered by Article 2(4) of the UN Charter. Notwithstanding misadventures in the Middle East and Crimea, death through



The Arctic provides a good example of cooperation between competing states under international law

inter-state conflict has been virtually eradicated in the past two decades. I do not mean to suggest that international law has single-handedly brought us to this point, but it would appear insensitive to claim that international law has played no role at all.

But within the international system, states must shoulder a variety of responsibilities if international law is to work as intended. At its most basic level, this entails an obligation of *observation*, a notion inherent within the very concept of ‘law’ itself. But a further corollary is that of *participation*. States are more than merely subjects of international law; they are also *lawmakers*.

As a political concept, fraternity is tied up with questions of boundaries: at what point does the community in question become something else to which (or to whom) the benefits of fraternity do not extend? This point was recognized by Justice Gonthier, who saw fraternity as a neglected pillar of democracy that nonetheless informed a wide variety of legal doctrines though values such as empathy, commitment, fairness and cooperation.

Fraternity can be transplanted to the international plane. A regional free trade

agreement such as NAFTA sets out the limits of a particular community and the benefits and obligations of membership. A community of a different sort can be seen in the field of international human rights – a group of states united in the hope that their citizens will be subject to minimum standards of protection. A third species of fraternity in international law arises from a different source, viz. those occasions in which states, by reason of geographic proximity and common challenges, agree to some level of coordination – notwithstanding the potential for competition. Let me take the Arctic as an example.

Eight states – Canada, Denmark, Norway, Russia, the United States, Iceland, Sweden and Finland – control territory or have maritime claims above the Arctic Circle, though eventually their sovereignty gives way to the polar icecap and international waters, deemed to form part of the common heritage of mankind under the terms of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS).

The Arctic may not seem a likely candidate for the kind of fraternity just described. The announcement by the US Geological Survey

in 2008 that the Arctic contained approximately 22% of the world's undiscovered and technically recoverable fossil fuel resources sparked speculation of a new 'scramble' for the Arctic. Certainly, a measure of sovereign braggadocio was in effect. In 2007, a Russian submersible planted a titanium flag under the polar icecap in support of Russia's claim to the Lomonosov Ridge. Disputes over the Beaufort Sea and Northwest Passage between the United States and Canada led to US nuclear submarines entering Canada's claimed maritime zone. Hans Island, a rocky outcrop located between Canada's Ellesmere Island and the northwest coast of Greenland has long been the subject of the 'flag war' between Canada and Denmark, with Denmark planting its colours on the island six times between 1984 and 2004, only to have them removed by Canada.

Yet the Arctic states prefer to settle disputes within the framework of international law and generally act in accordance with an *esprit de fraternité*. Unlike the Antarctic, the Arctic states have consistently rejected the idea of a *sui generis* suite of agreements to govern the area. In 2008, the five Arctic coastal states – Canada, Denmark, Norway, Russia and the United States – issued the Ilulissat Declaration, which identified the law of the sea as the dominant regime for the regulation of the Arctic and further noted that the relevant states 'remain[ed] committed to this legal framework and to the orderly settlement of any overlapping claims'. All of the Arctic states are members of UNCLOS, save the US, which has signed but not yet ratified the treaty – though it considers a substantial portion of the Convention to reflect customary international law.

A testament to the commitment of the Arctic states to the rule of law can be seen in the fact that nearly all of their boundary disputes have been settled by agreement.

Most significantly, in 2010, Norway and Russia concluded a treaty settling sovereignty with respect to some 10 per cent of the Barents Sea. After signing the Barents Sea Treaty, the Russian and Norwegian Foreign Ministers penned a joint op-ed highlighting

the achievements of the agreement and further stating that "the challenges in the Arctic should inspire momentum in international relations, based on co-operation rather than rivalry and confrontation".

The Barents Sea Treaty is an instance of fraternity writ large. In the first place, the parties agree to "pursue close cooperation" in the sphere of fisheries, and to apply the precautionary approach to the conservation, management and exploitation of shared fish stocks. In the second, any cross-boundary hydrocarbon deposits will be treated in accordance with Annex II of the treaty, which provides a comprehensive regime for the negotiation of a unitization agreement between the parties, backed by binding arbitration or independent expert determination.

Notwithstanding the delimitations just described, the maximum maritime entitlement available to a state via unilateral action is as set out in UNCLOS Articles 57 and 76: an EEZ and continental shelf of 200nm from the coast. The continental shelf has never been fixed at 200nm, but represents a natural prolongation of the coastal state's land territory. As a consequence, UNCLOS Article 76 enables a state to lay claim to the so-called 'outer' continental shelf beyond the 200nm mark, and sets out a series of technical rules for the determination of that entitlement—which may not in any event exceed 350nm from shore.

To claim an entitlement to a continental shelf beyond 200nm, a state must submit the technical data underpinning its claim to the Commission on the Limits of the Continental Shelf, a standing body created under UNCLOS Annex II. On receipt of a state's technical data, the Commission makes binding recommendations concerning the outer limit of that state's continental shelf. The Commission is made up of 21 members who are experts in geography, geophysics and hydrology. Although elected by the states parties to UNCLOS, the Commission's members serve in an individual and non-representative capacity.

Of the five Arctic coastal states, Russia,



The killing of seal herds in Alaska prompted a US-Canadian dispute amicably resolved in 1893
 © The British Library Board, *Illustrated London News*, 24 June 1893

Denmark and Norway have made submissions to the Commission. Canada, while it has made other submissions to the Commission, has not yet detailed its claims in the Arctic – though it has indicated that such a submission will be forthcoming. As it is not a party to UNCLOS, the United States is precluded from approaching the Commission, but it has been gathering data on the Alaskan continental shelf in anticipation of ratification. Such episodes provide context for events such as aforementioned dropping of a Russian flag under the polar icecap in 2007. The gesture occurred in the context of *Arktika 2007*, a Russian expedition to collect further data in support of its submission to the Commission. As such, it was a sideshow to a wider process conducted in accordance with international law – diplomatically unhelpful, perhaps, but legally defensible.

In summary, the Arctic provides a vivid and evolving example of cooperation under international law. Prognostications of interstate rivalry and conflict have not come to pass.

The term ‘sustainability’ has multiple meanings, two of which are relevant here. In the first place, I refer to the sustainability of international law itself as a system of rules that are observed across time. In the second,

I refer to sustainability as an outcome in its own right, towards which states may be guided by international law – and, more particularly, by international environmental law.

There are limits to the ability of international law to develop outside of the mandate granted to it by states. In terms of ultimate political decision-making, international law usually has a secondary, adjectival role, even as it constrains. If international law is to be perceived as sustainable – in that its system of rules are observed and perpetuated – it cannot ignore the constraints of consent and acceptability.

The course of international environmental law from the late 19th to early 20th century is one of novel approaches to state responsibility for environmental harm. In the *Behring Sea Fur Seal* arbitration of 1893, the UK and US agreed to arbitrate questions surrounding the taking of seals by Canadian fishermen on the high seas, which depleted the seal herds congregating annually in Alaska. The Tribunal concluded that the US did not have property of the seals, and accordingly had no right unilaterally to regulate the sustainable management of stocks beyond territorial waters. However, the parties also gave the Tribunal the capacity to draft the necessary regulations to permit



such management. This the Tribunal did, creating a 60-mile exclusion zone around the Pribilof Islands within which sealing was banned, and a larger zone entailing a seasonal ban. Following further negotiation, these regulations formed the basis of an effective treaty that survived until 1984.

In the *Trail Smelter* arbitration, Canada was held liable for transboundary harm caused to the US via the operation of an industrial plant in British Columbia. There is some similarity between the harm identified; in both cases the activity emanated from British Columbia, resulting in harm in Washington. In the latter case, however, the Tribunal decoupled its reasoning from considerations of right, duty or property and for the first time admitted environmental principles into international law on their own terms, stating that “no state has a right to use or permit the use of its territory in such a manner as to cause injury by fumes to the territory of another or the properties or persons therein”. This species of no-fault liability for environmental damage is now part of the international law of transboundary harm.

Questions of environmental protection in international law can be approached from a variety of angles: concepts of property, of no-fault liability, of trusteeship may be implicated. States have realized that whilst agreements on specific topics and regions are important for the preservation of the environment, environmental issues arise as part of an interconnected web of issues. This realization led, *inter alia*, to the 1992 UN Conference on Environment and Development, known also as the Rio Conference. The Rio Declaration on

Environment and Development set out a series of principles designed to reconcile the needs of the environment on the one hand, and development on the other.

Running through the Rio Declaration is the concept of sustainable development. The concept is stated most directly in Principle 4, which provides:

In order to achieve sustainable development, environmental protection shall constitute an integral part of the development process and cannot be considered in isolation from it.

Justice Gonthier himself gave sustained attention to the concept of sustainable development, writing that:

Sustainable development law seeks to bring together, rationalize, reconcile and harmonize the various strands of the law; of legal rules needed to govern the environment and human activity, economic and social. [...] Its special concern is with ‘cross-cutting’ issues. It is thus concerned with the proper role of law in governance as distinguished from, though in complement with, ethics: the law is the guardian of liberty, and ethics its inspiration – for liberty calls for responsibly.

This accurately describes the place of sustainable development in international law, at least as presently conceived. Sustainable development is not law *per se*, but a way of thinking about law and its relationship to policy. One may conceive of this, as Justice Gonthier did, in terms of structures of governance. Another function of the rule is as a mode of structuring legal argument. It is necessary and proper for a court or tribunal to seek to limit the issues in dispute between the parties, to extract the ‘signal’ from the ‘noise’. When sustainable development is involved, however, it may be that the principle operates to *widen* the issues in dispute, such that a question concerning a state’s right to develop cannot be discussed independently of environmental concerns.

International environmental law provides a suite of norms and processes for confronting current challenges. This includes what many consider to be the most

pressing environmental challenge since the Montreal Protocol, anthropogenic climate change. The retreating ozone layer was addressed through concerned common action, backed by treaty. But climate change has not been susceptible to similar action. Despite purporting to provide a comprehensive plan for the reduction of carbon emissions, the 1992 UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), its 1997 Kyoto Protocol and subsequent negotiations have plainly not had the desired effect. Another approach is perhaps required.

Over the past 10 years, a number of studies have highlighted the regulatory effects of litigation on climate change. Of course, litigation may impact in a variety of ways. In terms of direct effects, litigation may affect legal rules – issues of constitutional or statutory interpretation, or the development of new common law or equitable principles. In terms of indirect effects, litigation may be emblematic, whatever its immediate effects in individuals. Think of *Somerset v Stewart*, where Lord Mansfield found that slavery was unsupported by the common law of England. Think of *Brown v Board of Education*, in which the US Supreme Court overturned its 1896 decision in *Plessy v Ferguson* and the doctrine of ‘separate but equal’. Think, more recently, of the Canadian Supreme Court’s *Québec Secession* opinion, with its emphasis on a clear answer to a clear question – a dictum that played a beneficial role in the 2014 Scotland independence referendum.

Despite repeated rounds of treaty negotiations, there has not been much in the way of climate change litigation on the international plane. One may point to a few isolated instances and fewer substantive outcomes. But other options may also be

open – though of course I make no comment as to their prospects of success.

There are no panaceas for the diffuse and pervasive issue of anthropogenic climate change, and certainly no legal ones. In the long run, any sustainable solution to climate change can only be generated in the same way as the Montreal Protocol – through collective action in the common interest. There is no room for merely unilateral action.

I have focused on Justice Gonthier’s three values of responsibility, fraternity and sustainability, and the meanings that might be given to each as they manifest themselves in international law. They are of symbolic as well as practical significance. Underpinning each of them is the idea that a state’s best interests may best be served through self-control, rather than rampant self-interest.

The three values are moral as well as legal. There is, I believe, a moral responsibility to contribute to collective action in the common interest, an obligation from which states are not exempt. The collegiality this requires (by Charles Gonthier called fraternity), to be sustainable over time, requires international legal action, among other things. International law provides one of the few mechanisms we have for coordinating and sustaining collective action. At the same time, international law must be mindful of its own sustainability as a legal system dependent on the consent of states – while not underestimating the extent to which states, in their enlightened self-interest, have permitted international law to develop in new and unpredicted ways. It has the capacity to generate a regulatory response from states in situations where politics has (as yet) failed to produce a sustainable outcome. ¶

Malthus and the New World

Alison Bashford

Professor Bashford, recently elected Fellow of Jesus and Chair of Naval and Empire History in the University, explores new links between Malthus and the Americas in her forthcoming co-authored book

Since my arrival at Jesus College in January 2015 many out-of-hours have been spent in the Old Library, researching and finalising *The New Worlds of Thomas Robert Malthus*, co-authored with Joyce E. Chaplin, historian of early America at Harvard University. Chaplin and I bring to light for the first time Malthus's interest in the Americas (the first "new world") and the Pacific (the eighteenth-century "new world"). He wrote intriguingly about native Americans, about Spanish colonisation of Central and South America, about Van Diemen's Land and New Holland, as Tasmania and Australia were then known, and about Tahiti, New Zealand and the wider Pacific.

The *Essay*, then, is something like a world history, and we re-interpret it within the tradition that inspired Malthus himself: eighteenth-century French and Scottish Enlightenment stadial theory. This was an invented "universal history" in which economic development was assessed in four stages, a "savage" state of hunting and gathering, a pastoral stage, or shepherd stage, as Malthus tended to call it, in which animals were domesticated, and a stage in which crops were cultivated and surplus exchanged commercially. In two quarto volumes, Malthus travelled through time and space, tracing human societies and their oscillating populations through these successive stages of development.

Malthus began inauspiciously with a chapter he called "Of the Checks to Population in the lowest Stage of Human Society", and analysis of that chapter forms one strand of the new book. It was entirely concerned with the first of the stadial set of four; the "savage" – by which Malthus meant quite technically those who hunted and gathered for sustenance. The "lowest" were



Thomas Robert Malthus (1768-1834)

not those people who had lived in past historical time, however, as for some earlier theorists in the French and Scottish traditions. Rather, this was a way of organising knowledge of the world's people living elsewhere in the present, in a place apparently without time, without history.

This formulation was standard, if odious. And yet Malthus's *Essay* also turns out to be a study in settler colonialism, the process by which Europeans removed to, settled onto and into new world lands. Many of his contemporaries ignored the fact that this required a process of engagement with people already there. Malthus did not. Indeed against prevailing opinion, he warned that "[T]he right of exterminating, or driving into a corner where they must starve, even the inhabitants of these thinly-peopled regions, will be questioned in a moral view."

Malthus wrote extensively about people far away in place and time, but was not in the least adventurous. Even Gloucestershire proved too much in later life. He declined an invitation from friend David Ricardo to stay at Gatcomb Park, “that part of the world” was simply too far away, and he had resolved “not to make distant excursions more than once a year”. Rather, Malthus travelled vicariously, through the many seventeenth and eighteenth-century journey accounts in his family’s library, now in the Old Library.

James Cook’s accounts in particular. The accounts of those remarkable Pacific journeys provided Malthus not just data retrospectively to support his thesis, but the question that produced his thesis about population in the first place. He found his own core question already explicitly posed by Cook with respect to the “thin” population on the eastern coast of New Holland: “By what means the inhabitants of this country are reduced to such a number as it can subsist, is not perhaps very easy to guess.” He was intrigued by the question, repeating it several times in the *Essay*. This was not just an observation of a thin population, but a

question: how – by what means – was the population thin, given the potential for human population to reproduce rapidly.

On this view, then, the long edition of *The Essay on the Principle of Population* should be assessed as one extended response to a question Malthus found in the account of James Cook’s first voyage around the world. Why? Because Malthus said so. He had endeavoured “to answer the question, generally, which had been applied, particularly, to New Holland by Captain Cook.” What British voyagers had asked of Aboriginal Australia Malthus thought should be rendered universal. “The question, applied generally, appears to me to be highly curious, and to lead to the elucidation of some of the most obscure, yet important points, in the history of human society.”

Malthus followed Cook to Tahiti and New Zealand as well, writing a long and fascinating chapter on the South Sea islands. He looked to Tahiti in particular to see – and explain to his readers – his principle of population in operation, cycles of population growth and decline, a response to changing prosperity. It was the oscillation that Malthus



noted from the Tahitian case, empirical evidence of his principle, and he made a point of saying so: “[T]his is exactly what we should suppose from theory.” In such statements, it is clear that Malthus saw his work as extending conjectural history into a wholly new domain of evidence.

If Malthus’s core question – “by what means” – derived from Cook’s observations, material for his answer was offered by another British voyager, Lieutenant David Collins, who had sailed with the founding fleet of marines, convicts, and officers from Portsmouth to Sydney to begin the new penal colony of New South Wales in 1788. Collins’s *Account of the English Colony in New South Wales* offered perfect material for Malthus: detailed, systematic, and just the kind of firsthand witness of Aboriginal society that Malthus favoured.

Indeed, much of Malthus’s new chapter was David Collins; whole paragraphs were directly quoted. This was Collins as early field ethnographer and Malthus as vicarious theorist of that ethnography. Malthus’s *Essay* thus became a text in which fleeting first meetings between the English and Aboriginal people at the end of the Earth could be witnessed.

Malthus had chosen his source and intermediary well, for Collins was a phenomenal observer, his volume carefully recounting detail from ceremonies to conversations, everyday encounters to devastating events. Everything that Malthus wanted to know – and sought to summarise – about Aboriginal systems in relation to food, reproduction, labor, health, death, culture, and ritual was neatly arranged.

David Collins was not just a participant-observer or a colonial acquaintance, but clearly a friend of any number of Aborigines in early New South Wales. Through him, Malthus was textually introduced to dozens of individuals, and it was thus that Bennelong came to be named in the *Essay on the Principle of Population*: exemplar of new world savagery, of living prehistory.

It so happened, however, that Bennelong had himself journeyed across the world in 1793, as friend of the Governor, and for two years hosted at the expense of the Admiralty in and around London. He lived in Grosvenor Square, toured London sites, attended theatre at Sadler’s Wells, Drury Lane, and Covent Garden. Multiple and elaborate outfits were tailored for him: the receipts are in the National Archives at Kew. He visited Parkinson’s curio museum that displayed, amongst other things, artefacts and human remains from various south sea voyages, a macabre mirror for the Aboriginal visitor. He visited Lord Sydney while staying in Eltham, and he witnessed the peculiarities of British justice at the sensational trial of Warren Hastings. Everything about Bennelong confounded stadial theory.

2016 is the 250th anniversary of the birth of Thomas Robert Malthus, one of Jesus College’s most famous alumni. Over 19-21 June 2016 a conference will be jointly hosted by Jesus College and the Centre for Research in Arts, Humanities and Social Sciences (CRASSH) to mark this anniversary. *The New Worlds of Thomas Robert Malthus* appears in 2016, co-authored by Alison Bashford and Joyce E. Chaplin (Princeton University Press). 🍷

High Danger On Jesus Cricket Field

Helen MacDonald

The author of the best-selling H is for Hawk, and former Junior Research Fellow, tells the tale of an encounter between her goshawk Mabel and a Jesus Porter

We stand uncertainly under the thatched roof of the pavilion. Behind us is a straggling copse of chestnut and limes and ditch full of leaves and rainwater...On the other side of the pitch is a familiar building, a red-brick Victorian Camelot with crenelated battlements, mullioned windows, and tiny Gothic tower. My office is up there on the top floor. Books, papers, a desk, a chair, a carpet of dove-coloured wool; air that always smells of sunbaked dust, even in winter when frost burns the glass and makes drop-shadows on the panes

White doves fly up from the roof. I watch their wings flicker against the sky. Sudden vertigo. Something shifts in my head.

Something huge. Then everything I see collapses into something else. I blink. It looks the same. But it isn't. This is not my college. Nothing about it feels familiar. It doesn't even feel like a college at all. Just a few acres of buildings, giant collector's boxes of brick and stone crammed with the detritus of centuries. In the chapel are painted angels whose faces are all the same, uncanny angels with swords and bright pre-Raphaelite plumage. There's a bronze Benin cockerel in the dining hall, and a skeleton in a cupboard in the Fellow's cloakroom, a real, yellowed skeleton held together with pins and twisted wire. Beyond my office building are a host of yew trees clipped into absurd windblown



Helen with a gyrfalcon in Wyoming in 2001



New Square in 2006

boulders. A bronze horse on one lawn, and a hare on another, and a metal book held to the ground by a sculpted ball and chain. Everything here is built from things pulled from dreams. A few weeks earlier scores of bay trees in pots were set out all over the college for an Alice in Wonderland-themed Ball; I watched students wiring flowers into their branches: soft fabric roses of white and pillarbox red.

Concentrate on *why you're here*, I tell myself. You have a hawk to fly.

[Helen is joined on the cricket field by her friend Christina]...I hear a soft clucking noise, and a thin peeping, and Mabel's head swings round, and mine too, and we see – just there, just ten feet away – a hen pheasant and a line of cheeping, half-feathered poults squeezing themselves under the railing on their way towards the grass. The pheasant sees Mabel and stops dead. She has never seen a goshawk before, but instantly perceives the danger she is in. She crouches to fly, realises this would leave her chicks behind, then considers pretending to be a rock, and when she realises the futility of this manoeuvre – her lacy beige back does not match the sunlit grass, and the hawk has already seen her – all hell breaks loose. She stretches her neck high, puffs out her cheek feathers, beak open in panic, and runs

pell-mell out across the pitch. Her chicks follow her desperately, six ungainly clockwork dinosaurs. I am bewildered – there is no safety out there, nowhere to hide, unless the pheasant thinks that putting her chicks amongst the distant moorhens would give them a faint, statistical chance to escape Mabel. Oh God, Mabel. Mabel is bating at them, bating so hard, wings beating so furiously, that she hangs horizontally in the air. The breeze is cold in my face, my fist pulled towards the fleeing pheasants. She bounces back onto my hand, beak open with exertion, fixes me with a white-hot, angry eye, then bates towards them again. Not here, not now! Mabel! I can't, I can't let you catch one. It is against the laws of God and Man and...College.

I try to keep her on my fist – which is like trying to balance a very tall and unstable pile of precious china plates – execute a smart volte-face to block the pheasants from view, and in the excessively polite voice that only ever falls on me at times of enormous stress I ask Christina if she 'might possibly chase the pheasants back into the bushes? And perhaps the moorhens too.' She grins, and shepherds the pheasants back into the garden behind the railings. Then she sprints off across the pitch towards the moorhens. Meanwhile Mabel is standing on tiptoe, jumping up and down, craning her neck over my shoulder to see where they have gone, and I'm trying to stop her from seeing, and largely failing, and I turn my head and see Christina running across the field, arms windmilling, and before her, scores of moorhens rushing back into the woods, swings open as they run, like small boys playing aeroplanes, and I start giggling uncontrollably. This is ludicrous. I'm holding tight onto Britain's deadliest hawk while someone chases all the gamebirds away. My God, I'm thinking. If any of my falconer friends find out about this, they'll never speak to me again.

Once the pitch is clear of temptation I call Mabel as usual. She flies to my fist perfectly, a whole thirty yards. But on the second and third flights she clouts the glove hard with both feet, skies up, tries to turn in mid-air, wobbles, stalls, then ends up on the ground



Helen with a Barbary Falcon, Abu Dhabi, December 2014

a few feet away, panting, wings dropped, looking as if she is going to explode. All my laughter is gone. Now I know why austringers have, for centuries, been famed for cursing. I curse. It is my fault this is happening. I know it is. I hate myself. I try to keep calm. I fail. Damn, damn, damn. I'm hot, incredibly bothered, pushing hair from my eyes with rabbit-flesh-specked fingers, cursing to high heaven, and to top it all I see a man in white shirt-sleeves and black waistcoat striding towards Christina, his shadow dark before him. It is one of the College Porters, and he is not happy. The set of his shoulders is unmistakable. They start talking. From this distance I can't hear what's being said, but she is waving one hand towards me, and I suppose she is explaining to him that I'm not a random trespasser, but a bona fide College Fellow, and what I am doing is not against the rules.

From his demeanour I don't think he believes her.

They stop talking as I approach. He recognises me. I recognise him. 'Hello!' I say brightly, and explain what I am doing with a hawk on this hallowed ground.

'Hmm', he says, eyeing Mabel with suspicion. 'Are you going to catch students with it?'

'Only if they're causing trouble.' Then I whisper conspiratorially, 'Let me have their names'.

It is the right answer. A shout of laughter. He is fascinated by the hawk, and wants to know more about it, but he is working and duty calls. 'Excuse me', he says, and he sets his shoulders once again, narrows his eyes into the sun, and stalks off towards some poor tourists who've decided to have a picnic on the corner of the College rugby pitch. ♣

Quantum Reactions

Tim Hele

A Junior Research Fellow, unravels some mysteries in the relationship between chemistry and quantum mechanics

As a theoretical chemist specialising in quantum mechanics, I find accurately describing my research in social situations a challenge. Stating myself to be a “chemist”, people envisage a slightly singed researcher in a white coat with some alchemical apparatus, admitting that I study Quantum Mechanics is guaranteed to end the conversation, and if I instead remark “Quantum Chemistry”, the standard response is that quantum mechanics is a branch of physics. Theoretical chemistry is indeed a minority sport – in fact, I am reliably informed that I am the first ever theoretical chemistry Fellow at Jesus College (and the first Research Fellow in any branch of chemistry).

By “quantum”, scientists mean a discrete amount, rather than a continuous amount. A classical particle can have any value of energy – one joule, two joules, or 1.496 joules. The energy of a quantum particle can only take specific values, as a simple example either one or two units, and if one tries to make particles with 1.496 units, then when measured just over half of them (50.4%) will have energy one, and just under half energy two. This way the average is 1.496, but individually either one or two.

A simple experiment demonstrating this is to split the light from a light bulb using a prism (or an old CD held at an angle). With an incandescent (filament) bulb all colours of the rainbow will be seen: the frequencies are continuous. If the bulb is an energy-saving fluorescent one, only fragments of the spectrum will be seen, corresponding to energy levels in the gases inside the bulb: the frequencies are discrete. The trick on the part of the bulb manufacturers is to blend chemicals inside the fluorescent bulb, such that the different colours, when mixed, appear white to the human eye.

While experiments are the backbone of chemistry (and much of biology and physics too), there is a need for theory to explain the results of experiments, guide the direction of new research, and also for predictive power in circumstances where experiments are difficult, expensive, or ethically hazardous (such as investigation of Alzheimer’s disease, where those suffering from it would not usually be able to consent to a clinical trial).

There are many experimentally measurable properties which theoretical chemistry can predict, such as the heat capacity of a material or its most stable structure under given temperature and pressure. My research focuses on time-dependent properties such as reaction rates (how much reactant is converted into product per unit time), diffusion and spectra, particularly systems involving small, light particles at low temperatures, where quantum effects are particularly pronounced.

A simple (and sometimes accurate) tool for theoretical chemists is classical mechanics, i.e. the laws of motion devised by Isaac Newton, above whose rooms I lived during the second year of my PhD at Trinity College. If one can accurately calculate the forces between the atoms which are reacting (a task I leave to other theoretical chemists), then one can simulate their motion and see how quickly the reactants change into the products.

This approach, while correct on paper, has a number of difficulties. Firstly, it is difficult to calculate all the interatomic forces, and in large systems such as proteins even classical trajectories take a long time to compute.

Fortunately, most reactions have a well-defined energy “barrier” between reactants and products, and once the system has passed the top of the barrier (known as the transition-state) it forms products. For

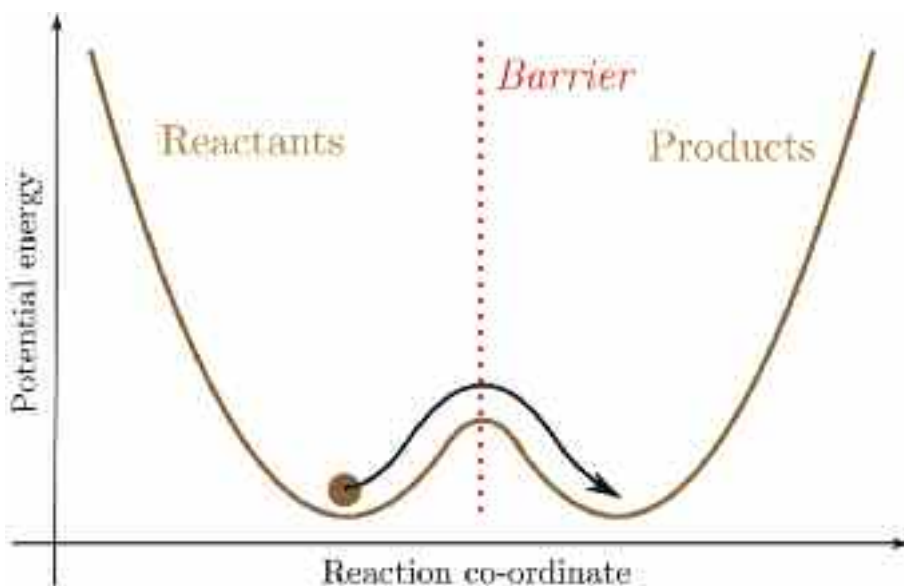
example, consider crossing a mountain range. Normally the hardest part is climbing to the highest point (strictly speaking, the ‘col’ or ‘saddle point’), after which the descent is easy and one is very likely to reach the destination. Of course, this “Transition-State” approximation is not perfect: from the mountain climbing analogy one could pass through the col, become lost in fog, and accidentally cross back over the col and descend the same side of the mountain that one ascended (known as “recrossing”). However, Transition-State Theory (TST) is frequently accurate for systems of heavy atoms at high temperatures, has been around in various forms since 1935, and is very simple to calculate, since it only requires knowledge of the energy at the transition state (equivalent to the altitude at the col): if the particle has sufficient energy, it reacts, and if it has too little energy, it doesn’t. In addition, TST can be proven to give the exact (classical) rate when there is no recrossing, allowing a priori knowledge of the type of systems in which it will work.

However, classical mechanics does not hold in the world of very small and light atoms, such as hydrogen, or its constituents

(a proton and an electron). Here the counterintuitive world of quantum mechanics takes over, which is variously stereotyped as a mixture of CERN, Schrödinger’s cat, and incomprehensible mathematics, all of which I shall spare the reader. This means that one can no longer state where the proton is and where it is going simultaneously and exactly, but has to make do with knowing where it is likely to be found (the “uncertainty principle”).

The chemical consequences are rather bizarre. Recalling the reaction with a barrier, the proton (or other light particle) can pass through the barrier without enough energy to surmount it (like “tunnelling” through the mountainside) and can also bounce off the barrier with more than sufficient energy (known as “reflection”). For most systems, this means that the reaction happens far faster than classical mechanics would predict, since far more protons are of insufficient energy to surmount the barrier (and tunnel through it) than are of more than enough energy and reflect.

Why is this relevant? Firstly, virtually every biological process uses water as a solvent, and is therefore affected by the properties of



Cartoon reaction. The system (represented by a brown ball) requires sufficient energy to surmount the top of the barrier (denoted with red dashed line) to go from reactants to products. In quantum mechanics, the particle can ‘tunnel’ through the barrier with less energy than a classical particle would need, enhancing the reaction rate

hydrogen which make up the water. Furthermore, many reactions involve a proton passing from one atom to another (“proton transfer”) and these in particular are accelerated by quantum effects.

How is this measured? If hydrogen is replaced by deuterium (an isotope of hydrogen whose nucleus contains a neutral neutron whereas hydrogen’s contains none), then classical mechanics predicts a virtually identical reaction rate, so it would have no biological effect. In fact, in animal and plant studies, swapping hydrogen for deuterium by ingestion of “heavy water” (deuterium oxide) results in death. While dramatic, and certainly an indication of the importance of quantum mechanics to chemistry and biology, fear not: the amount required for a lethal dose in humans is massive (would probably require drinking nothing but heavy water for a week) and animals can tolerate the very small amounts which are naturally present in earth’s water.

Calculating reaction rates using quantum mechanics is even more difficult than for classical mechanics, since it requires solution of the Schrödinger equation, which is much more taxing than that of Newton’s laws of motion, even with modern supercomputers. What if there was a theory which included most quantum effects (and therefore gave an accurate approximation to the rate) but did not require the mathematical pain of dealing directly with the Schrödinger equation – maybe a quantum analogue of classical Transition-State Theory?

The existence (or absence) of a quantum transition-state theory (QTST) was first discussed in the 1930s by Eugene Wigner (who later won the Nobel Prize in Physics), and it was thought (but never proven) not to exist, partly because it seemed to require simultaneous specification of position (at the top of the barrier) and momentum (towards products or reactants), which would violate the uncertainty principle.

Nevertheless, since it would be so useful, many theoretical chemists guessed what a QTST would look like, but couldn’t prove it would give the exact (quantum and

experimental) rate in the absence of recrossing, when classical TST works. Some of them turned out to be extremely accurate when compared to experimental results (or exact quantum results if the system was sufficiently simple to solve the Schrödinger equation for it), which led to a confusing situation where there were many competing theories which were supposed to approximate QTST, despite their inventors supposing QTST not to exist.

Anyway, during the course of my PhD with Professor Althorpe, he and I showed that a rigorous QTST can be constructed without violating the uncertainty principle, and (surprisingly) it is identical to an earlier approximate theory which had produced excellent results but had no first-principles derivation.

The main benefit to the theoretical chemistry community is not the painful algebra, but the knowledge that the theory we derived will give the exact quantum (and experimentally measurable) rate in reactions which possess a well-defined barrier, and where this barrier is only crossed once (en route from reactants to products) rather than the system becoming ‘lost’ and recrossing. It is generally easy to tell in advance of calculation whether there exists a barrier and whether it is recrossed, allowing a priori knowledge of whether the theory will work; previously one had to just try it and see!

There are, of course, some exotic systems without a well-defined barrier in position-space (such as photosynthesis, where an electron ‘hops’ from one site to another), or those with considerable recrossing (such as diffusive processes), and derivation of methods to accurately describe these is an area of current research.

While solving a 70 year-old debate in theoretical chemistry was immensely satisfying (and involved some extremely challenging mathematics for a chemist), the end result was likened to being a dustman – proving one theory to be rigorous, while throwing away all others. Maybe in social situations I should describe myself as a closet mathematician in the wrong department? 🍷

Obesity in the Young

James Black

A PhD student reports on his research into helping parents detect early signs of child obesity in an increasingly overweight world

Sick children and adolescents make up one in four general practice consultations in the UK. While runny noses, chicken pox and pink eye still lead many concerned parents to their doctors' office, there has been an alarming increase in presentations for chronic conditions like non-alcoholic fatty liver disease, obstructive sleep apnea and Type 2 diabetes. The cause of these diseases appearing so much earlier in life has been strongly linked to the unfortunate expansion of children's waist lines. Working with the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, as well as UCL and Great Ormond St Children's Hospital, I set out to explore whether parents recognise obesity in their own children.

In 2007, eight-year-old Connor McCreaddie's mother received a letter summoning her to a child protection conference and faced the prospect of her child being placed on the child protection register. The doctor, nurses, teacher and police officer that met to decide over Connor's fate debated whether his waistline was evidence of neglect. At 89 kg, he was several times the weight of other children his age. Many people would be quick to blame Connor's mother, and while she was aware of his weight problem, she also struggled as a working mum raising a 'hungry' boy. Severe child obesity has since been cited in many cases of child neglect.

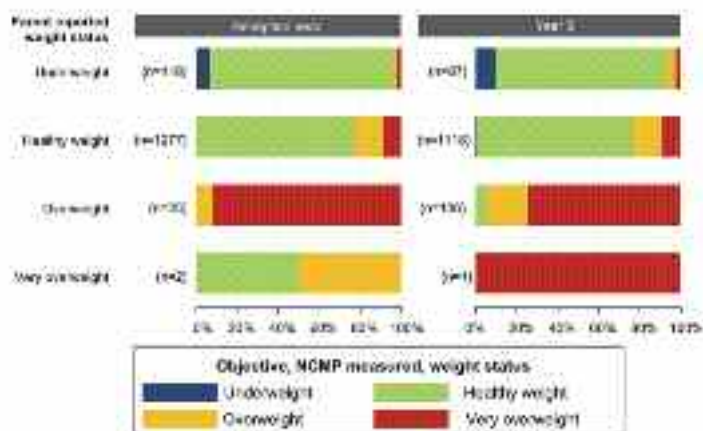
While extreme cases of child obesity can be vilified, 23% of 5/6 year olds are overweight in England (compared with 15% in a 1980's reference population), and there is little evidence that parents are able to recognise overweight when looking at their own child. There has always been variation in the weight of children, yet it is over the last few decades that new patterns have begun to emerge. In addition to the average child



getting a little heavier, children at the highest end of the obesity spectrum are getting much bigger.

This leaves the problem of measuring obesity in the first place. As our best measure fat percentage is expensive, doctors usually use Body Mass Index (BMI) to assess weight status. BMI is derived from a person's height and weight, so it can't differentiate between muscle and fat. While BMI is a rough measure, on average it works fairly well. Even with its inaccuracies, the relationship between obesity and disease doesn't have set thresholds; so many people misclassified by BMI compared to better measures are still at increased risk of many diseases.

BMI becomes more complicated in children, as we also need to consider their age. This is why in the UK we normally use a reference population of children from the 1980s to which we can compare a child. Thus, if a doctor says a child is overweight, they are usually saying, 'your child is above the 85th centile of a reference population of the same



How parents viewed their child's weight status in Reception (5/6 years) and Year 6 (10/11 years) by their objectively measured weight status

age and gender, and having a BMI in the top 15% of this reference population was associated with a substantial future health risk'.

The result is that doctors have an objective classification of weight status based on an expectation that exceeding this threshold places a child's health at risk, while parents must base their beliefs on whether their child is overweight on far less tangible metrics. This creates a divergence between how parents and doctors view a child's health. We believed that part of the problem with child obesity isn't just the difficulty parents face in balancing their child's nutrition and exercise, it was also that parental thresholds for recognising obesity are not objective, and so would be very different to those used by health professionals.

We were able to explore this discrepancy using the National Child Measurement Program (NCMP), which aims to measure the height and weight of all children aged 5/6 and 10/11 in the UK. We contacted parents of a sub-sample of children measured in the NCMP and asked them to tell us whether they felt their child was underweight, healthy weight, overweight or very overweight. Of the 2,976 parents that replied, 68% classified their child's weight into the same category as the objective measures used by health professionals. Miss-classifying their child as underweight was very rare (<1%), with most parents claiming their child was healthy

weight if overweight, or overweight if very overweight.

We were particularly concerned about children at the end of the obesity spectrum. Only four parents of the 369 children that were very overweight correctly identified their child's weight status. When papers and the media report the number of overweight, they are usually using the 85th centile as a threshold. In our sample of parents we modelled the point at which a parent becomes equally likely to believe their child is overweight or healthy weight, to derive what the overweight threshold would look like based on how parents view their own children. We found that it was not until a child was at the 99.7th centile or higher that parents began to become more likely to believe their child is overweight.

This causes great problems for tackling child obesity. Child nutrition is greatly influenced by the contents of the kitchen cupboards at home, and our most effective agent of change is the parent. The literature is still undecided on how much of this lack of recognition of obesity is due to parents fear of labelling their child, changes in the perception of normal weight, or other societal factors. Yet as long as obesity continues to lead to diseases of adulthood appearing in adolescence, we need to work harder at the very first step – getting people to realise there is a problem with their own child's weight. 🍌

Poetry, Theology, and Education in Medieval England

Bernardo S. Hinojosa

A graduate student in comparative literature explores the methods religious writers employed in the Middle Ages to catechise the populace

On 19 April 1213, Pope Innocent III summoned ecclesiastical leaders from across Europe to participate in the Fourth Lateran Council of the Roman Catholic Church. Starting on 11 November 1215, over one thousand patriarchs, bishops, abbots, and priors discussed issues ranging from the nature of the Eucharist to the organisation of the Fifth Crusade. Among these discussions, one of Innocent's main concerns was the widespread theological ignorance that plagued Europe. The clergy, and particularly parish priests, lacked the knowledge of theology necessary to properly guide their congregations. Laypeople, in turn, suffered from this lack of clerical guidance and were deeply ignorant about the bases of their faith. Indeed, in a rousing sermon during the council, the Pope preached that 'from ignorance come crime and sin', designating ignorance as the primary cause of individual wrongdoing and sinfulness.

Throughout the rest of the thirteenth century, English ecclesiastical leaders sought to address these issues through the dissemination of theological knowledge. These campaigns culminated in the promulgation of the 1281 *Lambeth Constitutions* by John Pecham, Archbishop of Canterbury. In a document known as *Ignorantia Sacerdotum* or 'Ignorance of the Priests', Pecham outlined a basic syllabus of Christian knowledge that every priest should know and, in turn, explain to their congregation. This syllabus consisted of, among other topics, the Seven Deadly Sins, the Ten Commandments, and the Sacraments.

My research over the past year has focused on the methods that English religious writers employed in order to disseminate this basic syllabus to the general public. Indeed, the

Ignorantia Sacerdotum is a Latin text, consisting of dry theological material, linguistically inaccessible and utterly unappealing for the majority of the population. The late thirteenth and early fourteenth centuries, however, also witnessed the emergence of a new genre of literature: encyclopaedic works of versified theology. These are lengthy poems written in English verse that espouse some of the basic tenets of the Christian faith to a general audience. Scholarship on these poems generally focuses on their revolutionary use of the English language. By writing in the vernacular, rather than in elite Latin, these works sought to democratise theological knowledge and, in turn, engender an English national identity. My research, however, has focused on a mostly overlooked aspect of these texts: their use of poetry and verse to aestheticise theological matters. Poetic form, I argue, is key to understanding the emergence of popular works of English theology in the Late Middle Ages.

The anonymous poem *Cursor Mundi* or 'The Runner of the World' was probably written around 1300. It is a lengthy poem consisting of almost 30,000 lines, which attempts to recount the entire Christian history of the world from Creation to Doomsday. The poem famously begins with a discussion of popular literature. It decries that people would rather listen to chivalric tales or romances about King Arthur and Alexander the Great, rather than learn about the Virgin Mary. Consequently, scholars have viewed this poem as a text that posits religious history against the popular romance genre.

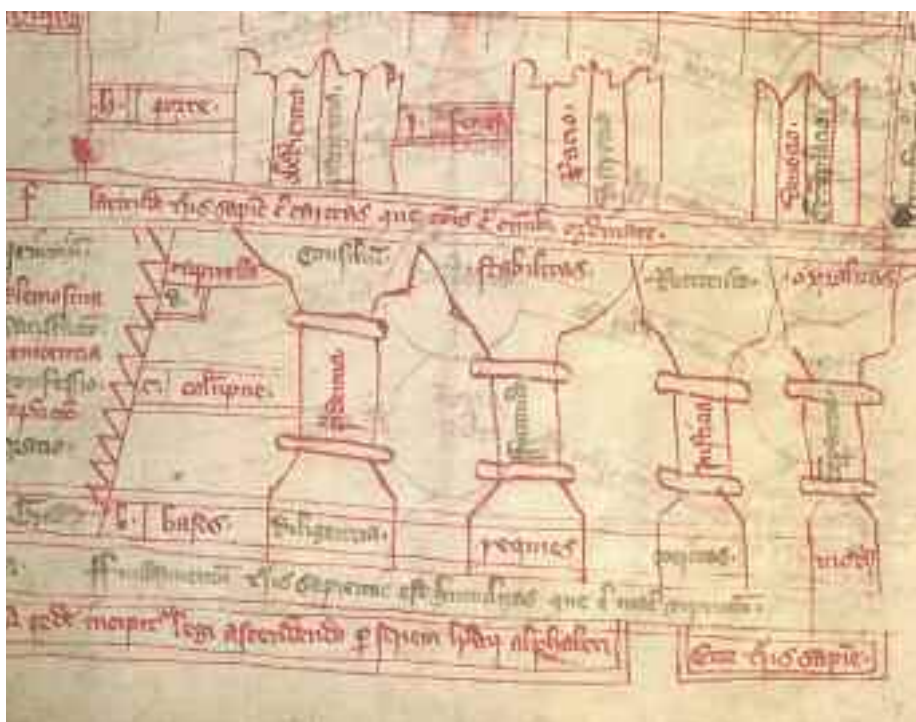
A closer examination of the text's poetic form, however, reveals a different interaction with romance. Most of the *Cursor Mundi* is in

octosyllabic couplets: pairs of rhyming verses consisting of eight syllables each. Although we now associate this metre with Chaucer, throughout the thirteenth century, it was a metre used primarily for popular romance, considered an unsophisticated literary genre. By employing this verse form, the *Cursor Mundi* seeks to imitate the form of secular romance and, in doing so, appeal to a popular readership and even transform its literary taste from secular to religious texts. Writing in verse was as democratising as writing in English. Poetry was, after all, representative of the literary tastes of the common folk. Throughout this project, I argue that poetic form is crucial for understanding medieval history. A poet's choice of metre or rhyme scheme can tell us, for instance, how ecclesiastical reforms of theological education were put into motion and religious knowledge disseminated.

Certain passages in the *Cursor Mundi* also suggest that this poem aimed for collaboration, rather than separation, between popular romance and theology. It

sought to use elements of secular literature in order to ensure the widespread dissemination of its didactic content. At one point, for example, the poet refers to the Virgin Mary as a *paramour* and dedicates his work to her. *Paramour* is a common word in the romance genre, generally used to describe an earthly lover. The poem thus uses the diction of secular romance in order to explain how an individual must love and worship the Virgin. Similarly, the poet describes Christ as a warrior or knight who must fight evil within a castle, using feudal imagery in order to explain theological matters.

Similar attempts to repurpose secular, popular literature are evident across the corpus of late medieval versified theology. For instance, Robert Mannyng's poem *Handlyng Synne*, roughly contemporary with the *Cursor Mundi*, explains the Seven Deadly Sins and the Ten Commandments through humorous, and often bawdy, tales. These are, in form and content, reminiscent of the tales told by minstrels, medieval musicians who would



London, British Library, MS Arundel 507: A theological miscellany from the 14th century showing the so-called 'Tower of Wisdom' diagram. It deploys feudal imagery to explain proper Christian behaviour. Courtesy of The British Library



London, British Library, MS Harley 1701: A copy of *Handlyng Synne* from c1380.
The scribe has bracketed the rhyming couplets together, showing an awareness of poetic form.
Courtesy of The British Library

recite poetry with musical accompaniment. In the prologue to *Handlyng Synne*, Mannyng even states that he is consciously imitating the tales and rhymes that common people yearn to read and hear. He, however, also recognises that these vulgar tales can lead to sinful activities. Although Mannyng worries about the possible precariousness of explaining the basic tenets of the Christian faith through coarse jokes and songlike poetry, he eventually recognises that his didactic programme would fail if he did not attempt to engage his audience.

In the introduction to his seminal *The Stripping of the Altars*, Professor Eamon Duffy writes: 'Late medieval devotion has been studied largely from within faculties of literature, with a consequent tendency to emphasise the culture of social élites...out of all proportion to their actual impact on the religion of ordinary men and women'. Indeed, Cambridge undergraduates reading the English Tripos are introduced to the

Middle Ages via the poem *Sir Gawain and the Green Knight*. The poem's beauty and virtuosity is undeniable and deserving of expansive critical attention. *Sir Gawain*, however, survives in a single illustrated manuscript; it was probably produced for the private consumption of an aristocratic family.

In contrast, many works of versified theology survive in dozens of manuscripts, which suggests their widespread dissemination. This project represents a first step towards an important way of approaching medieval literary and intellectual history, which I plan to develop throughout my graduate education. The study of popular works of versified theology and, in particular, how those texts leverage poetic form in order to increase their popular appeal, may help us understand how regular people engaged with literature and theology and, in doing so, provide us with a better and more comprehensive understanding of medieval society. ¶

Living Environment and Mental Health in Later Life

Yu-Tzu Wu

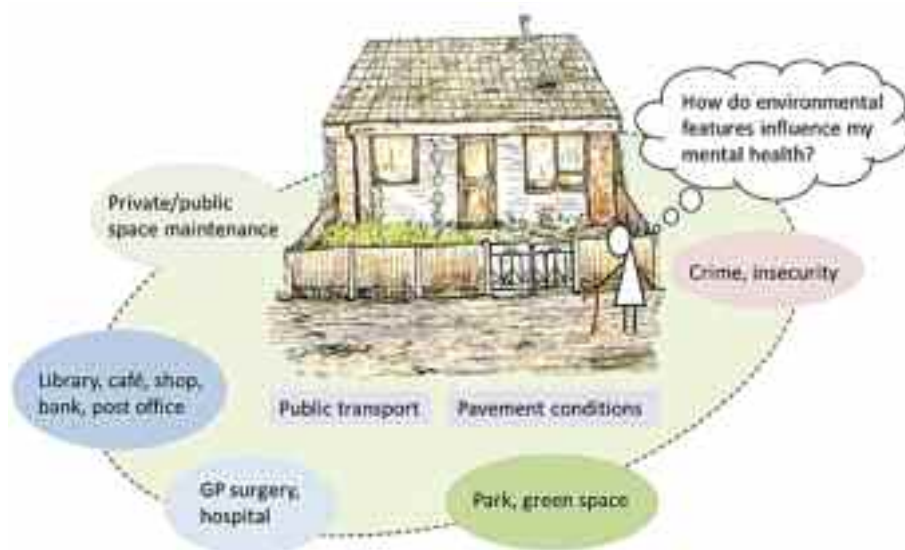
A PhD student describes his research into the impact of depression and other mental illnesses in our ageing population

Population ageing has become a growing concern in the UK as well as many countries across the globe. With this major transition in demographics, non-communicable diseases including mental disorders have gradually replaced infectious diseases as the main threat to health and quality of life with a profound impact on not only individual and their families but also economic and healthcare systems.

Key factors associated with non-communicable diseases include individual demographics (gender, education and occupation), lifestyle (smoking, alcohol consumption and dietary habits) and genetics. Beyond these individual level factors, “determinants of health”, originating from the environment such as facilities and resources in local communities, healthcare systems and policies, economic, political and cultural influence in wider societies,

may modify individual level factors and act as “causes of causes” for different health outcomes. Public health research aims to identify determinants of health in order to reduce the impact of non-communicable diseases and improve the health of populations. Many studies have focused on neighbourhood/community, a space where a group of people live in a close proximity sharing a common environment and local resources, but most environmental measurements such as area deprivation or area-level socioeconomic status are generated using individual/household socioeconomic data from a specific geographical area.

Although a significant association between poor health and deprivation has been reported in the literature, the impact of specific contextual environmental features has not been fully explored with limit



information for public health practice and policy planning.

In addition to the issue of environmental measures, the interactions between people and their living environments might vary according to individual characteristics (such as age, gender and ethnicity) and health conditions (such as physical disability and sensory impairment). Ageing and its associated decline in physical and mental function, interactions between older people and their living environment might be different from those of younger age groups. Compared to teenagers and adults, older people are more likely to spend more time in their communities and rely on local services and resources. The quality of living environment and characteristics of the built and social environment in local areas may play an important role in supporting health and well-being and promoting healthy ageing. Providing a supportive environment for the increasing numbers of older people is an enormous challenge to ageing societies across the globe. Although the importance of creating “age-friendly cities/environments” has been recognised worldwide, it is still ambiguous what should be done without clear guidance and evaluation methods for public health practice in diverse settings.

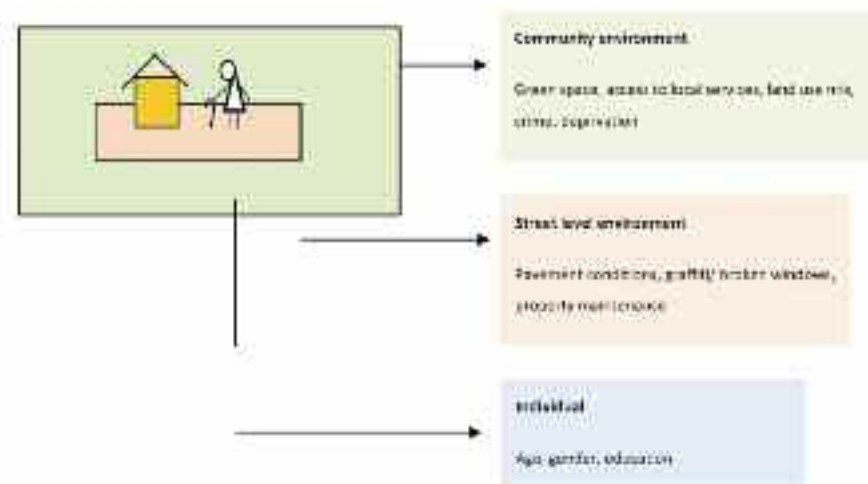
It is thus essential to adopt an evidence-based approach to understand the impact of environmental features on the health of older people. Mental health in later life is an important aspect of healthy ageing and strongly related to mortality and disability. However, mental disorders in older populations are generally under-identified by medical professionals and older people themselves. Due to misconception and stigma related to mental illnesses, older people are reluctant to seek help and suffer from severe disabilities, poor quality of life and adverse economic and social loss.

According to the World Health Organisation, over 20% of people aged 60 and over suffer from a mental health problem. Depression is one of common mental disorders in later life. It is a common affective disorder covering a wide range of moods from low spirits to more severe

psychiatric symptoms which interfere with day-to-day functions. About one-fifth of older people in the UK are affected by depression and frequently co-morbid with anxiety disorders, excessive and continuous worry causing impairment in daily activities. In addition to mood and anxiety disorders, age-related cognitive decline is an important aspect of mental health in later life.

In particular, dementia, a syndrome of decline in cognitive function such as memory, language and reasoning ability, affects about 5% of people aged 65 and over in the UK and the proportion increases to nearly 20% in those aged 80 and over. Although depression and dementia are usually mentioned as separate aspects of mental health, there is a strong relationship between cognitive and mood disorders. People experiencing changes in cognitive ability commonly suffer from emotional symptoms such as depression and anxiety. Depression is also a known risk factor for dementia. Furthermore, cognitive and mood disorders share several risk factors such as low level of physical activity, poor social support and co-morbidity of chronic conditions, which can be potentially modified by community environment. An integrated approach is needed to explore the complexity of cognitive and mood disorders at older age.

To investigate the environmental determinants of mental health in later life, my research project was based on two epidemiological cohorts, the Cognitive Function and Ageing Study (CFAS) I and II. They are two representative samples of people aged 65 and over across large areas in the UK with nearly two decades apart. CFAS I was conducted in the early 1990s including five study centres (Cambridgeshire, Nottingham, Newcastle upon Tyne, Oxford and Gwynedd). CFAS II was designed to compare with the findings of CFAS I and started in 2008 including three study centres (Cambridgeshire, Nottingham and Newcastle upon Tyne). Information of the CFAS participants was recorded through interviews including individual demographics, lifestyle, chronic conditions and detailed measures of cognitive function



A study of living environment and mental health in later life

and psychiatric symptoms. Based on these data, mental health problems can be identified comprehensively including cognitive disorders (cognitive impairment and dementia) and common mental disorders (depression and anxiety).

Living environment in CFAS was described at the community and street levels. Community level measurements including deprivation score, distance to local services, crime and land use data were obtained from government databases and linked to the CFAS participants using individual postcodes and corresponding small area units. Street level assessment was based on an observational instrument designed for UK postcodes and conducted to collect information on features of social disorder and control of local areas such as quality of pavement, litter on the streets, property and garden maintenance. To collect these detailed environmental features systematically and efficiently in large areas, a measurement method of visual image audits has been developed and validated in this project.

Instead of visiting different localities in person, the assessor can use visual streetscape images of Google Street View to virtually “walk down” the street and observe the local environment remotely. In addition to community and street level measurements, three rural and urban categories (urban conurbation, urban city and town, rural areas) were also added to the CFAS participants.

Findings from this project are expected to provide a better understanding of ageing and place and identify important environmental features related to mental health in later life. Measures of living environment need to be incorporated in future research and considered more strongly in public health policy. A greater focus on addressing potential environmental determinants may help efforts to reduce the impact of population ageing as well as cognitive and common mental disorders in later life and provide evidence on creating a supportive and friendly environment for older people. ¶

From 'Imagined' to 'Inoperative' Communities

Emily Baker

A PhD research student discusses contemporary Latin American Literary encounters with themes of Nazism, the Second World War, and the Holocaust

When Benedict Anderson wrote his now classic text on the origins of national consciousness, *Imagined Communities* (1983), he was perplexed by the “political” power of nationalisms versus their philosophical poverty and even incoherence’. In the context of conflict in Indochina in the late seventies, Anderson was moved to explore these powerful ideological constructions (nations) which had persuaded so many to love, die, and kill in their names.

Writing just over a decade later, in the prologue to his work *Being Singular Plural* (1996) the French thinker Jean-Luc Nancy, one of the most significant contemporary philosophers to emerge from the Continental tradition, recorded a list of ‘places, groups, or authorities that constitute the theatre of bloody conflicts among identities’ going on at the time of his writing in 1995. This list included ‘proper names’ as diverse as Bosnia-Herzegovina, Chechnya, Rwanda, Chiapas, Islamic Jihad, ETA Militia, Shiites, Shining Path, Hamas and others. He goes on to point out that ‘it is not always possible to say with any assurance whether these identities are intranational, infranational, or transnational; whether they are “cultural”, “religious”, “ethnic”, or “historical”. In other words the causes of conflict, and demands for sacrifice can be attributed to a much broader range of identities than just national ones: identities which, moreover, cannot be limited to any particular category. Nancy coincides with Anderson in thinking that nationalism represents one amongst a set of ‘fearful traps’ that we are conditioned to fall into in our search for certainty, security and sense, or in other words, meaning, following the so-called ‘death of God’.

In Nancy’s thinking, Nazism is often taken as an example of the horrific consequences

of the attempt at ‘communal fusion’. This, as we well know, relied on the elimination of internal ‘others’ as well as the demand for sacrifice from within the members of the ‘chosen’ Aryan race in order to secure its worldwide expansion. In an article called ‘The Nazi Myth’ Nancy and his colleague Philippe Lacoue-Labarthe find it imperative to acknowledge and interrogate the fact that Nazism emerged out of the Western philosophical tradition, and was not anomalous to it. Given that, seven decades after the end of the Second World War, conflict and suffering are as widespread as ever – it is clear to Nancy that we have so far failed to address the problems inherent to modernity and to think an alternative ‘operative’ form of community.

Learning from the past and the task of thinking ‘community’ in the present, and for the future, is something which Latin American historians, philosophers, and fiction writers have taken up with vigour and commitment since the origins of their own national histories (– it is easy to forget that in most cases the birth of these nations long precede the unification of Germany!). In my study I look at one of the most contemporary manifestations of this process: Latin American authors who, like Nancy, turn to the themes of Nazism, the Second World War and the Holocaust to examine the political and philosophical challenges that these events still represent. This involves questions regarding the relationship between ‘Self’ and ‘Other’, historic and present exclusions from their own constructed national identities, the links between fascism and aesthetics, and how to construct communities without violence and inequality.

The investigation encompasses ten novels by authors from Mexico, Colombia, Brazil,

Argentina and Chile, all published between 1996 and 2014. The scope, variety, and very recent nature of these encounters is what initially drew me to the topic: why are these Latin American authors writing about Nazism now? There are of course, various reasons. Roberto Bolaño, the most famous twenty first-century Latin American author, appears to pave the way into this topic with his darkly humorous fictional anthology called *Nazi Literature in the Americas*, published in 1996. This text collapses the category 'Nazi' by subsuming everything and nothing under its name – listing America – based Nazi 'precursors', and breaking temporal boundaries by listing future works and authors, as if they have already existed.

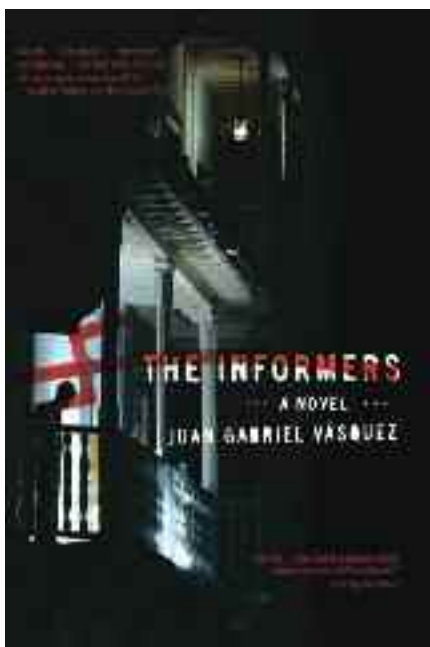
In the case of some authors they are motivated by familial links to horrors of the Holocaust; for example, Michel Laub writes a fictional autobiography, *Diary of the Fall* (2011), exploring the difficult process of integration for his Grandfather, an Auschwitz survivor, into Brazilian society. The fictional Laub uses this as one amongst several ways of trying to understand himself.

In still other cases there is the impulse to rescue lesser-known histories of the way in which Second World War international

relations and post-war immigration had an impact on places like Colombia or Argentina. This is true of *The Informers* (2004) by Colombian author Juan Gabriel Vásquez. However, this was also the text which first directed me towards the philosophy of Nancy as it explores the notions of 'sovereignty' and 'democracy' in, I argue, a direct engagement with concepts from Nancy's *The Sense of the World* (2004).

Given the overlapping preoccupations with many of the themes from the works presented in my analysis, and those of Nancy's philosophy, I realised it would be a productive endeavour to co-expose the texts to each other. This implies engaging a theoretical lens which has not been widely adopted so far in the field of Latin American cultural studies, despite a growing following of Nancy's work in Latin America itself.

By means of a final example, two Mexican novels, *In Search of Klingsor* (1999) by Jorge Volpi and *Shadow Without a Name* (2000) by Ignacio Padilla, appear to undertake one of the valuable tasks for literature suggested by Nancy in his text *The Inoperative Community*. This is to 'interrupt' the myths of 'foundation', 'nation', or 'identity'. The novels do this, in the first instance, by showing the



damage that such constructions caused during the First and Second World Wars. However, they also *perform* the interruption of the myth of their own national identity by deliberately refraining from including any Mexican characters or locations.

These novels received a vast amount of criticism in the Mexican cultural context for failing to deal with 'Mexican' questions. According to one critic, the authors had effectively 'renounced their Mexicanness'. In one interview in which Volpi responded to such criticism, he said: "For me it was absolutely natural to write about a country that was not my own, on the one hand, continuing a vast Latin American tradition which had its medullary point in Borges – and it never ceased to surprise me how assiduously the critics flagged up this apparent desire to distance myself from the 'Latin American'. I simply believe that a Latin

American author can write about any given theme with the same critical capacity.

This debate brought into focus the ongoing pressures of cultural nationalism/regionalism which some authors from Latin America face. It furthermore made these authors' denunciations of the harm which nationalisms have caused, resonate all the more strongly.

The interruption of the myth of national, and other identities paves the way for Nancy's ontologically-grounded vision of community which he configures as 'being-in-common' or 'being singular plural'. In this configuration people are not bound by sovereignty or immanence, but finitude, interdependence, and a 'responsibility towards others'. This may seem far off in practical terms, but it certainly deserves some of our time, attention and thought as we continue to try to build a better world. †

We That Are Young: King Lear in Contemporary India

Preti Taneja

A Jesus Fellow Commoner describes how Shakespeare's King Lear inspired her novel in progress on themes of patriarchy and youth during Partition in India

It begins with a sand storm. On the outskirts of New Delhi the chawkidars are securing gates, wrapping scarves around their chins, making sure that expensive cars are tucked under specially-shaped covers. I watch from a long window as the sky turns red and the wind picks up, the sand begins to rise in leaps and swirls to slap the stray dogs who go yelping and running along the road. The power cuts out, and I go back to my desk where in the half-dark I am working on an appropriation into fiction of the storm scene from *King Lear*. I am setting it here in India, in the slums that cling to the city's ankles.

Why *King Lear* and in contemporary India? The parallels between the play's plot and its themes are striking enough to begin. A country partitioned between siblings;

a division that ends in civil war. A patriarchal society in which a woman's value is still linked to the dowry her father might offer her husbands. The extreme divides of class and wealth, the adherence to social ideas of masculine honour and female shame are all there in the play as in the city I call my other home. So too does the play uncannily contain some of the standard tropes of postcolonial writing: the partition backdrop, the pair of brothers so opposite in nature, the insistence on dissembling and disguise to teach a moral lesson – all found in novels from Salman Rushdie's *Midnight's Children* to the most 'Bolly' of Bollywood films.

Of course I'm not the first to make these connections. The presence of *King Lear* in Indian social and political life (not to



Dissembling and disguises – from *King Lear* to Bollywood



I imagine an Edgar in the midst of chaos

mention in Indian theatre and other Indian novels written in English) is an intricate one, bound up with questions of Indian identity. The play was firmly embedded in a colonial curriculum that sought to 'create', as Lord Macaulay's 1835 Minute on Indian Education put it, 'a class of persons, Indian in blood and colour, but English in taste, in opinions, in morals, and in intellect'. So to William Miller, Principal of the Madras Christian College, Member of the Madras Legislative Council and Fellow of the University of Madras. For years he taught Shakespeare to Indian undergraduates and considered *King Lear* 'probably the greatest of Shakespeare's works'. In 1900, as momentum for greater Indian autonomy was gathering pace, he wrote Shakespeare's *King Lear and Indian Politics*, seeing the possibility for 'practical guidance in not a few of the difficulties that beset individual, and especially social life' in the play. Miller's hope was that his book might 'serve the permanent needs of men' in an India agitating for freedoms that would eventually lead to the demand for self-rule. In his view, the condition of India was akin to the morally bankrupt society that reveals itself following Lear's abdication in the play. Miller believed that 'fatal disorganization' as per the civil tragedy that befalls Lear's Britain

would be the result 'If force be withdrawn before love has gained sufficient power'. He continued,

As plainly as in the days of Lear, the time is upon us when if there be not such a transition as he felt to be required [i.e. a transition of love] there will be such phenomena as were rising around him, 'in cities mutinies; in countries, discord [...] machinations, hollowness, treachery and all mutinous disorders' (1.2.101-17).

Miller's anxious use of Shakespeare was meant to promote Imperial order and he uses the word 'mutinous' in his quotation from the play, instead of Shakespeare's 'ruinous' – perhaps to evoke the Indian sepoy 'mutiny' of 1857, just 47 years prior. Nevertheless Miller's vision was somewhat prescient – the partition of the subcontinent was of course marred by communal violence: its shocks and aftershocks are still being felt today.

But use of the play took another turn before partition – in 1939 when Chakravarti Rajagopalachari (popularly known as CR) was Premier of the Madras Presidency and one of the leaders of the Indian Independence movement. When the Allies looked to India to aid the effort for the Second World War,

CR made a speech to the Madras assembly. His biographer recalls that,

The British had questioned, said CR, India's fitness for freedom. Assuming India had its weaknesses, what was England's wish? [...] CR went on to quote from 'the greatest of the plays of the greatest of poets, *Lear*: The eldest daughter said to the king, "I love you more than words can wield the matter; dearer than eyesight, space and liberty," *Lear* was pleased and said, "Take this vast portion of my kingdom," [...] But the third said, "I love you as I should, neither more nor less. I cannot give away all my love to you. I have got to keep a portion of it for my future husband." *Lear* got angry [...] Congress cannot give all its love to Britain. It must reserve that which is India's share.

CR was one of those made-by-Macaulay's Minute men, who used his knowledge to 'speak back' to Empire. He saw in the play the possibility of articulating a new identity away from colonial influence, doing so in a language the colonizer could not argue with.

Almost 70 years later, the play's resonances in the subcontinent sound more clearly than ever. Placing it as skeleton to an Indian story now allows for a critique not just of colonial influence but an examination of the legacy of CR's generation and those who immediately followed him. To me, *King Lear* is nothing if not a play about youth shaped by age – and coming of age in a particular society. Striking to set it as a novel in contemporary India, where more than 50 per cent of the population is below the age of 25, with the expectation that in 2020, the average age of an Indian will be only 29 years. The statistics provide structure, and I imagine a novel told in five parts, one for each of the extended family of young people in the play. 'We that are young/Shall never see so much, nor live so long,' (5.3.324) says Edgar, as he inherits the kingdom: it's a moto that captures the restless energy of New Delhi, the

ambivalence of youth looking towards a world they have yet to shape.

Mikhail Bakhtin notes that 'form serves as a bridge to new, still unknown content.' In this sense appropriating the play as a contemporary Indian novel is about far more than finding solutions to parallels of plot, theme and character. At the heart of *King Lear* lies a deeply felt enquiry into what constitutes identity, on the individual and the collective level: both urgent questions for India in the midst of seismic change. Appropriation becomes an investigation, then, into the play's call for social justice – to see clearly what makes men 'as the time is' (5.3.31), in order to understand how we might live differently, in a more equal way.

Outside men huddle together under corrugated tin roofs, covering their eyes and mouths. The wind and sand are relentless. I imagine an Edgar in the middle of this chaos, abdicant of his father's wealth in favour of the abject poverty of the Indian slums. An almost unbelievable idea in a city often criticized for the attitude of its upper classes to the less well off. Still, a tradition of asceticism exists – the high caste calling to renounce worldly riches and wander the earth, to live among the poor.

Though *Lear* speaks at them and Edgar speaks for them, those that *Lear* calls the 'basest beggars' (2.2.453) have no actual presence or voice in Shakespeare's play. So does the polyphonic potential of fiction begin to open up. Could they speak in a text re-placed and re-imagined to India in the 21st Century? If they could, what would they say not just to *Lear*, but also to Edgar, masquerading as one of them but able to return as he wishes to his old life? With these questions in mind and the sand outside giving way to pelting rain, I began to write Edgar as Jit, a secretive young man with an extended family of three sisters and a half brother. Divided in his own nature but determined nevertheless to survive.

Preti's novella, *Kumkum Malhotra*, won the Gatehouse Press New Fiction Prize. 📖

Catching Harmful Carbon Dioxide

Ettie Unwin

An Engineering research student describes her work on CO₂ sequestration modelling to reduce pollution to the atmosphere and combat global warming

The United Kingdom emitted 467.5 million tonnes of carbon dioxide (CO₂) into our atmosphere in 2013. Although this shows a 20% reduction over the previous ten years, one of the biggest challenges for the twenty-first century remains what to do about the levels of pollutants entering our atmosphere (Department of Energy and Climate Change 2015). As a country that consumed 2,400TWh of energy from naturally occurring sources in the same year (Department of Energy and Climate Change 2014), it is imperative to find a way to meet the energy demands, with minimal effect on the environment, to supply our needs for generations to come.

The UK produces a large proportion of CO₂ through the process of burning fossil fuels for energy generation. A potential way of mitigating the harmful effects of the gas is through a process known as carbon capture and storage. Instead of releasing the emitted CO₂ it can be caught at the point of production and then stored safely so that it is prevented from entering the atmosphere. Potential storage sites for the gas are currently in the oceans and in certain rock formations. My research focuses on mathematically modelling the process of

storing CO₂ underground in porous rock layers, known as CO₂ sequestration.

In CO₂ sequestration the captured gas is pumped into traps, which are layers of porous rock, such as sandstone, that are trapped between caprocks, such as shale and mudstone. These rocks have low permeability, which prevent the trapped gas from migrating upwards and escaping back into the atmosphere. The best geological formations for such sequestration are anticlines, which are formed by folds in the rock layers. However, there is no guarantee that the gas will not escape if the caprock becomes fractured. This can occur due to the natural process of faulting in the rock, or as a result of over-pressurisation. Old oil and natural gas reservoirs present excellent sites for this process due to their proven long-term trapping ability. However, the extraction of oil or gas can lead to crack formation, which calls for potential sites to be thoroughly investigated, as well as special attention being paid to the pumping in of CO₂ to ensure that no new cracks form. Fortunately the porous region of rock has an inbuilt mechanism, which partially mitigates some of the concerns about leakage. Water is contained within the pores, which enables

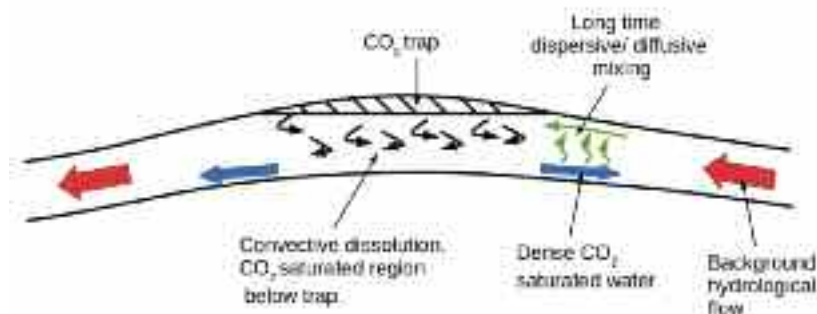


Figure: cartoon of CO₂ sequestration

the CO_2 to dissolve. These regions of rock are known as aquifers.

The figure indicates the different processes that occur when CO_2 is pumped into an anticline. The hatched area represents the region of the aquifer that is taken up by the un-dissolved gas. Then, immediately beneath the gas, convective dissolution of the CO_2 occurs to generate a region of water that is saturated with CO_2 . Once the water is saturated, no more gas can dissolve and so it needs to be replenished by unsaturated water for further gas to continue to dissolve. Background flows are present in these aquifers but their effect on the dissolution process was previously unknown. If this flow moved the saturated water from directly beneath the trap and replenished it with unsaturated water, the aquifer could potentially become completely saturated with CO_2 . However, if this is not the case, the capacity of the aquifer could be considerably less than currently thought.

To see the results of a background flow, it was necessary to formulate a mathematical model of the process. This enabled the long-time dispersive and diffusive mixing to be simulated which are the transport processes in this situation. A numerical model was necessary instead of an experimental approach since the processes occur over very long time periods, which are extremely difficult to recreate in the laboratory. Using mathematical models, complete simulations can be run in sensible time periods. In the first instance, a simplified two-dimensional model of a horizontal rectangular aquifer was created using finite element methods. This enabled two coupled partial differential equations to be solved that describe the velocity profile within the aquifer and also the concentration profile, which showed how far the saturated CO_2 had spread into the domain.

Since the CO_2 saturated water is denser than the unsaturated water, buoyancy driven flows are generated in the aquifer, which produce somewhat unexpected flow patterns. After long periods of time, the solution becomes steady and stops changing, even in the presence of the

background flow. Either side of the saturated region, the dense CO_2 saturated water spreads out along the bottom of the aquifer. Assuming that the background flow is moving from right to left, as indicated by the red arrows in the figure, this buoyancy driven flow from the left to the right is stronger than the background flow and causes the saturated water to oppose the flow of the unsaturated water. By diffusion and dispersion, a recirculation region is created which makes the CO_2 rich water move vertically up the aquifer and then back towards the saturated region. This process is strongly controlled by the background hydrological flux, which determines the volume and rate of CO_2 dissolution. For flow rates found in aquifers, the timescales considered to dissolve the gas being put into them is around a million years. Before this period of time has been reached, not all the gas will have dissolved and so will still remain a threat. Any caprock fractures would enable the gas to escape into the atmosphere in a way that it could not if it was in aqueous form.

There is potential to investigate the long-term effects of injecting CO_2 into real aquifers, which is already being carried out to reduce the amount of CO_2 released into the atmosphere. If three-dimensional meshes of real aquifers were created, it would be possible to solve the same equations using the same computer code for potential real-life CO_2 sequestration sites, such as Sleipner West in Norway or Salah in Algeria. This would enable us to explore how the concave nature of the traps and the non-uniformity in parameters constrains the amount of gas that can be safely stored, and could therefore enable more accurate predictions for storage capacities of genuine aquifers. This could theoretically reduce the long-term uncertainty of this process.

Works Cited (Department of Energy and Climate Change): *Energy Consumption in the UK*, UK Government, 2014. *Final UK greenhouse gas emissions national statistics: 1990-2013*. UK Government, 2015. #

The Multi-Drug Resistant Crisis

Arthur Neuberger

A PhD student from Dr Hendrik W. van Veen's laboratory at the Department of Pharmacology investigates efflux pump proteins that cause multi-drug resistance (MDR) in pathogenic bacteria. The structure-function relationships in these proteins bear important implications for innovative drug design in a market that stopped developing antibiotics for fear of resistance

Professor Dame Sally Davies, the Chief Medical Officer for England, described multidrug resistance as a “ticking time bomb” (BBC interview on 11 March 2013). The World Health Organisation ranks multidrug resistance as one of the three greatest risks to human health, the others being climate change and mal-nutrition (WHO, 2014). If the idea of a pathogenic bacterium invading our body was not alarming enough, the perception that the same invader might be a multidrug-resistant organism that is able to withstand all available antibiotics, single and in complex cocktails, is truly disturbing.

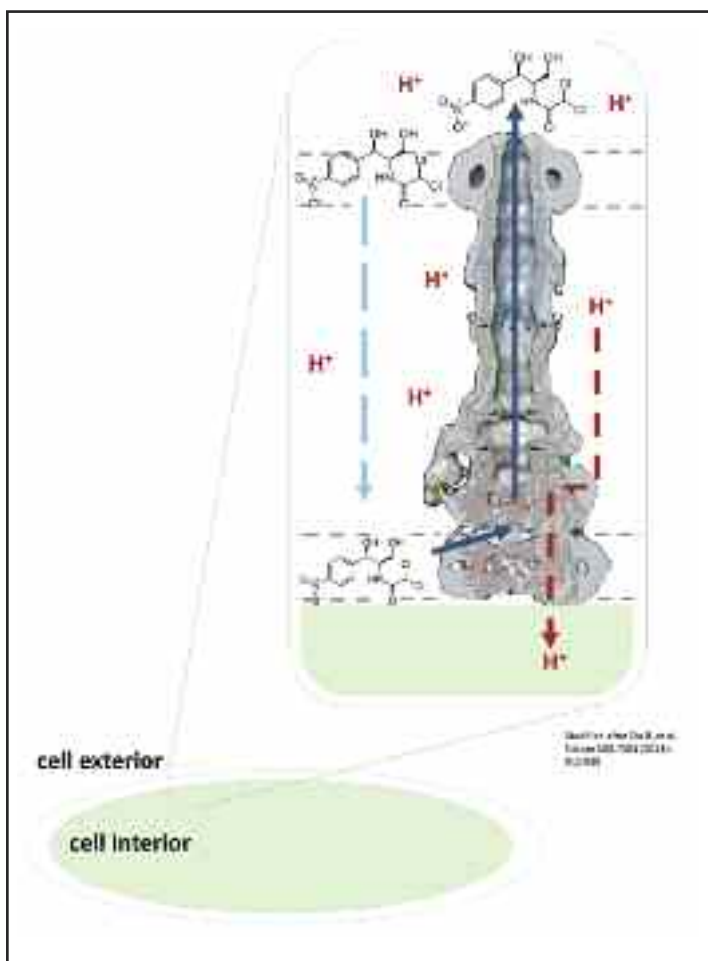
The excessive application of antibiotics in medicine and farming has played a major part in the adaptation of multidrug-resistant bacterial strains to the continuous exposure to antibiotics in these environments. One of the adaptations concerns the development of drug efflux pumps, molecular structures (proteins) embedded in the plasma membrane of the cell that recognise and expel a vast range of antibiotics from the cell before they can do any harm in the cell's interior.

The rapid emergence of multidrug resistant bacterial strains also represents a serious ethical issue for the global community. The ineffectiveness of a cure does not just affect the patient, but has wider implications for the population. Paradoxically, the evolution of drug resistance is the result of simultaneous over-consumption of antibiotics by wealthy nations and under-consumption by

developing countries. In one part of the world, dangerous strains are rarely treated correctly due to the lack of medicines and treatment, and are therefore never fully eradicated. The same pathogenic strains can then be further selected for hyper-multidrug resistance in other parts of the world in an environment like a patient's intestine exposed to multiple antibiotics in a typical Western hospital. This interconnectivity means that health, especially in the context of infectious diseases, should be treated as a global public health concern.

Health involves ‘externalities’ affecting third parties: when microbes develop resistance in one patient because of over- or under-consumption of medication, this more dangerous malady poses an increased risk to others (Selgelid, 2007). The rapid global spread of antibiotic resistance has significantly reduced the time span during which antibiotics are effective. This, together with the low prices of antibiotics, has made return of investment problematic for many international pharmaceutical companies, and has led them to abandon the development of new antibiotics. This trend was further confirmed in my previous study at the Cambridge Judge Business School in 2012-14 in which I examined the success drivers of this industry.

My research supported the common view that the antibiotic pipelines of biotech and pharmaceutical companies dried up some time ago. And even though new attempts to develop antibiotics and blocking agents of multidrug resistance have been restarted



Figure

recently, problems were encountered. For example, it was found that blocking one mechanism of drug resistance could increase the activity of another, even more dangerous, system. This pattern highlights our limited understanding of how multidrug resistance evolves. Basic research is needed, more than ever, in order to overcome these roadblocks in a development process aimed at launching sustainable drugs on the market.

It is important to note that there are various mechanisms by which antibiotic resistance can be achieved. One mechanism is based on genetic variations of drug targets as a result of an evolutionary adaptation process in an antibiotic containing environment. These variations decrease the drug's capability to interact with these targets, thus reducing the effectiveness of the drug as an inhibitory agent. Drug resistance can also be based on

the expression of an alternative target in the cell that interacts less well with the antibiotic.

Other important mechanisms of antibiotic resistance directly act on the antibiotic through its enzymatic modification or degradation, or by its removal from the cell by drug efflux pumps. My research group believes that the efflux-based removal of antibiotics allows bacterial cells to survive and adapt to antibiotic exposure, thus enabling the development of high-level antibiotic resistance.

Antibiotic pump proteins span the cell membrane system (see dotted lines on the double membrane layer in a gram-negative bacterial cell in the figure) and recognise the vast majority of antibiotics (e.g. chloramphenicol in the figure) that have entered the cell due to the presence of drug

binding surfaces containing multiple drug recognition sites (see drug entry site indicated by the short dark blue arrow in the figure). Once the drug is recognised and bound, the system expels it from the pathogenic cell using energy derived from the consumption of energy-loaded molecules, such as ATP, or other forms of metabolic energy, such as the electrochemical proton gradient (H^+ in the figure). Antibiotic efflux pumps have most likely evolved from pump proteins whose original purpose was to export physiological substrates like waste products of cell metabolism. Their structures define functions and vice versa. Even though structural techniques such as X-ray crystallography and high-resolution electron microscopy (see figure) have provided illustrative insights in the structures of complex pump systems, significantly less information is available on how these components actually work together at the functional level.

Protein crystal structures are only snapshots of a whole series of the most complex inter- and intra-molecular movements that are involved in the drug expelling action and the coupling to metabolic energy. The lack in functional insights raises fundamentally important questions such as: how do multidrug transporters recognise so many different drugs, and how do they discriminate antibiotics from vital intracellular metabolites that should not be expelled? Can new drugs be developed that bypass the action of multidrug transporters? Can they be inhibited such that existing drugs can still be used in the treatment of diseases? (van Veen, 2015). Our study of the structure-function relationship reveals new insights into the

underlying mechanisms in these multidrug efflux systems.

My research group studies functional pump systems in whole cells as well as artificial membrane systems with purified efflux pump proteins in which the internal and external environments and membrane lipid compositions can be defined. Drug efflux is monitored in real-time using pH-sensitive probes, fluorescent dyes and radio-labelled antibiotics. We introduce mutations in defined regions of efflux pumps to study movements associated with energy-coupling and/or drug efflux in order to provide proof for our hypotheses. These and many other methods enable us to approach the kind of questions mentioned earlier. We hope that the insights we gain from our studies have great potential for innovative drug development in a market in which none of the major world leading pharmaceutical companies currently dares to operate.

Once we can effectively block these pumps or develop drugs that inherently, or in combination with an adjuvant, are able to escape the recognition by the efflux systems, the fundamental basis for the development of multidrug resistance is taken. In addition to that, along the way, we would be able to learn more about the physiological roles that the evolutionary ancestors of these systems once had, or still have. Lastly, some of these pumps bear great potential for biotechnological applications – knowing how to manipulate the pump activity as well as its specificity, one day, we might be able to use these pumps for an efficient export of industrial organic solvents and medicines produced in specialised bacterial “micro-factories”. ✦

Learning and Unlearning Foreign Accents

Melody Dobrinin

A graduate student in linguistics explains her research into the phenomenon of “foreign” accents: how they occur, change or are maintained

Every person has an accent, but this only really becomes apparent when travelling to a foreign environment. So why is it that when entering a foreign environment some people appear to lose their accent within a week whereas others can spend years in their new environment without appearing to change? This is partly to do with natural maturation and partly because of individually specific factors. Humans appear to be ingrained with an ability to learn languages, but the level to which a person is able to learn a second language and acquire native-like pronunciation is dependent on many factors.

To achieve a native like ability in an accent, a person needs to be exposed to that language from a very young age. This is particularly exemplified by studies of children who for various reasons were not exposed to language from birth. ‘Isabelle’ was imprisoned with a mute mother and only exhibited a few primitive gestures until the age of six and a half. Once released, however, she attained a normal level of development in a period of only 18 months. ‘Genie’ however, suffered isolation and abuse from the age of 20 months to 13 years and seven months, had no language exposure during this time, and on discovery had no language skills. Although her language did develop further, she never reached a normal level of language proficiency. Case studies such as these have lead researchers to believe that humans are only able to acquire their first language within a specific developmental period. When a language is learned outside this period, it will most likely never reach a native level of proficiency. Interestingly, in the case of Genie, it was observed that she had differing abilities in different parts of language learning in that she was good at learning vocabulary but poor at learning

grammar. This lead researchers to believe that not only is there a sensitive period for learning languages, but that different parts of language have differing sensitive periods. One of the first parts of language learning ability to diminish is the ability to perceive and produce new speech sounds. A person who acquires a language early in life is likely to present with a native-like accent. After the sensitive period however, upon learning a new language a person is likely to always have some trace of accent. There is much disagreement over when the sensitive period for accent acquisition ends, but some researchers estimate it to be as young as the age of six. This means that if a new language is learned or if a person moves to an area where people speak with a different accent, a child above the age of six is likely to always retain some trace of their original accent.

Early researchers proposed that learning a new language involves the merging of two different language systems into one big system. They suggested that if the second language had a less complex sound system than the first it would be easier to learn these new sounds, whereas if they attempted to move from a simple to a complex system it would be more challenging. These theories arose from situations such as Japanese speakers who learnt English. In this case, learners would have great difficulty producing an /r/ and /l/ distinction. This is because there is no distinction between these sounds in Japanese, but there is a vital distinction to be made in English which enables discrimination between words such as /reef/ and /leaf/. This increase in complexity makes the transition into the English system more difficult, and possibly explains some of the Japanese accent in English.

Studies have found that infants are able to distinguish between all speech sounds, and it is only as we get older that we lose the ability to distinguish between sounds that don't exist in our native tongues. A predominant theory in speech sound perception and production is that when learning their first language, the speaker becomes attuned to only those sounds that they specifically need for their native language. Then when learning a second language, the first language's sounds act as a sort of filter through which the second language is heard. This theory promotes that when learning a second language, the new sounds are heard as approximations of the sounds of the first language. Therefore learners have no good example of second language pronunciation to follow, leading them to produce an incorrect sound. This has been a predominant theory in the field of second language learning for years. However, many researchers have investigated whether the ability to perceive second language sounds has an effect on a person's ability to produce those sounds, and studies have come back with mixed results. Understanding the process of accent development is still a matter for more research and debate.

In 1972, Selinker proposed a theory called 'the interlanguage'. This theory expands on the idea of an innate language acquisition ability tied to a sensitive period. He proposes a latent acquisition device that is able to assist in language learning beyond a sensitive period, but that does not necessarily result in a perfectly acquired language. He hypothesised that those people who have been able to learn a second language have been able to reactivate this device. As second language learners move towards their goal of

native-like proficiency in a target language, they go through a number of interlanguages.

These interlanguages are language systems in their own right, and a person may 'get stuck' at one of these language systems rather than progressing towards the target. This explains why a person can live in a foreign country for years and still retain their original accent. They become accustomed to communicating with their current language level and do not actively work towards the target anymore. Their accent is sufficient to allow them to be understood and they are not actively working to change it. Now, moving onto our next question, what factors assist in this progression towards a native-like accent?

Some authors have suggested that the time spent in a foreign country will affect how much of an accent a person has. Results are mixed and are probably also confounded by other factors. People who have a long length of residence in an area probably also moved there at a young age and are more likely to have learnt their second language while still within a sensitive period compared with those with a shorter length of residence. An amalgamation of several studies appears to suggest that the length of time a person has been in their new environment can influence accent change, however the bulk of the change only really occurs within the first year. After this, it appears that the difference between 1 year and 20 years is not important in predicting how accented a person is.

Surprisingly, formal language instruction has very little effect on a person's accent in that language. This is probably because most language classes have next to no focus on pronunciation. A study by Martinsen, Alvord, and Tanner in 2014 found that out of the 102 students they studied (many of whom had



spent extended time abroad in Spain), the person with the best Spanish pronunciation was a student who had developed her own pronunciation training plan, where she would mimic a Spanish speaker on a television program, and then practice this accent while reading an unrelated text out loud. A number of computer programs focusing specifically on pronunciation have also been found to be effective in teaching pronunciation. Therefore it seems likely that if classes do include pronunciation teaching in their curriculum, this could be an effective way of changing accentedness levels.

Unsurprisingly, increased use of a second language results in decreased accent in that language. Different types of use, though, appear to have differing effects. Hopp and Schmid in 2013 showed that communication with children, friends, clubs, and churches does not appear to affect a person's accentedness, but consistent use of a second language with a partner is significantly correlated with accentedness. They suggest that this might be because language use in this capacity incorporates more emotional involvement, or perhaps it just leads to more consistent and frequent practice of the language over a long period of time. Interestingly however, it appears that though increased use of a second language leads to a better accent, increased use of a native language in a foreign environment actually has the opposite effect and people who often use their first language in a foreign environment continue to have increased accent compared to those who don't use their first language. A study by Derwing and Munro in 2013 followed Mandarin and Slavic speakers upon their entry to Canada and found that as a group the Mandarin speakers did not significantly change their accent across a period of seven years, though Slavic speakers improved in English pronunciation in the first two years. They suggested that the lack of change in Mandarin participants may have occurred because the Mandarin speakers had very close ties to their first language group, much more so than the Slavic group. Further, they found that those Mandarin subjects that had a higher exposure to English on a daily basis improved in their

comprehensibility more whereas those subjects who had little daily English exposure did not improve their comprehensibility. It is therefore important that if aiming to develop native-like pronunciation in a second language, one should seek daily exposure and practice in the second language.

In 1953, Weinreich proposed that a person may develop a loyalty towards a language and this might affect whether their accent changes or not. He explained that when languages come into contact, people become more aware of their own language differences and these language differences can become a representation of group loyalty. In a study I recently conducted involving Australian speakers moving to the UK, it was hypothesised that participants would develop a more English-like accent during their time here. Though all changes were small, it was found that those participants whose accents changed the least were highly loyal to the Australian accent and had negative feelings towards developing an English accent. This topic still requires further investigation with larger sample sizes.

Studies have found effects of media exposure and mimicry ability on accents, and musical ability has been found to assist in learning rhythm and pitch changes in tone languages like Chinese. However, the relationship between these factors and accents in a foreign language are not at all simple and are still being investigated. The reasons why people develop accents in second languages are not clear, though past research does give us some indication of factors which may influence a person's pronunciation and knowing these factors is useful in influencing the way second language teachers and learners choose their strategies.

Although learning a language becomes more challenging as a person ages, it is possible to attain a very high level when learning beyond a sensitive period. More research in this area is enabling us to uncover, little by little, the factors that influence language acquisition and the qualities of successful language learners so that future generations are more able to communicate across language barriers. ■

People

Awards, honours, projects, significant lectures

Fellows

Professor Alison Bashford has been appointed by the Prime Minister to be one of three Trustees to Royal Museums at Greenwich.

Professor Alastair Compston has received the 2015 John Dystel Prize of the American Academy of Neurology and the National Multiple Sclerosis Society of the USA for research in multiple sclerosis. Professor Compston is also the recipient of the 2015 Hughlings Jackson Medal of the Royal Society of Medicine for advancement in the science of neurology, the Galen Medal of the Society of Apothecaries (2016), and the Richard and Mary Cave Lifetime Award of the Multiples Sclerosis Society (inaugural award 2015).

Dr Donal Cooper has won the Art Book Prize 2014 for *The Making of Assisi: The Pope, the Franciscans and the Painting of the Basilica*, co-authored with Janet Robson and published by Yale University Press. The Art Book Prize, administered by the Authors' Club and supported by The Art Newspaper, is awarded annually to "the best book on art or architecture published in English, anywhere in the world in the past year".

Professor James Crawford has been elected by the General Assembly and the Security Council of the United Nations to membership of the International Court of Justice for a term of office of nine years, beginning on 6th February 2015. Professor Crawford was elected by an absolute majority of votes. In a joint statement, the Foreign Minister of Australia, Julie Bishop, and the Attorney-General, George Brandis, stated that "Professor Crawford is the most eminent international lawyer Australia has produced".

Professor Julian Dowdeswell has been awarded the degree Doctor of Science in the University.

Dr Claire Fenton-Glynn has been awarded the 2015 Inner Temple Book Prize for Best New Author for her book *Children's Rights in Intercountry Adoption*.

Dr Geoffrey Harcourt has received the Distinguished Alumni award of the Alumni Association of the University of Adelaide, citing Dr Harcourt's "leadership and outstanding contribution nationally and internationally in the field of Economics".

Professor Lisa Jardine has been elected to a Fellowship of the Royal Society. Professor Jardine was a Fellow of the College from 1976-1989 and has been an Honorary Fellow since 2006.

Dr Mary Laven delivered the keynote lecture at the annual meeting of the Society for Reformation Studies in Leiden in 2014. She has also been appointed a Syndic of the Fitzwilliam Museum.

Dr Renaud Morieux has been awarded a Philip Leverhulme Prize in History.

Dr Veronique Mottier delivered a keynote address at the Joint Annual Conference of the Society for European Philosophy & Forum for European Philosophy in Dundee (3-5 Sept 2015) titled 'Thinking at the Edge: Sexuality, Transgression and Limit-Experiences'. She also appeared in a panel on rationalism titled 'The Reality of Feeling' at this year's Philosophy and Literature Festival at Hay-On-Wye (29 May 2015).

Professor Ian Paterson delivered the Inaugural Gilbert Stork Lecture at the University of Wisconsin-Madison and the University of Pennsylvania.

Professor Barry Rider has been awarded the Order of Honour (First Class) by the Government of the Republic of China. The Gold Cluster in the Division of Justice has only been awarded on three previous occasions. The citation states this honour is bestowed by order of the President of the Republic of China for Professor Rider's "outstanding achievement in promoting international cooperation on combating transnational crime". President Ma Ying-jeou acknowledged Professor Rider's unique contribution in promoting cooperation in law and justice. Professor Rider has also been given special recognition by the prestigious Renmin Law School in China, by being appointed Special Foreign International Strategic Advisor. The award recognises his outstanding international reputation both in academic law and in its practical application. It is the first time for some years that Renmin University has given this honour to a foreign national.

Dr Montu Saxena has been promoted to the position of Principal Research Associate under the University Senior Researcher Promotions Procedure.

Dr Oren Scherman has been appointed Professor Supramolecular and Polymer Chemistry in the Department of Chemistry.

Dr Simone Schnall has been promoted to a University Readership in the Department of Psychology.

Dr Carola-Bibiane Schoenlieb has been promoted to a University Readership in the Department of Applied Mathematics .

Dr Marie Louise Sorensen has been appointed Professor of Prehistoric Europe and Heritage Studies in the Department of Archaeology and Anthropology.

Professor Janet Soskice has been awarded the degree Doctor in Divinity by the University of London (Heythrop College).

Dr Findlay Stark has been appointed University Lecturer in Criminal Law.

Dr Preti Taneja has won the Gatehouse Press New Fiction Prize for her novella, *Kumkum Malhotra*.

Dr Michael Waibel has been promoted to a University Senior Lectureship. He has also been awarded a Philip Leverhulme Prize in Law. The award recognises "the achievement of early career researchers whose work has already attracted international recognition and whose future career is exceptionally promising".

Dr Ian Wilson has been appointed Professor of Soft Solids and Surfaces in the Department of Chemical Engineering and Biotechnology. He has also been awarded a Cambridge/Canterbury Fellowship to allow him to spend a term at the University of Christchurch, New Zealand. The scheme brings to the university annually some 70 distinguished, international academic visitors who are already advanced in the learning of any subject taught in the Faculties of Commerce, Engineering or Science for a period of one to three months.

New Fellows

Dr Yaron Peleg read Film & Television Studies at Emerson College, followed by a PhD degree in Hebrew Literature at Brandeis University. Dr Peleg was a lecturer in Hebrew Language, Literature & Culture at Brandeis for 2 years, before moving to George Washington University to become Director of the Hebrew Program and Associate Professor of Hebrew, a post he held for a decade before moving to Cambridge. In 2012 he took the position of Kennedy Leigh Lecturer in Modern Hebrew Studies in the Faculty of Asian & Middle Eastern Studies at the University of Cambridge. He has been the College's external Director of Studies for AMES since 2012. Dr Peleg's main research interests are in modern Hebrew literary history and Israeli culture, primarily in the creation of a native Hebrew culture in Palestine/Eretz Israel at the beginning of the twentieth century and its legacy.



Dr Rachael Bashford-Rogers graduated from the University of Oxford in 2010 with a degree in Chemistry where she was awarded the Dukinfield Scholarship for academic achievement and the Bannister Prize for best final year thesis in Organic Chemistry. She completed her PhD degree at the Wellcome Trust Sanger Institute, University of Cambridge, in Molecular Biology and Genetics. Her PhD research focused on developing highly sensitive molecular frameworks for understanding the dynamics of B- and T-cell populations during infection and malignancy, achieved by high-throughput sequencing, and the development of novel computational methods. She has already published two first author articles in *Genome Research* and *BMC Biology* and been invited to give several prestigious talks, most notably at one of the world-class Lorne conferences in Australia. Her post-doctoral proposal is to exploit the latest technologies including the capture of specific subsets of immune cells and single-cell approaches to explore the basis of immune regulation from a perspective that was previously impossible to study. Her proposal involves excellent collaborations within the Cambridge Institute of Medical Research, Wellcome Trust Sanger Institute and Stanford University in the US.

Ms Katharine Jenkins is a current PhD student in Philosophy at the University of Sheffield. She also holds both a BA and an MPhil in Philosophy from Cambridge (Emmanuel College). Ms Jenkins gained a first in every part of the Tripos, and was awarded the Craig Taylor Prize for the best performance in Philosophy in Part II. She was also awarded the Matthew Buncombe prize for the best performance in the Philosophy MPhil, for which she achieved a Distinction. Ms Jenkins's research combines political philosophy and metaphysics. She identifies and assesses what she terms "ontic injustice": the wrong that a person suffers simply by being a member of certain socially-constructed identity categories. Some categories, such as "black" or "woman", are constructed such that merely by placing a person in them one is committing the wrong of imposing on them a socially-inferior status. It follows that social justice requires effecting changes in collective understandings of social identity categories. Ms Jenkins already has several articles published or forthcoming with major publishers and peer-reviewed journals.





Ms Delia Casadei received her BMus degree in Music and MMus degree in Composition from King's College London, and is currently completing her PhD degree at the University of Pennsylvania. Her doctoral dissertation offers a broad exploration of musical life in Milan between 1955 and 1974, with the aim of sketching a political history of listening to the voice in a city that became the symbol of a spectacular and yet unstable Italian modernity. She has already published material from this study in leading musicological journals, and has also

translated a major book on Verdi from Italian for Cambridge University Press. Her post-doctoral proposal maps out an ambitious and ingenious project to consider laughter's relationship to both language and musical expression from the Enlightenment to Modernism.

Dr Matthew Harper was an undergraduate reading Natural Sciences at Queens' College, Cambridge, from 2000 to 2003 and a PhD student in the Department of Physiology, Development & Neuroscience at Cambridge, from 2003 to 2007. Since then he has been a Postdoctoral Research Associate within the group led by Professor Alastair Poole (OJM) in the School of Physiology and Pharmacology at the University of Bristol. Dr Harper's research interests lie in the area between Biochemistry, Pharmacology and Physiology. He is interested in the regulation of cell death particularly in platelets which are small anucleate cells in blood. In February 2015, Dr Harper took up an appointment as a University Lecturer in the Department of Pharmacology.



Dr Ulrich Schneider has been recently appointed to a Lectureship in the Atomic, Mesoscopic and Optical Physics (AMOP) Group in the Cavendish Laboratory. Dr Schneider comes to Cambridge from the Ludwig-Maximilian University of Munich. He took his first degree in Physics at the Technical University of Kaiserslauten and his PhD degree at Johannes Gutenberg University in Mainz. Dr Schneider's research interests are many-body phenomena at the interface between atomic physics and solid state physics. Following a statement

by P. W. Anderson, "More is Different", genuine many-body phenomena are emergent phenomena that only appear when many particles come together, typical examples being superfluidity or magnetism. Dr Schneider studies these phenomena using ultracold atoms, that is Bose-Einstein condensates and degenerate Fermi gases, which are loaded into optical lattices. These crystals of light, or periodic optical potentials, play the role of the electrostatic potential felt by electrons in a conventional solid and enable not only novel well-controlled experiments but furthermore allow for many ideal text book examples to be recreated in reality. His research covers both novel states of matter, such as states at negative absolute temperatures or many-body localized states, as well as non-equilibrium phenomena, and is naturally linked to various other areas of physics, computer science and mathematics. Dr Schneider also has a private interest in the socio-economic impact of physics. He has recreational interests in music and sport and he has some knowledge and expertise on German wines, having lived and studied in three of that country's leading wine-producing areas.

The Reverend Paul Dominiak has been appointed Dean of Chapel and is currently completing a PhD degree in Philosophical Theology at Durham University. He previously attained a BA degree in Theology and Religious Studies and subsequently studied for an MPhil degree at Sidney Sussex, Cambridge. Prior to becoming Dean of Chapel at Jesus College, he has been Chaplain at Trinity College Cambridge since 2011, Associate Tutor in Theology at St John University York from 2009-11 and Associate Curate at St Francis of Assisi, Ingleby Barwick from 2008-11.



Dr Claire Fenton-Glynn has recently been appointed University Lecturer in Family Law. Dr Fenton-Glynn comes to Cambridge from King's College London (KCL). She studied for joint degree in Law and International Studies, in conjunction with a Diploma of Languages, at the University of Adelaide, a Bachelor of Civil Law degree at St Hugh's Oxford, and a PhD degree at Corpus Christi Cambridge. Dr Fenton-Glynn's academic interests centre on children's rights, and their protection in international and regional law. In particular, she looks at how to protect children when crossing borders, in the context of migration, trafficking, intercountry adoption, and international surrogacy. She is a Fellow of the Centre for International Sustainable Development Law, and acts as a consultant on child and youth rights with the United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights. Prior to her lectureship at KCL, she served as a College Teaching Officer and Director of Studies in Law for Lucy Cavendish College. She describes herself as being "passionate" about access and widening participation, and will act as the Access Officer for the Law Faculty.

Jacob Eisler, Yates Glazebrook Fellow in Law, has a JD from Harvard Law School, an MPhil from the University of Cambridge in Political Thought and Intellectual History, and a BA from Williams College in English and Political Science; he is currently pursuing his PhD in Government (Political Theory concentration) from Harvard University Graduate School of Arts and Sciences. His current research interests focus on election law, campaign finance, and the nature of corruption; his other long-term interests include the political philosophies of Plato and Hobbes, as well as private law (in particular how it shapes, and is shaped by, norms related to politics). He joins us having, since receiving his JD, worked in London for Allen & Overy LLP and Herbert Smith Freehills LLP as a lawyer practicing securities law, with a focus on international capital markets transactions. From 2013-2014 he clerked for the Honorable Gerard Lynch, federal 2nd Circuit Court of Appeals, in New York City. He was born and bred near Cleveland, Ohio, but looks forward to calling Cambridge home. His personal interests include visual art, English and American literature, and cross-country running.



French Lectrice

Ms Inès Aït Mokhtar joined the École Normale Supérieure in 2011. After a BA in Social Sciences, she received an MA in Philosophy in 2014. She obtained the Agrégation de Philosophie in 2015. Her research focuses on social and political philosophy. Her MA thesis was devoted to the way Sartre re-read the Hegelian recognition, in connection with collective past and history.



Teaching Bye-Fellows

Dr G L Taylor (Bye Fellow in Mathematics).

Ms C Dobson (Teaching Bye Fellow in Law for the academic year 2014-15).

Visting Fellow Commonership

Professor Richard Sennett has been elected to a Visiting Fellow Commonership for three years to coincide with his appointment as the new Sir Arthur Marshall Visiting Professor in Sustainable Urban Design. Professor Sennett has explored how individuals and groups make social and cultural sense of material facts – about the cities in which they live and about the labour they do. He focuses on how people can become competent interpreters of their own experience, despite the obstacles society may put in their way. His research entails ethnography, history, and social theory.

Incoming College Post Doctoral Associates

Dr Sietske Fransen (History of Science, Early Modern History), who has a three year appointment on the AHRC-funded project 'Making Visible'.

Dr Isabel Quiros-Gonzalez (Cell Biology, Histology and Pathology) who has a three year appointment at the Cancer Research UK – Cambridge Institute.

Dr Miljana Radivojevic (Archaeology/Archaeological Sciences), who has a three year appointment funded by the McDonald Institute for Archaeological Research.

Dr Tessa Sinnige (Chemistry), who has a 1 year contract in the Department of Chemistry followed by a 2 year European Molecular Biology Organisation (EMBO) fellowship.

Dr Koji Yamamoto (History, Early Modern England), who has an appointment until June 2019 funded by the European Research Council on the project 'Crossroads of Knowledge in Early Modern England' at CRASH.

Outgoing Fellow

Dr James Purdon has taken up a Lectureship in Literature (post-1945) at the University of St Andrews.

Outgoing CRAs/CPDAs

Dr Kate Nichols has taken up a new post as Birmingham Fellow in British Art after 1800, at the University of Birmingham.

Dr J D Yallop will be continuing to work in Cambridge.

Dr M Kuo will be working for Cathie Associates in Brussels.

Dr N J Teh has taken a position as Associate Professor at the University of Notre Dame.

Art at Jesus 2014-2015

Rod Mengham, Curator of Works of Art

This year, two distinguished artists have donated works to the college. Sarah Morris has given one of her vibrant paintings, *Penumbral Lunar Eclipse October 1987*, while the French artist, Agnes Thurnauer, has donated a drawing following the success of her exhibition here. Both works are now being framed.

During 2014, the College also accepted the offer of the loan of an historically important work in steel, *Untold*, by the artist John Gibbons (Sculpture in the Close, 2003, 2005; Chapel exhibition, 2009). This work has now been installed in the Fellows' Garden.

There was an exhibition between 16 January and 8 March entitled 'You', comprising paintings and drawings by the French artist Agnes Thurnauer. The works were hung in Hall, Upper Hall, the Chapter House, the Parlour, and over the stairs leading up to Hall. There was a very successful opening on 18 January. This show, which included three enormous female portraits in Hall, attracted much attention, both inside the College and beyond.

The fourteenth Sculpture in the Close exhibition was installed during May Week, and was available to view between 22 June and 27 September. This year the emphasis was on younger British and Irish sculptors and the show featured works by James Capper, Roger Hiorns, Thomas Houseago, Eva Rothschild and Lucy Skaer.

In addition to all this activity, 2014-2015 was a year for three significant commissions. The Council, having approved the Works of Art Committee's proposal to resume the series of pencil portraits of College presidents, commissioned two portraits and executed one of Professor Helen Skaer by Sarah-Jane Moon; and one of Dr James Clackson by Oliver Soskice. A portrait of Professor Lisa Jardine, the College's first woman fellow, was commissioned from the artist Claerwen James and this has now







arrived in college and awaits framing. It is an arresting work that captures brilliantly Professor Jardine's presence and vitality.

Perhaps the most unusual commission this year has involved a collaboration between the Works of Art Committee and the Gardens Committee, jointly proposing the use of a dead tree in the unnamed court between Chapel and Library as a suitable basis for a carved sculpture. Council having given permission for this, had the work commissioned from Richard Bray.

On the negative side, two incidents in the Alcock Room resulted in damage to paintings: the Dutch genre painting hanging over the fireplace was damaged by projection equipment, requiring a substantial amount of restoration that has now been carried out; the large canvas 'Macbeth and the Witches' was damaged by catering equipment and has been comprehensively restored. More happily, in the year of the Tate's Hepworth Exhibition, our own small Hepworth bronze has been cleaned and re-installed in the parlour.

In housekeeping terms, the Committee of Works of Art found itself unable to meet the cost of this year's Sculpture in the Close from its own exhibitions account, and has had to borrow funds from the College. The committee is consequently planning to launch a new major fund-raising initiative, including a plan to produce and sell a new portfolio of prints.

Perhaps the most encouraging news this year concerned the plans for the development of West Court to allow for an indoor exhibition space; useful discussions have been had concerning the specifications for this new facility. ¶

The Chapel

Margaret Widdess, Acting Dean of Chapel and Nicholas Widdows, Acting Chaplain

Following the tragic death of the Dean of Chapel, the Reverend Dr John Hughes, in June 2014, the College appointed an Acting Dean (John's assistant) and an Acting Chaplain, who in record time made the move from his curacy in Fowey in Cornwall to Cambridge with his family for the beginning of term. It says something about the amount of work John did, with very little assistance, that two full-time people were needed to do his job.

The last year has been punctuated by remembrances of John, following the short service in Chapel days after his death and his funeral in a packed Ely cathedral. The College Memorial Service was held in Great St Mary's Church on 11 October. The address was given by the President, Professor Janet Soskice, and the readers and those leading the prayers represented different facets of John's full life. Only months before, Great St Mary's was the venue for the services, lectures and discussions organised by John and other college clergy for the Engaging Christianity event. In January, students from the College hosted the John Hughes Arts Festival, initiated by Samuel Fairbrother: a creative, lively and high quality weekend of live music, theatre, comedy, art exhibitions and services that took place in Chapel and throughout the College. In June, on the anniversary of John's death, there was an informal time of remembrance in Chapel. Musical tributes are mentioned in the Chapel Music report. The College has been humbled and honoured to have the company of John's parents at all these events. So John has been remembered formally on various occasions, and those who knew him will continue to remember him in their own way, as the Chapel and the College ensure that life goes on, as John would have assumed it would.



The Chapel exterior in twilight

This year we have aimed to maintain a presence in College, to be available; and to keep the Chapel as a place of worship, a venue for musical and other events and as a place where anyone can enjoy peace and space for reflection. The full pattern of services was continued: two sung services on Sundays, three other choral evensongs during the week Compline twice a term, a less formal Corporate Communion once a term (the Jesus College Singers made their first appearance of many, we hope, at the Michaelmas Term service), various services to mark saints' days and festivals, Morning Prayer said daily, and Evening Prayer when there is no Choral Evensong. As usual, a 'high point' of the Easter Term was Ascension Day, when Mattins was sung at the top of N staircase. The services that mark the progress of our undergraduate and graduate students (matriculation, graduation and leaving) continue to be well attended, along with services in which the Choristers are admitted, dismissed or receive awards and Reunion services. Other services have included a Catholic Mass in Chapel and a joint Eucharist for All Saints, with Westcott House, in All Saints Church. The service for All Souls was poignant as John was remembered, taking his place among all the loved ones whose names were read in the service. In 2014, the centenary of the outbreak of the First World War was prominent: prayers were said in Chapel on the anniversary in August, and the service on Remembrance Sunday drew on the material on the War and the College, brought to light by the College Archivists. The Michaelmas Term ended with Advent and Christmas Carol Services, the Lent Term with Music and Readings.

Many of the preachers on Sunday evenings had already been invited by John, a number of Jesuans among them: the Reverend Philippa Boardman (1982, St Paul's Cathedral), the Reverend Canon Martin Seeley (1972, Westcott House and now Bishop of St Edmundsbury and Ipswich), the Right Reverend Nicholas Hudson (1978, Roman Catholic Diocese of Westminster), as well as two former Chaplains, the Very Reverend James Atwell (Winchester) and the Reverend Jonathan Collis (St Augustine's, Thorpe Bay). In the Lent Term, the sermon series arranged by John was on the theme 'Saints and Heroes': the Acting Chaplain opened the series with an examination of what it means to be 'surrounded by so great a cloud of witnesses', and subjects that followed were Virgil (Acting Dean), Charles Péguy (Canon Edmund Newey, Christ Church, Oxford), the Reverend Charles Andrews (Canon Brian Watchorn, Pembroke College, Cambridge), Evelyn Underhill (Dr Ashley Cocksworth, the Queen's Foundation Birmingham), St Ralph Sherwin (the Rt Reverend Nicholas Hudson), Job (the Most Reverend Patricia Storey, Meath and Kildare); Dietrich Bonhoeffer (the Reverend Frances Arnold, Great St Mary's, Sawbridgeworth). In the Easter Term we had a topical sermon on the Common Good, just before the national and local elections, from the Reverend Dr Malcolm Brown (Director of Mission & Public Affairs, the Archbishops' Council). At the Easter Term Corporate Communion, the preacher was Jesuan Adrian Greenwood (1970), Chairman of the Salmon Trust, on the day when the Salmon Youth Club visited Cambridge and the College, joining us for Chapel Supper following the service.

The tradition of nano-sermons delivered on Tuesdays by students and other members of the College Community continued: subjects included science and faith, the Giving What We Can movement that aims to maximise charitable giving, personal reflections on faith, music, literature and particular challenges experienced. On Remembrance Day, the nano-sermon was delivered by Mr Geoffrey Howe, ex-serviceman and Porter. The discussion group that followed Dr Hele's nano-sermon was one among many that took place over the course of the year. These explored questions and issues of faith such as suffering, certainty, friendship and work. A small group of staff and students also met on Thursday lunchtimes during the Easter term to study the gospel of John.

These discussions took place in the Acting Chaplain's room, which he has made a focus of hospitality and conversation, embracing his connected but distinct roles in chaplaincy and as tutorial adviser. He also participated in College sport, and organised the only Chapel trip this year: students, staff and fellows were among the nine who visited Cornwall to explore some of the churches and pathways dedicated to the little known Cornish saints. They were especially grateful to be able to hold Evening Prayer in the Chapel on St Michael's Mount, welcomed by Lady Levan, a friend of Mrs Margaret Mair.

Two baptism services took place in the Easter Term, for choristers Westcott Stark and William Sartain (with his brothers), Christopher (the son of Professor Sarah Colvin, Fellow in MML), and Maria (daughter of PhD student Nina Andreeva). There have been six weddings including Catherine Sumnall (Fellow in Geography) who married Peter Kitson, Nathan Hawkey (former staff member and son of the Domestic Bursar) and Suzy Munday, as well as students past and present.

There has been significant work on the Chapel fabric. A phase of window restoration was completed in March and roof repairs above the South Transept were done at the same time. Further window restoration was done over the summer, and there is to be a new sound system. There is now a votive candle stand in the Chapel. We are very grateful for the new Chapel chairs, presented by Mr Charles Rawlinson in John's memory. A plaque to Mr Rawlinson is to be placed in the Chapel, in recognition of his many generous benefactions to the Choir and the Chapel. The restoration of the Pugin Lectern as a memorial to John is planned. The Lectern is used for the well-attended Advent and Christmas Carol Services and John was devoted to it.

A number of former Jesus College ordinands were ordained at the end of the academic year: Dr Janneke Blokland and Dr Rebecca Lloyd (2014), and Dr Ruben Angelici, Olivia Maxfield-Coote and Dominic Thornton (2015). We are grateful for their contributions to the Chapel, and to Carol Backhouse who was with us last year and who preached in the Easter Term this year.



At the kind permission of Lord and Lady St Levan, those on the Chapel trip enjoyed private Evening Prayers in the Chapel of St Michael's Mount

The Chapel collections were distributed to the following charities (from Easter 2014): Jesus College Ethiopia Link, Romsey Mill, Wintercomfort, the Delhi Brotherhood Society, CAMFED (Campaign for Female Education) the Cambridge Money Advice Centre, Cambridge Central Aid, Notre Dame Refugee Centre in London and Christian Aid.

We are grateful to our splendid Chapel Team this year. The Chapel Clerks (Jennifer Fields, Timothy Gray and Matthew Wise) have taken on many responsibilities and initiatives in the Chapel. They were assisted by the Chapel Secretaries (Lavinia Abell, Rachel Bryan, Dewi Eburne, Samuel Fairbrother, Izabela Kujawiak, Eleanor Mack, Oliver Mowforth, Timothy Waghorn, Kiara Wickremasinghe, Daniel Smith and Ryan Young). The Chapel was efficiently and unobtrusively prepared for each service, and those attending were always welcomed. Sarah Dane (former Chapel Clerk) gave valuable help, especially in the weeks after John's death.

The Director of Music, Mr Mark Williams, has written separately on the Chapel music, which makes a major contribution to the worship of the Chapel – technically outstanding and uplifting to all who come to services, whatever their beliefs. The hard work and musical sensitivity of all our choirs, the College or Mixed Choir (men and women), the Chapel Choir (men and boys) and the Combined Choirs, are regularly acknowledged by the congregation, and they also contribute more generally to the Chapel through other choral and instrumental events and organ recitals. The Choir parents have a special role in getting their sons to practices and services and playing a much-appreciated supportive role. We are indebted to Mark for his musical contribution, but also, because of his interest in and support for the Chapel as a whole, he has served as the Chapel's 'memory' in the absence of John, prompting us when things needed to be done and explaining in detailed emails how they should be done. Mark's seating plans for major events are works of art! Many students, Choral Scholars, Choir parents and Fellows have read in Chapel and led prayers at the Eucharist, and we thank them all. The music owes much to Organ Scholar Bertie Baigent, and to Ben Morris, Assistant Organist this year, who stood in as Director of Music whilst Mark Williams went on sabbatical during the Lent Term. Mrs Alice Johnson, the Choir and Chapel Administrator, has kept us on track with the incessant round of service sheets, of which she must by now have printed thousands.

The Chapel always depends on the expertise of College Staff from many departments: Catering and Conference have facilitated the Chapel's hospitality to visitors and College members alike; the works in the Chapel made particular demands on Maintenance and Housekeeping, and the transformation staff brought about on completion of the works ensured a perfect setting for the Commemoration of Benefactors in March. We are grateful also to the many people who have regaled us with College lore and ways of doing things, providing both guidance and a sense of belonging in our temporary roles. It has been a privilege to have the Master and Mrs Margaret White so regularly in Chapel, given their formidable commitments in College and in their professions; their keen interest in the Chapel, its position in the College and in the wider church has been an inspiration. At the end of our year here, which began with so much sadness, we can look back with gratitude on many good times spent at the heart of a friendly and caring College community, which the Revd Paul Dominiak now joins as Dean. †

Chapel Music

Mark Williams, Director of Music

The College's choirs have once again enjoyed a busy and exciting year, notching up over 150 performances in services and concerts in Cambridge, around the UK, and abroad. The entry of the Choirs' latest CD, *Out of Darkness*, into the UK Classical Charts in the number one spot must count as one of the highlights of the year, with the disc's critical acclaim and success providing touching and well-deserved recognition for the choir members who recorded it in the most difficult of circumstances, in the days immediately following the sudden death of John Hughes, former Dean of Chapel.

The memorial service for the Reverend Dr John Hughes took place in Great St Mary's Church at the end of the first week of the Michaelmas Term, just a few days after the new choir had met for the first time. However, with four choral scholars returning from years abroad and just four other new student choir members, the choir soon found its own blend and the Combined Choirs sang with warmth, affection and elegance to a large congregation at a memorable service, commemorating a man whose memory has remained with us on a daily basis throughout the past year.

The Michaelmas Term saw a significant number of special events. At the end of October, the College Choir joined the choirs of St John's, Clare and Gonville & Caius colleges, and the Royal Philharmonic Orchestra in a performance of the Verdi *Requiem* at the Royal Albert Hall in London. A couple of weeks later on 15th November, the choirs of Clare and Jesus Colleges came together with over 100 members of the Berkshire Youth Choirs for an outreach concert in King's College Chapel, and on 22nd November the College Choir joined the chorus and the Choristers provided the boys choir for a performance of Benjamin Britten's *War Requiem* with the joint forces of CUMS and Britten Sinfonia in Ely Cathedral, under the direction of Stephen Cleobury. Pupils from Langley Hall Primary Academy joined the Chapel Choir for an uplifting and unforgettable Evensong in the College Chapel in October, and the College Choir sang a joint Evensong with the Choir of Clare College in Clare Chapel in November. The term drew to a close with the Advent and Christmas carol services and a sold-out 'Christmas Celebration' concert, sponsored by Suffolk Cottage Holidays, given by the Combined Choirs in the College Chapel on 8th December.



The Combined Choirs



Choir members with workshop participants in Colombo

On 11th December, the College Choir flew from Heathrow to Colombo to begin their Christmas tour of Sri Lanka. The warmth of the welcome received from our hosts was matched only by the welcome warmth of the sun after months of Cambridge cold. The choral scholars led several workshops with children in several cities and enjoyed joint carol services with the choirs of St Thomas's College, Colombo, Trinity College, Kandy and St John's College Jaffna. Sold-out concerts in Galle, Colombo and the 1200-seater Bandaranaike Memorial International Conference Hall were received with great enthusiasm and the Choir made quite a splash in the Sri Lankan press with one review describing the Director of Music as 'the typical Britisher, with his charming air of modesty'!

Singing in gowns in a Christmas tree as warm rain fell, performing 'Dashing through the snow' in shorts and T-shirts to the sound of crickets, climbing to the top of the ancient rock palace of Sigiriya, visiting the ancient city of Anuradhapura and witnessing elephants bathing in the river at Pinnawala were just a few highlights of a magnificent tour, brilliantly conceived and organised by Professor Manouri Senanayake and Mr Priyan de Livera, to whom the Choir owe many thanks indeed. Thanks to their hard work and the enthusiasm the Choir's visit generated from donors and audiences, over 1 million Sri Lankan rupees (more than £5000) was raised to sponsor children supported by the Cancer Care Association of Sri Lanka, a valuable and humbling legacy of the Choir's continuing international outreach work.

The Lent Term saw the Director of Music take a period of sabbatical leave, travelling around the world performing, working with young musicians in South Africa, Zambia and America, and planning future projects for the Choir. In his absence, Benjamin Morris, Assistant Organist and Bertie Baigent, Organ Scholar, were responsible for the Chapel music. As one Fellow observed as the term drew to a close and the Choir seemed to be in better voice than ever before, 'We obviously don't really need a Director of Music!'.

Early in the term, the College Choir joined several other choirs and CUMS and CUCO for a performance of Brahms' *German Requiem* in King's Chapel under the baton of internationally-renowned pianist and conductor, Howard Shelley. At the termly service of Admission and Dismissal of Choristers in Chapel, the John Hughes medal was awarded for the first time to 'a chorister who, in the view of the clergy, has distinguished himself over the term through his attention to the readings and prayers and who has set the highest standards of decorum in the choir stalls', joining the David White medal for



progress and the Anderson Cup for achievement in Music Theory in the termly presentations to choristers. John's parents, Mr and Mrs Hughes, were present to see the medal awarded to Theo Amies (pictured). Following services for St Radegund, Ash Wednesday and Commemoration of Benefactors, alongside regular commitments, and a chorister trip to the Funky Funhouse, the term closed with concerts in Cambridge and Great Munden, directed by Benjamin Morris and Bertie Baigent, featuring motets

by J.S. Bach and music by John Taverner and Alexander L'Estrange. The standing ovations were a tribute not only to the quality of the singing but also to the excellent leadership of Ben and Bertie over the course of the term.

The Easter term began with Evensong sung by the Combined Choirs in St Paul's Cathedral, which preceded the launch of the West Court Campaign in the crypt of the cathedral, a memorable experience for all but with an added personal connection for Canon Philippa Boardman (Jesus 1982) who led the service, and the College's Director of Music, who spent six years as Assistant Organist in that vast building. Early in May, the College Choir were joined by several former choral scholars for a reunion Evensong. The massed choir sang Howells and Elgar with great gusto, and the dinner in Hall which followed brought together those who matriculated last year with others who matriculated sixty-five years ago, underlining the breadth of the family that is Jesus College Choir, past and present. A week later, former Organ Scholar, Thomas Corns (Jesus 1998), brought the Choir of St Mary's Church Warwick, where he is now Director of Music, to sing a joint Evensong with the Chapel Choir in Jesus College Chapel and the following week, the College Choir were joined by the University of Virginia Chamber Singers, who, with Choir Patrons John and Barbara Glynn, kindly hosted the Combined Choirs in Charlottesville back in December 2010. The final collaborative Evensong of the term took place in Trinity College Chapel on Tuesday 2nd June when the College Choir joined the Choir of Trinity for a thrilling service of music by Walton and Wesley. Through these collaborations, not only does Jesus College have the opportunity to welcome visitors in a unique and special way to participate in worship as it has been observed in the College Chapel for hundreds of years, but the College's own choirs have the opportunity to work with different conductors, to sing alongside other singers and to encounter other buildings and acoustics – an enriching experience for all concerned.

The Sunday after Ascension saw the talented Ben Morris, Assistant Organist, perform Messiaen's magnificent *L'Ascension* before Evensong, a memorable and moving recital for the many Fellows, staff, students and visitors who had the privilege to hear it. The Choir continued its usual round of services during exams, but, once again, the tripos performance of organ and choral scholars was undiminished by these commitments and the proportion of firsts achieved was such that, were the Choir to be a Cambridge college, it would have come top of the University league tables! Following the end of term, the College Choir gave performances in St Mary's Church, Froyle, the College Chapel (for the Ingénieurs et Scientifiques de France) and, with the Choir of Merton College Oxford, in Merton College Chapel (in aid of the Muze Trust). At the final Evensong of the academic year on Saturday 27th June, the Combined Choirs gave the first performance of a new anthem, *The Quest*, written by John Rutter in memory of John Hughes, to a very large congregation which included the composer and Mr and Mrs Hughes, and in the following week, the Choirs recorded their fifth disc for Signum Classics, due for release in February 2016.

On Saturday 4th July, the Combined Choirs performed a concert of sacred music by European composers in the Cathédrale Notre Dame de la Treille in Lille to a large and



The Choristers in the Cloister

enthusiastic audience, and on Friday 10th July, with the Saraband Consort and soloists Ruth Jenkins-Róbertsson (Jesus 2005), Anna Harvey (Jesus 2006), Jaliya Senanayake (Jesus 2008) and Edward Grint (a last-minute replacement for Jesuan, Michael Mofidian, who was indisposed), gave their final concert of the year featuring Handel's *Dixit Dominus* and Haydn's *Nelson Mass*, to a packed chapel. Tearful farewells followed, as a record number of choral scholars performed together for the last time. We said goodbye to our Acting Dean of Chapel, Margaret Widdess, and our Acting Chaplain, Nick Widdows, who have helped guide us through the last year. Our Assistant Organist for the last year (and Organ Scholar prior to that), Benjamin Morris, left us to become Organ Scholar of York Minster and James Patterson, Deputy Head Chorister, stepped down after five years singing as a treble. To Harry Bradford and Hannah Woodhouse after one year placements; Sarah Hargrave, Declan Kennedy, Peter Lidbetter and Sophie Nairac after three years as Music students and choral scholars; Elizabeth Edwards, Ellie Holroyd, Tom Rothwell, and Andrew Stratton after four years including a year abroad; and SJ Senanayake after seven years, we owe a huge debt of gratitude for wonderful singing, selfless commitment and cheerful company. They will be greatly missed, but we hope that they take away many treasured memories. As our choir reunion in May reminded us, we are part of a heritage which stretches back many years and our part in it is just a small one, but a privileged one. The contribution made by each and every choir member and organist is essential in continuing that tradition, and I am immensely proud of the organ scholars, choral scholars, choristers, parents and choir patrons who make many sacrifices and show such devotion to the Chapel and its music, making Jesus College Chapel the very special place that it is today. ♪



The tenors and basses performing in the College Chapel at Christmas

The Libraries and Archives

Stephen Heath Keeper of the Old Library,
Frances Willmoth, Archivist

The Old Library

As usual, we have answered many queries and welcomed many scholars from home and abroad: from Oxford to examine works by Donne in connection with the forthcoming edition of his sermons; from Australia to consult the Malthus Collection; from Finland to look at our manuscript copy of Wycliffe's New Testament; from Cornell to inspect a manuscript in connection with research on the 12th-century grammarian Bernardus Silvestris; and from many other places.

A most generous gift to the Library this year was a book originally owned by a sixteenth-century student of the College, Thomas Dillingham, who matriculated pensioner in 1585, graduated BA in 1588-9, and proceeded MA in 1592. For most of his life he served as minister of All Hallows in the Bedfordshire village of Upper Dean where he was born in 1570. He had been preceded at Cambridge by his elder brother Francis, pensioner and later Fellow of Christ's, who as a brilliant Hebraist served with the future Master of Jesus Roger Andrewes on the first of the two Cambridge Committees involved in the translation of the King James Bible. Thomas himself was appointed to serve as one of the 'Superadded Divines' on the Westminster Assembly – ministers added to replace those who had failed to attend its sessions, though Thomas too seems to have been remiss in doing so, probably due to ill-health. He died in 1547 soon after his appointment and was buried in his church in Upper Dean, where the Dillingham family house, admirably restored, can still be seen. The book was given to the College by



Thomas Dillingham's copy of Beza's 1565 Novum Testamentum, open at the Gospel According to St. John, showing the Greek text and Beza's Latin translation



Thomas Dillingham's copy of Beza's 1565
Novum Testamentum, open at the Gospel According
to St. John, showing the Greek text and
Beza's Latin translation

Mr David Wiltshire, a descendant of the Dillingham family, and his wife, to whom we are most grateful.

The book is a first – quarto – edition of the French Protestant theologian Theodore Beza's *Novum Testamentum*, published in Geneva in 1565. It gives the New Testament Greek text along with Beza's Latin translation and short annotations. Beza played a significant part in the history of the *Textus Receptus* or 'Received Text', the establishment of the Greek text of the New Testament following the appearance of Erasmus's printing of it in 1516. Beza had access to manuscript sources, the most important of which – now known as the *Codex Bezae* – he eventually presented to Cambridge University. He published a number of new editions of his *Novum Testamentum*, with more or less felicitous attempts at revision of the Greek text. It was on his later editions especially that the King James Bible translators mostly relied.

In the copy of the 1565 first edition given to the College, Thomas Dillingham has inscribed his name above and below the olive-tree device on the title page, beside it recording his ownership in Latin. This book owned by a Jesus student in the late sixteenth-century is an exceptional – and moving – addition to the Jesuan Collection.

Mention must also be made of the gift to the Jesuan Collection made by Peter Glazebrook of a 1782 edition of Sterne's *Tristram Shandy*, an edition we lacked.

Despite our limited budget for book purchases, we have been able to acquire interesting items for the Jesuan Collection by alumni not presently represented. Notable was a first edition of Hugh Downman's poem *Infancy; or, The Management of Children* (1776). After medical studies in Edinburgh, Downman proceeded MA from Jesus in 1769 and went as physician to the recently established Devon and Exeter Hospital. In Miltonic blank verse, *Infancy* bestows advice on choosing a wife, where best to live, the employment – but 'only if urged by strong necessity' – of a wet nurse and various other matters of domestic hygiene. Downman published numerous other poems, often laid at 'the shrine of conjugal affection', as well as plays, a number of which were



Hugh Downman, 1778;
drawing by his brother, the artist John Downman
© The Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge

collected as *Tragedies* (1792). He translated Latin writings by the Danish physician and embryologist Olaus Wormius and participated in an English edition of the works of Voltaire. His life was spent in Exeter, where he founded a literary society – the Society for Gentlemen – and where, as doubtless befits a Jesuan, he was held in great esteem for his charm, high moral standards, and beneficence.

It was surprising to find that the Jesuan Collection had no copy of Austin Gresham's *A Colour Atlas of Forensic Pathology* (1976), a state of affairs now remedied. Gresham, the University's Professor of Morbid Anatomy and Histopathology and a well remembered Fellow of the College, intended the book as a handbook for pathologists. It also, however, had a quite unintended influence in the art world: 'Meet the grandfather of Britart' was

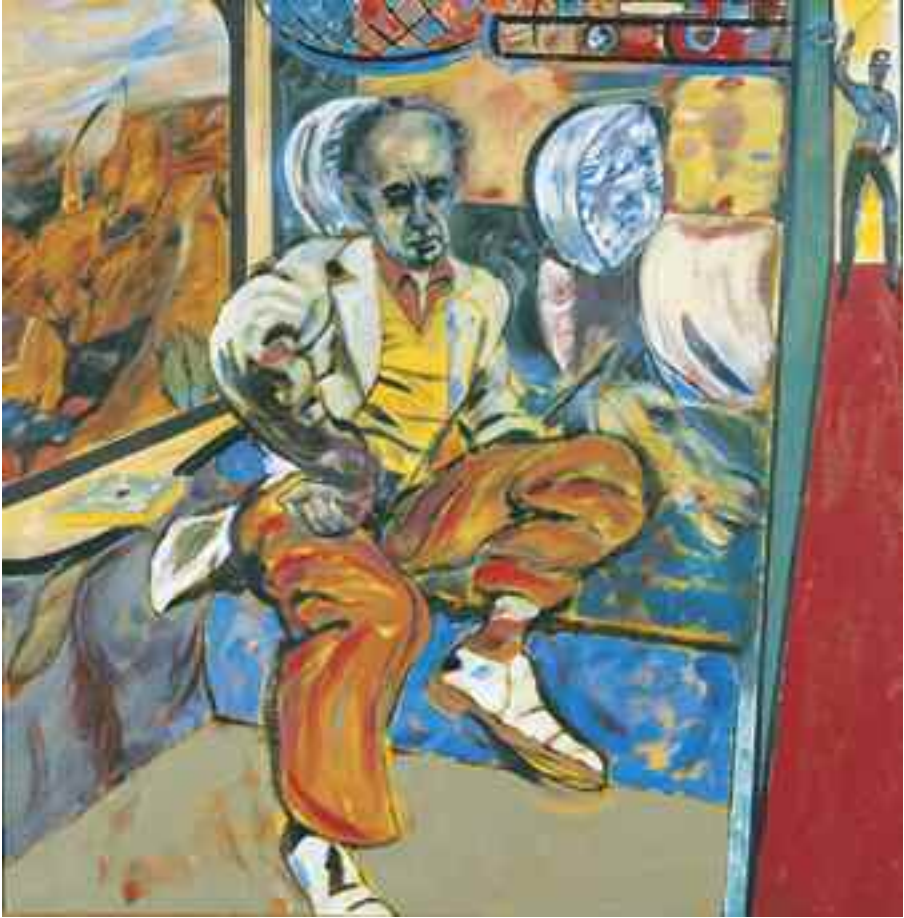
the unlikely headline to a piece on him in the *Telegraph*. Though Gresham had scant sympathy for what he regarded as the movement's 'misuse' of the Atlas, Damian Hirst, Mat Collishaw, and other Young British Artists – the YBAs – found much inspiration in the photographs of bullet wounds, decomposed bodies and dissected organs; it was, said Collishaw, 'the Britart bible'.

Surprising too was the Collection's lack of any works by the art historian Michael Podro (1951); it now has three of his most significant works: *The Manifold Perception: Theories of Art from Kant to Hildebrand* (1972, a signed and inscribed copy); *The Critical Historians of Art* (1982), *Depiction* (1998). After his undergraduate years at Jesus, Podro went on to the Slade School of Fine Art and came under the influence of E. H. Gombrich, later a Jesus Fellow (1961) and then Honorary Fellow (1963). In order to develop a knowledge of German philosophical aesthetics, Podro undertook a PhD thesis on neo-Kantian art theory at University College London, with Gombrich as one of his supervisors. He founded the art history department at Camberwell School of Arts and Crafts, was lecturer in the philosophy of art at the Warburg Institute, and ended his academic career as Reader and subsequently Professor of art history at the University of Essex. With a long-standing interest in psychoanalysis, he served as Chair of the Squiggle Foundation, established to promote the teachings of the pediatrician and psychoanalyst – and Jesus alumnus – Donald Winnicott (1914). Podro is strikingly portrayed in R.B. Kitaj's 1985 painting *The Jewish Rider*.

The Keeper of the Old Library continues to benefit from the valuable assistance of Chris Barker, Deputy Librarian of the Quincentenary Library, who provides help with both cataloguing and looking after readers.

College Archives

Visitors consulting archive materials in the past year have included two historians looking at property deeds from medieval Cambridge and one examining Countess Constance's role in endowing the predecessor nunnery. Research was carried out by a student historian into the chapel and college life in the 1550s. On the modern side, there has been the usual run of enquiries about old members, along with requests for information regarding sport and May Balls. A textile historian studied the Morgan family



R.B. Kitaj, *The Jewish Rider*, 1984-1985, oil on canvas

scrapbooks from Henry Morgan's time as Master in connection with the 'Masters' Wives Coverlet', an intricate red and white patchwork bedspread housed at the Cambridge Museum (formerly the Folk Museum); the coverlet is believed to have been made jointly by wives of various Cambridge college Masters in 1892, hence its name.

A small collection of papers was left by the late Michael Cullen Jackson (1948), who worked as a scientist for Hawker Siddeley Dynamics and then for Marconi Research Centre. Also received, was a collection of research materials concerning the life of Tobias Rustat.

The archives continue to provide materials for the commemoration on the College website of members of the College who died in the First World War; the centenary of each man's death is being marked by the posting of biographical notes, together with photographs, letters, and other records where available.

Anna Crutchley has worked part-time as Assistant Archivist throughout the year. Adam Williams has assisted with a project for the recataloguing of the collection of maps and plans. Pat Holder, a volunteer, has continued her valuable work in sorting and organising the most recent series of student files. Visits to gain work experience were made by sixth-form student Emily Willmoth.

The Jacob Bronowski Archive

Work continued on cataloguing and preserving the Bronowski Archive Collection, with this now close to completion. A partial catalogue of the Collection was uploaded to the Janus website in November 2014 and more catalogue descriptions have been added since. Descriptions for 12 out of 14 sections of the collection – some 1,960 catalogue records – are now available online; a further 474 descriptions are ready and should be available via Janus by the time this Annual Report is published.

The bulk of the collection is now repackaged in archival standard boxes and folders; some 325 archive boxes filled with paper files, together with 194 audio recordings and 14 films and videos in individual archival packaging. The film and audio recordings have been digitised and digital copies are stored on the College's servers, as well as with the BBC's Digital Media Services.

Last year we reported that the temperature in the Bronowski Collection storage area was too warm for the proper preservation of the collection. An alternative area has been found within College, fitted with shelving and the collection moved to this new location, a vast improvement as regards temperature and temperature stability.



Lisa Jardine talking in Hall on aspects of her father's life and work
Photo by Adrian Asher



Lisa Jardine and her sister Judith Bronowski in the Bronowski Archive with Madelin Evans
Photo by Adrian Asher



Lisa Jardine and her sister
Judith in the Quincentenary
Library with the bronze bust
of Jacob Bronowski
by Robert Hunt
Photo by Adrian Asher

November 20th 2014 saw the official launch of the Bronowski Collection. The day included talks by the Collection's archivist, Madelin Evans, and by our Honorary Fellow, Lisa Jardine, as well as an exhibition in the Quincentenary Library in tribute to Bronowski's life and work, and a celebratory dinner in the College Hall. In addition to Lisa Jardine herself, several Bronowski family members attended the launch; including Judith Bronowski, one of Lisa's two sisters, and Daniel Jardine, her eldest son. A very full illustrated account of the occasion appeared in the *Financial Times* and is posted on the College website at <http://www.jesus.cam.ac.uk/wp-content/uploads/FT-article-by-Erica-Wagner>.

As Bronowski Archivist, Madelin Evans has worked with skill and dedication to set up the Bronowski Archive as an academic and research resource that meets the best professional standards. She leaves us now for an archival post in Athens with our thanks and best wishes.

The Quincentenary Library

The Quincentenary Library continues to be a hub of the college with over 123,000 visits over the year; 2,390 have been added to the library, with almost 14,000 book loans over the period. Though the use of electronic resources is rising steadily, books remain very important for library users.

The annual questionnaire seeking student opinion as to the service provided by the library found almost all users judging both the facilities and the book stock as either good or very good. Facilities have been gradually extended over the year, notably as regards 'libraryspace'. Many users come into the building to work here and, due to the heavy demand in the Easter term, we purchased 14 standing tables at which people could work and which have proved extremely popular. There is also a growing trend for students to wish to work together in groups and we now have two designated group study areas where group discussions can take place without disturbing other users.

Over the summer we held an Open Day for all college staff, with tours of the building and an introduction to the library's various facilities. More staff have now joined the library and are using both our academic resources and enjoying our Light Reading Collection. ¶

Books and Articles by Members and Old Members donated to the College Libraries 2014-2015

The donations acknowledged here are those received before the end of June 2015. Any items received after that date will be listed in next year's Report.

AFRIDA Y.K. (1989) *Pukhtanah: a Concise Account* (Karachi, Pakistan Law House, 2014)

ANGWIN, D.A. (1979) i) *The Strategy Pathfinder: Care Concepts and Live Cases* (2nd ed.), by Duncan Angwin, Stephen Cummings and Chris Smith (Chichester, Wiley, 2011); ii) *Mergers and Acquisitions* (Blackwell, Malden, 2007)

ARNOLD, D. (1974) *In the Context of Eternity: a Short History of the Christian Church* (Guildford, Grosvenor House Publishing Ltd, 2015)

ARTHUR, C.J. (1961) *A Tale of Two Russians* (London, Dynasty Press, 2013)

BATTARBEE, K. (1963) *The Arctic Contested* (Brussels, P.I.E. Peter Lang, 2014)

BLAKE, R.J. (1967) *The Scrivener: the third Cragg and Fidelis Mystery* (London, Constable, 2015)

BOND, M.A.H. (1958) *From Northern Rhodesia to Zambia: Recollections of a DO/DC: 1962-73* (Lusaka, Gadsden Publishers, 2014)

BURLINSON, C. (Fw 2008-) *A Supplement of the Faery Queene*, by Ralph Knevet; edited by Christopher Burlinson and Andrew Zurcher (Manchester, Manchester University Press, 2015)

CLACKSON, J.P.T. (Fw 1998-) *Language and Society in the Greek and Roman Worlds* (Cambridge, CUP, 2015)

COATES, J.D. (1962) i) *The Rhetorical use of Provocation as a Means of Persuasion in the Writings of Walter Pater (1839-1894), English Essayist and Cultural Critic: Pater as Controversialist* (Lewiston, Edwin Mellen Press, 2011); ii) *Chesterton and the Edwardian Cultural Crisis* (Hull, Hull University Press, 1984); iii) *Combative Styles: Romantic Writing and Ideology: Two Contrasting Interpretations*, B. Woodcock & J. Coates. (Hull, University of Hull, 1995); iv) *Social Discontinuity in the Novels of Elizabeth Bowen* (Lewiston, Edward Mellon Press, 1998); v) "Symbol and Structure in 'The Flying Inn'" in *The Chesterton Review*, Vol IV, No. 2, Spring-Summer 1978, pp 246-259 (Saskatoon, *The Chesterton Review*, 1978); vi) "The Restoration of the Past and the War of Values: the Image of Don Quixote in Chesterton's Work" in *The Chesterton Review*, Vol VI, No. 2, Spring-Summer 1980, pp 280-304 (Saskatoon, *The Chesterton Review*, 1980); vii) "The 'Double Bind' in *Vathek*" in *The Beckford Journal*, Vol. 16, 2010, pp 51-75 (Warminster, The Beckford Society, 2010); viii) "Pater and the Myth of Dionysus" in *English*, Vol. 56, No. 216, Autumn 2007, pp 265-282 (Leicester, The English Association, 2007); ix) "Pater's Apologia: 'The Child in the House'" in *Essays in Criticism*, Vol. LIV, No. 2, April 2004, pp 144-164 (Oxford, Oxford University Press, 2004); x) "In Defence of Appreciation: Pater's 'Charles Lamb'" in *The Charles Lamb Bulletin*, Jan. 2007, New Series No. 137, pp 2-14 (London, Charles Lamb Society, 2007); xi) "The Uses of Ritual in Kipling's Masonic Stories" in *The Kipling Journal*, Vol. 82, No. 325, March 2008, pp 33-49, (London, Kipling Society, 2008); xii) "Pagan and

Christian in ‘The Church that was at Antioch’” in *The Kipling Journal*, Vol. 85, No. 344, December 2011, pp 50-66 (London, Kipling Society, 2011)

DATE, C.J. (1959) *Time and Relational Theory: Temporal Databases in the Relational Model and SQL* (Waltham, Morgan Kaufmann, 2014)

DE LACEY, G.D. (1957) *Accident & Emergency Radiology: a Survival Guide* (Edinburgh, Saunders, 2015)

DOURISH, E. (née MITCHELL, 1995) *Emprynted in Thys Manere: Early Printed Treasures from Cambridge University Library*, edited by Ed Potten and Emily Dourish (Cambridge, Cambridge University Library, 2014)

DOWDESWELL, J.A. (1977, Fw 2002-) i) *Ernest Shackleton: Antarctic Explorer* by Evelyn Dowdeswell, Julian Dowdeswell and Angela Seddon (London, Raintree, 2015); ii) *Scott of the Antarctic* by Evelyn Dowdeswell, Julian Dowdeswell and Angela Seddon (London, Raintree, 2012)

DYBECK, M.W. (1950) *Jessy's Journal: Jessy & John, the Hardens of Brathay Hall 1804-1811* (Ambleside, Brathay Trust, 2015)

DYSON, M.N. (Fw 2007-2011) *Unravelling Tort and Crime* (Cambridge, CUP, 2014)

EARLY, P.B.M. (1955) *A Voice in Time: A Selection of Poems*, by Antonio Machado; translated by Patrick Early. (Our Glass Publishing, 2014)

EDMONDS, J.M. (Fw 1914-20 and 1946-1958) *The Fragments of Attic Comedy*. Vols. I, II, IIIa & IIIb (Leiden, Brill, 1957-61) (donated by Peter Haggard)

FALLOWS, D.N. (1964) i) *Songs and Musicians in the Fifteenth Century* (Aldershot, Variorum, 1996); ii) *A Catalogue of Polyphonic Songs, 1415-1480* (Oxford, Oxford University Press, 1999); iii) *Companion to Medieval and Renaissance Music*, edited by Tess Knighton and David Fallows (New York, Schirmer Books, 1992); iv) *The Songbook of Fridolin Sicher: around 1515: Sankt Gallen, Stiftsbibliothek Cod. Sang. 461*, introduction, David Fallows (Peer, Alamire, 1996); v) *Josquin (Turnhout, Brepols, 2009)*; vi) *New Josquin Edition. Vol. 28, Secular Works for Four Voices, Critical Commentary*, edited by David Fallows (Utrecht, Koninklijke Vereniging voor Nederlandse Muziekgeschiedenis, 2005); vii) *Composers and Their Songs, 1400-1521* (Farnham, Ashgate, 2010); viii) *The Collected Works of Josquin des Prez, Vol. 28, Secular Works for Four Voices*, edited by David Fallows (Utrecht, Vereniging voor Nederlandse Muziekgeschiedenis, 2005); ix) *Oxford, Bodleian Library, MS. canon. misc. 213*, edited and with an introduction and inventory by David Fallows (Chicago, University of Chicago Press, 1995); x) *Chansonier de Jean de Montchenu: (Bibliothèque nationale, Rothschild 2973 (I.5.13))*, édition de G. Thibault; commentaires de David Fallows (Paris, Société Française de Musicologie, 1991)

GACZOL, A.D. (2008) *One Life, Three Countries: The Story of a ‘New Australian’* (Port Adelaide, Ginninderra Press, 2015)

HAMLEY, D.C. (1956) *Spirit of the Place* (Oxford, Blank Page Press, 2014)

HUBBARD, J.B.S. (1977) “Loose Leaves” in *Assaracus, a Journal of Gay Poetry*, Issue 15, pp 135-152 (Little Rock, Sibling Rivalry Press, 2014)

JACKSON, R.M. (1967) *Jackson and Powell on Professional Liability*. (3rd Supplement to 7th Edition), (London, Sweet and Maxwell, 2014)

JENOFF, P.R. (1992) *The Last Summer at Chelsea Beach* (Ontario, MIRA Books, 2015)

KILLEN, J.T. (Fw 1969, EFW 2004-) i) *Economy and Administration in Mycenaean Greece, Collected Papers on Linear B, Volume I (1962-1985)* (Rome, CNR – Istituto di Studi sul Mediterraneo Antico, 2015); ii) *Economy and Administration in Mycenaean Greece, Collected Papers on Linear B, Volume II (1986-2003)* (Rome, CNR – Istituto di Studi sul Mediterraneo Antico, 2015); iii) *Economy and Administration in Mycenaean Greece, Collected Papers on Linear B, Volume III (2004-2012)* (Rome, CNR – Istituto di Studi sul Mediterraneo Antico, 2015)

KILLINGWORTH, G.C. (1968) *Hy Brazil: The Elven War Trilogy – Book 1* (Kibworth Beauchamp, Matador, 2014)

LAVEN, M.R. (1989, Fw 1998-), ed. with Victoria Avery & Melissa Calaresu *Treasured Possessions: from the Renaissance to the Enlightenment* (London, Philip Wilson, 2015)

LEECH, R.H. (1963) *The Town House in Medieval and Early Modern Bristol* (Swindon, English Heritage, 2014)

LUCK, R.G. (1994), (i) *Elgar – Salut D’amour, Opus 12 (für Klavier)*, edited by R.G. Marshall-Luck, (Munich, G. Henle Verlag, 2014); (ii) *Elgar – Salut D’amour, Opus 12 (für Violoncello und Klavier)*, edited by R.G. Marshall-Luck, (Munich, G. Henle Verlag, 2014); (iii) *Elgar – Salut D’amour, Opus 12 (für Violine und Klavier)*, edited by R.G. Marshall-Luck, (Munich, G. Henle Verlag, 2014)

MARTIN, A.J. (1966) i) *Waiting* (Witten, Bysshe-Mendel Verlag, 2014); ii) *The Necessary Journey* (Witten, Bysshe-Mendel Verlag, 2014); iii) *Gin-Shop Mutton* (Witten, Bysshe-Mendel Verlag, 2014); iv) *Another Letter* (Witten, Bysshe-Mendel Verlag, 2015); v) *Scrattin’ for Pig Nuts* (Witten, Bysshe-Mendel Verlag, 2015); vi) *Channel Light Vessel Automatic* (Witten, Bysshe-Mendel Verlag, 2015); vii) *A Grey Dusk in Late March* (Witten, Bysshe-Mendel Verlag, 2015); viii) *My Old Lanes* (Witten, Bysshe-Mendel Verlag, 2015)

OLDHAM, M. (Fw 1988-) *Blackstone’s Statutes on Family Law, 2014-2015* (23rd ed.) (Oxford, OUP, 2014)

PERREAU, B. (Research Associate 2011-14) *The Politics of Adoption: Gender and the Making of French Citizenship* (Cambridge, MIT Press, 2014)

RAY, N.J. (Fw 1979-) i) *Philosophy of Architecture*, by Christian Illies & Nicholas Ray (Cambridge, Cambridge Architectural Press, 2014); ii) “An English Eclectic Abroad” in *Stirling + Wilford: American Buildings*, pp 130-135 (London, Artifice books on Architecture, 2014); iii) “Bibliotecas Nacionales en la Ciudad Europea del Siglo Veinte: Londres y París” in *Biblioteca, Ciudad y Sociedad: Plan Maestro, Biblioteca Nacional de Chile*, pp 74-85 (Santiago de Chile, Biblioteca Nacional de Chile, 2014)

READY, N.P. (1971) *T.S. Eliot’s ‘Four Quartets’: a Photographic Experience* (London, Blurp Publishing, 2015)

REES, T. (1990) *Amy Snow* (London, Quercus Publishing Ltd, 2015)

ROSE-MILLER, J.P. (1952) i) *And a Good Judge Too: The Early Life of James Augustus Grant of Viewfield. Volume 1* (Inverness, For the Right Reason, 2013); ii) *The Fifth Commandment: An Era of Patronage in the Life of James Augustus Grant of Viewfield: 1810 to 1832. Volume 2* (Inverness, For the Right Reason, 2014); iii) *Viewfield: The Last Years of James Augustus Grant of Viewfield. Volume 3* (Inverness, For the Right Reason, 2014)

SADGROVE, B.M. (1957) i) *Setting-out Procedures* (London, CIRIA/Butterworths, 1988); ii) *Setting-out Procedures* [special presentation edition] (London, CIRIA/Butterworths, 1988)

SOLOMON, W.G. (1956) *Autism and Understanding: the Walden Approach to Child Development* (London, Sage, 2012)

TANBURN, J.W. (1950) *A Free Country?* (Hove, The Book Guild Ltd, 2015)

TAYLOR, A.B. (1999) i) *Await Barbarians* (London, Domino Recording Co. Ltd., 2014); ii) *Nayim from the Halfway Line* (London, Warner Chapell Music/Domino Recording Co. Ltd, 2012)

TAYLOR, J.J. (1999), *Naming the Land: San Identity and Community Conservation in Namibia's West Caprivi* (Basel, Basler Afrika Bibliographien, 2012)

TONGUE, A.F. (1959) i) *A Cambridge Mass – Ralph Vaughan Williams, World Premiere* (Albion Records, 2014); ii) *Ralph Vaughan Williams: A Cambridge Mass, Study Score*, edited by Alan Tongue (London, Stainer & Bell, 2012); iii) *Ralph Vaughan Williams: A Cambridge Mass, Vocal Score*, edited by Alan Tongue (London, Stainer & Bell, 2011)

VARGAS, J.D.C. (1958) i) *A History of Eton Fives*, by Dale Vargas and Peter Knowles (Hindringham, JIG Publishing, 2012); ii) *A Hundred and One Eminent Harrovians: From Proud Duke to Sherlock*, by Dale Vargas and Ross Beckett (London, Oldie Publications Ltd, 2014); iii) *The Timeline of Harrow School: 1572 to the Present* (Bath, Worth Press Ltd, 2010)

WEST, J.H. (née **WILSON** 1989) *Before the Fall* (London, Mantle, 2014)

WHITE, G.J. (1965) *The Magna Carta of Cheshire* (Chester, Cheshire Local History Studies, 2015)

YEANDLE, D.N. (1974) *Are German Nouns Oversexed? Gender Assignment in Foreign Imports to German: a Diachronic and Synchronic Perspective* (London, Kings College London, 2007)

Other Donations

GLAZEBROOK, P.R.G. (Fw 1967-2003, EFW 2003-) donated: **STERNE, L.** – *The Life and Opinions of Tristram Shandy, Gentleman* (London, Printed for W. Strahan, J. Dodsley, G. Robinson, T. Cadell, T. Lowndes, and J. Murray, MDCCCLXXXII [1782])

HURFORD, P.J. (1949) donated a number of Music books to the Quincentenary Library including: i) **Donington, Robert** – *A Performer's Guide to Baroque Music* (London, Faber & Faber, 1973 [reprinted with revisions, 1978]); ii) **Hindemith, Paul** – *Johann Sebastian Bach; Heritage and Obligation*, (New Haven, Yale University Press, 1952); iii) **Keller, Herman** – *The Organ Works of Bach: a Contribution to their History, Form, Interpretation and Performance* (translated by Helen Hewitt) (New York, C.F. Peters, 1967); iv) **Rothschild, Fritz** – *The Lost Tradition in Music: Rhythm and Tempo in J.S. Bach's Time* (London, Adam and Charles Black, 1953) 📖

Rustat Conferences 2014-2015

Nathan Brooker reports on three recent conferences

The Rustat Conferences project, now in its sixth year, is acquiring a national reputation for critical discussion, high-level interaction and outreach. The project was founded in parallel with the Science and Human Dimension Project (launched in 1990) as a series of round-table meetings for senior decision makers and Cambridge academics. Three or four conferences are held each year for 50 invited participants, selected for their specialist expertise and experience. A report is published, following further meetings and exchanges. Our “invitees” are leaders in the worlds of finance, industry, law, medicine, technology, media, government and non-governmental organisations. The attending academics, appropriate for the topic of each conference, represent specialisms across the broad span of University departments as well as our Fellowship. Graduate students are welcome to attend as observers and to assist with the conference day preparations.

The conferences offer opportunities to debate crucial issues of the day, and to critique policy, while offering ample opportunities for networking in our college setting. Recent conference topics have included:

- Inequality
- Food Security
- The Use and Misuse of Statistics
- Geopolitics of Oil and Energy
- Cyber Security and Manufacturing in the UK

The College aims to widen its constituency of Rustat Conference Members. Membership involves attractive benefits, including invitations to attend three conferences a year with a guest, attendance at conference dinners, and collaboration with the permanent conference advisory panel. Rustat Conference Memberships are extended to both companies and individuals. Current corporate memberships include KPMG, Laing O’Rourke, McLaren Racing, Sandaire Investment Office, and Harvey Nash. Individual members include Dr Andreas Naumann, Dr James Dodd, and the philanthropists David and Maria Willetts.

For further information contact the Rustat Conference Director, John Cornwell at jc224@cam.ac.uk, or visit the website at www.rustat.org



The Vice-Chancellor speaking at the Organisational Change Conference

Food Security – UK and Global Perspectives

On 11 September 2014, we discussed how best to deal with the complex and pressing issue of food security. With an estimated 1bn people currently living under threat of starvation and 1bn people obese, the problem is not simply about maximising production, but also one of controlling demand. The keynote speech was given by Professor Tim Benton, often referred to as the “UK Champion” of global food security, and a professor of population ecology at Leeds University. The programme of the day continued:

Session one: are there alternatives to growing more? A panel chaired by Tim Benton, included Professor Chris Gilligan, the chair of the Strategic Initiative in Global Food Security at the University of Cambridge and Professor Tim Lang, from the Centre for Food Policy at City University. They outlined initiatives on ways of reducing food wastage, and how changing diets might reduce the pressures of demand and benefit public health.

Session two: health, nutrition and hunger – balancing public and private interests. Chaired by Professor Sir Peter Lachmann, Emeritus Professor of Immunology at the University of Cambridge, the session featured presentations from two leading figures of industry: David Northcroft, a Category Varietal Development Manager at Waitrose, and Dr Chris Brown, a senior director of Asda’s Sustainable Business programme. The panel discussed the practical constraints that attend healthy eating advice; how better links between nutritionists, plant breeders and retailers might improve the nutritional value of the foods we eat today.

Session three: climate change and food security. Chaired by Dr Aled Jones, the director of the Global Sustainability Institute at Anglia Ruskin University, the session featured presentations by Professor Doug Crawford-Brown, the director of the Cambridge Centre for Climate Change Mitigation Research; and Professor Allan Buckwell, a senior research fellow at the Institute for European Environmental Policy. The panel discussed the role agriculture currently plays in climate change – accounting for 10-15 per cent of global carbon emissions – and how technological advancements might help improve production without increasing the carbon footprint.

Session four: the role of GM in food security. Chaired by Professor Janet Bainbridge, head of Agricultural Technologies at UKTI, Professor Dale Sanders, the director and CEO of the John Innes Centre, and Mark Driscoll, the head of food at the Forum for the Future, discussed the widespread misinformation surrounding GM science. They concluded that while GM will not solve the food production challenges in the coming 35 years – production will need to increase 70 per cent to meet demand – it will certainly have a vital role.

Session five: policy-focused discussion panel. Professor Tim Benton chaired a panel that included Professor Ottoline Leyser, director of Plant Development Cambridge University’s Sainsbury Laboratory, Eugene Philhower, a councillor for Agricultural Affairs at the US Embassy, Rowan Douglas, chairman of the Willis Research Network, and Professor Chris Gilligan of the Strategic Initiative in Global Food Security. Topics covered government and industry reactions to famine and natural disasters; the rise of developing nations and their subsequent food bill – in economic and environmental terms. They stressed the role R&D on yield maximisation.

Despite the varied nature of the sessions, a principal take-home message was that alteration in diet could greatly benefit food security in the short and medium terms. Furthermore, near unilateral consensus was reached on the changes needed: 1) People should eat a more diverse range of plants and animals; 2) People should eat more plants and less cattle; 3) People should eat more cereal.

Transport and Energy

On 27 November 2014, we discussed transport and energy and how considering the two in tandem could better equip government and industry to deal with the challenges of infrastructure, natural resource depletion, and climate change. Keynote speeches were given by Michael Hurwitz, the director of Energy, Technology and International at the Department for Transport; and James Stewart, chairman of global infrastructure at KPMG. The programme of the day continued:

Session one: nuclear and aerospace. Chaired by Tony Roulstone of the Cambridge Centre for Nuclear Energy, the session featured presentations by Dr Phil Cartwright, a director of the Engineering Excellence Group at Laing O'Rourke; and Dr Tim Coombs, a lecturer at the University of Cambridge's Department of Engineering. The panel presented initiatives on how the uses of nuclear energy could be expanded to include the shipping of goods and materials.

Session two: new engine concepts for fuel economy. Chaired by Professor Nick Collings, head of the Acoustics, Fluid Mechanics, Turbomachinery and Thermodynamics division at the University of Cambridge's Department of Engineering, the session featured presentations by Professor David Cebon, the director of the Cambridge Vehicle Dynamics Consortium; Matthew Tipper, the vice-president of Alternative Energies at Shell, and Dr Sunoj George, manager of Hybrid Systems at McLaren. Suggestions that arose from the session included altering policy to reduce CO₂ emissions (e.g. by terminating lorry curfews and promoting out-of-hours deliveries); and providing extra funding for research into biofuel productivity.

Session three: the electrification of transport. Chaired by Paul Stein, the chief scientific officer of Rolls Royce, the session featured presentations by Professor Andrew McNaughton, the technical director of HS2; Professor Clare Grey, from the University of Cambridge's Department of Chemistry; and Martin Tugwell, director of Transport Catapult Systems at Autonomous Electric Vehicles. Topics raised included the inefficiencies in traditional rail travel and the case for electrification; the technology behind driverless 'pod' cars, and the practical limitations to the widespread introduction of electric vehicles (e.g. charge times and the number and location of charge stations around the country).



Delegates at the Food Security Conference



Delegates at the Big Data Conference

Session four: the planning of transport and how it affects energy. Chaired by Professor Koen Steemers, the University of Cambridge's Professor of Sustainable Design and a fellow of Jesus College, the session featured presentations by Dr Ying Jin of the Energy Efficient Cities Initiative (EECI) and a senior University Lecturer at the Department of Architecture at Cambridge; Richard Blyth, head of policy at the Royal Town Planning Institute (RTPI), and Neil Chadwick, director of Steer Davies Gleave. Topics raised included the energy-saving opportunities of city living – especially now that more than 50 per cent of the world's population live in urban areas – and the fact that congestion is the biggest transport cost to the UK economy, something that will not be affected by any switch to carbon-neutral vehicles.

Session five: policy-focused discussion panel. Chaired by Professor Robert Mair, the Sir Kirby Laing Professor of Civil Engineering at the University of Cambridge, and former Master of Jesus College, the panel consisted of Dr Miles Elsdon, the chief scientific adviser to the Department for Transport; and James Stewart of KPMG. A principal recommendation was the formation of a new transport and energy masterplan to help coordinate improvements in infrastructure, engine performance and new-fuel science.

In summary, the conference recommended collaboration between representatives from the fields of energy and transport, and a bureau to oversee their interaction. Two challenges were identified: prioritisation – where governments must decide which actions are feasible in the face of economic pressures; and tensions between government, corporations, and end users (e.g. rail passengers).

Inequality

On the 19 March, 2015, we met to discuss a topic at the forefront of the mainstream political agenda. Its resurgence is due, in part, to the publication in 2013 of Thomas Piketty's book *Capital in the Twenty-First Century*. The keynote presentation was delivered by Dr Duncan Kelly, a reader in political thought at the University of Cambridge and Fellow at Jesus College who, after talking about the impact of Piketty's

book, focussed on global perspectives of inequality, and posed the question: if poverty is minimised, does inequality even matter? The programme continued:

Session one: the rich and the powerful. Chaired by the author and journalist Anatole Kaletsky, chairman of the Institute for New Economic Thinking, the session included presentations from Ferdinand Mount, the author and former head of the Policy Unit at 10 Downing Street, and Deborah Hargreaves, the director of the High Pay Centre. The panel discussed the fair setting of tax thresholds, ‘legitimate’ and ‘illegitimate’ instances of high wages, and the role of remuneration committees.

Session two: education and social mobility. Chaired by Pauline Rose, Professor of International Education at the University of Cambridge, the session included presentations by Professor Anna Vignoles and Professor Madeleine Arnot of the University Faculty of Education. Former Universities’ Minister David Willetts responded. Their discussion touched upon the role of state-sector education, the impact of the coalition’s student fee reform, and the increasingly corporate structure of universities, especially in the light of new research indicating that the average wage for a UK vice-chancellor is nearing £245,000 per year.

Session three: old and new poverties. Chaired by Professor the Baroness Lister of Burtsett, Emeritus Professor of Social Policy at Loughborough University, the session featured presentations by Professor Theresa Marteau, director of the Behaviour and Health Research Unit at the University of Cambridge, Professor Richard Sennett, currently professor of Sociology of Education at LSE and Jesus College Fellow Commoner, and Steve Trusler, the accommodation sector leader at Laing O’Rourke. The participants discussed the impact of poverty on education; the behaviour of high and low status staff at big international companies; and the UK housing crisis.

Session four: inequality over time and space. Justice, inheritance and the role of taxation. Chaired by Lord Hastings of Scarisbrick, the global head of Corporate Citizenship at KPMG, the session featured presentations by two Cambridge academics: Dr Pedro Ramos Pinto, the director of the Inequality and History Network, and Professor Martin Daunton, economic historian and head of the School of the Humanities and Social Sciences. They agreed that reason for the current media and political preoccupation with inequality is the perception that “we”, the “middle classes”, are “losing out”.

Session five: prescriptions and policy – managing or challenging unequal society? Chaired by Dr Duncan Kelly, the session included presentations by Professor David Runciman, head of the University of Cambridge’s Department of Politics, the Revd Dr Malcolm Brown, director of Mission and Public Affairs for the Church of England, and Dr Pramila Krishnan a Senior Lecturer at the University of Cambridge’s Faculty of Economics and a fellow of Jesus College. Their discussion touched upon the connection between equality and democracy; the connection between equality and economic stability (or lack thereof); and the symbiotic relationship between equality and a social cohesion.

While many reiterated the earlier point that inequality had become a focus of self-interest because “we” were being affected for the first time in 30 years, others stressed the beginnings of an objective debate about “the kind of Britain we would like to live in”. Final proposals included the introduction of a more progressive tax regime in the UK – so long as it did not reduce the overall tax take, and the capping of executive pay within companies as a ratio of the pay of the lowest earners – the so-called John Lewis-method. ¶

Bursary

Christopher Pratt, Bursar

Having completed the re-purchase of Wesley House last year, I am glad to say that we now have planning and listed building consents for its re-ordering for College purposes. Work has proceeded apace and the first areas of West Court came into use in October 2015: the new JCR, MCR and the Webb Library, named not for the original architect, Sir Aston Webb, but for Jesuan Christopher Webb (1940) and his wife Marian, whose generous legacy enabled its re-creation as perhaps the most striking public room in the College.



The Webb Library



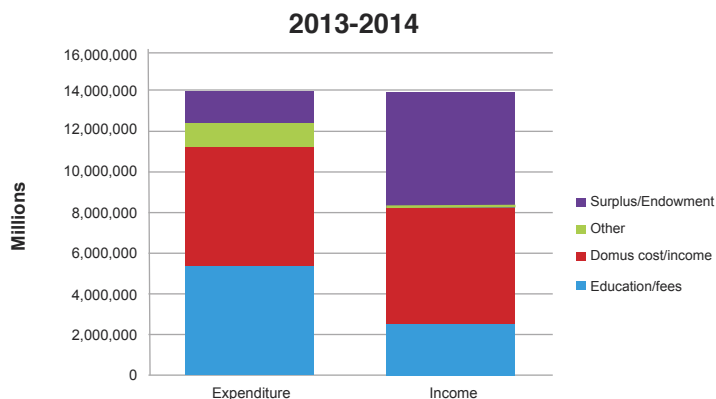
The MCR



The JCR

Later this year the first nine residential rooms, dining room, kitchen and another panelled meeting room will follow. The eagerly awaited Café-Bar will come in two parts, the first at the end of 2015 and the second in the second half of 2016, with the auditorium, 27 residential rooms, a medical teaching suite and a research centre to engage with Jesuans and more widely on internationally topical issues.

As I write, we are finalising the 2014-15 accounts for publication in November, but we know that we have again beaten Budget, thanks to the generosity of members, yet another record year from conference activity and endowment returns of 10.8% (2.7% on financial investments and 19.9% on property), close to our benchmark and ahead of our target of RPI+4%. 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. The College Council has agreed to dedicate the majority of the surplus to the exciting capital programme we have in hand for the future.

I mentioned last year the pre-let offices with exceptional environmental credentials, near the station which is now complete and drawing widespread plaudits:



51 Hills Road

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: Gardener, Michael Morris (35 years), Head Porter, Grahame Appleby and College Nurse, Jacky Poskitt (both 20 years), 7 members of staff (15 years) and one member of staff (10 years). We said farewell to Plumber Brian Maryan, who retired from the College after 12 years and to Catering Assistant Maria Cabaco and Served Supervisor, Homero Cabaco who both retired after 12 years of service respectively. ■

Development Office

Richard Dennis, Development Director

This has been the busiest year the Development Office has known. From well before Christmas our energies were extensively engaged in preparing the launch on 20th April of the fundraising campaign for West Court.

The launch event took place at St Paul's Cathedral on a beautiful evening, when the Choir sang at a special celebration of Evensong. At a reception afterwards, in the cathedral's crypt, the Master and campaign co-chairs Sir David Wootton and Richard Briance spoke about the thinking behind and the aims of West Court, and MCR and JCSU presidents Rebecca Forster and Amatey Doku added welcome thoughts about what it will provide for students.

By April a little over £7 million had been raised towards the purchase of the buildings of Wesley House and costs of the remodelling and minor extensions to them required to make them fit for College use. At the time of writing, I am delighted to report that this figure has risen to a little over £9 million, a sign of the exceptional generosity being shown by Jesuans, parents and other friends of College.

Within months we hope that some of West Court's student facilities will be open, and the court complete by Michaelmas 2016. The College is immensely appreciative of the donations that have already been made in support of one of the boldest undertakings in our history.

Overall this has been a record year for College fundraising, with over £6.3 million raised. West Court has of course been a leading factor in this, but significant support has also been maintained for core purposes including for financial assistance to our students and in support of teaching.



A 'behind the scenes' view of the building work on West Court



The Master and James de Uphaugh

Recognition of Major Benefactors

In the course of the year, the College was delighted to confer St Radegund Fellowships on Philip and Joanne Yates in recognition of their outstanding munificence in endowing a College fellowship and an undergraduate bursary. Additionally, in recognition of their major benefactions towards West Court, immediately prior to its Annual Dinner on 22nd June the Master inducted two new members to the Society of St Radegund: James de Uphaugh (1985) and Edward Ma (2000).

Bequests

We wish to record our great gratitude for the following bequests received during the year 2014-15: John Brown (1942) £2,000; Denis Inchbald (1946) £36,551; John Clegg (1947) £5,000; Michael Mason (1946) £1,000; Mrs Marian Webb (widow of Christopher Webb [1940]) £2,645,501; Christopher Hogwood (1989) £364,552; Paul Bourne (1947) £1,000.95; Rev Dr Keith Cripps £5,000. †



The Master and Edward Ma

West Court Campaign Launch

Caroline Sharp, JCSU Communications Officer

On 20th April, the West Court Campaign was launched at a wonderful event in St Paul's Cathedral. The event began with a beautiful evensong performance by Jesus College choristers, who swapped their usual, more intimate Chapel backdrop for the larger, more elaborate setting of St Paul's.

This combination produced a truly impressive start to the evening. Those attending then moved to the crypt, a truly unique and historic space. These inspiring surroundings are the final resting place of some of the nation's greatest heroes, poets and scientists, including Sir Christopher Wren, Admiral Lord Nelson, and the Duke of Wellington. However, I was personally most drawn to the series of boards which had been set up to offer details of the proposed West Court developments. Being a second year student at Jesus College, I will be able to experience phase one of the project, and was thus keen to use the opportunity to get a better idea of what this might include.

One of the most obvious benefits is the bigger social space – an area that you might expect an undergraduate to focus upon. We'll have a better bar, a new café, a new and much needed undergraduate common room, and of course the currently named 'underground party space', all of which are eagerly anticipated by all students. With better facilities for comedy nights, live music and band nights, the College has the potential to be a serious competitor (against Colleges such as Clare, Fitzwilliam, and King's) as a hub for undergraduate social events, which is very exciting.

However, as Amatey Doku, the President of the Jesus College Student Union, made clear in his speech, West Court also has a much wider range of opportunities to offer.



Intellectually, the multifunctional lecture theatre and auditorium will give students the opportunity to hold talks and host speakers on site, allowing them go outside of the labs and their proscribed reading lists, and hence to further their education. For example, University-wide societies such as the Cambridge University Social and Political Sciences society, of which the executive committee is currently dominated by Jesuans, would be able to use the venue to host intellectually stimulating events and discussions, connecting world leading academics to students across Cambridge.

Earlier this year, we held the John Hughes Arts Festival in memory of our late Dean of Chapel. It showed off a wide range of Jesuan creative talent from exhibitions, to plays, to musical performances, all of which were produced and organised by students. This clearly showed that the College's strong reputation in sport has not stopped it from nurturing a thriving arts, music and drama scene. The soon-to-be-built Webb Library, Lecture Theatre, and Auditorium will make it easier for Jesuans to display their talents, not only to students within the College, but throughout the University.

The West Court launch was hugely helpful to me in showing how the development of new facilities will benefit a wide range of people beyond the undergraduate community. As the President of the Middle Common Room Rebecca Forster illustrated, the Graduate student community is a vibrant one, boasting over 300 members of diverse background and interests. Jesus College already works to help these students diversify their experience and to facilitate knowledge exchange. This process will be hugely intensified by the facilities that West Court will provide. For example, the new academic spaces in West Court will allow an expansion of the Graduate Conference event in many ways, such as by streaming the conference online, in order to link current student to experts and alumni.

The Master's speech showed the ways in which we all benefit from engaging with each other, and the potential big impact that the new facilities could have for those in the University, but also as a portal for others around the world to share in the Cambridge experience. For example, the success of the Symposium in Economic Crime, which in recent years has been attended by 1,200 Ministers of State and 500 ambassadors, can only be amplified by the new facilities that West Court has to offer.

One common thread, running both through the speeches and through conversations that I had with alumni, was a striking recognition of how much the College has changed over time. Events such as the 1965 opening of North Court mark the ongoing adaptation of the College to both present and future needs, as these physical changes enable each generation to continuously benefit more and more from the College system, both academically and personally. I believe the development of West Court will continue this wonderful tradition. ■

Chapel Improvements

James Woodall

Anyone visiting or going to a service in Jesus College Chapel over the past three years or so will have noticed major works going on in various sections of it, often for many months at a time. Through summer 2015 until the end of September, scaffolding stood over the two stained-glass windows above the south stalls in the chancel; and over the two stained-glass windows in the south transept, just around the corner, towered a more substantial polythene-clad work “room” (with an intriguing door). That was scaffolding too.

This marked the last phase of a complete clean of the majority of the Chapel’s windows, begun in 2012 by Bidwells. Phase one took in the right-hand Burne-Jones window in the south transept, as well as two of the exquisite Victorian (but, for most people, out-of-sight) vestry windows. Phase two took in the two north-transept and two north-side nave windows. This also involved vital repairs to external stone work, now evident over the four windows and visible from the Cloisters.

Phase three saw specific attention given to cleaning the five lancet windows in the chancel’s north wall. (The seven lancets on the east and south walls were restored 15 years ago.) Phases four and five concentrated on further external stone work and, as just explained, the glass on the chancel’s south side and in the south transept (bar the Burne-Jones mentioned), as well as on the two remaining vestry windows. The chancel windows were cleaned in situ. The vestry and south-transept glass was sent away for conservation. In the south transept, behind that “door”, special plastic was used for the window in lieu of glass (as it was in the vestry).



Over decades rain has hit the stained glass, with the stone moulding over each window, much of it medieval, having deteriorated. This has caused the glass to sag, which has meant that it could have collapsed – hence the need to remove it from its frames, and to use lead lining that not only separates but also holds together every pane. The glass was cleaned with lint-free cloth and all cracks were repaired. Each pane, with its frame, then had to be placed back in exactly the same position as per the original design.

Water has also taken a toll on the roof. A significant leak has damaged the wood between two angels in the west nave-side corner of the south transept. This has yet to be rectified, but new leadwork has been laid on the outside of the entire south transept to ensure that no such leakage recurs. Water damage to decoration in the north-transept ceiling is still being analysed and how best to deal with it is work in progress.

Decades ago there was also damage from death-watch beetle attack that posed a continuing risk to the ceiling's wooden beams. However, since the Chapel has been properly heated and ventilated, what attracts the insect, damp and a food source, have been eliminated and the chances of re-infestation reduced.

Other new features are the striking Gill Kaufman *pietà* in the north transept, donated in 2014 by James Hudleston, and, less beautiful but more decisively practical, new closed-circuit TV on the rood screen that streams directly into the Porters' Lodge (the old system merely recorded). A new PA system, some might say long needed, also arrived in time for Michaelmas 2015.

Finally, arriving ahead of the Christmas season last year were 250 new, steel-lined, stackable chairs, with seats and backs made of walnut. These Howe chairs are to be found in churches and cathedrals all around the country. They were generously donated to the Chapel by benefactor Charles Rawlinson (1952), in memory of our late Dean of Chapel, Dr John Hughes. The College is enormously grateful for this wonderful gift. For any sizeable Chapel event the chairs are a great improvement in comfort and efficiency from what was there before – a mix of second-hand and unsightly seating – and are elegant into the bargain.

The past 11 years have seen a comprehensive improvement to the essential fabric of the Chapel, outside and in. Before 2004's restoration, it was called (in the 2005 *Annual Report*) "somewhat dingy and dark". No one today would recognise that description. Charles Rawlinson's chairs are an integral component of the Chapel's transformation. They, along with the latest glass cleaning and roof repairs, and the upgraded technology, guarantee a welcoming, fresh-looking – and fully weather-resistant – building for many years to come. ■



The new chairs in Chapel
donated by Charles Rawlinson

Societies

Student Union

This year has been a very successful year both for the student Union and for the undergraduate body as a whole academically and in various extra-curricular fields. In addition to the many sporting successes which are reported within these pages, a highlight for me was the successful John Hughes Arts Festival which showcased the rich talent in the arts and music which the College's undergraduate student body has to offer. It's my firm belief that the Arts Festival should become an annual event and the JCSU will do all it can to ensure that the event becomes part of John's lasting legacy to the College.

The JCSU Committee saw the addition of two new positions at the start of this year, that of Women's Officer, held by Eleanor Kashouris (2013) and that of Racial Equalities Officer, held by Nadine Batchelor-Hunt (2013). Both have demonstrated a high level of competency in the way in which they have carried out these new positions in spite of the lack of precedent. This has also meant that the JCSU Executive Committee has grown to 17 members and has given us the agency required to carry out even more initiatives.

The annual events which the JCSU organises this year have been a success. Our regular bops, open mic nights and quiz nights continue to be popular and well attended, testament to the enthusiasm and effort with which Amelia Oakley (2014) and Xanthe Fuller (2014), the Events Officers, have carried out their roles. In February, Halfway Hall and the subsequent bop, organised almost single-handedly by the JCSU Vice President, Ruby Stewart Liberty (2013) was well received by second year students evidenced by the impromptu dancing at the end of the dinner(!) and the Annual JCSU Garden Party in June was also well attended and well received by students. The JCSU Welfare Team continue to provide students with advice and support for any issues they may have and are working with the College in a number of ways to continuously review and improve the welfare provision at the College.

However, this has also been a year of great changes and new initiatives spear-headed by various members of the Committee of which I regrettably on have space to name a few. January saw the first major changes to the JCSU Constitution and Standing Orders since 2009 which brought it in line with the way in which the JCSU is run today. As part of these changes, the LGBT+ Officer, Anthony Wheeler (2013) also amended the constitution to make it gender neutral in line with the Equality Act 2010. Students overwhelmingly supported the changes with 93% of those who voted voting in favour of the proposed changes. The changes to the Standing Orders also resulted in the creation of two new gym and sports representatives who will work closely with the JCSU to publicise the various sporting successes of Jesuans and promote sport within the College. Eleanor Kashouris (2014) was also instrumental in securing the support required to introduce a Women's Hour at the gym. The move was controversial, sparking widespread debate amongst students, and saw one of the most well attended General Meeting in years, but her patient leadership and her insistence on having a reasoned and calm debate was instrumental in producing the positive result. Daisy Eyre (2014), one of the Welfare Officers, is also credited for organising a successful pet-a-puppy which provided a welcome break from the stresses of exam preparation.

At the time of print, this JCSU Committee have a packed programme for our last 8 weeks in office. We're looking forward to welcoming a new cohort of Freshers to the College and our Freshers' week timetable includes a series of events to help them settle in and the committee have been working round the clock to make sure we are on hand to answer any questions or concerns they may have in the run up to term. In addition to this we are looking forward to inviting alumni back to the College for a Careers Event for students the first of its kind for over 5 years to give students an insight into a wide range of professions. We are also eagerly anticipating the completion of phase 1 of West Court and we are excited to be moving into our new undergraduate common room this term.

I would like to thank all members of the JCSU Committee for their diligence, perseverance, leadership and selfless commitment to represent and serve the undergraduate student body. It is down to them that we have achieved as much as we have this year and continue to be held in high regard by the student body as an effective, engaged and ambitious Student Union.

Amatey Doku

Middle Combinaton Room (MCR)

The Jesus College graduate community has a well-deserved name in Cambridge as a friendly, welcoming and diverse group of students. Our members are drawn from a wide range of countries and represent the full spectrum of academic backgrounds. The role of the MCR Committee, therefore, is to provide opportunities for this community to share knowledge and ideas, to offer support to one another when challenges are faced, and to relax and socialise outside the labs, libraries and lectures. This year's MCR Committee has been building on the strong base established by previous Committees to provide social, sporting, academic and welfare programs for the graduate community, as well as adding several new areas of focus.

The year began with Freshers Fortnight, in which the graduate community was welcomed to College with a series of events including welcome drinks in the beautiful Cloister Court, Induction Formal Hall, Evensong in the Chapel and a walk to Grantchester. This year's Freshers Fortnight also included new events to assist graduates in getting oriented in Cambridge, including a scavenger hunt through the city, and a 'cafe crawl' to highlight some of Cambridge's independent cafes. In addition, a special Graduate Hall was held with a Fellows' Three-Minute Thesis competition, in order to foster an early sense of collaboration between the graduate student community and the College's esteemed Fellows.

As Michaelmas Term began, the MCR community continued to enjoy twice-weekly events including Graduate Hall on Wednesdays, and weekend events including brunches in the MCR, a new bookclub, wine and cheese evenings and regular Symposia at Graduate Hall featuring a range of expert speakers from across the sciences and humanities. Super Halls were held for Halloween and Christmas, which proved to be highly enjoyable and popular evenings. We were also fortunate to be offered the opportunity to dine at other colleges through Graduate Hall Swaps, which are a wonderful way to meet graduate students from other colleges and enjoy dining in Cambridge's many beautiful dining halls.

Throughout Lent Term, the broad range of backgrounds of the Jesus graduate community was highlighted through themed Graduate Halls celebrating the national holidays of China, Australia and New Zealand, Wales and Ireland, and a Super Hall was held in celebration of Burns Night. Lent Term also saw the Annual General Meeting of

the MCR, in which the welfare team was increased from three members to four, reflecting the increased importance of student support as a key role of the MCR Committee. The elections process for the MCR Committee was also adjusted to simplify the process of being elected to the Committee. Also in Lent Term was the popular Graduate Conference, at which students presented their research to their fellow members of the graduate community. This event showcases the knowledge, passion and talent possessed by members of the graduate community. The day's presentations culminated in an inspiring keynote address by the eminent Professor James Crawford on his work in international law, following his recent appointment to the International Court of Justice.

During Easter Term, as students' minds inevitably turned towards dissertations, exams and the demands of academic life in Cambridge, the MCR Committee continued to provide opportunities to unwind and reflect. These took the form of regular Swaps with other Colleges throughout Cambridge and continued weekly Graduate Halls, including a graduates' Three-Minute Thesis competition, as well as regular brunches in the MCR. There was also a chance to take a break from exam preparation and relax in the company of a trainee Guide Dog puppy, an event which raised funds in support of Guide Dog UK's work. The MCR garden allotment moved to a new location within college grounds and has already become well-established. Finally in Easter Term, the annual Stonewall Dinner was held in recognition of the gains made by the LGBT+ rights movement over the past decades.

As the year drew to a close, events including the End of Year Dinner and MCR Garden Party served to farewell those students who have completed their graduate studies. We of course wish all graduating students the very best for their futures, thank them for their many contributions to graduate life at Jesus, and hope to welcome them again in the future.

The MCR Committee gratefully acknowledges the support the graduate community receives from the Graduate Tutor, Prof Tim Wilkinson, the Deputy Graduate Tutor, Dr Shailaja Fennell, and the Graduate Secretary, Sheena Bridgman. We wish the next Committee and graduate community all the best for the coming year.

Christine van Hooff

Graduate Conference

Three types of academic events were organised throughout the year. Fortnightly symposia after graduate hall, where a College fellow or external speaker presented over cheese and port, were the regular events. Two three-minute-thesis competitions, where speakers have only three minutes to describe their research, opened and closed the calendar: first fellows during Freshers Fortnight then students at the end of Easter term. However, the Saturday finishing Lent term saw the climax of the MCR academic calendar with the ninth successful Graduate Conference: a one day event for Graduates to share their research with college peers and fellows.

Although most students will present as a part of their course, it will generally be within their departments and very rarely to a general audience. The Graduate Conference is unique in that it challenges students to present their research to a non-specialist audience and in doing so creates an environment to share one's work with the people you live and socialise with, a surprisingly rare occurrence considering it is the reason we are each attending Cambridge.

Despite these challenges, the standard was, yet again, outstanding with representation from most departments of the university. Throughout the day fourteen students gave ten minute presentations and seven presented posters. Topics ranged from the recent eruption of Holuhraun in Iceland to the philosophy behind gender difference studies; the mechanism of playground swinging to nazism in contemporary latin american literature; democratic citizenship education teaching to carbon capture and storage; and many more. Of particular note were Andrew Singleton (The black hole information paradox), and Melody Dobrinin (How accents change in foreign environments) who each won best speaker in their respective categories; as well as Chris de Saxe (Vision-based articulation angle sensing system) and Bernardo Sarmiento-Hinojosa (Teaching in verse in the fourteenth century) who were runners up in theirs; and finally Tina Schwamb (Performance of a Deep Circular Excavation) for best poster.

The day was concluded with a formal dinner and keynote presentation for which we were honoured to have Professor James Crawford speak. His fine choice of topic touched on many of the subjects featured earlier in the day as he discussed times when scientists were required in the settlement of international disputes. His long career and recent appointment to the world court gave him authoritative insight to discuss issues including the legitimacy of scientific whaling, the broad impacts of hydropower projects and the rights of oil exploration in the Amazon basin.

As with all events in College, there were many people who helped to make the day run smoothly and I would like to thank them all for their support. Specifically, the Master and Graduate Tutors Office provide a huge amount of support for the graduate academic calendar throughout the year. Ultimately, however, it is the enthusiasm from all those who attended and presented which makes this year on year success possible. Interdisciplinary education is one of the defining features of Cambridge University and Jesus College has once again proven that it engages with this notion to the highest standard. Abstracts and videos of presentations can be found on the MCR web page: <http://mcr.jesus.cam.ac.uk/academic/gradcon/2015/07/14/gradcon/>

Jeremy Minton

Law Society

The Jesus College Law Society has had a very rewarding year this year. First, our students were taken out for two private dinner events by both Slaughter & May and Freshfields. This enabled us to have greater personal interaction with members of these prestigious firms and it involved students in all year groups. The Jesus College Annual Mooting competition, hosted for first years, was also a great success with the final being judged by three Law Faculty fellows.

Our Annual Dinner took place on the 5th May and was well attended. We were able to secure sponsorship from Allen & Overy, which provided further networking opportunities for the students. Our guest speaker was Rory Brown – an alumnus who is now a practising barrister at 9 Stone Buildings. He provided us with a really fantastic speech, which not only included entertaining stories of his life at the Bar, but also covered some fundamental career advice.

Finally, during this summer, two of our students shadowed Mr Justice Irwin for the day at the Royal Courts of Justice. It was an enriching and informative experience. Next year the aim will be to repeat the experience with a larger group of students, as it provides inspiration an invaluable insight into what life is like at the top of the legal profession.

Hazel Jackson

Music Society

2014-15 saw another year of exciting and eclectic music-making for JCMS, furthering its reputation as one of the most active College music societies in the University. On Sunday 19th October, new members of College exhibited their talents in the Freshers' Concert, and Instrumental Awards were presented to Nik Cerutti (piano), Dewi Eburne (clarinet), Miriam Farkas (oboe) and Sashi Mariathasan (guitar). Preparations were quickly underway for the first of our three flagship concerts of the year, as the JCMS Orchestra embarked upon some of its most ambitious music in recent years. On Saturday 29th November a packed Chapel was treated to an evening of Nordic music with Bertie Baigent conducting Niels Gade's *Echoes of Ossian Overture* and Sibelius' *Valse Triste*, while Emma Kavanagh led a performance of Grieg's much-loved *Peer Gynt Suite No. 1*; Amatey Doku rounded off the evening with Hugo Alfvén's charming *Swedish Rhapsody No. 1*.

December saw the return by popular demand of a performance of *The Snowman*. Following Christmas Formal, crowds flooded to the Chapel and sat in rapt (and slightly merry) silence as Amatey Doku narrated this famous festive story. In January, JCMS also played a central role in the inaugural John Hughes Arts Festival. It was a very special weekend for the College as we celebrated and commemorated the life of our beloved Dean, who was so supportive of JCMS and music-making in the College.

There was no respite for the JCMS Orchestra in Lent term as they tackled Vaughan Williams' jolly *English Folk Song Suite* – conducted by Sapphire Armitage – and a selection of Dvořák's *Slavonic Dances*. The highlight of the evening, however, was a performance of Bruch's *Violin Concerto* by the winner of this year's Crighton Concerto competition, Katherine Lee – and conducted by Declan Kennedy – in what was a memorable evening which also saw the Master present the highly-coveted Crighton Prize to Bertie Baigent, Organ Scholar, Music student, Recitals Manager, cellist, conductor and singer. A fantastic year was rounded off with a veritable feast of orchestral music in the May Week concert: Glinka's *Kamarinskaya*, conducted by Gary Rushton; a selection of dances from Glinka's opera *Ruslan and Ludmilla*, conducted by Bertie Baigent; with outgoing



Sapphire Armitage, Bertie Baigent and Declan Kennedy - the three conductors at the Crighton Concert in February

co-President, Declan Kennedy, leading performances of Weber's *Der Freischütz Overture* and Sibelius' *Karelia Suite*, as well as being awarded the Renfrew Prize for the most outstanding contribution to the musical life of the College over the past year.

JCMS also continued to host its highly-regarded and popular weekly Saturday evening recital series. Under the assured and creative stewardship of Bertie Baigent, the recitals featured some of the College and University's best musicians as well as once again welcoming several renowned harpsichordists to perform as part of our international harpsichord series co-promoted with the Piccola Accademia di Montisi.

Music-making continues to excel in the College, with audiences growing, and more and more students taking part – be it as part of the the JCMS Orchestra, chamber ensembles, Big Band or the wonderful Jesus Singers, who performed fantastically at the May Week concert under the direction of Lottie Barrett-Hague. Our warmest thanks go to all the students who have taken part in what was a great year of concerts and recitals for JCMS; to the Master and Fellows for their unwavering support for all that goes on musically in the College; to the Director of Music for his patience and encouragement, and to the JCMS Committee, whose enthusiasm, passion and commitment made possible all the successful activities that have taken place over the last year.

Declan Kennedy (2012) & Peter Lidbetter (2012)
JCMS Junior Presidents, 2014-15

Medical Society

This year, Jesus College Medical Society has continued to successfully provide academic, social and welfare support for medical and veterinary students of the college.

The centre point of the society's calendar again focused around fortnightly talks from both ex-Jesuan and external medical and veterinary professionals. If you are reading this and wish to return back to the college to speak, please do get in touch. The year began with a talk by Dr Pixie McKenna, a General Practitioner best known for her role in the Channel 4 TV series 'Embarrassing Bodies', who discussed life as a doctor in the spotlight. Ex-Jesuan Dr Chris Davidson brought us beautiful analogies between beekeeping and medical service planning. Consultant cardiologist and advisor to the Football Association on sudden cardiac death, Dr Leonard Shapiro, discussed the role of cardiological screening programmes in high level sport.

We were joined for our Annual Dinner by ex-Jesuan and Professor of Equine Orthopaedics at the Royal Veterinary College, Professor Roger Smith, who brought great humour to a fantastically poignant after dinner speech; a definite highlight of the year.

This year also saw some important new developments in the society including the development of our new website, a new Facebook page, and expansion of the committee to include new roles for Entertainment Officer, Fundraising Officer, and Resources Manager. An online resource bank for the use of undergraduate students has also continued to grow and now significantly enhances the educational experience of the students. New social events introduced included an ice-skating trip before the Christmas vacation, and a curry night.

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, and much more.

The societies mentoring scheme continued to take care of undergraduate students in college, who benefit greatly from the opportunity to learn from the advice of students in the year above them. A new range stash was also released during the year, with a new

society logo designed by 3rd year medical student Izabela Kujawiak.

I would like to thank all the fellows, but particular Jim Ajioka, Kathryn Lilley and Michael Waring, for their continued loyal support of the society for many years now. Additionally, the society could not have done without the help of Rebecca Zhao (Vice President) and Richard Anderson (Treasurer).

May the society continue to flourish for the coming years, and best of luck to our newly elected committee for 2015-16.

Ravi Patel

May Ball

Another year and another fantastic May Ball to report on; this year on the 15th June guests were invited to 'pick a Wildcard', and step into courts transformed into the King's Medieval Court, a futuristic Diamond Garden and the mystical world of Tarot.

We were delighted to welcome the charming James Bay as our musical headliner. Winner of this year's BRITs Critics Choice award, James has exploded onto the music scene in 2015 and his soulful performance went down fabulously with our guests. The entertainment didn't stop there, as we hosted a huge number of musical and comedy acts, as well as the ever popular casino and fairground rides. Some new entertainment popped up this year with a Rally Driving simulator and Virtual Reality headset taster sessions among old favourites such as the late night Ceilidh and Silent Disco. Food and drink was flowing to the end, with highlights including sweet treats from Lola's Cupcakes, a Bloom Gin and Tonic Bar and a visit from the local Saffron Brewery.

Each year, our committee puts months of work into the ball to make the night one to remember and we can't even begin to thank them for their hard work. A debt of gratitude is also owed to the Master, Fellows, and staff of Jesus College for allowing us to hold this event every year in such a perfect setting.

Alessandra Bittante and George Bryan



Film Society

The Jesus College Film Society was set up in Lent term 2015. It aims to spread knowledge and appreciation of lesser-known and classic films in the belief that they are often far more vibrant, exciting and challenging than what you might find in a local multiplex.

Highlights of the last two terms have included a screening of *Chungking Express*, Wong Kar-Wai's 1994 Hong-Kong drama. Both its brilliantly written characters and frenetic visual style, the latter influenced by the French New Wave, were received rapturously by those who attended. We also showed *Chinatown* (1974), Roman Polanski's sun-drenched LA noir which induced several loud gasps from audience members at the revelation of certain plot twists. Challenges have included one particular screening of *Blood Diamond* (2006) which took place amidst a very loud drum rehearsal in a neighbouring music room. A few of the dialogue scenes were somewhat disturbed, although other moments of high-octane action benefited from the added surround sound.

I am very much looking forward to expanding the society in Michaelmas term of 2015, and also eagerly anticipate the completion of the West Court development which might provide us with a more ideal location for our screenings.

Jacob Osborne

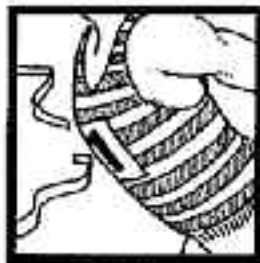
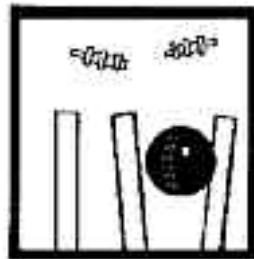
Roosters

The 108th year of the Roost was two thirds of the way to being notable in its excellence. Having uneggspectedly been elevated to the Grainsack in Michaelmas, it gained my Vice President (Jamie 'Neuro' Fenton) and me to see such an abs-hen-ce of squawking about College. We scratched and squawked our hardest and loudest and the start of the year thus saw something of a resurg-hen-ce in Rooster activity. A facetious promotional perch at the fresher's fair and superb and garrulous weekly Roosts in the Brittain Room bellowed the message loud and clear: the Rooster crows once more!

It must be admitted that this excellent squawking abated somewhat in the two succeeding terms, as the crafty fox of 'Other Commitments' and 'Unfortunately Not Having Enough Vital Information To Organise The Breakfast-At-Lunchtime' (at the latter of which I hang my comb in shame) broke into the coop and caused violent mayhem. However, despite this I'm glad to say that The Roosters is, as it used to be, a known and revered institution of student life at Jesus. In addition, having accrued the necessary information to preserve Rooster customs (such as the aforementioned dinner) in future, I hand such information over to my successor, a Mr George Thompson Esq, with the confidence that 2015 may yet be The Year Of The Rooster. 'T'has been a pleasure and an honour.

Will 'and testament' Dalrymple, 203rd O.C. 🐓

2014-2015 Reports



Athletics Club

The athletics season began with Winter Cuppers and another strong performance from the ever-reliable Jesus men. Together, Rory Bradshaw, Barney Walker, Nelson Tang, and Niall Devlin, the men tallied up to an impressive fifth place, just eight points behind fourth-placed Kings. Although Emmanuel and St. Johns stormed to the top two winning spots, the Jesus team were confident in the quality of their performances rather than their quantity. Unfortunately, it wasn't to be for the girls, who struggled to put out a full team due to injury and other commitments.

At Freshers Varsity, on a cold November day at Iffley Road in Oxford, the new Jesus talent contributed to an overall Cambridge win. Tom Russell, returning from his year abroad to reveal a new-found and apparently effortless speed to storm the 200 and 400 metres. Either he discovered his fast twitch muscles in Paris, or had left them latent for three years while pursuing his poetic and dramatic interests. Sarah Laing achieved an admirable second place in the 100m hurdles despite only beginning the event a few weeks before!

At Cross Country Varsity in December, Jesus fresher Niall Devlin and second year James Coxon contributed to the Blues victory, putting down some good long distance times to cement the muscular strength they will need for the summer term, when they will tackle the track and the shorter middle distance events.

Emerging from a strong winter, CUAC achieved both men's and women's victory at the Indoor Varsity match in March, featuring a number of our stalwart Jesuans. Second year Nikil Raju threw a great javelin, while Barney Walker brought the 200m and 400m relays home on the final and fastest leg, and Eleanor Simmons led the 400m relay from the first leg. James Coxon began his 800m journey which would see personal best after

personal best across the coming season, while ex-president Helen Broadbridge, now in her fifth year studying management, showed her consistency and class in the discus, hammer, and shot putt. Both Eleanor and Nelson Tang jumped well in the long jump, and Tom Russell made his debut appearance at this indoor competition having never run on an indoor 200m track before, as well as Sarah Laing too in the 200m second team relay.

When it came to the summer, Cambridge were full of confidence and ready to shine on their home turf and negotiate the notoriously blustery Wilberforce Road athletics track. Fourth year Lloyd Hilton, who after a stand out season last year succumbed to injury and the Cambridge workload in his final year, made a token appearance in the 400m hurdles. Eleanor Simmons and James Coxon both ran well for the second team, while Helen Broadbridge cemented her third Varsity victory in the discus and Barney Walker ran a personal best to win the 400m in sensational style, closely followed by Tom Russell, who together anchored the relay team too. Many of the Jesus athletics team graduated in June, leaving the track and field wide open for a talented fresher intake next October!

Eleanor Simmons

Badminton

Jesus Badminton has had an excellent year. The popularity of the club continues to grow and we have so many regular members that we have been forced to book 4 courts for our club session at the Leys School.

Michaelmas, unbeaten against some very strong teams. Their good form continued into Lent, where they eventually finishing third, having been narrowly defeated by Queens and Murray Edwards. In Cuppers the team reached the semi-finals, where they narrowly lost out to the eventual winners, Pembroke.

The men's 1st team had a great year coming 1st and 2nd respectively in the Michaelmas and Lent leagues. The team also stormed through to the finals of Cuppers where we narrowly lost to Wolfson after some questionable team rearrangement on their part. The team will be sad to lose stalwarts Luke and Tarun, but looks forward to new talent joining us next year.



The men's 2nd team started this year in division 1, where competition was tough. Despite half the team being new, they managed to pull together and win a few games, narrowly going back down to division 2 for Lent term. The team came into its own in Lent and won more than it lost, despite being the only second team in the division (or the one below!). Memorable moments include having to play Jesus 1st team in Michaelmas, and watching Harold jump smash to get that extra bit of height he obviously needed.

The men's 3rd team had a hard act to follow after being promoted twice last year, but they proved to be up to the challenge. They went unbeaten through Michaelmas to once more get promoted, and Lent gave strong, determined performances in Lent against the 1st and 2nd teams of other colleges. The highlight of the year had to be the deciding game in the match against Trinity 3 in Michaelmas, where an inspired performance from Marco and Zayd ensured a narrow victory and promotion for the team.

As president I would like to personally thank Christina, Kim, Fred and Nigethan for being such enthusiastic and successful captains and Tansy for the fun she's created as social secretary. Tansy will be taking over the presidency next year and I'm sure the whole club wishes her all the best!

Matthew Daggitt

Boat Club

Men

The men's squad started the new academic year building upon strong foundations from the Mays. We were lucky to have several experienced rowers joining the club and some home grown athletes returning from the university development squads. Combining this with a strong commitment to training delivered excellent results throughout Michaelmas. M1 was the fastest college boat in the Winter Head, and Jesus beat all the other Cambridge Colleges to produce the quickest M1 and M2 at Fairbairns. Unfortunately M1 missed out on the trophies as we were beaten by an experienced crew from Pembroke Oxford.

Meanwhile, Harold Bradbury was holding his own in trialling, competing in trial VIIs for CUBC, and the novice men were showing promise under the guidance of the LBCs (John Corbridge, Matthew March and Josh Watts). Eighty men signed up at the Fresher's Fair and many went on to compete at Queens Ergs which saw NM1 placing 5th followed by a win at Emma Sprints.

We took a strong group on our annual training camp to Mequinenza, Spain, looking to integrate our best novices into the top boats with a view to Lent bumps. Impressive improvements were made and the week was very enjoyable, including a short excursion to watch FC Barcelona!

In Lent term Jesus fielded an impressive four men's boats. Unfortunately M4 failed to meet the minimum 10 outings required to enter the Getting on Race, however we were happy to see M3 requalify after their absence last year. They recovered well from equipment failure and went up 1 overall followed by a victory in the Talbott Cup at the end of the term. M2 were unlucky to be starting in a very strong position but still managed to bump up on Downing M2 and were unfortunate to go down 1 overall. Meanwhile M1 had a frustrating bumps campaign being the only boat in the competition to row over every day, but made big inroads into both Downing and Caius providing optimism for the May bumps ahead.

During the Easter break M1 stayed in Cambridge to train after being invited to represent the University in the inter-collegiate event of the Henley Boat Races. We were unfortunate to be up against a very experienced crew from Oriel College, Oxford, but were happy to finish respectably at just over a length down.

Jesus faced a very tough May bumps campaign as usual, starting in an elevated position after previous successful years. M4 met some strong competition as the highest 4th boat and finished down 3 at the end of the week whilst M3 were unfortunate to be bumped by blading Fitz and Darwin M2 crews. M2 had a heroic row to stay ahead of Darwin M1 but finished down 1 after being caught by Hughes Hall M1 who had 3 blues in the boat. M1 had Harold Bradbury returning to stroke the boat and were starting in 4th position. The first two days were disappointing, being bumped by Pembroke who just missed out on blading to headship and FaT M1. However we were lucky to bump FaT back on the third day after they pulled in thinking they had bumped Downing and finished the last day with a satisfying bump on Downing to retain our 4th place.

With a very promising intake of enthusiastic first years and a strong group of returning rowers, I'm confident that the boat club can look forward to a successful season under the leadership of next year's Men's Captain Jonti Vincent.

Theo Snudden

Women

The year started well, with a large influx of very talented and committed novices and a large number of seniors returning. The Novice women did well in Queens Ergs but then really showed their talent on the water. Fantastic coaching from within the club produced 3 very good novice boats, all of which went on to win multiple races throughout the term. W1 started off training most sessions in fours, coached by Jonathan Conder, with the aim to enter two crews into the Uni IV competition in November. The 1st IV (Sam Bray, Charlotte Jackson, Sarah Kaewert, Jen Sutherland and Bethany Hutchison) won Division 1 and the 2nd IV (Nicola Smith, Stephanie Diepeveen, Danni Holmes, Maria Wardale and Hazel Jackson) came second in Division 2 losing by just 0.17s in the final. Meanwhile W2 trained hard for head races and topped the term by winning Fairbairns. Overall Michaelmas was a successful term, laying the groundwork for the rest of the year.

The January training camp was a fantastic way to start the build-up for Lents; it soon emerged that there would be a lot of competition for W1 and camp enabled us to do seat racing and have vital technical coaching that proved to be highly beneficial on return to the Cam. Back in Cambridge W3 Coach Hetty Mulhall organised a pre-season training week for the lower boats. Lents was arguably the best term for the women of JCBC. W2 won every race they entered and highlights included Newnham Shortcourse and Pembroke Regatta where W1, W2 and W3 all won their respective divisions. Meanwhile W4 had tough competition against W2s and 3s but held their own. Three boats were entered into Lent Bumps and, as expected from the terms results, all had success: W1 up 3, finishing 3rd in Div.1; W2 up 4, finishing 9th in Div.2 and W3 up 1 finishing 11th in Div.3. Following bumps W1 started the training for Women's Eights Head of the River finishing in 101st place as the 2nd Cambridge college. The Lent term was thoroughly enjoyable and the bumps results were well deserved after a lot of hard work throughout the first two terms.

Easter term began with a pre-season training week for W1 and W2 which was followed by a selection period for all crews. It was clear from the beginning that the squad was looking strong and it was enhanced further by the introduction of the trialists



W3 bumping St Catherine's on Day 4 of the May Bumps



M1 chasing Downing on the last day of the May Bumps



Mays W1 and W2

into the W1 crew. Caroline Reid (Blue) and Hannah Roberts (Blondie) joined along with Holly Newton who trialled last year. In the May Bumps we had four boats entered. Day 1 produced a drama in the W3 division, as four boats bumped out in front of them. W3 kept to their plan and rowed a strong, resilient row getting ever closer to the St Catherine's crew that started 5 places ahead of them. Controversially, the double overbump was disallowed by the umpires who claimed it had happened beyond the bottom finish. Despite this bitter disappointment the girls showed incredible strength to bump the next two days to get the opportunity to bump St Cats on Day 4 and they did so in fantastic style. W4 were the highest of only two W4s that got on, and had three very strong rowers, only being bumped once by an extremely strong Churchill W2 who were on their way to blades. W1 bumped Clare on Day 1 and then had 3 long battles with Emmanuel. Of course the biggest success of the May Bumps were W2, on Day 1 they produced two very quick bumps to solidify their position in the first division and from then on there was no stopping them. Overall they bumped five W1 crews in their achievement of Blades, finishing an astonishing 14th in Division 1. I'd like to make a special mention to Sam Bray who has coached W2 for the last two years and has taken them up 11 in the past two Mays campaigns, also to Hannah Robinson who has been Vice Captain this year and has graduated with an astounding bumps history of up 20 in Lents and Mays W2 over the past 3 years.

A graduate four entered Women's Henley Regatta, coxed by Nicola Smith the crew of Stephanie Diepeveen, Sarah Kaewert, Thea Schei and Tina Andersson were just 4 seconds away from qualifying. They really enjoyed the experience and will take it forward with the aim for Jesus to qualify next year.

A final comment on the Jesus rowers in the CUWBC squad, Caroline Reid has been a fantastic President taking the Women to the Thames for the first time. She passes on the presidency to fellow Jesuan, Hannah Roberts, whom JCBC wish the best of luck for the upcoming year. There are currently two Jesuans, Jasmyne Bushrod and Ettie Unwin, taking part in the CUWBC Development Squad, both are hoping to trial for the Lightweight crew in the future.

Very few women in JCBC are graduating thus I hope that next year will hold similar success for the squad and I'm sure that Beth Hundleby, incoming Women's Captain and President, will lead the club forward to more victory on the Cam.

Charlotte Jackson

Boat Club Trust

First of all, one or two congratulations: to Professor Michael Waring on achieving this year fifty years as a Fellow of Jesus. Michael has been Senior Treasurer of the Boat Club itself and a trustee of the Boat Club Trust for many years, and is a dedicated, diligent and active contributor to both. We very much value all he does for the club and the Trust, and in providing a very effective link with the College. We also admire his contribution to cancer research: I regularly come across former pupils of Michael who have already retired from very senior positions in the field! Thankyou Michael.

Caroline Reid was President of the CUWBC and rowed stroke in the Cambridge crew in the inaugural Newton Asset Management Women's Boat Race, this year being the first in which the women's boat race has been alongside the men's from Putney to Mortlake. Congratulations to her, and for dealing very well with the considerable media interest in this "first", both on race day and before. Caroline is succeeded as CUWBC President by Jesus undergraduate Hannah Roberts, who rowed in Blondie this year:

congratulations to her too, and all best wishes for the coming year. Both Caroline and Hannah learned to row at Jesus, a long tradition of which we are rightly very proud, and their willingness to compete in Jesus crews when not committed to the University is of huge value to and appreciated by their fellow JCBC members.

Congratulations too to Jesus graduate Rosamund (Ro) Bradbury, who rowed in the Great Britain women's eight at the World Championships at Aiguebelette in France, finishing 4th, and to her brother Harold Bradbury, postgraduate student at Jesus, who rowed in Goldie, and to another Jesus postgraduate student, Emma Clifton, who rowed in the University Women's Lightweight crew – still confined to row against Oxford at Henley!

Meanwhile, John Thicknes, our Coach and Boatman, who joined us last year, has settled in very well, and generally speaking, and as will be found elsewhere in greater detail, on the Cam overall the women's crews did very well and the men's maintained their position, and both are well-placed now for next year. Both appreciated highly the benefits of the January training camp in Spain, to which a large contingent went: twelve men rowers, twelve women, two coxes, five coaches and two eights and small boats on a trailer. Technique, fitness and crew spirit all improve.

The training camps are funded partly by the Trust and partly by the students themselves, and the contribution by the Trust has become our largest item of expenditure after equipment. The Trust was established in 1971, on the retirement of the then boatman, the much-loved Percy Bullock, primarily to provide equipment – boats, oars, ancillaries – because it was appreciated that, while the College was willing to continue – as, with our enormous gratitude, it does today – to employ the boatman and to maintain and enhance – as it has done recently – the fabric and amenities of the boathouse, it was neither realistic to expect the College to provide equipment as well nor prudent to rely on ad hoc appeals to Jesuans when a need for new equipment was felt. This division has, we believe, served the club and the College well down the years.

Inflation in the cost of equipment, however, continues to outstrip by far both inflation in other sectors and possible growth in investment returns. Moreover, there are always other entirely legitimate calls on the Trust's resources, things we could, and are asked to, spend money on, and the trustees have continually to bear in mind that, the Trust's resources being finite, spending on one thing necessarily means not spending on something else.

There was much debate, for example this year on the desirability of paying coaches – other, of course, than our Coach and Boatman – to coach: this has not been the Jesus tradition, which has been, rather, of alumni/ae returning for periods – a day, a week, two weeks – to coach as they had rowed. A number of past members have been very generous with their time and energy over many years – I mention two in particular, Pat Delafield and Chris Rodrigues, who between them finishes the men's first May boat for nearly thirty years – and we are immensely grateful to all of them, but we have not been good enough at maintaining this tradition: rowing has changed much down the years and it is less easy for people to break away from their jobs and family commitments to spend time coaching but, nonetheless, we can and should do more to maintain and develop this “volunteer pool” of Jesuans and near-Jesuans willing to coach on a voluntary basis in support of our Coach and Boatman, John Thicknes. We believe that that is the long-term way forward and is our top priority.

Accordingly, the trustees decided that, in principle – meaning there could be exceptions but only where there was a good reason – we would not support paid coaching. We would, however, recognise economic realities and endeavour to plan prudently by ringfencing a proportion of each year's income for the future purchase of

eights – a new eight costs currently in the order of £25,000 and is needed every two or three years – and a proportion for training camps, with the rest available for other purposes to be decided at the time.

Thus this year's acquisitions, of one set of oars and some ancillaries such as cox boxes, look modest but should be seen in the context of this long-term forward view.

In the same vein, we are looking at "who pays for what" with a view to achieving greater clarity on what the College pays for – basically, boatman and boathouse – what the students and the students pay for – basically, equipment maintenance, day-to-day expenditure and the students' own personal items, eg kit – and what the Trust pays for – basically, equipment acquisition, training camps and other forms of support. We will be looking, for example, at the proportion of the cost of training camps borne by the students.

Two things follow from what I have said. First, we need more old members to help support the current generation: by cheering the crews along from the towpath, by visiting the club, by helping John with coaching, at whatever level and for however long, even on an occasional basis: you would be surprised how much even a day's attendance is appreciated. We are very keen that you come to the social events but we, and the club, would much rather see you, whenever suits, at the boathouse. Please give this some thought, and, if and when you can, please contact John on j.thicknes@jesus.cam.ac.uk, who will provide any briefing and induction, or alternately Cambridge-based trustees Jon Hutton on jon_hutton@hotmail.co.uk or Matt Jones on mattjones@cantab.net.

Secondly, we need to maintain our inward flow of funds. Under Ewan Pearson's supervision, our investments, managed by Sarasin and CCLA – the Church Commissioners' investment arm – have done well in current market circumstances, with some reduction in capital value inevitable against the peak earlier this year, but without significant loss of income, currently approximately £35,000 per annum. Accordingly, I would encourage everyone to look at making a, or a greater, contribution. In particular, I would ask those who have contributed, for example by being a member of the Friends, but have allowed their membership to lapse, to resume their membership: it isn't a huge sum for each member but each contribution is very much valued and together they make a huge difference. Only by keeping our funds topped up can we do what the Trust is there to do.

Membership of the Friends brings a termly email newsletter and other updates, details of social events – such as Boatie Hall on 6 November this year, our supporters dinner in London in March and the annual barbecue at the boathouse on a Sunday in May – and free parking in the Paddock on Mays Saturday.

Further details about the Trust can be found on www.jcbc.jesus.cam.ac.uk/trust; about the Friends on www.jcbc.jesus.cam.ac.uk/sites/default/files/JCBCFriendsSO+GA.pdf; and, for younger supporters, on our new graduate donor scheme on www.jcbc.jesus.cam.ac.uk/sites/default/files/JCBCTrust_GraduateDonation.pdf. In any event David Reid would be very pleased to hear from you on d.m.reid91@cantab.net.

Another tradition is being maintained of alumni and alumnae going rowing the afternoon before the JCCS annual dinner in September. This year we had two eights out, and fantastic weather: most enjoyable. If you would like to take part next year, please contact Adrian Greenwood on amgreenwood@tiscali.co.uk or me on dhwootton@gmail.com.

Lucy Murray has resigned as a trustee: she has been a great contributor, we are very grateful for all she has done, and we wish her well.

Otherwise, the trustees and their responsibilities remain unchanged:

| | | |
|--|----------------|------------------------------|
| Chairman | David Wootton | dhwootton@gmail.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 |
| | David Reid | d.m.reid91@cantab.net |
| 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, Charlotte Jackson and Theo Snudden, on a job well done and wish Beth Hundleby and Jonti Vincent, the new Women's Captain and President and Men'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

Basketball

The 2014 – 2015 season was a record breaking year for the Jesus College Basketball Club. For the first time we fielded both Men's and Women's teams in the College League competitions and the Men's team progressed further than ever before in the Cuppers competition. Both teams benefited from a large and eager fresher intake and were coached and captained by University Blues player, Molly Lewis.

The newly formed Women's team had a promising start to their first year of competition. The eclectic group of players, some of whom had never played basketball before, came together to produce strong performances in the College League competitions and secure a place in the Cuppers competition. Under the direction of newly appointed captain Samantha Bastian we predict good things for the team going forward.

Jesus Men's unfortunately suffered with a number of injuries throughout Michaelmas and Lent term which affected their performance in games and team development in training. Despite the slow start, the team banded together for a triumphant comeback, finishing second in their division and qualifying as the lowest seed for Cuppers. Jesus' first game of Cuppers was against the number one seed and division 1 leaders, the Hellenic Society. Despite the absence of starting point guard the team made good use of their height and strength under the basket to secure a victory of 46-36. With increasing confidence and excellent offensive play, Jesus defeated both Downing and Christ's to secure their place in the semi-finals. Despite securing the early lead against Gonville and Caius, who benefited from a squad consisting almost exclusively of University Blues and Seconds players, Jesus could not hold on to their advantage and lost by two points in an

extremely hard fought game. Under newly appointed captain Robert Crawford, the Men's hope to carry the momentum they gained over the past year into next season.

Molly Lewis

Cricket

Jesus College Cricket Club had a solid 2015 season, not one that replicated the Cuppers-winning summer of 2014, but a year that saw the club win a number of competitive matches.

The season's friendly cricket began with a couple of twenty over fixtures. The first saw the undergraduate side pitted against an XI comprised of Jesus staff, fellows and graduate students – superiors off the field, but not on it, as was illustrated by the ensuing contest. A tight bowling performance was followed by a controlled run-chase, with runs on debut for Stewart (42). The second friendly came against a touring side of Bristol University Staff, in which a punchy Robinson innings (70) helped set an insurmountable total, which was defended thanks to the wickets of spinners Potten-Ravenshad (2-27) and Rutter (3-31).

The Woozlers friendly involved a lengthier afternoon game, in which the visiting side were bowled out for under 150, with two wickets apiece taken by Stebbing and Else on their debuts, before Rutter (3-3) strengthened Jesus' grip on the game. The chase got off to a strong start, with Westcott (45) crunching a number of glorious driven boundaries whilst Stewart (53) accumulated serenely at the other end. The partnership ensured another victory for the side, with the middle order adding the required runs to take Jesus past the target.

The Old Boys fixture was a success despite both sides struggling to assemble a full contingent of players on the day. Jesus once again started off in the field, and the early dismissal of Grimshaw by captain Webster was a cause for celebration. But Pope's half century steered the Old Boys towards a competitive total. The spin of Potten-Ravenshad (4-60) ensured the target was kept beneath 200. A broken thumb for Robinson meant that there wasn't quite the strength in depth to the batting that JCCC had become accustomed to, so it was a crucial century made by Senaratne (106) to guide the team home. The 7-wicket win was not as dominant a victory as the scorecard may suggest.

In the final friendly game against the Jesters, the trend of bowling first and chasing down the target was broken, with Jesus making a meal of having to bat first. The flood of early wickets was stymied by a gritty partnership between Webster (34) and Potten-Ravenshad, before both perished in quick succession. The Jesters were largely untroubled in the chase, although they weren't laughing when a quick-fire double from Webster (2-47) threatened to disrupt their progress.

The Cuppers campaign started well, with two comfortable victories in the group stage over Downing and King's ensuring a safe passage into the quarter finals of the competition. Both opponents were bowled out for 94. Chasing 147, Downing were skittled thanks to 3 wickets each for Potten-Ravenshad (3-15) and Wade (3-18), whilst King's were dethroned thanks to an all-round bowling performance of skill and discipline. The chase was in early jeopardy after both openers fell, but an assured partnership between Senaratne (40*) and Webster (18*) averted any danger of defeat.

The quarter final draw pitted Jesus against a Robinson side of mixed talents. Batting first, Jesus struggled to set a substantial target despite an enterprising innings by Emerton (31). The eleven players put in a committed fielding and bowling performance, with Westcott and Potten-Ravenshad both taking 2-22 to slow the scoring rate, but

ultimately couldn't restrict the Robinson opener who finished with 77* in a successful chase of 130. It ended a 7-match winning streak in Cuppers competition, which is a good effort in the shorter, less predictable form of the game. Though JCCC had never actually been presented with the trophy in 2014 due to administrative incompetence, the Cuppers crown had been ceded.

The loss of some of the key members of the 2014 Cuppers-winning side meant the glory of that year was not repeated, but the committed core that remained did ensure that JCCC continued to play competitive cricket with some success at least.

Dan Webster

Dance



Photo by Simon Halliday

We (Arthur Neuberger and Camille Deer) started dancing together in late November/December. We were elected into the 1st Blues Team of the Cambridge University Dancesport Team (CUDT) and, already in February, we were dancing the Intervarsity National Championships, representing Cambridge University, in the world's most renowned ballroom, the "Empress Ballroom", in Blackpool. We danced one round after another (basically an entire day of dancing with only short breaks between heats) until we eventually made it into the latin final and ballroom semi-final.

Also, as a part of the CUDT team, consisting of many very talented couples from Cambridge, we (i.e. CUDT) – as a team – won the Intervarsity National Championships in Blackpool.

Arthur Neuberger and Camille Deer

Football

Men

JCFC enjoyed another very successful season. A fantastic achievement for the club was the introduction of a JCFC 4th XI. The first time Jesus has fielded 4 undergraduate teams and one of the only colleges to do so. This is a testament to the support and sporting engagement of undergraduate and graduate Jesuans.

The 1st XI got the season off to a flying start. As the first Vacation approached they were unbeaten in 7 games and in the semi finals of Cuppers, bidding to reach the final for the 3rd year on the bounce. A 3-2 away win in the league vs rivals St Johns, a team with 5 university players, meant the 1sts were going into their Cuppers draw brimming with confidence. A thrilling encounter on a snowy Sunday morning away at Pembroke unfortunately saw Jesus lose 4-3 on Penalties after recovering from 2-0 down and 3-1 down to level to 3-3 in normal time. Unfortunately the season lost momentum after such a disappointing cuppers exit and a 2nd place finish in the league was no less than the team deserved. A 5-0 drubbing of Pembroke on the last day of the season was an ample way to respond to the semi-final defeat.

The seconds were not so unlucky. A capacity Jesus crowd made the trip down Madingley road to watch the 2nds take on Downing on their own pitch in the plate final. With Jesus scoring early a nervous 70 minutes ensued. An expert defensive display saw Jesus hold on to their slender lead and raise the plate for the first time in 10 years. This capped off a solid season with a good league finish.

The thirds have been notoriously strong in recent years with successive cuppers victories. Consistently competing with other 1st and 2nd teams they are always challenging and pushing up the leagues. The season was marred with a highly controversial exit from the thirds plate competition. A defeat to Girton was later followed by an enquiry into the fielding of illegible players from Girton. Despite mounting evidence of the fielding of numerous 1st teamers the result was allowed to stand and Jesus were unfairly exiting the tournament. A strong league performance, including a heavy victory over Girton, Jesus College Football has been a major part of many Jesuans time at university. This season saw a great number of people playing their last season, with many new faces required at the start of the 2015-2016 campaign. New President, Ritchie Ashmead, will be looking to recruit heavily to repeat the success of the last few seasons.

Connor Emerton

Women

JCWFC had a great season in 2014/15, remaining unbeaten all year, and triumphing in Cuppers, beating Emma comprehensively in the final.

The season kicked off with two draws in the league versus Pembroke and Trinity, the eventual league winners, despite dominating in both matches. From then on, Jesus had a perfect record winning every game, helped by excellent coaching from Jordan Carroll, a college barman.

The Cuppers campaign started well with a convincing 4-0 victory against Murray Edwards, and continued with a 3-1 win against a combined Magdalene/Sidney Sussex. The team was aided by having a total of six university players in the side, including Megan Hughes, Holly Newton and Goody Gibbons, all who were playing in their last season, as well as strong leaving players Sarah Woods, Julia Dohner, Evie Mortimer and Christie Bellotti.



In the league Jesus eventually finished in second place, after strong 9-0 and 6-0 victories over Fitzwilliam, Christs and Churchill respectively, having vastly superior goal difference to any other team.

After an impressive Cuppers semi-final showing against Selwyn-Robinson, Jesus topped off a great season beating Emmanuel 3-1 in the final, with raucous support from a strong Jesus following.

Christina Lane

Hockey

Men

Having won Cuppers and both the Michaelmas and Lent leagues last year, it was always going to be a challenge for the team to replicate these successes. Despite losing some core players from the squad, a strong fresher intake meant that we were confident of continuing as we had left off.

As is the case with Jesus hockey every year, the large number of Jesuans playing for the university meant that it was often hard to field a full team of players for some of the early matches of the season. Though the side suffered some early setbacks, strong performances against Downing and St Catz with depleted teams suggested that there was better to come. We then showed this by going undefeated for the rest of the term to finish the Michaelmas league strongly, and progressing comfortably to the second round of Cuppers.

Starting the Lent term as we finished the previous one, we went undefeated for most of the term, gaining revenge against teams for defeats we suffered in Michaelmas. Strong results in the league were accompanied by even better ones in the cup, beating Caius 7-2 and John's 12-0 to reach the final of Cuppers. Unfortunately, we were not able to make it three Cuppers victories in three years for JCHC as the team was beaten by a very strong Trinity/Fitz side in an extremely competitive match of a quality and intensity rarely seen in college hockey.

Despite this, the improvements made since the start of the year, along with the large number of talented players joining the club meant that this was a very promising season. Although the outcome of the Lent league is still a mystery, with no final table ever being released, there is every reason to believe that Jesus will still be challenged for both the league and cup next year.

Cian Naik

Women

Having retained a steadfast group of core players from the 2013-2014 season, the Jesus Women's hockey team were buoyed by an influx of talented and enthusiastic freshers for the 2014-2015 season. It quickly became apparent that the side had huge potential, losing just two matches, and despite often struggling to find a goalkeeper, finished third in the Michaelmas league. Continued improvement, a strong defensive unit and hardworking midfield meant that Jesus were one of the teams to beat in the Lent league, only losing one match and again finishing a close third in the standings – beating reigning Cuppers champions St Catharine's 3-0 and 1-0 along the way.

The team sailed through to the Cuppers first rounds, with 5-0 and 6-0 winning performances against Newnham and Selwyn respectively testament to the strong attacking prowess of the forwards. A tightly fought semi-final against double league winners Murray Edwards unfortunately ended in a loss after two well-worked Murray Edwards goals overwhelmed a tireless Jesus defence. Many of the players have improved significantly throughout the season and their commitment, effort, strength and depth bodes well for next year!.

Olivia Shears

Mixed Lacrosse

For the sixth year running the Jesus Mixed Lacrosse team secured victory in Cuppers. Jasmine Sawyer deserves a special mention having been a part of the winning team for the past six years. The Jesus team also went on to win the Division 1 League and for the second year in a row remains undefeated.



The strength of the Jesus team has been built up by strong representation from the university team as well as the rapid progress of beginner players.

We hope that next year will bring as much success as the club continues to expand.

Sophie Ashford and Maddy Eno

Netball

This has been a challenging season for both the Ladies and the Mixed teams with both teams playing in the highly competitive 1st Divisions. Many new players have been welcomed to the squad, and the depth of the squad has meant that over the course of the year over thirty Jesuans have played for the teams. The highlight of the season for both teams was Cuppers, in Lent Term. In a very closely fought quarter final the Mixed team were very unfortunate to lose to Downing, the eventual champions. The Ladies team had a very promising group stage where they won 4 out of their 5 group matches, so were unlucky to miss out on a place in the quarter finals on goal difference alone.

We hope to continue to attract many new players to the sport in the forthcoming season to build on this year's Cuppers' results

2014/15 Committee: Maddy Eno (Ladies' Captain), Tom Grove and Ellie Holroyd (Mixed Captains).

Maddie Eno

Rugby

Men

Jesus Men's Rugby had a promising year without producing any silverware. After finishing 5th in the league in 2014, our objective was to end higher than that and hopes were high as very few players left at the end of last year. It all came down to our last game of the season against Downing who, at the start of the match, were two points ahead of Jesus with Caius one point ahead of Downing. A victory for Jesus would mean we finished 3rd and a loss would leave us in 5th for the second year running. Typically slick Jesuan back play and some outstanding defence, especially from Shaw and Pelton who will be greatly missed this season, meant a 27-17 bonus point win securing 3rd place in the league. Unfortunately cuppers didn't go as well. The 1st XV ran out easy winners against Trinity but both the 1sts and 2nds lost out to well drilled John's sides.

Congratulations should also be offered to Bartholemew, Davies, Erogbogbo, Exton, Hudson, Luscombe, Rose, Smith and Wade who all represented the university in a Varsity match.

Chris May Miller

Women

The girls had a strong season once again, winning Cuppers to follow up on last years performance at top of the league. The squad was stronger than ever and for each sevens match we were able to field a squad of 17 players made up of girls from each year.

One of the biggest highlights were the socials which were a great way to get to know people from other years. The girls rugby team has established a reputation for being one of the most inclusive sports teams with no experience expected or required. Most of the girls have never played rugby when they first join.

There are strong ties between the men's and women's teams with members of the men's team keen to ref the games and help out occasionally with coaching. There was also support from the university club who ran training sessions at Jesus to introduce new girls to the game.

The new captains for this year are Ruby Stewart-Liberty, Shoshanna Freedman, collectively known as Shuby, and Heather Britton

Molly Byrne

Squash

Jesus College Squash had another successful season in 2014/15. In the league, the first team secured their position in the top division for another year, after competing well in both the Michaelmas and Lent competitions. The second team also maintained their position in the second division and continue to be the most successful second team in Cambridge College Squash.

Once again, the first team fell victim to an unlucky draw in Cuppers, losing to a talented team from Kings College School in the quarter finals.

Two of the members of the squash club were involved in University squash: Joel Gould and Tom Atherton. They both competed well against the top players in the University throughout the year. Tom was unlucky to miss out on a position in the squad for the Varsity match and Joel went on to represent the University second team in the Varsity match.

In the 2015/16 season, the club is expected to continue its success under the captaincy of Callum Rodgers.

Joel Gould



Table Tennis

Jesus College enjoyed another strong year in table tennis this season. In the college league, the first team played some excellent matches in the top division, following promotion two years ago. Despite not quite reaching the outstanding achievement of second place last season, we finished mid-table among some very competitive teams. The second team also had another very strong year, continuing in previous successes, yet again managing to top their division. A single team represented the college in the cuppers competition, which performed significantly better than the previous year, reaching the semi-finals, only to lose to a very strong team from Downing, who went on to win the competition.

Outside of the competitive sphere, some more relaxed, though equally fun, table tennis was enjoyed by players of all abilities at our weekly training sessions. We are fortunate to have excellent facilities and equipment within college, which have allowed the club to grow and perform so strongly.

Next season we aspire to continue our successes of recent years, hopefully aided by a strong intake of new faces and players.

James Fuller

Tennis

It's been a really great year for tennis at Jesus, with lots of enthusiasm and skill shown throughout by a huge number of people. We continue to make good use of the excellent facilities that we have here, with club sessions throughout the year. In Michaelmas and Lent Terms Jesus teams competed in the College Leagues. We were the only college to have three teams, playing in the 1st, 4th and 6th divisions. This has allowed lots of people to be involved and to represent the college. The teams performed well, all finishing around mid-table. The college was also successful in Cuppers, with the first team reaching the quarter-final for the second successive season before coming up against the 1st seeds in Johns. Hopefully next year will be even better!

Ben Fryza

Ultimate Frisbee

The year for Jesus Ultimate has been riddled with ups and downs; big catches and slippery discs; layout Callahans and throwaway hucks; (very) occasional crushing defeats and even some silverware.

In Ultimate the year always starts with a large drive to recruit freshers, as it is a new sport to the majority. This seemed almost too successful at first, with three entire lines (21 players) turning up for the first match after some taster sessions and a light-up-ultimate match at night, and though this interest dwindled through the year, particularly with many feeling the pull of the boat club, I'm hopeful that enough have stuck with the sport to remain a strong contender in the competitions next year.

Jesus showed strong performances throughout the year. In Michaelmas placing fourth, putting us in the top division for Lent college league, which after an intense final against Penguins (an amalgamation team from a number of colleges) that went down to the final point, we took home the victory 9-8! Unfortunately, the feat couldn't be repeated in the Easter college league, when we made the final, but were beaten by a very



strong Churchill team boasting of three past or present university captains, including one in the current GB squad.

The two cuppers competitions also saw strong performances from the side - making the final of indoor cuppers for the second year in a row, and losing on a deciding point... for the second year in a row. Summer cuppers was tougher – 5th place, after losing a quarter final against the eventual winners.

The college league spirit prize was awarded to the team for the first two terms, which is testament just how well the team represent Jesus College, and it is this achievement of the team for which I am most proud.

This year a number of players represented the university sides – Danny Hunt, Joe Beeby, Chris de Leeuwe, Rebecca Harwin (who will be becoming the University women's captaincy next year), Sarah Laws (our one year American import), Hajime Shinohara (who will also be playing Korfbal for the Japan National team) and Nick Hardingham. Thanks are due in particular to Chris De Leeuwe and Danny Hunt for the legacy that they had built as previous captains.

Next year Bryan Yong will be taking the reins – with a lot of natural talent, and his contribution to the excellent spirit of the team, he will be the ideal person to inspire the next batch of players for the club.

Nick Hardingham 🍌

Members' News for 2015

People

Y K AFRIDI (1989) is serving as a Justice of the Peshawar High Court, Pakistan.

S H ARIF (1997) has launched ReviewSolicitors, the UK's 'Legal TripAdvisor' to help people make a more informed choice before instructing a law firm.

J P BARTON (1986) gained his MSc in Renewable Energy before studying for a PhD in Energy Storage at Loughborough University. He is married to Sue and currently working at the Centre for Renewable Energy Systems Technology as a Post-Doc Researcher. He would love to hear from any of his contemporaries at Jesus from between 1986 and 1989.

M A H BOND (1958) published a detailed account of his life and work in Zambia in *From Northern Rhodesia to Zambia*, recollections of a DO/DC 1962-73. He spent time as a District Officer and District Commissioner actively participating in the demise of the colonial regime and then as a civil servant. The book was launched to coincide with the Jubilee celebrations of Zambia's independence.

D J BRABEN OBE (1982) was awarded an Honorary Degree from the University of York.

J R GIBBS (1986) has been appointed the Bishop of Huddersfield.

J A HARRISON (1971) won the British Guild of Travel Writers' Best Narrative Travel Book 2014 for his Antarctic guide, *Forgotten Footprints*.

S A HOCKMAN (1966) is this year's Treasurer of the Middle Temple.

R F HUDSON (1992), along with Jeremy Sams, adapted a Wodehouse novel, *A Damsel in Distress*, featuring Gershwin songs, which ran at this year's Chichester Festival Theatre. His second novel, *The Dazzle*, was published by Jonathan Cape in 2013 and he co-wrote three series of the gay, equine, epistolary romance *Warhorses of Letters* for Radio 4 (also available as a book).

T B JEFFERY (1971) was awarded Knights Bachelor, Knighthood for Services to the Department for Education.



R I LISTER (1962) arranged a reunion of Jesuans at Abingdon Wine Estate, near Pietermaritzburg in KwaZulu Natal, South Africa on 23 August 2014 for an informal lunch. Attendees included: D V M BRADLEY (1954), J R BRIERLEY (1964), R L JEFFREY (1965), B K JANISCH (1966) and P J BRINK (1968).

H J MACDONALD, (RES FEL 2004-2007), won the Samuel Johnson prize with her memoir *H is for Hawk*. The Samuel Johnson Prize was founded in 1999 and is awarded annually for the best non-fiction writing in the English language. She also won the 2014 Costa Book of the Year for her memoir.

M F MARIX EVANS (1960) is now a member of the Advisory Board of the English Civil War Centre in Newark on Trent. This new museum and study centre was created in the Old Magnus Buildings, formerly a school first opened in 1528. He is also an Historical Adviser to the Towcester Museum. He has recently published *Presenting Naseby, In Arms & Armour, the Journal of the Royal Armouries*, Volume 11, Number 1, 2014; and *Vitória na Frente Ocidental*, M. Books, Sao Paulo, Brazil, 2014, which is a translation of *Victory on the Western Front*, Arcturus, London, 2013. He also contributed a chapter on the Battle of Naseby in the publication of 'Icons of Northamptonshire' published by the CPRE and Northamptonshire County Council.

W P C MILLS (1964) was awarded the British Empire Medal for services to the community in Westerleigh, Bristol.

A S MUNDEN (1977) is now an Assistant Secretary-General at the United Nations, currently attached to its Operation in the Ivory Coast.

T NORMAN (1988), along with his wife Vanessa, has started a new Christian Community, Latimer Minster, for people who don't attend local churches, but who want to explore living with God in their lives. He would be delighted if you got in touch with him.

A J O'BRIEN (1968) has returned to the UK at the end of his British Council posting to Belgrade where he was Director Western Balkans. He is due to retire from the British Council in January 2016 after 37 1/2 years – the last 13 in Sri Lanka, Poland and the Western Balkans.

N R OETTL (2004) was awarded a PhD from the University of Durham, on 'The Effects of Unsteady Flow Conditions on Cabin Noise'. The thesis was subsequently awarded the European Car Aerodynamic Research Association (ECARA) Award for the best European thesis on the topics of automotive aerodynamics and aeroacoustics.

C S R OUVRY-JOHNS (née JOHNS, 1993), as Director of Music at Leicester Cathedral, was responsible for the music at all the services surrounding the Reinterment of King Richard III.

R G A PAGLIARULO (2000) currently works for Norton Rose Fulbright as a lawyer but has been painting for many years. He is represented by two London galleries, Highgate Contemporary Art and Lena Boyle Fine Art. In 2009 he had his first solo exhibition in London and this year was one of three artists who exhibited their work at Highgate Contemporary Art in London from 17 June to 3 July. For more information see www.highgateart.com and www.lenaboyle.com

R S PARLOUR (1981) is now Chairman of the Home Affairs Committee of the FSB. Richard's firm, Financial Markets Law International, were awarded UK Strategic Regulatory Consultants of the Year 2014 and AML Law Firm of the year.

I F PERRY (1969) wrote *Bringing Them Home – the Story of the Lost Sons of Wymeswold*. Thirty men from this small Leicestershire village died in WW1 – a mortality rate of 30%. With finance from the Heritage Lottery Fund, he was able to piece together the stories of the men and their families, and at last to bring them home.

J C REES (1967) was appointed Chairman of the British Boxing Board of Control.

T REES (1990) won The Richard and Judy Search for a Bestseller for her novel *Amy Snow*. The inaugural Search for a Bestseller competition was developed after the success of WH Smith's Richard and Judy Book Club, which launched in September 2010.

A J M RICHARDS (1978) was awarded Commander of the Order of the British Empire for Services to Investment in the Life Sciences Industry.

A M D ROBERTSON (1981) has been appointed Visiting Professor in the Law Faculty of the University of Oxford, where he teaches the postgraduate Competition Law course. He continues in full-time practice at the Bar as a silk at Brick Court Chambers, London, specialising in EU and Competition Law.

M A SEELEY (1972) was approved by Her Majesty the Queen as the 11th Bishop of St Edmundsbury and Ipswich.

S G SHERWOOD (1985) is now Managing Director of The Morar Hotel, Morar, Scotland, an Edwardian mansion house dating from 1903 with 30 bedrooms on the famous "Road to the Isles". Any Jesuans wishing to visit the Morar Hotel in the West Highlands between April and October are entitled to a 15% discount on their entire stay – just email reservations@morarhotel.co.uk, quoting reference "Roostergg".

G R SHORT (1973) was awarded Member of the Order of the British Empire for Services to Education.

M M STANEKZAI (2005) was appointed Afghan Defense Minister in June 2015.

J F TAYLOR (1999) left her role as Google's Communications Chief for Sub Saharan Africa in 2014 to found a new online platform for contemporary fine art from Africa, Guns & Rain. Guns & Rain is a curated collection of work by young and emerging African artists, available for order and delivery anywhere in the world. More info can be found at <http://gunsandrain.com/about-guns-and-rain>

C G TIMMIS (1970) has won the Rose Prize which is awarded jointly by the Worshipful Society of Apothecaries of London and the Royal College of General Practitioners. This biennial prize is given for original work on the History of General Practice in the British Isles. Dr Timmis's research was carried out on Dr Fraser Rose, co-founder of the Royal College of General Practitioners, and he was presented with the prize at Apothecaries' Hall in London on 25 June 2015.

C J WEIGHT (1973) had the 2nd edition of his book *Directors' Remuneration Handbook* published by Bloomsbury Publishing in 2014.

JOHN HARRISON (1971) won the 2011 Wales Book of the Year with *Cloud Road: A Journey Through the Inca Heartland*. *Forgotten Footprints* won the 2013 Wales Book of the Year Creative non-fiction prize, and the British Guild of Travel Writers' Best Narrative Travel Book 2014.

Apology

Last year we incorrectly reported that **A M GORMLEY** received the OBE for services to the Arts in the New Year Honours 2014. He was already an OBE and was actually knighted in the 2014 Honours List for his services to the arts.

* * *

Births

Felicity BARRATT (née Rees, 1999) and her husband Christopher are delighted to announce the birth of their daughter, Emma Rhiannon Elizabeth Barratt, born 8 October 2013, a sister to Edmund John.

Luke BOWERS (2005) and his wife Sarah have a son, Jonathan David, born on 7 December 2014.

Fatema CADERBHOY (2001) is delighted to announce the birth of her daughter, Anais Caderbhoy Patel, born on the 16 December 2014.

Susanna KING (née Wallis, 2001) and her husband Peter have a daughter, Lucy, born 30 June 2014.

Catherine PATTISON (née Bassett-James, 1991) and her husband Jamie, are pleased to announce the birth of Edward James Pattison on 15 January 2015, a brother for Alice.

James SHENTON (1993) and Katrina Johnston are delighted to announce the birth of their daughter, Elsie Kathryn Rose, both on 15 December 2014, a sister to Maria and Anna.

Tom STUTTARD (1994) and his wife Louise gave birth to a daughter, Florence Elizabeth, born on 28 January 2014, a sister for elder brothers Henry and George.



Marriages and Civil Partnerships

Anthony BAGSHAW (2005) married Hilary Weale (Girton, 2000) at Salisbury Cathedral on 1 May 2015.

Kate BLAND (2002) married Oliver Pumfrey at Holy Trinity Church, Guildford on 4 October 2014.

Christopher JOHNS (1993) married Philippa Ouvry (New College, Oxford, 1994) on 21 February 2015.

Aki LAAKSO (2006) married **Alice STANDISH** (Pomona-Jesus Exchange Program, 2009) in Litchfield, South Carolina on 24 May 2015.

Matthew MADDOCKS (1996) married Kevin Saunders at Jesus College on 20 September, 2014.

Nicholas OETTLE and **Heather LALUPÚ** (both 2004) were married on 28 June 2014 in Himbleton, Worcestershire.

Benjamin PYKETT (2004) married Ruth Kelly at St Edmund's Church, Holme Pierrepont, Nottinghamshire on 30 May 2015.

Lucy RAZZALL (2003) married Christopher Trundle at the Parish Church of Our Most Holy Redeemer, Clerkenwell, on 1 August 2015.

James SHENTON (1993) married Katrina Johnston at Blackheath Halls, Blackheath, London on 20 June 2015.

Graham SMYE (1992) married Elizabeth Findlay at Bushey Baptist Church, Hertfordshire on 1 August 2015.

Susanna WALLIS (2001) married Peter King on 13 July 2013 at Cranbrook in Kent.

James WARLAND (2003) married **(Anne) Ramsay BOWDEN** (2004) at Jesus College Chapel on 4 July 2015.

Rosalind WALLDUCK (2005) married Robin Allen at Jesus College Chapel on 11 July 2015. ¶

Obituaries

Fellows

Professor Michael O'Brien, historian, was born on 13 April 1948 and died on 6 May 2015.

Michael spent his career exploring the intellectual culture of the American south. When he began research on southern history in the early 1970s, this seemed an improbable enterprise. The verdict of Henry Adams, delivered half a century earlier, remained authoritative: "Strictly, the southerner had no mind; he had temperament". Most imagined the south to be the antithesis of the forward-looking US of the postwar decades – it was anti-modern, anti-intellectual, provincial, deformed by slavery and its legacy, and not a region hospitable to the life of the mind.



Michael showed how mistaken this was. His aim was never to play down the realities of the south's brutal racial past. But the south had no monopoly on racial violence or anti-intellectualism. Michael took seriously the idea that the region had had intellectuals, and discerned in their long-neglected writings an attempt to gain control, if only in the imagination, of a shifting and fragile social world. More than anyone else, he brought their universe of ideas back to life, notably in his 2004 book *Conjectures of Order: Intellectual Life and the American South, 1810-1860*.

Born in Plymouth, Devon, he was the youngest of five children of John O'Brien, a publican and former sailor from Glasgow, and his wife, Lilian, from Cornwall. Michael's childhood included periods in Glasgow and Anglesey, as well as London and the West Country. There were few books; Michael was seven years old before he learned to read. But an unsettled childhood produced in him qualities of resilience and determination that encouraged self-sufficiency.

From Devonport high school for boys, Michael went to Trinity Hall, Cambridge, where his director of studies was Jonathan Steinberg. In 1968, Steinberg arranged for Michael's first visit to the US: a summer job working in a carpentry gang in Alabama. In the summer of 1969, shortly after graduating, Michael married Tricia Bacon, and they moved to Nashville, Tennessee, where he embarked on postgraduate studies. After receiving his PhD from Cambridge in 1976, he spent a quarter of a century working in America, at the universities of Michigan and Arkansas and then, from 1987 to 2001, at Miami University of Ohio as professor of history.

In parallel with his appointment at Miami, Michael was elected to a Fellow Commonorship at Jesus in October 1993, followed by a Class II Fellowship in 2001.

In 2002 he was promoted to a Readership in American Intellectual History in the University, and the following year appointed Professor of American Intellectual History. After his election as Fellow he served on Council and on a variety of College committees. He was acting director of studies in History for five separate periods.

Tom Arnold-Foster writes: “As a supervisor, Michael O’Brien was immensely supportive and, in the best sense, sceptical. He was invariably generous with his time and terrifyingly scrupulous when reading work, but always unfussy about the effort he put in. He generated a sense that the whole enterprise mattered very much, and that it was worth time and effort.”

Dr Mary Laven Laven writes: “He really was the most conscientious colleague: he was always involved with admissions, directed studies when one or other of us was on leave, and was a key contributor to the teaching of Historical Argument and Practice”.

An outsider in America, yet allowed into the confidence of the inhabitants, Michael never lost his sense of being a foreign observer there. In some ways he remained self-consciously English, as in his support of Tottenham Hotspur. But his accent picked up some American cadences, and his appreciation for modern jazz – as for music in general – was profound. Michael had a theatrical, expressive side, but his working habits were metronomic: he kept long and regular work hours and published often and in a diversity of genres.

His first book, *The Idea of the American South, 1920-1941*, published in 1979, was the product of his 1968 visit. What he heard in southern voices struck him forcibly. For southerners seemed insistently anxious to define their culture, even though they could settle on little or none of its defining characteristics. It posed an interesting historical problem: how had southerners come to be seen, and see themselves, as, at one moment, the true heirs of western civilisation and, the next, a crowd of racist yahoos?

The answer was that “the south” was an invention to begin with. It was an idea that was used to make whole what was in reality a jumbled assortment of customs, values and institutions. The roots of this idea of the south as a nation and culture unto itself lay in the decades that preceded the American civil war. During those years, southerners had embraced the tradition of Romanticism, which was born in Europe, where it had fuelled cultural nationalism throughout the 19th century: the American south, too, saw wilful acts of self-invention on the part of a “people”.

In a series of publications, Michael was thus led to examine the intellectual culture of the “old south” with a care and respect it had not received for more than a century. These efforts culminated in the two volumes and 1,200 pages of *Conjectures of Order*.

Southern intellectuals of the period, it turned out, were not unthinkingly conservative, but determined makers of new social and political worlds. They were not isolated provincials, but participants in a cosmopolitan dialogue with Europe. Most of all, they were not throwbacks to a pre-modern plantation culture, but deeply implicated in the tendencies of modernity. The book offered a history that was epic in scope, taking in every product of southern intellectual culture, from philosophy and theology to literary criticism and poetry. And yet for an enormous book that seemed to contain everything, it was strikingly intimate. Michael invited readers into the company of southern intellectuals as they struggled to find order in the midst of crisis and uncertainty.

Above all, *Conjectures of Order* provided a collective biography of the intelligentsia of the pre-civil war south. Some members of this group had acquired a measure of enduring fame, or at least infamy: Edgar Allan Poe, for example, and the statesman and advocate of slavery John C Calhoun. But most were unknown to all but the most devoted scholars of the south. By recovering these forgotten voices, Michael’s purpose was not to offer a new explanation of the origins of the civil war. And yet he did show that southern

intellectuals were keen observers of the processes that were gradually pulling the social order of the south towards its own destruction.

This was not simply a matter of the doomed defence of slaveholding, but of everything that went with it: the attempt to maintain and extend an imperial project of settlement in North America, and the bid to build a nation on principles eventually quite different from those that united the peoples of the northern states. The southern intelligentsia “had been intelligent, learned, creative, even self-aware, but they had gambled to sustain their own power which, they had carefully explained to themselves and the world, needed to be exercised at someone else’s expense”. This gamble was to fail catastrophically; while that outcome invited no pity, it did require understanding, and that was what *Conjectures of Order* offered to its readers.

In 2005 *Conjectures of Order* was a nominated finalist for the Pulitzer Prize in History. Three years later he was elected a fellow of the British Academy. In 2010 his *Mrs Adams in Winter: A Journey in the Last Days of Napoleon* was published. It recounted how Louisa Adams, wife of the eventual US president John Quincy Adams, made her way from St Petersburg to Paris. It brought Michael a second nomination as a finalist for the Pulitzer. He was at work on a general history of American intellectual life until the last weeks of his illness.

Writing in these pages two years ago, Michael reflected with characteristic modesty and irony on the advisability of that project:

I am not convinced of the wisdom of this venture, in part because it is not the sort of book I usually write. Over the years, I have been the kind of historian who disappears into archives and re-appears to write indigestibly long and complex books, crowded with elaborate footnotes and fussy about concerns of little interest to a wide readership. The venture may also be unwise because virtually no one else has attempted such a book for several generations and, arguably, no one has successfully done so since Merle Curti published *The Growth of American Thought* in 1943. A lapse of seventy years means that, to all intents and purposes, there are no models and no one to plagiarize. And how is the author of a wide-ranging book to get by, without someone to plagiarize?

At Michael’s funeral his friend and colleague Samuel James selected a reading from an essay he wrote in 2002 for the *Journal of American History*. The editors had written to him and others the summer before, to ask for reflections on the relation between the self and the subject in historical writing.

“Michael’s response”, said Samuel, “was characteristically elegant and witty. He began with pastiche, writing in turn a highly autobiographical and a dispassionately professional (and academically fashion-conscious) preface for a notional historical study. Comparing these, he worried over the tension between being candid about the biographical context of all historical scholarship and the danger of relegating the inhabitants of the past itself to the status of supporting actors in an autobiographical play (or, worse, a play about the triumph of one’s preferred historiographical approach).” The following paragraphs made up his conclusion:

Still, these need not be cold choices, all one thing or the other. History is a mix of genres, more than a single one, and takes many forms: the long narrative, the biography, the article, the essay, the book review, the conference paper, the job talk. For those moments when one is unusually conscious of having contemporary interlocutors, the confessional may be a valuable device; it can decorate a prolegomenon, point a moral, or raise a laugh. And there is no reason why a historian should not write an autobiography or a memoir, although—aside from Edward Gibbon, W.E.B. Du Bois, and Jill Ker Conway—the record is not encouraging. Historians seem to bungle the self-reflective moment and, on the whole, live dull, inconspicuous lives. Compared to

novelists and poets, they tend to be genteel, unwilling to narrate their own jagged hatreds, betrayals, sexual passions, and ugly experience, though happy enough to narrate those of others. Rather, historians like to show themselves as virtuous and competent, the prudent guardians of reform and hope, the users of inoffensive language. (The skeptical historian, contemplating the matter of Sally Hemings, may venture of Thomas Jefferson that he might have been a hypocrite, not that he was a f***ing son-of-a-bitch.) This primness offers thin encouragement than the cultivation of self will yield much of literary range, comparable to Allen Ginsberg Howl or Irvine Welsh's *Trainspotting*, though we might hope for a peer of Vladimir Nabokov's *Speak, Memory*.

On the other hand, if it is a tenable contention that the world is too crowded with prim authorities, nothing will strip history of its authority more readily than a steady supply of confessing historians who have nothing to proclaim but their Emersonian self-trust, "impervious to the incidence of evil", especially in themselves.

Yet none of this bears on the private awareness of the historian, only whether that awareness is made public. As to that private dimension, I presume it is crucial, but also that it will necessarily take many forms, for some historians are introspective, some not; some believe in iron repression, some in the weekly trip to the analyst; some are consumed with family and place, some dislike their parents and refer anywhere but home; some believe in loyalty to a nation, race, gender, or sexuality, some think loyalty an oppression. That is as individuals prefer, and those tastes will necessarily affect narratives. Whether a narrative is the better, however, for exposing self-awareness – as opposed to being written with self-awareness – is complex. Henry Adams once said of the Gothic cathedral and, by implication, himself: "The delight of its aspirations is flung up to the sky. The pathos of its self-distrust and anguish of doubt is buried in the earth as its last secret". Adams himself omitted what may have been his life's greatest event from *The Education of Henry Adams*, but it is doubtful if his memoir would be the better if he had told of the morning when he found his wife dead on the carpet. Secrets may interest readers and may drive authors, but a secret revealed grows rapidly dull. Worse, the therapeutic act might cure, and what is the use of a psychologically healthy author? And what would the confessing historian, if these habits became habitual, do in a second book? Find more family memories, more insights from personal experience? The poor historian will be obliged to blunder into the quagmire that has consumed so many modern novelists, whose first book deals with childhood and youth, whose second book deals with becoming a novelist, whose third book deals with the problems of having deadlines that arrive more rapidly than personal experience accumulates.

So is it not wrong that the historian tap personal experience when writing, because self is inescapable. Throughout this essay, for example, I have drawn on my own experience. But would it advance my analytical case to tell you where and how?

He is survived by his wife Tricia.

The editor is grateful to Joel Isaac and Samuel James who wrote an original appreciation for the *Guardian* newspaper on which this obituary is based with additions.

Old Members

ALLEN, Oliver John Richard (1952) died on 3 August 2014 aged 82.

Richard Allen was born on 17 October 1931 in Sheffield. He spent the war years in Canada and then was educated at Millfield in Somerset. He came up in 1952 to read Mechanical Sciences and enjoyed three happy years studying and playing hockey. He made lifelong friends at college, including Selwyn Charles-Jones (1952), who recalls Richard's amusing stories from his time at Sellafield Nuclear Power Station and many happy trips to the University Sailing Club. He graduated BA 1955; MA 1959. His professional life was spent as a Patent Attorney, a job which suited him well and which he enjoyed. Between 1976 and 1978 he lived in Hong Kong and opened a branch of his firm, Lloyd Wise Tregear. In so doing he became the first chartered Patent Attorney to practice as such in that territory.

Since his retirement in 1994, he and his wife Jennifer, lived happily in Devon and were often visited by old friends and their three children and six grandchildren.

BLACKADDER Robert Lennox Scott (1947) died on 4 July 2014 aged 90.

Jock Blackadder was born on 5 June 1924 in Guildford, Surrey, and educated at Gordonstoun School. His career started in 1942 with five years in the RAF during the Second World War where he developed a love of aerobatic flying and enjoyed the thrill of pushing the aircraft to its limits. At the end of the war he was demobbed and came up in 1947 to read Natural Sciences, graduating BA 1950; MA 1954. Following graduation, he worked for a variety of companies as an engineering consultant. In 1962, whilst working for PE Consulting he took on a role in Nagasaki, Japan, providing advice to Mitsubishi Shipbuilders. In 1980, working for the British Technology Group, he set up and ran a new £2 million venture capital initiative offering equity type packages to small companies. He had a wide range of interests outside work which he developed further when he retired. Choral singing, opera, painting and history of architecture were particular favourites coupled with outdoor pursuits such as golf, sailing and walking. Throughout his life he had an incredible appetite for learning and a wicked sense of fun.

He married Jane Meryon Le Blanc Smith in 1955; they had four children Claire, Joy, Peter and Michael.

CAMPBELL-JONES Michael Martin (1953) died on 16 December 2014 aged 81.

Michael Campbell-Jones was born, Michael Jones, on 27 February 1933 in Cleethorpes. He attended schools in High Wycombe and Manchester. While at Cambridge, after national service, he continued to serve in the 16th Airborne Division of the TA (where he was introduced to the joys of alcohol and jumping from planes ... though hopefully not in that order). He read Natural Sciences, graduating BA 1956; MA 1960. He began his post-Cambridge career as an engineer though eventually found his way into management consultancy. He worked both at home and overseas during this period and helped write the management plan for the Brabazon Hangar in Filton (Bristol) where British Aerospace built Concorde. He eventually retired in the late 1990's but continued to be an active member of the community in which he lived (Penarth, near Cardiff). At the age of 76 he became a lollipop man for a local primary school. The children loved him! He carried on with that until a broken hip at 80 put him out of action. When he wasn't doing that he generally had a black tea on the go and his head in a book or a

crossword. He chose to donate his body to medical research, a decision which took him on a final adventure to the School of Anatomy at Kings College, London.

He married twice. First to Joan Campbell in 1960. They divorced in 1979 but he kept her name. There were four children from this marriage; Richard (now deceased), Mark, Jennie and Jon. He married again in 1980 to Jeannette Boyd. There were three children from this marriage; Amy, Mike Jr. and Alexander. He also acquired two step-daughters from the second marriage; Clare and Caroline.

CASHMORE, Thomas Herbert Richard (1948) died on 3 September 2014 aged 86.

Dick Cashmore was born on 7 January 1928 in Calcutta. Educated at St Johns, Leatherhead, he came up in 1948, following his National Service, to read History, graduating BA 1950; MA 1958. Whilst at College his work impressed; his tutor commented that it was “marked by originality and a sense of style.” Following graduation he took up at an American Rotary International Fellowship at the University of North Carolina and studied Race Relations. He served with the Colonial Administrative Service in Kenya and later with the Foreign and Commonwealth Office in London. Whilst with the F.C.O. he completed his doctorate (graduating PhD 1966) and was a member of the Pearce Commission to Rhodesia/Zimbabwe and the Commonwealth Observer Group to the Ugandan Elections in 1980. After retirement he devoted himself to local history, and was Life President of the Twickenham Historical Society.

CLEGG, John Cecil (1947) died on 9 August 2014 aged 85.

John Clegg was born on 7 November 1928 in London, the older brother of Michael Clegg (1952) whose own notice is below. Educated at Latymer Upper School he came up in 1947 to read Mathematics. A.L. Percival described him as “a very quiet gentlemanly fellow” and also “very able”. He was an outstanding pianist and would spend many hours each day practising. He graduated BA 1949; MA 1961. In 1961, he took up a post of lecturer at the University of Wales, Aberystwyth. From there he went to the University of Lancaster first as a senior lecturer and then as Pianist-in-Residence. Although trained in mathematics, his main career was as a concert pianist.

He married Judie Graham in 2003 and had one son, Jeremy, from an earlier marriage.

CLEGG, Michael Ward (1952) died on 29 March 2015 aged 82.

Michael Clegg was born on 27 October 1932 in London the younger brother of John Clegg (1947). Educated at Latymer Upper School he came up in 1952. He read Mathematics, graduating BA 1955. Following graduation he took up a post at British Petroleum Company where he remained for the next 31 years. He then took up a post as Course Director and Lecturer at the College of Petroleum & Energy Studies at Oxford and as a Consultant for Cambridge Energy Research Association.

He married Anne-Marie Svenngård in 1960; they had a son and a daughter.

CUMMINGS Richard Marshall (1962) died on 21 June 2014 aged 76.

Richard Cummings was born on 23 March 1938 in New York. He undertook his first degree at Princeton University before coming up to Jesus in 1962 to study International Law. He graduated MLitt 1965. He went on to publish a number of academic works including *The Pied Piper*; *Allard K. Lowenstein and the Liberal Dream* and on the strength of that publication was able successfully to apply for a doctorate under the special regulations; he graduated PhD 1989. Alongside his academic work he was also a lawyer both in private practice and for the New York State Assembly, a playwright with work including *Play on Words* or *the War Will Be Over Soon*, a producer for public service radio, and a columnist for the *East Hampton Star*.

He was married and had two children.

CRANFIELD, Charles Ernest Burland (1933) died on 27 February 2015 aged 99.

Charles Cranfield was born on 13 September 1915 in London. Educated at Mill Hill School he came up in 1933 to read Classics. He graduated BA 1936; MA 1940. After finishing his undergraduate degree he went on to read Theology and train for the ministry at Wesley House. He became a Methodist minister in 1941 serving briefly in Shoeburyness, Essex, before becoming a Chaplain to the Forces. In his spare time he ministered to captured soldiers of the enemy forces and went on to be appointed to the War Office to enable him to continue this work on returning to England. In 1946, he moved to a parish in Cleethorpes, Lincolnshire. Four years later he became a lecturer at Durham University. He remained there until 1980 when he retired from his post as professor. Whilst at Durham he was admitted to the Presbyterian Church of England; this move followed him being more and more drawn to Reformed theology influenced by John Calvin, Karl Barth and others. Widely published his work includes *The First Epistle of Peter* (1950); *The Gospel According to Saint Mark* (1959); *I & II Peter & Jude* (1960); *Critical & Exegetical Commentary on the Epistle to the Romans* (2 vols 1975-1979); *Romans: a Shorter Commentary* (1985); *If God Be For Us: a Collection of Sermons* (1985); *The Bible and Christian Life* (1985); *The Apostles' Creed: A Faith to Live By* (1993); *On Romans: and Other New Testament Essays* (1998). His scholarship was recognised in a DD from Aberdeen (1980), in being appointed FBA (1982), and in the British Academy's Burkitt Medal for Biblical Studies (1989).

He married Ruth Elizabeth Gertrude Bole in 1953; they had two daughters both now Ministers of the Church of Scotland.

DEAKIN, John Christopher Haigh (1957) died on 11 August 2014 aged 77.

Chris Deakin, the son of John Deakin (1920), was born on 10 January 1937 in Cheam. Educated at Shrewsbury School he came up in 1957 following National Service. He read Natural Sciences, graduating BA 1960. After going down he worked as a production trainee for JAS Williamson before moving to Plastic Coatings Ltd to be a sales manager. His next role was as marketing director for Amoa Chemicals and five years later he took up the post as Managing Director of Berridge Engineering. He moved again in 1987, this time to Volstatic Ltd where he was sales manager. He transferred into the public sector for his final appointment; he served as a planning officer for Nottinghamshire County Council Environment Agency. In retirement he enjoyed golf, walking, gardening, travelling and classic cars. He was renowned for his quiet, very funny sense of humour.

He married Patricia Jackson in 1964; they went on to have two children, Claire and Stephen.

DOBLE Bruce Lorimer (1949) died on 26 May 2014 aged 85.

Bruce Doble was born on 6 May 1929 in Beckenham, Kent. Educated at Radley College he came up in 1949 following National Service in North Africa. He read Engineering Studies, graduating BA 1952; MA 1981. He went on to pursue a career in engineering. Regrettably the College has no further information about his later life.

EVERIDGE, Charles John James (1936) died on 30 March 2015 aged 97.

Charles Everidge was born on 29 May 1917. Educated at Sherborne School he came up in 1936 to read Agriculture. He graduated BA 1939; MA 1943. After graduating he joined the Army seeing service in Burma and India. He left the Army in 1948 and bought a farm in Chideock, Dorset. Following his retirement the farm remained in the family. He was a keen bridge player and gardener and lived a long life to the full.

He married Irene Frances in 1948; they had a son and five daughters.

FRISE Derek Raymond King (1950) died in September 2014 aged 85.

Derek Frise was born on 4 March 1929 in Westbury-on-Trym. Educated at Bristol Grammar School he came up 1950 following two years in the Army where he reached the rank of Captain. He read English, graduating BA 1953; MA 1978. Regrettably the College has no further information about his later life.

GOODSON, Mark Weston Lassam (1943) died on 1 February 2015 aged 89.

Mark Goodson was born on 12 December 1925 in North Allerton, Yorkshire. Educated at Radley College, he came up in 1943 to read Agriculture. He succeeded to the baronetcy of Waddeton Court, Devon, on his uncle's death in 1986.

He married Barbara Mary Constantine Andrews in 1949; they had a son and three daughters.

GRAY STEPHENS, Douglas Maule Ramsay (1978) died on 14 October 2014 aged 55.

Douglas Gray Stephens was born on 4 March 1959 in Scotland to a farming family. Brought up surrounded by machines he developed a keen desire to understand the way things worked and so engineering – following his schooling at Uppingham – was a natural choice. He came up in 1978 and at once impressed his supervisors, who all seem to have been struck by his conscientiousness and one even said he “could be described as the ‘perfect student’”. After graduating he worked for Panther Engineering and S&P Mobile Services before returning to Jesus to undertake a doctorate in *Residual stresses in ring stiffened cylinders*. Whilst studying he met his future wife, Lauren, and they married just before graduation in 1987. After graduation he went to work for Schlumberger a supplier of technology to customers working in the oil and gas industry. He remained with the company for the rest of his career.

He married Lauren Watson (1983); they had a son and a daughter.

GRIFFITH-JONES, Gwilym Laugharne Sloane (1930) died on 20 November 2013 aged 102.

Gwilym Griffith-Jones was born on 3 May 1911 in Montevideo, Uruguay. His widowed mother brought him to England in 1921. Educated at Stowe School, he came up in 1930 to read Classics. He graduated BA 1933 and MA 1937. He was a keen sportsman, playing tennis and squash, and representing the College at rugby in his first year, but had to give up because of a “crocked ankle”. After graduation he joined the RAF as a pilot, and when he had to choose a technical branch he went into Signals. The RAF sent him back to Jesus in 1937 for two years to take the Engineering BA. He rose to the rank of Group Captain and was appointed CBE in the 1953 Coronation Honours. He retired from the RAF in 1966, spending the next five years as a tutor at the RAF Staff College in Bracknell. He and his wife moved to Spain in 1971, returning to England in 2004 when his wife’s health was failing. He was a keen photographer, taking both still photos and cine film, and developing and printing his own material in the early days. He spoke fluent Spanish and French and had a lifelong interest in etymology, consulting dictionaries and enjoying new discoveries. He was known for his dry sense of humour, compassion, integrity and love of animals.

He married Joan Roberts in 1937 and they had five children, but sadly she died in 1951. Two years later he married Joan Pallett and they had one child.

GUNSTONE, Charles Philip (1946) died on 19 June 2014 aged 93.

Philip Gunstone was born on 30 June 1920 in Swansea. Educated at Taunton School he came up in 1946 following service in the Royal Artillery. Although living with the responsibilities of a wife and child he always found time and energy to take a full part in college life. He played rugby regularly for the First XV and was enthusiastically supported by his wife who was very often on the touch line with their eldest son. He read Mechanical Sciences, graduating BA 1948; MA 1960. After graduating he worked at Stewarts & Lloyds Ltd rising to become Chief Engineer and Deputy General Manager. In 1964, he moved to become the Managing Director of Lancashire Steel Manufacturing Company. In retirement he was Chairman of the Cambridge Society in Derbyshire, the Derby Conservative Branch and the successful campaign for a new Village Hall for three Derbyshire villages.

He married Doreen Clare Mountain in 1944; they had two sons and two daughters.

HAGGIS, Alistair John (1981) died on 24 November 2014 aged 51.

Alistair Haggis was born on 7 May 1963 in Watford. Educated at Merchant Taylor’s School, Middlesex, he came up to Jesus in 1981. He read Modern Languages before changing to Land Economy, graduating BA 1984; MA 1988. He spent most of his career in PR for the racing industry, including working for Ascot and Newmarket race courses and serving as head of PR and sponsorship for the International Racing Bureau. Well-respected in the industry the Levy Board chief executive Alan Delmonte referred to him as “one of life’s gentlemen”.

He married Nim; they had a son, Alfie who was only two when his father died of Motor Neurone Disease.

HOWSON, Donald Frederick (1954) died on 4 June 2014 aged 79.

Donald Howson was born on 24 April 1935 in Sheffield. Educated at Nether Edge Grammar School, Sheffield, he came up in 1954. He read Music and English, graduating BA 1957; MA 1961. After leaving Jesus he taught in Sheffield for a year, then returned to Ridley College to train to become a Priest. He decided this wasn't for him, and went back to teaching in 1959. In 1967, the family moved to Dunstable, Bedfordshire, as he had been appointed Deputy Headmaster of Townsend School, St Albans. He stayed there until he retired in 1991. He was a church organist, with a passion for cats. He also enjoyed travelling in Europe and loved the Norfolk Broads.

He married Sheila Shore in 1960. They had two children, John and Julie and three grandchildren, Rachel, Joshua and Olivia.

INCHBALD, Denis John Elliot (1923) died in his early 90s.

Denis Inchbald was born on 9 May 1923 in Ross-on-Wye. Educated at Oswestry School he served in the Royal Navy as a Lieutenant before he came up in 1946. He read History; graduating BA 1949; MA 1954. He was also the editor of Varsity. After graduation he stuck with newspapers and joined the Publicity Department of the Daily Telegraph. Two years later he moved to Pritchard, Wood & Partners as a public relations executive. He remained in PR for the rest of his career working variously for British Industries Fair Foote, Cone & Belding, Welbeck PR Ltd the later as Chairman and Managing Director. He led Welbeck PR into Welbeck/Golin Harris Ltd. He was recognised by his peers a number of times including: receiving the Stephen Tallents Medal for Exceptional Achievement in PR Practice and the Price Jamieson Award for Lifetime Achievement; and being appointed President of the Institute of Public Relations.

He married Jacqueline Hazel Jones in 1955.

ISMAIL, Raouf A. (1960) died on 13 November 2014 aged 74.

Raouf Ismail was born on 21 April 1940 in India. Educated at Rugby School he came up in 1960 to read Mechanical Sciences, graduating BA 1963. Whilst at Cambridge he was a member of the University Gliding Club. Following graduation he worked in industry and went on to immigrate to the United States and undertake an MBA at Harvard Business School. In the US he worked on ideas about gliding he had first set out in a prize-winning undergraduate essay. One of the glider instruments he designed is now housed in the US National Air and Space Museum. Combining his business skills with his passion for aviation, he became founder, owner, and CEO of Cambridge Aero Instruments in Cambridge, Massachusetts, and subsequently of Cambridge Aeroflo and Cambridge Accusense, both in the Boston area. He was a Vice Chair of the Small Business Association of New England. During his retirement, he enjoyed counselling at the Senior Council of Retired Executives, an organisation connected with the Small Business Association. He maintained his links with the college and the university long after he had left and held a number of positions at the Oxford & Cambridge Society of New England.

He married Sarah Tyler in 1971; they had one daughter, Lara. His nephew, Terence Roopnaraine came up in 1997.

JACKSON, Michael Peter (1955) died on 26 September 2013 aged 79.

Michael Jackson was born on 26 March 1934 in Birmingham. Educated at King Edward VI Grammar School, Birmingham, following National Service in the RAF, he came up in 1955. He read Natural Sciences and Economics, graduating BA 1958; MA 1962. Following graduation he qualified as a Patent Attorney.

LANGRIDGE, David (1940) died on 11 September 2013 aged 84.

David Langridge was born on 23 June 1929. Educated at Wellington College. He came up in 1949 to read English, graduating BA 1952. Regrettably the College has no further information about his later life.

LYONS, Christopher Gerard (1968) died on 6 August 2014 aged 65.

Christopher Lyons was born on 2 August 1949 in Leeds. Educated at St Thomas Aquinas Grammar School he came up in 1968 to read Modern & Medieval Languages. He graduated BA 1971; MA 1988. He subsequently studied Linguistics for an MA at the University of Alberta and a doctorate at University College, London. He lectured at a number of universities including Caen, Cambridge and Salford. His published work included *Definiteness* (1999). Following the debilitating effects of motor neurone disease he took early retirement in 2001.

He married Ricarda Schmidt in 1996.

MAGAURAN Peter Stanley (1962) died on 16 April 2014 aged 70.

Peter Magauran was born on 20 April 1943 in Morecombe, Lancashire. Educated at Ampleforth College he came up in 1962 to read Medical Sciences. He graduated BA 1965; MB BChir 1968; MA 1969. He went on to qualify as a consultant anaesthetist and was also a Senior Racecourse Medical Officer.

He married Susan in 1988.

MASON, Michael John (1946) died on 14 June 2014 aged 89.

Michael Mason was born on 4 December 1924 in Maida Vale. Educated at Haileybury he served briefly in the Home Guard before volunteering to join the Royal Artillery. He served mainly in Europe and was wounded shortly after the Battle of the Bulge. Following demobilisation, in 1946, he came up to read English, graduating BA 1949. After graduating he joined Sheed & Ward Ltd as an editor. In 1965, he moved to the BBC where he remained until he retired in 1984. Whilst at the BBC his work included producing *The Long March of Everyman*, *Plain Tales from the Raj* and the *Reith Lectures*. He was also chair of the BBC Oral History Committee.

He married Pamela Frances Greig in 1954; they had two sons, Nicholas and Andrew and a daughter Antonia Mason (1986) who, to his great delight followed him up to Jesus exactly 40 years later and married David Swinson (1985).

McGUIRK, Kieran (1967) died on 9 September 2014 aged 65.

Kieran McGuirk was born on 4 March 1949 in Liverpool. He came up in 1967 and read Mathematics, graduating BA 1970; MA 1974. At college he made several life-long friends, was a keen rower and was deeply involved in musical activities. After leaving Cambridge he joined the computer company ICL. ICL seconded him to help conduct a water resources survey in Malawi and whilst there he met Rosalind (Ros) Whittaker, who became his wife in 1978. ICL became part of Fujitsu and he spent the rest of his career with it; this included working as the customer director for the Post Office when it computerised the counter services, a huge project. His final post was as Marketing Director for Fujitsu Services.

Retirement gave him time to pursue his passions for music, an enthusiasm he shared with Ros, and mountains. In the last few years, he reached the summit of Mont Blanc and completed a trek around Annapurna in Nepal. He was chair of the St Albans Symphony Orchestra and performed regularly with the Hertfordshire Philharmonia. He also used his time and skill to chair OcuMel, a charity for people with ocular melanoma – which sadly had a personal resonance for him as he was suffering from the rare eye cancer.

He and Ros had three children – Anna, Thomas and James.

MORTON, Rachel (1955) died on 1 September 2013 aged 79.

Rachel (previously John Richard) Morton was born on 8 August 1934. Educated at Rugby School she came up in 1955 following National Service. She read Natural Sciences, graduating BA 1958; MA 1962. She went on to study for a doctorate in Biometrical Genetics, graduating PhD 1963. She remained in Cambridge until 1980, latterly as a University Lecturer. After Cambridge, she spent some months in Mexico and Cuba working, for the respective governments, on improving their cattle breeding programmes. In 1981, she took up the post of Professor of Biology at the University of Papua New Guinea. In 1986, she took a break from academic life and farmed with her son in Vannatu. In 1990, she returned to academia working as an EU funded Regional Biometrician in the South Pacific. Her last post was a Consultant Biometrician in Fiji.

Rachel had three sons. In 2003, she entered into a civil partnership with Sheena Ratu Manikiwai.

NICHOLSON, John Frederick Vernon (1949) died on 5 September 2014 aged 85.

John Nicholson was born on 17 October 1928 in Bournemouth. Educated at Loughborough Grammar School. He was a conscientious objector and did his National Service working on the land. He came up in 1949 and read History and Theology, graduating BA 1952; MA 1956. After graduation he began training for the ministry at Regent's Park College, Oxford. He was ordained in September 1954. Ecumenical co-operation was a theme of his ministry right from the start. His ministry took him to a number of the Northern towns and cities and included a period as the Baptist chaplain to the University of Manchester.

He married Pamela Bass in 1954; they had two sons, including David Nicholson (1975), and a daughter.

PAINE, Richard Churton (1976) died on 13 March 2012 aged 55.

Richard Paine was born on 1 December 1956 in Surrey. Educated at St Dunstan's College, Catford, he came up in 1976 to read Modern Languages. He graduated BA 1979; MA 1983. He spent his career in the City; his final post was as Principle Business Analyst for LCH Clearent.

He had a son and a daughter.

PALMER, Richard Augustus (1930) died on 7 February 2015 aged 102.

Peter Palmer was born on 11 March 1912 in Church Brampton, Northampton. Educated at Uppingham School, he played rugby for Northampton before coming up in 1930. He spent the next two years as the first occupant of 11 Chapel Court across from his cousin Tom Manning. He studied Law and Economics, graduating BA 1933; MA 1941. Following graduation he became a chartered accountant in the family firm started by his grandfather and also joined the Territorial Army. He played rugby for the Northampton Saints and the Leicester Tigers and served on the Rugby Football Union Committee. He became a magistrate and was a Deputy Lieutenant of Northamptonshire. He was appointed OBE in 1981 for services to the Magistracy.

He married Nancie White in 1937; they had one daughter. Nancie died in 1985 and he subsequently married Agnes Rowe, who died in 2010.

PRIESTNALL Reginald Hayward (1941) died on 5 July 2014 aged 92.

Reginald Priestnall was born on 7 January 1922 in Manchester. Educated at Balshaw's Grammar School, Leyland, and Burton-on-Trent Grammar School, he came up in 1941. He read English and Theology, graduating BA 1944. Subsequently he trained for the Church of England ministry and was ordained in 1945. He served in a number of parishes including: St. James Bonsall; St Francis Mackworth, Derby; St Michael's, Northampton; and St. Mary the Virgin, Ketton in Rutland. In 1989, he retired from full-time ministry and was received into the Roman Catholic Church. During his retirement he took an active part in pastoral service and enjoyed poetry, opera, cricket, and rugby; he got great pleasure from singing in choral societies and in the choir at the Cathedral Church of St John the Baptist, Norwich.

He married Bessie in Stapenhill, Burton-on-Trent in 1948; they had a son and a daughter. They were divorced in 1994 and he married Gill.

RAVENS CROFT, Pelham Francis (1950) died on 9 December 2014 aged 84.

Pelham Ravenscroft was born on 10 May 1930 in Walton-on-Thames, Surrey. He followed his father, Pelham Donovan Ravenscroft (1908), both to Harrow School and then Jesus in 1950 where he read History and Law. He qualified as a Chartered Accountant and later went into industry, ending as the Finance Director of the Iraq Petroleum Company. He remained a lifelong friend of two fellow Jesuans, Mark Dodd (1950) and John Letts (1950), working tirelessly with the latter on the foundation and development of many charities including National Heritage, The Trollope Society and the Museum of the British Empire and Commonwealth. He was a passionate Liberal, a district councillor and chair of the East Hants District Council.

He married Penelope Lynne Watson in 1966 and they had two daughters and two sons, living in Selborne, Hampshire for nearly 50 years.

ROSE Basil (1936) died in March 2014 aged 95.

Basil Rose was born 15 September 1918 in Middlesbrough. Educated at Middlesbrough High School for Boys he came up in 1936 to read Mathematics. He represented both the college and University at chess and graduated BA 1939; MA 1943; ScD 1965. He spent the war years at the Radar Research & Development Establishment at Malvern, Worcestershire. From there he moved to the Canadian Atomic Energy Laboratory at Chalk River, Ontario, before returning to the UK in 1948 and joining the Atomic Energy Research Establishment, Harwell, Oxfordshire. In 1958 he hit the headlines by questioning the origin of neutrons from a thermonuclear fusion reactor and subsequently proving them to be non-thermonuclear. In 1966, he became Division Head of Nuclear Physics and championed the use of nuclear physics for medical purposes. In 1977 he went to Gael, Belgium, as Head of the Research Division at the Central Bureau for Nuclear Measurements. Beyond work his interests included choral singing and bird watching and latterly he was active in the Oriental Ceramic Society.

He married Catherine McIntyre Campbell in 1942 (she predeceased him by two years); they had two daughters and a son.

RUBIN, Alfred Peter (1957) died on 30 November 2014 aged 83.

Alfred Rubin was born on 13 October 1931 in Brooklyn, New York. Prior to coming up to Jesus he studied for his undergraduate degree and doctorate at Columbia University and served in the U.S. Navy in Japan. He came up in 1957 to study International Law and graduated MLitt 1963. Whilst here he won three Fencing Half Blues. He returned to the States in 1961 and spent the next five years working as an Attorney in the US Department of Defense. He moved on to become Director of Trade Control before joining the University of Oregon as a Professor of Law. His last move before retirement was to be Professor of International Law at The Fletcher School of Law & Diplomacy at Tufts University. His published work included; *Piracy, Paramountcy and Protectorates* (1974); *The International Personality of the Malay Peninsula* (1974); *The Law of Piracy* (1988); and *Ethics and Authority in International Law* (1997). He was President of the American branch of the International Law Association.

He married Susanne Frowein in 1960; they had a son and two daughters.

SALTER, Philip Alfred Hamlyn (1942) died on 20 December 2013 aged 90.

Philip Salter was born on 2 May 1923 in Epsom. Educated at Radley College, he came up in 1942. He read Engineering, graduating BA 1945; MA 1966. Rowing formed a large part of his life at Cambridge; he won the University Sculls and was the college captain of boats. After meeting Patricia Care in the river opposite the gasworks where she had capsized her sculling boat, they married in 1944 in St Giles Church in Cambridge. The guard of honour was formed with oars from Jesus and Bedford College London (at Newnham for the duration) Boat Clubs. The reception was held in Freddie Brittain's room in College.

After spending his Army service running a command vehicle workshop in India, after demobilization, he worked as a professional engineer for two family companies, first in Norwich and then in Cheshire, until retirement in an Oxfordshire village near Wantage. He returned to sculling for five years on return to England, winning the Norfolk Sculls and setting a course record which stood for 15 years. After this, sailing and boatbuilding

became his enduring spare time passion, passing on his love for the water to his family during cruises in the family sailing cruiser which he had built.

They had two sons David (1967) and Richard (1969).

SEAMAN, David Richard (1971) died on 4 February 2015 aged 61.

David Seaman (1971) was born on 15 April 1953 in Ipswich. Educated at Stowmarket Grammar School he came up in 1971 to read Mathematics. We are grateful to his friend Reverend Anna Wright for the following:

“After graduating from Cambridge, David trained as an actuary and worked for Friends Provident for five years. He moved back to Suffolk in 1980 and shortly after, joined Blyth Computers, the first company in the area to sell personal computers. David developed the highly innovative software application development tool called Omnis, and his work was responsible for the momentous shift of the fledgling company from selling hardware to software development. David wrote the world’s arguably first cross-platform database development tool, and his work was noted by Guy Kawasaki (of Apple), Bill Gates (of Microsoft). David’s efforts enabled Blyth Software to become the first British software company to go public on New York’s NASDAQ. When Paul Wright, founder of Blyth Software, died in 1990, David kept the company going. Omnis was used by institutions as varied as Kodak, Bank of America, various South American banks, Winter Olympics (Lillehammer), Reykjavik District commissioner’s office, Tenerife Properties, hotel chains, arts/theatre groups, Pentagon and The White House. David retired in the mid-1990s but continued to show deep interest in the rapidly changing world of computer technology. David revelled in mathematics, physics and latterly, philosophy and the study of consciousness. He was an avid reader, keen environmentalist, lover of birds and animals and generous towards diverse charitable causes.”

SHAILER, Nicholas Charles Thomas (1974) died on 3 June 2009 aged 53.

Nicholas Shailer was born on 9 March 1956. He came up in 1974 to read Mathematics and Economics, he graduated BA 1977; MA 1981. We are grateful to Rugby, his old school, for the following:

“He worked for a few years at the London wine merchants from whom he had liberally stocked his own cellar. He then decided to open a Wine Bar in Lincolnshire – there were not many of these about in the early 1980s. This lasted a year or two before he returned to London as an administrator in an engineering consultancy. He retired to Portugal in 1986 where he pursued his sporting interests. A 3-handicap golfer he became the Competitions Secretary and later captain of the Quinta do Logo golf club; he was also on the Portuguese Gold Handicap Committee. He continued to play cricket and in 1992 he won a place in the Portuguese national team. But, his greatest passion was for travel. He visited at least 30 countries in his lifetime and it is poignant that his sudden death took place when he was in South Africa. He was an accomplished photographer, particularly of wildlife. He used to boast that the profession he gave in his passport was “Gentleman” and at this he excelled. He was a bon viveur and an evening with Nick was generally one to remember – if you could.”

SHELDRIK, William Stephen (1963) died on 16 January 2015 aged 69.

William (Bill) Sheldrick was born on 10 May 1945 in Huddersfield the second of three Jesuan brothers. Educated at Huddersfield New College, he came up in 1963 to read Natural Sciences (Chemistry). He graduated in 1966 and stayed on at Cambridge to do a PhD in Inorganic Chemistry which he was awarded in 1970. After a brief period working in industry he moved to Germany to become a postdoctoral researcher at the TU Braunschweig (1971-1973). He then took up a position at the Gesellschaft für Biotechnologische Forschung (GBF) Braunschweig (now Helmholtz-Zentrum für Infektionsforschung Braunschweig). He remained there until 1982. In 1976 he completed his Habilitation at the TU Braunschweig and was appointed Privatdozent at the Technische Universität Braunschweig. In 1983, he took up a post as Associate Professor of Inorganic Chemistry at the Universität Kaiserslautern. He remained there until 1989 when he moved to become Professor of Analytical Chemistry at the Ruhr Universität Bochum.

In addition to his own substantial scientific contributions reflected in over 650 papers in peer-reviewed journals, he played a major role in the replacement of the old German Diploma in Chemistry with the BSc/MSc system that has made it much easier for students to move between different European universities. He retired as a full time professor in 2010. In semi-retirement he continued to contribute to academic life and the last of his more than 100 doctorate students graduated in 2012.

He married Annette Petry in 1977. As well as his brothers George (1960) and John (1967) he also had a Jesuan cousin, Andrew Sheldrick (1973).

SILBERSTON, Zangwill Aubrey (1940) died on 24 March 2015 aged 93.

Aubrey Silberston was born on 26 January 1922 in London. Educated at Hackney Downs School he came up in 1940. He read Part I History and Part II Economics, graduating BA 1943; MA 1950. After going down he joined the Royal Fusiliers seeing service in Iraq, Egypt and Italy. Following demobilisation he worked as an Economist for Courtaulds Ltd before taking up a research fellowship at St Catharine's in 1950 and becoming a University Lecturer. He went on to become a fellow of St John's where he remained until he left Cambridge in 1971.

He was Chairman of the Faculty Board of Economics and Politics (1966-1970). After Cambridge he became an Official Fellow and Dean (1972-78) at Nuffield College, Oxford. He left Oxford in 1978 following his appointment as first Professor of Economics and Head of Department of Social and Economic Studies (1981-87) at Imperial College, London. In 1987, he retired from Imperial and in the same year he was appointed CBE. He continued as Senior Research Fellow at Imperial's Business School until 2005 and as a Senior Adviser for London Economics (1992-2004). During his time as an academic he served on a number of government bodies including in the Monopolies Commission, Board of the British Steel Corporation, the Royal Commission on the Press, Restrictive Practices Court and the Royal Commission on Environmental Pollution. He was Secretary General of the Royal Economic Society (1979-92) and its Vice-President (1992-2015).

He also published widely and his work included: (jtly) *The Motor Industry* (1959), (jtly) *The Economic Impact of the Patent System* (1973), (jtly) *The Steel Industry* (1974), *The Multi-Fibre Arrangement and the UK Economy* (1984), (jtly) *The Future of the Multi-Fibre Arrangement* (1989), (jtly) *Green Economics* (1991), (jtly) *Beyond the Multi-Fibre Arrangement* (1995), (ed jtly) *Environmental Economics* (1995), (jtly) *Corporate Governance* (1995), (jtly) *The Changing*

Industrial Map of Europe (1996), (jtly) Anti-Dumping and Countervailing Action (2007) and (jtly) British Manufacturing Investment Overseas (2013).

He married Dorothy Marion Nicholls MBE in 1945 (marr. diss); they had a son (decd) and a daughter (decd). He married Michèle Ledić in 1985.

SINGH-RAUD Harkirtan (1999) died in May 2010 aged 46.

Harkitan Singh-Raud was born on 5 July 1963 in Manchester. After graduating from Salford University, he worked at schools in south Manchester in the 1980s and 1990s. He studied for a doctorate at the University of Manchester before coming up to Jesus in 1999 to complete a Masters in Education. He went on to become a Senior Lecturer at Liverpool John Moore's University. A leading figure within his local community he was active in local Labour politics and was one of the country's first Sikh magistrates. He was appointed OBE for his services to education and diversity in 2005. He died following a short illness.

He married Rani Kaur; they had two daughters.

STOVIN Peter George Ingle (1944) died on 16 June 2014 aged 88.

Peter Stovin was born on 3 December 1925 in Westcliffe on sea. Educated at Epsom College, he came up in 1944 to read Natural Sciences. A year later he was joined by his brother Hugh Stovin (1945). He graduated BA 1947; Medicine, MB BChir 1950; MA 1952. He spent the 1950s and early 1960s at The London Hospital where he, with a colleague, first described a rare autoimmune disorder now known as Hughes-Stovin syndrome. He moved to Papworth Hospital as a Consultant Pathologist and whilst there helped to determine an international standard for heart and lung biopsies.

He married Sybille Elsbeth Baer in 1951; they had two sons and one daughter. Although he applied no pressure on his children to become doctors he was very proud that the family tradition of practising medicine – started by his great-great-grandfather – was followed by one of his sons and grandsons.

TAYLOR, William Ian McMath (1958) died on 27 February 2015 aged 76.

Bill Taylor was born on 17 April 1938 in Nottingham. Educated at Nottingham High School he came up in 1958 following National Service. He read Natural Sciences with a view to becoming a doctor, graduating BA 1961; MB BChir 1964; MA 1965. After Cambridge he worked at Sheffield and then Nottingham City Hospital before moving into General Practice in Nottingham. In 1977, he moved to Saudi Arabia to become Medical Director at a private clinic. He was there for nine years before moving to Jersey to return to general practice. One of his many friends on the island, Patrick Delafield (1965) says he was "a great pal of mine – and indeed of many others. He was a very popular GP." Following retirement he moved to Spain.

He married Brenda Wadsworth in 1964; they had two daughters.

TONGUE, Christopher Hugh (1962) died on 22 September 2014 aged 71.

Chris Tongue was born on 2 April 1943 at Uppingham, Rutland the son of F J Tongue (1928) and brother of Alan Tongue (1959). Educated at Kingswood School, Bath,

he came up to Jesus in 1962 to read Engineering. He was an all-round sportsman playing Cricket, Rugby and Hockey for the College. He graduated BA 1965; MA 1983.

After leaving Cambridge, he went out to East Africa to teach. He returned to the United Kingdom in 1968 and taught at Felsted where he was a respected Housemaster and ran the first XI and XV. Whilst at Felsted, he went on an exchange visit to South Africa and there he met his future wife Chelsia. He became Headmaster of Kiel School in Dumbarton in 1984 and saw the school through difficult times.

In 1993, he was appointed Headmaster of St John's, Leatherhead, and remained there until 2004. Whilst at St John's he met up again with Peter Thorne (1962) who was a Governor of the School. Peter describes Chris as 'an outstanding school master who will go down in the history of St John's as one of the great Headmasters'. Chris was Chairman of the HMC Professional Development Committee and a Governor of a number of schools including Felsted. After his retirement from teaching, Chris set up the educational wing of CfA an executive search company specialising in the charitable sector and was captain and later chairman of Wimbledon Common Golf Club.

Chris and Chelsia had two sons Craig and Giles.

TURNER, Christopher John (1954) died on 30 October 2014 aged 81.

Chris Turner was born on 17 August 1933 in Kingston upon Thames. Educated at Truro Cathedral School, following National Service, he came up in 1954 to read English. He graduated BA 1957; MA 1963. Following graduation he joined the Colonial Service in Tanganyika (now part of Tanzania). Following independence he stayed on to help set up the new state and returned to the Colonial Service in 1970 to aid the New Hebrides transition to be the independent Vanuatu. By the time of independence he was Chief Secretary. He then spent the next two years in Hong Kong as Senior Assistant Secretary before being appointed Governor of the Turks and Caicos Islands. In 1987, he was appointed Governor of the island of Montserrat and two years later was appointed a Commander of the British Empire. In 1990, he changed direction and joined the commercial world, working first for McLane Company before, in 1996, joining the Cambridge-Myers Consulting Group. He retired in 2004 to live in Winchester, Hampshire.

He married Irene Philomena De Sousa in 1961; they had two daughters, a son and seven grandchildren.

TWELLS, John Devenish (1947) died on 1 August 2014 aged 88.

Devon Twells, the son of John Twells (1902), was born on 9 April 1926 in South Africa. Educated at King's School, Canterbury, he enlisted in the Royal Navy when still only 17; his service included escorting the Arctic Convoys for which he was posthumously awarded the Arctic Star medal. With three years' service under his belt, he came up in 1947 to read Architecture. He graduated BA 1952, and after completing his training, returned to South Africa to work there as an architect helping to design hospitals for two years. When he came back to the UK he built on his knowledge of hospital design whilst working for the Ministry of Health, eventually rising to be Superintending Architect.

He married Helen Gillian Donald in 1953; they had a son and a daughter.

VAN BERCKEL, Peter Jan (1957) died on 20 October 2014 aged 78.

Peter van Berckel was born on 23 April 1936 in London. Educated at the King's School, Canterbury, he came up in 1957 following National Service. He read Modern Languages (German and Dutch) for Part I and Archaeology & Anthropology for Part II, he graduated BA 1960; MA 1966. He spent his career in commerce and his final post before retirement was as chairman of Wade World Trade Ltd.

He married Rosalind in 1969; they had three children Charlotte, Katherine and Thomas.

WALSTON, James Patrick Francis (1968) died on 12 May 2014 aged 64.

James Walston was born on 18 July 1949 in Ireland. Educated at Eton College, he came up in 1968. He read Law in Part I and English in Part II, graduating BA 1975; MA 1977. After graduating he taught in Italy and the United States and completed a diploma at the University of Rome. In 1981, he returned to College to undertake his doctorate in Political Science. He went on to pursue an academic career and was Professor of Political Science at the American University of Rome. His particular areas of study included fascism and organised crime.

He married Nora Galli de' Paratesi in 1987.

WARBURG, Eric Esmond (1940) died on 1 February 2015.

Eric Warburg was born on 1 July 1921 in Sussex. Educated at Bryanston School, he came up in 1940 to read Modern Languages. Although only at Cambridge for four terms he captained the college tennis team and played rugby for the university. In 1942, he was called up into the Royal Signals. After landing on D-Day with HQ I Corps, he was operating in Normandy when he was drafted as a liaison officer to the Belgium Brigade. He then helped set up the Belgium Army School of Signals as Chief Instructor. Later he worked in technical personnel selection in German Prisoner of War Camps. After demobilisation he joined British European Airways before moving to its part owned subsidiary International Aeradio Ltd. IAL provided aviation technical services particularly in less developed territories. In the 32 years of his service with IAL he worked all over the world and was mainly involved with the marketing of the group's activities. He was an active member of the Hurlingham Club and served on its main committee.

He married Lotti Smith in 1953. Sadly Lotti died in 1977. In 1979 he married Netty Willy Bout and gained three step-children.

WATT, John Michael (1951) died on 24 March 2015 aged 84.

Mike Watt was born on 14 September 1930 in Wallington, Surrey. Educated at King's School, Canterbury, following National Service he came up in 1951 to read Engineering. He graduated BA 1954; MA 1980. He had an eclectic career working as a draughtsman, a salesman for IBM, a management consultant and a toymaker. He played an active role in the communities in which he lived including being the chairman of a local primary school, founder of a croquet club and member of a fund-raising committee for a pavilion.

He married Carol Primrose Walker in 1952. Later he married Gillian Margaret Howell and following her death he married Annegret Wood. He had two sons and three daughters through his first marriage and acquired five more grown up step-children through his two further marriages.

WHALLEY, Frederick Lawrence (1944) died on 20 October 2014 aged 89.

Larry Whalley was born on 24 September 1925 in Newton-le-Willows. Educated at King's School, Canterbury, he came up in 1944 to read Natural Sciences with a view to becoming a doctor. Like his brother John Whalley (1939), he proved to be a talented oarsman; he was captain of the College Boat Club in 1946-47 and had a trial for the University Blue boat and the 1948 Austerity Olympic Games. Freddie Brittain described the year of his captaincy as the "annus mirabilis for the club"; the club held the headship of the Lents, won the Thames Tideway Head of the River race, finished Head of the River in the Easter term and won the Marlow Grand and the Grand Challenge Cup. He graduated BA 1950; MB BChir 1952; MA 1953. After a period at St Thomas's Hospital, London, he went on to become a General Practitioner.

He married Jane Meryon in 1960; they had three daughters, Alison, Beatrice and Claire.

WICKS, Stephen Clement (1943) died on 13 January 2015 aged 89.

Stephen Wicks was born on 10 January 1926 in Doncaster. Educated at Doncaster Grammar School he came up in 1943 to read English. His time at Jesus was interrupted by a period of active service in India with the British Army. He returned to Cambridge graduating BA 1948; MA 1951. After graduation he embarked on a teaching career; he was head of English at Truro School and then Camborne Comprehensive School, Cornwall. Whilst semi-retired he continued to teach at the Department of Continuing and Adult Education at the University of Exeter. He enjoyed singing with the East Cornwall Bach Choir and Caribbean and African Literature.

He married Margaret Stephens in 1951; they had a son and two daughters.

WOOD, John Philip (1956) died on 4 August 2014 aged 78.

John Wood was born on 19 August 1935 in Upminster, Essex. Educated at Merchant Taylors' School, Middlesex, he came up to Jesus in 1956 to read Modern & Medieval Languages (French and German), he graduated BA 1959; MA 1963. Amongst his friends at Jesus was Roger Belbin (1956), and as Roger's best man he met the chief bridesmaid, Mary Astin, who was to become his wife. Following graduation he pursued a career in education working first as a school master before moving into educational administration at East Hertfordshire. In retirement he threw himself into the life of his community serving as a Church Warden, a UK Tour Guide for elderly American tourists and an organiser of numerous walks and village activities, including a rather successful, if somewhat eventful, stint as the Waterford Village Father Christmas.

He married Mary Astin in 1962; they had two sons.

Staff

Peter Bacon

It was with great sadness that we learnt of the death of Peter Bacon on 21 May this year; a few months earlier he had been diagnosed with an inoperable brain tumour. Our Head Porter from 1984-2001, his contribution to the well-being of the College and its members was exceptional. Following the announcement of his death on the College website, messages came from alumni around the world, all testifying to their gratitude for what he had given them and to the affection with which they remembered him. Certain words – ‘kindness’, ‘generosity’, ‘warm’, ‘courteous’, ‘compassionate’, ‘caring’ – occurred over and over again. Many wrote of the help he had afforded them when they first arrived in the College; not least those coming from abroad, so many of whom he quickly made to feel at home.



Peter was born in Redcar in 1936 but grew up in Nottinghamshire where he attended school during the war years. His family subsequently moved back to Yorkshire and after two years of National Service, he served an engineering apprenticeship from which he went on to a position with ICI. Badly burnt in an accident, he started a kitchen-fitting business before moving to Cambridge, where he became the caretaker of Milton Road Primary School. While there he undertook a sponsored walk from London to Cambridge in order to raise money for the school; walking through the night, he arrived back the next day to a hero's welcome from a cheering crowd of children, teachers and parents assembled in the playground to applaud his return. 'Warm welcome from school greets marathon walker' was the headline of the report published in the *Cambridge News*, complete with photos of the playground excitement.

He joined the College in 1982 and became Head Porter two years later. During his time here he worked with four Masters and saw the College through numerous changes, most notably the growth in the number of women students after the first few were admitted in October 1979. Jesus students never ceased to give Peter pleasure; equitable in his treatment of all, he was always there to give help, advice, and reassurance when needed. To many students, indeed, he was quickly a good friend, much sought after as a special guest at student events and parties. His concern for students' welfare, the support and encouragement given them, the genuine interest he took in their activities and the pleasure in their achievements, these were a natural manifestation of his unstinting devotion to the College and to the people in it. An honorary member of the Graduate Society, he was the inspiration behind and the joint-president of the Balcony Club that over dinner on the Hall balcony devoted itself to good conversation and conviviality, for both of which Peter had a natural talent. His relations with staff and Fellows were similarly easy; he was always to be counted on and many of us had reason to be grateful for the support he gave in different ways in different circumstances. Under Peter's Headship the Porters' Lodge became the kind of place we know today, very much a reflection of Peter, his values, his style – warm, welcoming, helpful, a resource for the whole community, very much the heart of the College.

Peter fulfilled his role as Head Porter with quiet authority – ‘firm when required but never unfair’, as an alumnus wrote. His responsibilities in matters of discipline were combined with a sense of humour and an ability to arrive at balanced judgements as to what the best way to proceed might be in any particular situation; his authority was gentle but real and never ill-considered. Always in evidence in Peter’s character and behaviour was a fundamental decency that informed his dealings with people, that underlay the good-natured respect he showed for them and in which they inevitably were led to hold him: ‘to disappoint Peter would have been unacceptable’.

For so many of us, Peter *was* the College, an integral part of its very fabric. When he retired, it truly did feel as though a bit of the College itself had gone. The sense of loss was felt by him too; probably, no one has ever enjoyed the College as much as did Peter. In the words of his daughter Josie, he was at his happiest when working here.

On retirement he moved to a small village in the Pas-de-Calais and then to the south of France, a region he knew well – while at Jesus he had had a caravan there to which he went every summer. Eventually he returned to England to be close to Josie and her family in Redcar, his birthplace. Two simple phrases from all the messages we received can serve here as epitaphs, expressing as they do the reality of the Peter we knew, the Peter who gave so much to the College: *he was a wonderful man . . . he brightened lives.* ♣

Stephen Heath

Awards

University Prizes, Grants and Scholarships, and External Awards

| | |
|--|-------------------------|
| Mary Euphrasia Mosley Fund 2014 | Danielle Harris |
| | Henry Miller |
| | John J A Staunton-Sykes |
| Mary Euphrasia Mosley Fund 2015 | Tina Andersson |
| | Heather K Britton |
| | Alexandra F Gutai |
| | Bethany S Ironside |
| | James Pollard |
| | Kiara A Wickremasinghe |
| Members' Classical Reading Prize 2015 | Lavinia C Abell |
| David Richards Travel Scholarships | Bethany S Ironside |
| | James Pollard |
| Smith-Knight and Rayleigh-Knight Prize 2015 (Group 4) | Jeremy J Minton |
| Henry Arthur Thomas Travel Exhibition 2014 | Nicholas P W Butler |

University Instrumental Awards

Min Kyung Lee (violin)

University Tripos Prizes

| | |
|--|-------------------|
| The Philip Lake Prize (in Geography) | James Pollard |
| The Gareth Jones Prize for the Law of Restitution | Alice Zheng |
| The Central Electricity Generating Board Prize for Materials Science and Metallurgy | Wesley Howell |
| The T B Wood Prize for Plant Sciences | Charles Whittaker |
| The Tessella Prize (in Physics) | Shang-Wei Ye |
| The Microsoft Research Award (in Physics) | Elliott H Bussell |
| The Cambridge University Press Part I Prize (in Psychological & Behavioural Sciences) | Ron Mulvey |

College Awards, Elections and Prizes

The David and Susan Hibbitt Scholarship 2014/2015 (continuing):

Mr Richard Bartholomew studying for the PhD degree in Engineering (from October 2014)

Avago Scholarship 2013/2014 (continuing):

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

The Gurnee Hart Scholarship 2015:

Miss Caitlin Naylor studying for the MPhil degree in Medieval History (from October 2015)

The Albert Goh & Elizabeth Coupe Scholarship 2015:

Mr Daniel Petrides studying for the MPhil degree in Political Thought and Intellectual History (from October 2015)

The Embiricos Trust Scholarship 2015/2016:

Mr Kim Chang Liu studying for the PhD degree in Chemistry (from October 2015)

The Kenneth Sutherland Memorial Scholarship 2014/2015 (continuing):

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

Maitland Memorial Prize (Mesolithic Studies) 2014-2015:

Tansy L Branscombe

Ng Fund:

Evan Battison and John R Crawford

Organ Scholarship 2013-2015:

Robert E S Baigent

Choral Scholarships:

Sapphire F Armitage, Charlotte Barrett-Hague, Maximillian B A Cockerill, Amatey V Doku, Elizabeth J Edwards, Sarah G Hargrave, Eleanor C Holroyd, Harriet Hunter, Eleanor Hussey, Emma Kavanagh, Declan K Kennedy, Peter Lidbetter, Toby C Miller, Sophie Nairac, Anna A Nicholl, Thomas H Rothwell, Gary C Rushton, Andrew Stratton, Louis F L Wilson

Rawlison-Hadfield Graduate Choral Scholarships:

Sapumal J Senanayake, Hannah V Woodhouse

Instrumental Exhibitions:

Nikolas Cerutti (piano), Aiden C-L Chan (French horn), Julien E Cohen (piano), Dewi Eburne (clarinet), Elizabeth J Edwards (cello), Miriam Farkas (oboe), Rebecca C Harwin (clarinet), Kim Chang Liu (piano), Sashini M Mariathasan (guitar), Marina Mayer (piano), Luke Perera (clarinet), Joseph Swartzentruber (violin), Kiara A Wickremasinghe (violin), Louis F L Wilson (French horn)

Edward Daniel Clarke Travel Bursary:

Nicholas Hudson

James Baddeley Poole Bursaries:

Carol L Backhouse, Julia Cabanas, Andreas G P Mullertz, Nireesh Sri Rajkumar

Sir Moses and Lady Finley Travel Bursaries:

Alexandra E Bell, Scott S Limbrick, Evelyn N Mwangi, Julia A Solomon-Strauss

Jesus College Cambridge Society Travel Bursaries:

Nadine A Batchelor-Hunt, Nikolas Cerutti, Niall O T F Cooper, Shehnaz Dowlut, Joseph Grimwood, Chloe Jacot, Isabelle Jefford, Ron Mulvey, Jacob F R Osborne, Lawrence A L Paleschi, Sonam Shah, Ben Stoddart-Stones, George W H Thompson, Anthony Wheeler, John L Woodliffe

Sir James Knott Bursaries:

Rachel Clamp and Aiden L Goulden

Rustat Bursaries:

David J C Bookless, Timothy D F Gray, Irene A D F Joyce, Eleanor G Kashouris, Luke S R Kirby, Anna K Robson, Peter J T Sibley, Daniel G W Smith

Sir Robbie Jennings Fund:

Sapphire F Armitage, Robert E S Baigent, David R Bowly, Fiona Fraser, Floris de Vries, Amelia J Mitchell, Mumdood Passa, Yu Qiu, Jessica C A Slim

Alan Pars Theatre Fund:

John J W Fenton, Eleanor C Mack, Thomas Stuchfield

Alan Burrough Grants for University Rowing:

Harold J Bradbury, Caroline M Reid, Hannah Roberts

Douglas Timmins Grants for Sports:

Alison R Barton (fencing), Molly N Byrne (rugby union), Petros Giannaros (triathlon), Rebecca C Harwin (ultimate frisbee), Lloyd Hilton (athletics), Wesley Howell (hockey), Megan E Hughes (football), Mark O Z Koroye-Crooks (football), Jessica S N M Kung (table tennis), Molly J Lewis (basketball), Holly L Newton (football), Laura Mullarkey (squash), Geoffrey Penington (skiing), Samuel J Plummer (kayaking), Nipuna Senaratne (cricket), Hajime Shinohara (korfbal), Esther J Sidebotham (sailing), Eleanor R. Simmons (athletics), Alistair E Stewart (Eton fives), Maya A Wright (volleyball)

Scholarships for Graduate Students (awarded in Michaelmas 2014 for 2013-2014 results):

Mialy Z Andriamahefazafy, Peter M Barrett, Alice M R Boughton, Julia E Bourke, Anne R Bowden, Margaret A Comer, Alicia M Danks, Christoph Großbaier, Fangzhou He, Cynthia D A Larbey, Sean P McMahon, George P Moore, Afra Pujol I Campeny, Angela K S Scarsbrook, Caroline Siebald

Scholarships:

Frederick T Alford, William Allen, Rohin Aojula, Benjamin Appleton, Stuart Ashforth, Ethan S Axelrod, Robert E S Baigent, Joshua P Bambrick, Jane Baxter, Michael Belben, Christie G Bellotti, Tansy L Branscombe, Elliott H Bussell, Molly N Byrne, Aiden C-L Chan, Ella Clarke, Ellen Chapman, Wun Yan J Cheung, Maximillian Cockerill, Jake Cramp, John R Crawford, Robert Cronshaw, Matthew L Daggitt, Amatey V Doku, Maximilian J Eble, Bryn H K Elesedy, Edmund Eustace, Edward Eustace, John J W Fenton, Emma M Findlay, James Fuller, Benjamin M Fryza, Zi Kang Gan, Rose I G Gibbins, Sarah Glew, Aiden L Goulden, Anthony Graff, Mark D Green, Megan K Griffin-Pickering, Thomas J Grove, Rebecca C Harwin, Lloyd Hilton, Eleanor C Holroyd, Wesley Howell, Nicholas Hudson, Megan E Hughes, Daniel Hurst, Colin Ife, Luke A Ilott, Hazel Jackson, Michael Jenkyn Bedford, James Kendall, Declan K Kennedy, Mikolaj A Kowalski, Ella J Kucharova, Min Kyung Lee, Lily Lerman, Benjamin W Lewis, Christopher H Lewis-Brown, Kim Chang Liu, Helen C Longworth, Tanguy B Marchand, Natasha J McNamara, Genyi Meng, Henry Miller, Michael H L Miller, Toby C Miller, Oliver Mowforth, Theo W Morris Clarke, Evangeline F Mortimer, Andreas G P Mullertz, Ron Mulvey, Cian V Naik, Sophie Nairac, Rabbiya Naveed, Holly L Newton, Esther Osorio Whewell, Alexander J Paige, Lawrence A L Paleschi, Jennifer E Parkin, Geoffrey Penington, Luke Perera, Daniel L Petrides, Simon Pittaway, James Pollard, Stephanie L Posner, Ramiro A Ramirez-Valdez, Gonzalo Ramos, Edward Robinson, Elizabeth M Robson, Thomas Roddick, Thomas H Rothwell, Thomas G Russell, Marco Saccardi, Oliver Shale, Anand K Sharma, Manu K Shrivastava, Peter Sibley, Florence J Simpson, Christopher J Slim, Anthony Spice, Jennifer A Sutherland, George W H Thompson, Adam Venner, Barnabas J Walker, Emma C Walker, Sharmila Walters, Maria A Wardale, Charles Whittaker, Louis F L Wilson, Joanna S Wolstenholme, Chun Yui Wong, Shang-Wei Ye, Alice Zheng

Exhibitions:

Elie Ben-Shlomo, Dominic L Browne, Nikolas Cerutti, Madhurima R Chetan,
 Emily Collinson, Sebastian Constantine, Peter A Crook, Niall B Devlin, Dewi Eburne,
 Angharad J T Everden, Daisy E Eyre, Ceri O Hedderwick Turner, Jack A Hoyle,
 Edward Jeans, Catherine Jenkinson, Stephen Joseph, Ryan E J Law, Gemma E Longson,
 Jazlene J Ong, Jordan Osborn, Nicholas Pearson, Rachel Pomery, Rachel Preston,
 Eleanor R Prince, Natalie F Reeve, Aws Sadik, Jeremy Soper, Oliver Stubbs,
 William Thurlwell, Dawn J Wilkinson, Anna R L Wilson

Prizes:

Senior Keller

Keller

Benefactor's (2004)

Sir Leslie Martin (Architecture)
 Farrell (Greek Studies)
 Carruthers (Computer Studies Part IB)
 Carruthers (Computer Studies Part III)
 Malthus (Economics)
 Malthus (Human, Social & Political Sciences)
 Evans (Engineering Part IA)
 Engineers' (Part IB)
 Samuel Taylor Coleridge (English)
 Newling (History Part I)
 Schiff (History Part II)
 Glanville Williams (LL.M.)
 Bronowski (Mathematics Part IA)
 Ware (Mathematics Part IB)
 Sir Harold Spencer Jones (Mathematics Part II)
 R A Watchman (Mathematics Part III)
 Eliot (MML Part II)
 James Perrett (Medical Sciences Part IA)
 Hadfield Anatomy (Medical Sciences Part IA)
 Duckworth (Parts IA and IB Medical Sciences)
 Hadfield Medical Sciences (MVST Part II)
 Roberts (Pathology)
 Wellings (Natural Sciences Part IA)
 Longden (Natural Sciences Part IB)
 John Gulland (Natural Sciences Parts IA and IB)
 John Gulland (Natural Sciences Part II)
 Sir Alan Cottrell (Natural Sciences (Physical)
 Part II or Part III)
 Duncan McKie (Natural Sciences Part II or III)

Luke A Ilott
 Geoffrey Penington
 Daniel L Petrides
 Thomas H Rothwell
 Tansy L Branscombe
 Matthew L Daggitt
 Benjamin M Fryza
 Michael H L Miller
 Ron Mulvey
 James Pollard
 Charles Whittaker
 Andreas G P Mullertz
 William Robinson
 Stuart Ashforth
 Matthew L Daggitt
 Theo W Morris Clarke
 Tansy L Branscombe
 Chun Yui Wong
 Adam Venner
 Esther Osorio Whewell
 Benjamin Appleton
 Daniel L Petrides
 Maximilian J Eble
 Elie Ben-Shlomo
 Frederick T Alford
 Christopher H Lewis-Brown
 Geoffrey Penington
 Thomas H Rothwell
 Elizabeth M Robson
 Oliver Stubbs
 Manu K Shrivastava
 Henry Miller
 Nicholas Hudson
 James Kendall
 Michael Jenkyn Bedford
 Michael Jenkyn Bedford
 Charles Whittaker
 Chemistry: Genyi Meng
 Materials: Wesley Howell
 Physics: Shang-Wei Ye
 Pharmacology: Holly L Newton

Corrie & Otter (Theology and Religious Studies)
 Valérie Tyssens (MML Part I: French Language)
 Educational Board Prize
 G F Hart (History Prelims to Part I)

Hamilton Prize (Social and Economic History)
 Glanville Williams (Law Part II)
 Russell Vick (Law)
 Sir Peter Gadsden
 Crighton (Music)
 Gray Reading Prizes

James Hadfield (for contributing most to medical
 and veterinary studies in the College)

Margaret Mair Choral
 Wohl Prize (books, travel or study for History)
 Prawer (Dramatic Criticism essay)
 Edwin Stanley Roe
 (dissertation on a literary subject)

Sir Denys Page Award
 (for Classics students to travel to Greece)
 Renfrew (for the most significant contribution
 to the musical life of the College)
 Waring Award (for sporting achievement)
 Thian (essay promoting Veterinary Medicine)

College Prizes:

Architecture Part IA
 Architecture Part IB
 Asian & Middle Eastern Studies Part IB
 Chemical Engineering Part I
 Chemical Engineering Part IIA
 Chemical Engineering Part IIB
 Classics Part II
 Economics Part I
 Economics Part IIA
 Engineering Part IIA
 Engineering Part IIB
 English Prelims to Part I
 English Part I
 Geography Part II
 History Part II
 History of Art Part IIB
 Human, Social & Political Sciences Part I
 Land Economy Part IB
 Law Part IA

Michael H L Miller
 Katherine Grady
 Bryn H K Elesedy
 Jacob F R Osborne and
 Edward Ashcroft
 Molly Byrne
 Wun Yan J Cheung
 Maximilian J Eble
 Mark A Hosking
 Robert E S Baigent
 Chapel: Thomas H Rothwell
 Hall: Andrew Stratton
 (Pre-Clinical Medicine):
 Ravi Patel
 (Clinical Medicine):
 Peter A Crook
 Peter Lidbetter
 Ruby G Stewart-Liberty
 Eve Howard
 Harriet Rudd-Jones
 Eleanor C Holroyd
 Eve Howard
 Stephanie L Posner
 Victoria D Herrenschildt
 Declan K Kennedy

 Wesley Howell
 (Pre-Clinical): Henry Miller
 (Clinical): Anna R L Wilson

Ceri O Hedderwick Turner
 Jennifer A Sutherland
 Lily Lerman
 Christopher J Slim
 Jake Cramp
 Jennifer E Parkin
 Stephanie L Posner
 Anand K Sharma
 Marco Saccardi
 Zi Kang Gan
 Thomas Roddick
 Natalie F Reeve
 John J W Fenton
 Maria A Wardale
 Luke A Ilott
 Edward Eustace
 George W H Thompson
 Benjamin M Fryza
 Ethan S Axelrod

| | |
|---|--------------------|
| Management Studies | Gonzalo Ramos |
| Manufacturing Engineering Part IIA | Rabbiya Naveed |
| Music Part IB | Robert E S Baigent |
| Music Part II | Declan K Kennedy |
| Natural Sciences (Biological) Part IA | Dewi Eburne |
| Natural Sciences (Physics) Part IB | Anthony Spice |
| Natural Sciences (Physiology, Development & Neuroscience) Part II | Min Kyung Lee |
| Politics, Psychology & Sociology Part IIB | Ellen Chapman |
| Psychology & Behavioural Sciences Part I | Ron Mulvey |

Tripes Results

This year the College had over 850 students (no two ways of counting them gives the same number). There were approximately 493 undergraduates in residence, 19 of whom came from other countries in the European Union and 45 from other overseas countries. There were around 150 in each of the first three years and 50 in the fourth. Thirteen undergraduates were abroad for the year. There were 386 students in the graduate community at 1 October 2014 of whom 88 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').

| | 2015 | 2014 | 2013 |
|---|------|------|------|
| Number of Examinations taken | 523 | 511 | 499 |
| Number obtaining First Class (or stars) | 122 | 135 | 127 |
| Number obtaining Second Class (Upper) | 254 | 227 | 239 |
| Number obtaining Second Class (Lower) | 31 | 53 | 53 |
| Number obtaining Second Class (Undivided) | 26 | 26 | 24 |
| Number obtaining Third Class | 11 | 7 | 7 |

PhDs

P E R Alexander, The origin and evolution of the galactic globular cluster system

Z Bai, Augmented reality interfaces for symbolic play in early childhood

R J M Bashford-Rogers, Analysing the B-cell repertoire: investigating B-cell population dynamics in health and disease

S P Black, Synthesis and analysis of polycatenated tetrahedra libraries

C L Brown, The role of space in social groups: Analysis and technological applications

C Browne, Synthesis and applications of molecular capsules and interlocked architectures using subcomponent self-assembly

L K Burke, Neurocircuitry underlying serotonin's effects on energy and glucose homeostasis

B H J Cartwright, Making the cloth that binds us: The role of spinning and weaving in crafting the communities of Viking Age Atlantic Scotland (AD c600-1400)

M Cheah, Integrin activation in axon regeneration

L Chen, Characterization of hyperpolarisation-activated cyclic nucleotide-modulated (HCN) channel expression in mouse dorsal root ganglia and its change after nerve injury

S B J Dane, Applications and activation of novel ligand systems in oxidation catalysis and Ylide-based organometallics

N J Darling, Regulation of ER stress-induced cell death by the ERK1/2 signalling pathway

A C Davidson, Salmonella manipulation of Arf GTPase networks

M S Davies Wykes, Efficient mixing in stratified flows: Rayleigh-Taylor instability within an otherwise stable stratification

N A Duncan, A situational analysis of the role of identity and interdependence in ethics and norms of cooperative behaviour within a highly successful Sub-Saharan African organisation

J P Fonseca da Silva, New hybrid offering development in new technology-based firms

B A G Frederico, Studies on B cell infection by murid herpes virus-4

U E Gabbai, Microbial inactivation using ultraviolet light-emitting diodes for point-of-use water disinfection

D T Gallagher, A structural and mechanistic study of complex I from *Thermus thermophilus*

P D Hall, The structure of common-envelope remnants

D P Hayden, Identifiability of linear dynamical networks

R Hussain, NMR studies of carbon dioxide sequestration in porous media

R J Ingham, Control tools for flow chemistry processing and their application to the synthesis of bromodomain inhibitors

Y Jia, An automated cyclist collision avoidance system for heavy goods vehicles

M A Areti Kostadima, Analysis of the haematopoietic transcriptome in development

T Kumar, The role of the basement membrane and its receptors in the morphogenesis of *Drosophila* Malpighian tubules

R A R Lawrence, Cultural climates: the municipal art school and the reformulation of civic identity in Victorian Britain

J L D Lawson, Genome-wide microscopy screening identifies links across processes including a conserved connection between DNA damage control and the microtubule cytoskeleton

Z Li, Long-term behaviour of cast-iron tunnel cross passage in London clay

M Liang, Seasonal labour migration of Chinese agricultural workers to Kawakami Village: Migrant realities, negotiations, and a collaborative power network

G Longobardi, GaN high-voltage transistors: an investigation of surface donor traps

T T Mavrogordatos, Emission properties of radiative chiral nematic liquid crystals

K L Miller, Neutron reflectivity of aqueous mineral and metal oxide interfaces

M Mitrovic, Morphosyntactic atoms of propositional logic (a philo-logical programme)

R S Morris, Neuronal and microglial changes within the salvaged ischaemic penumbra – a clinical imaging study

P M Prentice, The evaluation of blood and breast milk biomarkers relating to patterns of infancy growth and nutrition

R H Pritchard, Investigations into the mechanics of connective tissue

J A M Sidey, Experimental and numerical investigations of highly preheated and diluted flames

T D Skinner, Electrical control of spin dynamics in spin-orbit coupled ferromagnets

A Tassoni, Retinal glial responses to mesenchymal stem cell transplantation

J E Voss, Structural studies of bacterial and macromolecular machines of RNA metabolism and drug transport

M Xuan, Total synthesis of Alotaketol A and Jiadifenolide

Z Ye, Integrity of China's securities market: the regulation of insider dealing in China in a comparative context

M Young, Fragmentation of self-gravitating accretion discs 

Jesus College Cambridge Society

Committee

as of 1 October 2015

| | | | |
|-----------------|---|---------------|----------------------|
| 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

| | | | |
|------|-----------------|------------|-----------|
| 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 |
| 1980 | G R W SEARS | (Guy) | 2015-2019 |
| 1988 | P E S BARBER | (Paul) | 2015-2019 |
| 1990 | J J COX | (Jo) | 2015-2019 |
| 1997 | J MCGINTY | (John) | 2015-2019 |

Annual General Meeting 26 September 2015

The Annual General Meeting of the Jesus College Cambridge Society took place on Saturday 26 September 2015 in the Prioress's Room at 6.30pm. The Master, Professor Ian White, was in the chair. Some thirty members of the Society were present. Twelve members of the Executive Committee had sent their apologies for absence.

Minutes

The minutes of the Annual General Meeting held on 27 September 2014 were approved and signed as a correct record.

Matters Arising

None.

Secretary's Report

The Honorary Secretary reported that (a) there were 165 Jesuans and guests attending the Annual Dinner; this meant that Upper Hall would not be used, apart from the Gallery; (b) in 2014/15 the College had allocated JCCS Travel Bursaries totalling £4,000 to 15 undergraduates, and (c) the 2015 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 31/12/2014 showed a surplus of £1,133. The accumulated fund stood at £81,253. Dividend income was £3,924 and the sale by the Trustees of some investments had yielded a surplus of £542. Investments were shown at cost and their market value at 31/12/2014 was £82,165. As a result, the Executive Committee had been able to approve the Travel Bursaries at £4000 and the donation to the JCSU at £3,500 for 2015. The meeting agreed to receive the accounts.

Appointment of Auditor

The meeting agreed to appoint N J Mitchell F.C.A. for 2015.

Dinner Arrangements for 2016

The Honorary Secretary announced that the 2016 Annual Dinner would take place in College on Saturday 24 September 2016. It would be black tie and members could bring one guest. Tickets would go on sale in May 2016. The Guest of Honour would be the successful business woman Liz McMeikan (née Dann, 1981).

Election of Officers

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 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: Guy Sears (1980), Paul Barber (1988), Jo Cox (1990) and John McGinty (1997). They would serve until the AGM in 2019. 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 to be held at Deloittes near St Pauls Cathedral on 3 November 2015, for which tickets were about to go on sale (b) the Spring Dinner at the Oxford and Cambridge Club on 9 April 2016 and (c) the Buffet Lunch to be held in the Fellows' Garden on 11 June 2016. This last event would coincide with the national celebrations for the Queen's 90th birthday. It 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 Race.

Date of next year's AGM

Saturday 24 September 2016 in College before the Annual Dinner. The University Alumni weekend would take place on September 23-25.

Reports of JCCS Events 2014-2015

JCCS London Dinner 21 March 2015

The JCCS London Dinner took place in the Princess Marie Louise Room at The Oxford & Cambridge Club and was attended by 51 Jesuans and guests.

JCCS Buffet Lunch 13 June 2015

The 2015 Buffet Lunch was very well attended by over 101 Jesuans with their families. Despite the weather most headed for the Paddock at Fen Ditton afterwards to enjoy the last day of the Races.

JCCS Annual Dinner 26 September 2015

Following the Society's AGM, the Annual Dinner took place in Hall and Upper Hall where 165 members and their guests were present. The Master presided and the Guest of Honour was Rory Cellan-Jones (1977).

JCCS Travel Bursaries

This year, travel bursaries were awarded to Nadine Batchelor-Hunt, Nikolas Cerutti, Niall Cooper, Shehnaz Dowlut, Joseph Grimwood, Chloe Jacot, Isabelle Jefford, Ron Mulvey, Jacob Osborne, Lawrence Paleschi, Sonam Shah, Ben Stoddart Stones, George Thompson, Anthony Wheeler and John Woodcliffe.

Forthcoming JCCS Events

| | |
|-------------------|---|
| 9 April 2016 | JCCS Spring Dinner in the Princess Marie Louise Room at The Oxford & Cambridge Club |
| 11 June 2016 | JCCS Buffet Lunch on Bumps Saturday |
| 24 September 2016 | JCCS Annual Dinner and AGM in College Guest of Honour Liz McMeikan (1981) |

College Events

‘50 Years On’ Anniversary Lunch 12 November 2014

The Master and Fellows invited those who matriculated in 1964 and their spouses to lunch in college on 12 November 2014. The following attended this lunch:

A R Amy, H R A Anderson, P J Audemars, G E Ball, P E Bebbington, D A Bieda, Graham Boyce, M E Bramley, D J Burnstone, J M Crabtree, C M Davies, D M Davies, R A Dorkings, D M East, G J Easton, P M Glass, H J Goodacre, J Hall, J S Harman, D C Haywood, C P Herring, P Mackenzie Smith, W P C Mills, N A Nagler, T F Page, M J Quicke, E T Rolls, J A Thorp, J S Torkington, D J K Wadham, M D Webster, R K Wilson, P L Zacharias

‘60 Years On’ Anniversary Lunch 19 November 2014

The Master and Fellows invited those who matriculated in 1954 and their spouses to lunch in college on 20 November 2014. The following attended this lunch:

G V Baguley, P G De Courcy-Ireland, M G Delahooke, G F Dimond, N D Durand, A C Dyball, A R P Fairlie, A G Ground, G Hamber, J P Martin, R C Maxwell, A B P Mockler, J W Pursey, D Quint, N Satyendra, I H C Waters, P L Wright

Reunion Dinner 9 January 2015

The Master and Fellows invited those who matriculated in 1979, 1980 and 1981 to dine in college on 9 January 2015. The following attended this dinner:

P M Ackroyd, D N Angwin, R W Atterbury, K M E Bartlett, M A Birchall, S F D Bosman, S E Brocklebank-Fowler, R P Burnford, R B Christiansen, J F Davis, S R Davis, M J Dyson, I D Gollifer, C E Gonzalez-Carvajal, D R Hardless, M Harrison, I N Henry, J M Hillson, R J M W Howard, A J W Hudson, C Hurst, C M Jenkins, K W Johnson, G M Keast, D A Lock QC, S W Lowther, H A Lyall, D M R Perfect, M C Plowman, G J Roberts, J J Roberts, B L Robinson, A L Scott, D W Scott, C L Simon, J B D Soole, G E Stuart, I P Stuart, H M Treitel, I M Walters, N M Webster, J W Weil, T P Weil, A D Wells, M D Wentworth, M R White, P N Windsor, J R S Wohlgemuth, H S Wong (1979); V T Adams, M A F Aspinwall, L W Bolton, D J C Bookless, A M Caley, M D D Chaloner, R J Coekin, B K M Davies, C P Davies, C J de Courcy Ling, P E Dickinson, A Ganeri, S E Gardener, N D R Goddard, M A Gordon-Brown, K W Hargest, J C Healy, D J Hills, C B Hobbs, H M E Hobbs, T G Hocombe, A C Huber, T D Huckle QC, P W Hughes, V K M Mabon, T J May, S N Midgley, D J Moore, D A Nash, M R Nelson, T S O’Brien, N H Oliver, M J Oliver-Trotter, C M Pack, N D Perrins, C E C Platt, K Porritt, W J Purvis, C J Reynolds, J R Richards, J D Runnacles, C D Scott, C O Sears, G R W Sears, A J C Stott, R M Thomas, M D Tingle, J W E Wild, G B Wright, M J Wrong, S J Yates (1980); A S P Amaladoss, P W Aughterson, S C R Barton, G C M Black, H Caine, T M Cook, T V Cook, M F Dillon, H E Druiff, J E Evison, S G Fleck, N Gough, C W Grant, M B Grayson, E J A Henry, P J Higgins, D C Kemp, C J Kennedy, J M R Martin, R S Parlour, S J Parrish, J L Peak, J C Purvis, D W Reed, J E Rogers, R J Sciver, P L R Skinner, R P D Stewart, Brig P R Towers, P W Wiseman, K C E Wiseman, A H Woolich (1981)

Glanville Williams Society Reception 11 March 2015

The fourteenth Glanville Williams Society Reception was held in the Parliament Chamber, Middle Temple, London on 11 March 2014. The following Jesuans connected with Law attended the event:

I A D Martin, J G Ross-Martyn (1962); R G Toulson (1964); S A Hockman (1966); S P Hardy, A G Hipgrave, R M Jackson, C M Treacy (1967); W Allan (1968); J P Wotton (1972); A R Kennon (1974); B A K Rider (1976); S J Paget-Brown (1977); A M D Robertson (1981); M A Green, F M Sinclair (1983); R C H Alexander, D V Gibbs (1984); K A Knight (1987); G J A Busuttill, T J Clarke, G H Mansfield (1988); P W D Stafford (1989); J Hannan; A Kay (1991); M R Parker (1992); A J Evans, E C Messud (1995); M E Bays; K M S Burns (1996); O K De Groot, J E Doak, J C Lloyd, N J Mackay, I J Martorell (1997); C M Byers, A E Semprini, E C Woollcott (1998); O P Markham (1999); R G A Pagliarulo (2000); I S Blaney, H E Burns, R H Davis, C A Dobson, R P Hartley, J G Macpherson, T E D Ogden, K E Pumfrey (2002); E J Bogira, C M Leach (2003); K P Mawdsley, B A Pykett, E M Rhodes, J P Santos (2004); P W M Benson, M D Gregoire, N E Hall, J W G Ketcheson, J P S Newman (2005); D J G Hay (2006); E E McCrea-Theaker, B R H Shanks-St John, A S Woolnough (2007); O F Harris, L A Parkman, Z Ye (2009); B C McRae, J C Scott (2010); K M Wilson, S E Woods (2011); J H R Anderson, J R Crawford, J Gertner, H Jackson, N Sri Rajkumar (2012); R Ashmead, E Battison, S Elhabbal, T Hogg, M J Lewis, M Mayer, H J Packer, B Phelps, M B Smyth (2013); A M A Augusto, E S Axelrod, Y C Chia, A Ellerman, B Joseph, J S N Kung, S A Laing, E McDonald, R Preston, T H To, E C Walker (2014)

Reunion Dinner 20 March 2015

The Master and Fellows invited those who matriculated in 1969, 1970 and 1971 to dine in college on 20 March 2015. The following attended this dinner:

C L Baillieu, A D Barnden, A B Beckingsale, D T J Bellenger, P J E Brunning, N J Cantor, C Carey, R A Chamberlin, P J Davidson, N F Davies, W L Dibb, M B Dykes, P E Edwards, A P Forshaw, A J D Furley, A W U Furlong, E W Gibbon, G Green, D A Griffin, R Hall, T Hartley, A S Hatt, N W James, B R M Johnson, A F C Joslin, I R Judson, J J A King, P E King, C I Kirker, B E Monk, A C Newby, P T Rudd, J N Skilbeck, D I Slater, J Slater, C E Sumner, J R Wall, G R Waller, A J Waywell, K P Whitaker, S D M White, A Wood, D H Wootton (1969); C C Born, E J R Boston, P V Bunn, C P Dobbin, C M Ellis, S G H Freeth, J M Gillham, A D C Greenwood, A Haine, E J W Houghton, J H James, A J Kinahan, N L Lander, K A Longden, T S Macquiban, C C Marnham, C O Mason, D L Maxwell, R Peel, W Pollard, B W Silverman, M O Webber, M R Wiseman, D J Yarrow (1970); C A Amos, P W Baillie, A J Booth, C S Bull, A Canale-Parola, P M Cannell, J C Emmett, J W Field, D A Fok, N Gilmore, A J Green, R B Grosse, S C Harris, D Hilton-Jones, M J Hook, A K Kapur, A R C Kershaw, H A G Lee, A J Moore, J G Morgan, R H A Muray, K M O'Hare, N Paterson, R D Pugh, N P Ready, J Selzer, G V B Thompson, D Thompson, J Todd, R S Treadwell, P L West, A W C Yuen (1971)

MA Dinner 27 March 2015

The Master and Fellows invited those who matriculated in 2008 to dine in College on Friday 27 March prior to their MA ceremony the next day. The following attended this dinner:

E H Christie, J S Leigh, M J M Shepherd (2007); H Adderley, M J Addy, E K Ahlers, D C Allan, R C H Allison, C M Arthur, P Banks, M D Bengier, A Benson, J M Bost, A D Boulton, H E Brawn, K F B Breen, N T Brice, G Brookfield, F A Brown, E R Burnside, M Byrne, H D Cameron, S K Cawthorne, S L Chrystal, K A U Cohn-Gordon, M J Cullen, M F Daly, J W Day, A C D Ekpe, 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, E L A Green, D L Greene, C E Griffin, R J Halbert, W R F Hardy, R A Herberos-Symons, J Y Herrmann, W Hogg, M Horta E Costa, J P Huckstep, K L R Huggett, E P Hughes, S R Hyatt-Twynam, C A J James, S B Johnston, C Karp, L D Kinch, B S King, J I Kitchen, J C Knight, J B Kotecha, K E Laidlow, J C Lambert, T J Latimer, A P S Lawrence, B G Layer, E J Leach, T M Leahy, V Y Y Lee, C Lichfield, J C D Long, F F Lorie, V E H Macdougall, D M Macklin, J G A Martin, 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, A T Owen, N C A Parkes, O Partington, D J Peacock, C E Penney, J I Perry, M Pick, S A Polisenia, G A Raven, H Reynolds, H E J Roberts, T E Rootsey, A K S Scarsbrook, L G Schmitz, S F Scott, C K Seah, S J Senanayake, P Shah, J P Sharman, K L Shawcroft, C C Shearer, J L D Shephard, A J Singleton, P K Sood, R M Stevens, P J Sumner, A Tahsin, Y Q N Tan, R H Taylor, J E Thompson, A E L Thomson, A L Thwaite, C L Turner, R K Van Hensbergen, R K Wakeling, G R B Walker, R A Wallis, J R T Williamson, G E Wilson, I E Wilson, C M Wood, A T Woolf, F P H Wragg (2008)

Anniversary Dinner 27 June 2015

The Master and Fellows invited those who matriculated in 1975, 1985, 1995 and 2005 to dine in college on 27 June 2015 to mark their 10th, 20th, 30th and 40th anniversary. The following attended this dinner:

J Bailey, A J Barnes, E J Broadbent, J H Cottle, B Derby, A P Harbor, A S Hay, K E Jones, K M Keegan, G D Lewis, L S Mallinson, K McCarten, A J B Mitchell, D J Moss, D T O'Reilly, R J Parker, W G Plumptre, A J Porter, H G Rees, C H Richardson, J Sinyor, S S Strickland, A C Swordy, D E Thomas, A H Wettern, D W Wild (1975); H F Alexander, A S J F Ashman, S M Ashman, R D Ashwell, M D Bartlett, D Cohen, A E Fraser, S J Gemmell, C A Holwell, P W H Marsland, A M Moseley, D Preiskel, D R T Robinson, D G Simon, J G Whitehead, D I Wilson (1985); V S De Tusch-Lec, N P Fetto, G L Gower, D A S Hugh-Jones, R M Hyde, P M A Lane, S A E Logan, Z Norgate, C E C Nwokoro, R L Ormond, H A Pickett, L V Reid, H J M Stilgoe, A L Taylor Tavares, N R Thwaites, A J V Thwaites, P A Turton, T G Warwick, H L Woodcraft (1995); H K V Fetto (1996); R H Abbott, R A Armstrong, A L Behm, J R J Charlick, N D Cross, I C Daly, L C D Fielding, D J Hollinshead, R J Ingham, C J F Jones, L K Kelly, J F Koksma, N Moonka, E K Mottram, J C D Mumford, G M Patton, J L Richards, L A Richardson, N J Smith, J Tencar, J A Thomas, M P Tomaszewski, A L Walker, T J Walton, K E Whittaker, D R Wilkins, Z J Williams, J A G Wyatt (2005) 🍷

The College and its Fellow-Commoners

Peter Glazebrook

Fellow-Commoners – men who lived in college and dined (commoned) at the Fellows' table and sat in Chapel with the Fellows but, unlike the Fellows and Scholars, paid for their own board and lodging – have played an important part in the lives of most Cambridge and Oxford colleges for much of their history, not least in helping to bolster their financial viability. Sometimes called 'perendinants' or 'sojourners' or 'commonsals' in College statutes and account books, they first appear in the 1292 statutes of University College, Oxford,¹ and thereafter in those of many colleges. The most famous of humanist scholars – Erasmus – was a perendinant of Queens', 1511-14. Dr Ecclestone, Jesus's second Master (1505-16), accordingly made detailed provision for them when in 1514-15 drafting statutes for the bishop of Ely to give to his College. In the following centuries some of the best known Jesuan names were to be those of Fellow-Commoners.

Ecclestone began by declaring that the College of the Blessed Virgin Mary, St John the Evangelist and St Radegund was "to be commonly called Jesus College" and that "all those Fellows, Scholars and Perendinants" were "to be called the Scholars of Jesus".

"Which Fellows, Perendinants and Scholars, of whatsoever state and degree they may be", he went on, "we will, persuade and as far as in us lies we enjoin in the bowels of Jesus Christ that by grace they keep Jesus in their hearts and to be of firm faith, unshaken hope and rooted in perfect charity, that so by their conduct, acts, examples and good life God may be more honoured and glorified, the Church multiplied and the people called to God's praise and so they may deserve to be called Jesuans..."

Unlike the Fellows, the chantry priests (Scholars), the Grammar School Master and Usher and "the four College boys" (the Choristers), they were not, however, required to be present at the normal round of Chapel services or at the exequies for the dead for which the draft statutes provided in great detail (chaps.

XVII and XVIII) for, of course, they were not receiving free board and lodging in return for doing so. The Perendinants were, however, to keep most of the other College rules and, like the Fellows and Scholars, they were liable to be expelled if they committed a serious offence (Chaps. XXVII and XXVIII). More tellingly, the "three more important chambers" in the College were to be reserved, at the Master's discretion, "for specially respected persons resorting to our aforesaid College", the current occupants of them named as two MAs. "Mr Fitzherbert" had the room at the west end of the Hall, and "Mr Ogle" that "next to the common latrine" (that is, at the Hall's north east corner). Fitzherbert was by this time (1514) an MA of seven years standing, who, when he had taken his BA in 1504, had been placed first in the Ordo (the list of new graduates), but nothing more is known of him. Ogle, like Ecclestone, a church lawyer, was on the point of becoming a Doctor of Canon Law. So he, like Fitzherbert, must have been in his mid-thirties. By 1516 he was vicar of St Clement's, Cambridge, a parish the College had inherited from the nunnery. He became a Prebendary of Hereford in 1520, and in 1524 landed the plum job of archdeacon of Shropshire. Both men were several years senior to the first, the foundation, Fellows of Jesus who were admitted in 1517: the Perendinants were often to be, after the Master, the College's most senior residents. Another graduate who appears to have been living in the College in 1514, the year he took his MA, was Thomas Goodrick, who had taken his BA from Corpus in 1511. He had, perhaps, occupied the third of the three best rooms, one which no longer survives, "on the north side of the High Altar". Junior Proctor in 1515-16, he seems not to have stayed long in Cambridge. But he was to have a glittering career: while serving as an ambassador in France he succeeded Bishop West at Ely in 1534, was Lord Keeper and then Lord Chancellor in the closing years of Edward VI's reign, and retained his see until his death in 1554.

Bishop West had given the College its first statutes in 1516. They allowed (Chap. XXXII) the Master "to accept into our College Commoners

or Perendinants of good behavior, honest conversation and desirous of studying, and to make them Commoners according to the number of rooms vacant”, seemingly ignoring Ecclestone’s plan of reserving the best rooms for them. They were to pay the Steward four pence every term for the upkeep of the College’s utensils (the first instance of a Kitchen Fixed Charge), and they were to receive their bills for commons every fortnight, and be subject to a penalty of sixteen pence for each fortnight’s bill left unpaid six days after the end of term. West also required (Chap. XXIII) that before a Perendinant was “admitted into possession of a room or to the table” he should take an oath on the Gospels to obey all the statutes and ordinances of the College “in so far as they concern me” and not to reveal “any secrets of the College which come to my notice... to its loss or prejudice”.

West’s statutes were therefore in force when the future archbishop and martyr, Thomas Cranmer, came to live in Jesus in 1517, remaining for the next eleven years: one of the select new breed of salaried teachers whose lectures were to be open and free to all members of the University. Other Fellow-Commoners in the ensuing decades included half-a-dozen incumbents of local parishes, the most notable of them being Robert Oking, another church lawyer with a successful career ahead of him, and John Badcock, the last Prior of Barnwell, rendered homeless, but not penniless, by the dissolution of his monastery. He lived in nearby Jesus for some years before moving to Clare, while continuing to serve as the vicar of the parish church (St Andrew the Less) standing at the priory gates, and as rector of another parish in the Fens. And the College’s tenth, and short-lived, Master (John Lakyn, July 1562 – July 1563) may well have been a Fellow-Commoner when he was appointed. He had been living in Jesus since his fellowship at St John’s had expired in 1560, becoming, like Badcock, vicar of two local parishes (Impington and Duxford). In 1551 there had been five graduate Perendinants in the College, but there were nonetheless often several empty rooms, as the Bursar’s rolls for 1535-49 show.

In 1564, at the start of Dr Ithell’s mastership, there was, however, an important development, one that may have been contemplated fifteen years previously by the royal visitors of 1549: the first recorded admission as Fellow-Commoners of undergraduates. (They were two boys from a

family of Leicestershire gentry, the Skevingtons.) Both Ecclestone and Bishop West had envisaged that Perendinants would normally be graduates or clergy with incomes of their own. Ecclestone would have required someone “not a priest or a graduate or not privately possessed of a benefice or patrimony” to have as a sponsor or guarantor “some other Regent [i.e. MA] who shall be a Fellow or Perendinant of unquestioned honesty and [financial] sufficiency”.² Amendments made not later than 1549 to West’s statutes applied this rule to anyone under twenty when admitted: “he is to have to look after him a discreet man to be appointed at the Master’s discretion (or in his absence the President’s) to be responsible for his behaviour and guidance and to be answerable in all respects for him in accordance with our Statutes” (Chap. XXXII). The Skevingtons were followed in 1566-67 by three cousins from Yorkshire and Cumberland, the sons of Sir William and Sir Simon Musgrave and by one or two others in the same year. They were the first members of what, for the next three centuries was, though a small group of students (about 380 out of approximately 4180) one that was nevertheless to be of some importance for the College. Both socially and financially a cut above the rest, they not only brought considerable financial benefits – they paid much higher fees and charges to both College and University³ – they also left their own mark on the place: in the staircases built to accommodate them and their tutors (C, D and K) and in the silver plate they were expected to present.⁴ While many of them came, stayed a while, and left, the College never hearing of them again, others – about twenty of them – were to be among its benefactors. And some were to exercise their rights of patronage to present former Fellows and other Jesuans to parochial livings in their gift.

Whether these undergraduate Fellow-Commoners of the 1560s constituted an altogether new element in Cambridge’s student body is hard to say. They may have been only the latest instances of young upper class men spending some time in Cambridge accompanied by tutors selected by their parents or guardians who had previously stayed in hostels or lodgings. Hostels were, however, now fast disappearing, a consequence of the sharp fall in student numbers during the 1540s, and such tutors and their pupils might well, therefore, have looked to the colleges for

somewhere to live. In the 1530s the statutes of St John's had been amended to permit the admission of men from noble or gentry families, but, following Oxford precedents, their number had been limited: to eight in a college of 50.⁵ In the 1560s most colleges were beginning to accustom themselves to having a substantial body of undergraduate students. The statutes imposed on Jesus by the visitors of 1559 had, like those of their 1549 predecessors (revoked in 1553), required the College to maintain not only sixteen (graduate) Fellows, but also fifteen (undergraduate or BA) Scholars – a term previously used either to refer to BAs, as in the University's official designation, or as a synonym for Fellow. Dr Ecclestone had, as we have seen, employed it to distinguish the priests serving, and funded by, the College's now abolished family chantries from those maintained out of the rents of the former nunnery properties. So now that undergraduates as well as graduates were being supported from the College's endowments, undergraduate as well as graduate, Perendinants may well have seemed a natural corollary as well as being financially helpful.

Whatever the precise explanation for their appearance in the College, they also account for a new type of graduate Perendinant: their tutors, neither University nor College statutes requiring that they should be Fellows. Two notable Perendinant tutors lived in Jesus in these early days of undergraduate Fellow-Commoners. The

first was the future Sir Thomas Legge, another successful church lawyer and a notable dramatist, who came in 1568 when his fellowship at Trinity expired. His next move, in 1573 from Jesus to Caius, where he was to be Dr Caius' personal nominee to succeed him as Master of the refounded college, taking half-a-dozen pupils with him, has often been remarked on. But there was nothing disloyal about it. They were his pupils, not the College's: while at Jesus they had all been paying their own way. The second Perendinant tutor was a future archbishop of Canterbury, Richard Bancroft, who had been a Scholar of Christ's. He was living in Jesus in or before 1570, already the incumbent of a local parish (Teversham), and was, like Legge, a church lawyer. As well as looking after his parish and his pupils (as for the next two hundred years many tutors were to do),⁶ he worked closely with Dr Ithell (Master 1563-79) in the diocesan and University courts.

The older sorts of graduate Fellow-Commoner continued along side the new: former Fellows and Scholars of Jesus and of other colleges staying on (or returning) to complete the requirements for a higher degree, men whose scholarships had expired on their obtaining their MA, but still hoped for a College fellowship,⁷ bachelor incumbents and curates of local parishes, and Oxford graduates sampling life in Cambridge – there was traffic in both directions. At the end of the century the most colourful of them was the erstwhile Catholic seminary priest, Thomas Bell, who was in his mid-forties when he arrived in 1593, quite possibly at the instigation of Bancroft, now bishop of London. After ten years' (1582-92) daring and courageous ministry to Catholics in Yorkshire and Lancashire, he had become disheartened by the increasingly rigorist stance being taken by the Jesuits and others towards those Catholics who attended their parish church as the law required. He had therefore decided to conform to the established church. "From my studie" in the College he was to pour forth a stream of virulent attacks on Catholic beliefs and devotional practices until his death in 1610.⁸

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The numbers of undergraduate Fellow-Commoners admitted to the College fluctuated from year to year, and there were times when there were none at all. From 1564 to 1594 sixty-five came, an average of two a year. If they stayed



Archbishop Richard Bancroft (1569), circle of Marcus Gheeraerts the younger



Sir Fulke Greville, Lord Brooke (1568) artist unknown

for an average of 18 months (none, as we shall see, took a degree), this would mean that there were, at any one time, frequently three of them at the Fellows' table under the watchful eye of their tutors. Then there was a decade in which all classes of admissions fell sharply when there were none at all. But between 1603 and 1643 105 were admitted. In seven of the years⁹ as many as six or seven came, and in another seven years¹⁰ there were four or five. So, on the same assumption, there might quite often be five in residence at a time, occasionally more.

Nearly all those who were to play significant roles on the national stage came to the College in the years between 1568 and 1627: Sir Fulke Greville (1568), "Servant to Queen Elizabeth, Councillor to King James, Friend to Sir Philip Sidney" (as the epitaph he composed for himself proudly proclaimed) and a poet and dramatist too; Sir John Bramston (1593), Chief Justice of the Court of King's Bench (1635-92) and one of the judges in the Case of Ship Money; Sir Christopher Hatton (1619), the developer of Hatton Garden and a founding member of the Royal Society; and Hatton's cousin, Sir Richard Fanshawe (1623), courtier, diplomat and translator of the *The Lusiad*. Greville, Bramston and Hatton were among the College's benefactors: Greville offered to pay for the conversion of the Outer Chapel into two staircases to ease overcrowding. (His grandson, Greville Verney (1637), was to be a

Fellow-Commoner too). The youngest of this group, Sir Richard Onslowe (1627), was one of only half-a-dozen Jesuan Fellow-Commoners to take the Parliamentary side during the Civil War: he was later to be a member of Cromwell's Upper House (1657) and of the Council of State which in 1660 negotiated the King's Restoration. At least sixteen had fought for Charles I or, like Fanshawe, shared in his son's continental exile. In the 1660s several were to contribute to refurbishing the Chapel for Anglican worship.

In the disturbed Civil War decade (1642-53) there had, unsurprisingly, been on average only one undergraduate Fellow-Commoner a year. Thereafter numbers picked up a little: in the next sixty years 89 were admitted, so there were probably two or three a year; thereafter their number, as of all admissions to Cambridge, fell sharply away. The hundred and fifty years between 1564 and 1715 can thus be said to be the heyday of the Fellow-Commoners. Over a hundred – more than one in three – are known to have gone on, degree-less, from Cambridge to one of the four inns of court in London. Until the end of the seventeenth century these collegiate-like institutions, the most important bodies in what was claimed to be "the third university of the realm", provided both a professional education for those who intended to become practising lawyers (which, until the nineteenth century, few of the Fellow-Commoners appear to have done), and, for the others, the opportunity to learn much that



Lord Chief Justice Bramston (1593) after Cornelius Johnson

would be useful when they came to manage their own estates and to take their expected places in local or national government.

Forty-five Fellow-Commoners in due course served as MPs in one or more parliaments: twenty-three (out of 172) admitted before 1642 and twenty-two (out of 120) admitted before the 1720s. Thirty-one served as sheriffs of their counties, an indication that they were seen as leading gentry. And one became Governor of New York,¹¹ and another Grand Master of the English Freemasons, aged 34.¹² The most notable Fellow-Commoner of these years was, however, a graduate: the renowned Joseph Raphson, of the ‘Newton-Raphson’ method of solving differential equations, whose simple iterative structure and rapid convergence makes it the computer programmers’ favourite. Already a Fellow of the Royal Society (1689), and with his ‘*Analysis aequationem universalis*’ (1690) at the booksellers, he was to receive an MA by royal mandate. Custom required that he should be a Fellow-Commoner of a college, and he was admitted to Jesus in May 1692, marking the occasion with the gift of an unusually magnificent punch-bowl, which in 1843, alas, fell prey to the undetected burglar of the silver-room.

In the forty years 1715-1755 only twenty undergraduate Fellow-Commoners entered Jesus, and between 1753 and 1783, when student numbers were at an all time low, there

was just one: the son of a former Fellow. He may have been in poor health, for he died aged 25. The well-heeled were unlikely to be attracted to a college where most of the Fellows were absentees and the predominant student group were clergy orphans – the Rustat Scholars.¹³ There would be a ready welcome for them at Trinity, as the young Suffolk baronet, Sir John Rous, found. Admitted a Fellow-Commoner at Jesus in June 1744, by the beginning of the Michaelmas term he had become a Fellow-Commoner there. But if half the stories about the boorish behaviour of mid-century Fellow-Commoners are to be believed, their absence from Jesus would not have been a matter of anything other than financial regret.¹⁴ It was more than compensated for by the presence of Robert Twyrrhit (1755), the Hebraist, who after resigning his fellowship in 1777 ostensibly on account of his coming into a small private income, but in reality because, no longer believing in the doctrine of the Trinity, “conscience forbid” his retaining it, lived “in the College, as in a hotel, a tranquil life of literary labour and universal benevolence” – directed towards the University, the College and the poor of the local parish – until his death forty years later in 1817.¹⁵

Undergraduate Fellow-Commoners reappeared at Jesus during the mastership of the socially and episcopally ambitious Richard Beadon (1781-9), and then, when the



James Gillray pokes fun at Dr Beadon (Master 1781-89) suggesting that, in order to become a bishop, he was prepared to do whatever his aristocratic Fellow-Commoner pupils required. Although his hopes of becoming bishop of Hereford in 1788 were disappointed, he was appointed bishop of Gloucester the following year and of Bath and Wells in 1802



Edward Daniel Clarke (1786), John Opie

Revolutionary and Napoleonic wars made continental travel difficult and student numbers in Cambridge rose to heights not seen since the end of the seventeenth century, there was something of a revival which lasted into the post-war decade. Between 1791 and 1824, seventy-two were admitted to Jesus, the majority between 1803, when war resumed after the short-lived Peace of Amiens, and 1820. During those seventeen years there were rarely fewer than four new Fellow-Commoners each year, and (as we shall see) an increasing number of them stayed long enough to take a degree. So there may have been at least half-a-dozen dining at High Table, outnumbering the resident Fellows and not infrequently bringing guests with them. Many were attracted to the College by the fame and exuberance of Edward Daniel Clarke, Fellow since 1795. He had recently returned to Cambridge with 75 packing cases of manuscripts and antiquities collected while on his adventurous and acquisitive travels with (and paid for by) his Fellow-Commoner pupil, John Martin Cripps, which had taken them north of the Arctic Circle, to Russia, to Constantinople, to North Africa, and to the Aegean. In November 1803 he reported on the resulting changes in the College's social life to one of the non-resident Fellows:

“...still new lions [visitors] pour in ... The Bursar talks of building a new Combination Room; and certainly we must

have a new table in the Hall – we have not room even for members of the College, and still less for lions, who always occupy considerable space ... The Combination is now too numerously attended to be comfortable, but the greatest harmony prevails, and we live like one great family. I believe so large a circle with so much unanimity would not be found elsewhere ... There is a Combination Room every night. If a man has no other engagement, he is sure of finding a comfortable rubber [for whist]; and if he does not like cards, there are newspapers and reviews for his amusement. At supper we order what we please; except on Monday night, the gala night ... [when] we have a supper prepared, and all make a point of attending.”¹⁶

It was, however, soon found that this “one great family” needed some rules. A ‘Combination Room Club’ was established, meeting on “Mondays and Fridays during the first part of the Term, or when there are Eight Members in residence who desire it”. Supper was to be served between 9.30 and 10.30 – Dinner in Hall had been at 3pm, evening Chapel following, not, as since the later nineteenth century, preceding it – and no whist was to be played before 8pm nor a rubber begun after 11.30. Only a Fellow (not Fellow-Commoners) might bring a Jesus undergraduate as his guest.¹⁷

Among the Fellow-Commoners who came in 1803 was a grandson of Lord Petre and, seemingly, the first Roman Catholic to be admitted to a Cambridge college since 1688, preceding the future Cardinal Acton who went as a Fellow-Commoner to Magdalene in 1819. Petre may, like married Fellow-Commoners, not have had rooms in College and so avoided embarrassment over his non-attendance at Chapel. He came with his private tutor, the priest John Chetwode Eustace, a former professor at the Maynooth seminary, with whom Clarke, himself a successful travel-writer, struck up a warm friendship, encouraging and arranging the publication of Eustace's best-seller, *A Tour Through Italy* (2 vols) (London 1813 and seven subsequent editions).¹⁸ They were followed, when his Emmanuel fellowship expired in 1804, by William Gell who was at the beginning of his fruitful career as an archaeologist, traveller and travel-writer in

Greece, Egypt and Italy. Clarke's biggest catch – if only he had succeeded in landing him – would have been Humphrey Davy (of the miners' lamp), who, while visiting Cambridge in July 1804, was admitted a Fellow-Commoner. But he did not return. Degree-less and still only 26, he had been conducting experiments at the Royal Institution in London since 1801, where he became Professor of Chemistry in 1802. A brilliant lecturer, he was soon (1807) to be one of the two Secretaries of the Royal Society and in 1820, and for the rest of his life, its President. Clarke's own very popular extra-curricular but rather amateurish Cambridge lectures on chemistry and geology may well have been inspired by Davy's example.

Clarke died in 1822, and soon undergraduate Fellow-Commoners became rarities. In November 1852 the University Registrar, Joseph Ronilly, noted in his diary, 'the race of Fellow-Commoners is nearly extinct'.¹⁹ The last one admitted to Jesus came in 1865, but in the previous forty years there had been only ten of them, all over twenty when they arrived and most at least twenty-five before they left – for, as again we shall see, they had, unlike nearly all their predecessors, come to get a degree. They doubtless felt that they would be more at their ease in the older company to be found at High Table and in the Combination Room. With the disappearance of the teenagers, the Fellow-Commoners, whatever their precise academic status, were reverting, in age and experience, to the types envisaged by Dr Ecclestone and Bishop West. Among them in the Combination Room there might be, as there had been from the beginning, a former Fellow or two, other clergy serving local parishes or waiting for one, and also the occasional gentleman of means with studious inclinations, such as A.E. Gregory (1817), a leading light in the establishment of the Jesus Book Club in 1818. Its first meeting was held in his rooms, and he was its secretary for three years. The oldest of the Cambridge's book clubs – Trinity's started in 1834 – it still exists.²⁰ And there might from time to time have been a bachelor soldier with similar tastes spending a year in Cambridge on fairlough from India,²¹ or the Professor of Music and organist at both St John's and Trinity, Thomas Walmisley, and John Sutton, the historian of church organs. Sutton had first entered the College as a Pensioner in 1840 and had returned, a twenty-six year old widower, in 1846 as a Fellow-Commoner. In the

next ten years he was to found the Chapel choir, train its choristers, and be a generous and influential benefactor in the restoration of the inner Chapel. He was also the last of the Fellow-Commoners to be Sheriff of his county: Northamptonshire in 1867.

It was their social class, attested by their elaborately decorated gowns, that had, for the most part and for most of the previous three centuries, distinguished undergraduate Fellow-Commoners from the other students, the Sizars, the Scholars and the Pensioners. So when distinctions based on social class came in, the second quarter of the nineteenth century, to seem incompatible with the values and the ethos of the University and its colleges – in a "seat of learning precedence should be regulated, not by the Heralds' College, but by a standard of her own" as one critic succinctly observed²² – they, like the Sizars, would disappear.

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Undergraduate Fellow-Commoners had come overwhelmingly from substantial gentry – armigerous – families: their fathers quite often being men who had served, or were to serve, as sheriffs (an office requiring substantial means) and MPs or both, who had been knighted for their pains (and usually to their cost), or had inherited, or paid for, a baronetcy. A score had been the sons, grandsons or nephews of a peer or a bishop (or a cathedral dean confidently looking forward to a bishopric). Their parents had expected them to be treated with due deference, and not to be allowed to rub shoulders too closely with the poor boys – the Sizars – whose highest ambition in coming to the College was to obtain a scholarship and, by gaining a degree, qualify themselves to be the parson of a country parish, though sometimes they did better than that. Not that the maintenance of social distance had always been seen as an advantage. Lord North's son, Roger, was a Fellow-Commoner in 1667, having as his tutor his elder brother John (Fellow of Jesus by royal mandate in 1664 and later, by the same means, Regius Professor of Greek and an unhappy Master of Trinity). Roger remembered how "living with a brother, for I had the same chambers" – they were those occupied by Mr Fitzherbert in 1515 – "I did most extremely envy the common scollers for the joy they had at foot ball, and lament my own condition, that was tyed up by quality from mixing with them, and

enjoying the freedoms of rambling which they had.”²³ Such Fellow-Commoners living in their tutor’s rooms would, however, doubtless have benefitted from his Sizar’s services, though some brought their own “boy” with them.²⁴

From early in the seventeenth century prosperous London merchants had begun to send their sons to Cambridge as Fellow-Commoners and there were, no doubt, others, especially from the Home Counties, describing themselves as ‘gentry’ whose money had been made in trade. By the century’s end sons of successful London physicians had joined them, and at the turn of the next there were several whose fathers were admirals, generals and men who had made their fortunes in India and the colonies. The largest single group – 51 out of 380 – of these sons of the gentry and those who considered themselves as gentry had come from Yorkshire which, even when allowances are made for it being by far the largest English country, is a high proportion. London and Middlesex followed Yorkshire with 29, Suffolk with 26 and Essex with 22. Relatively few came from counties west of a line drawn down the Pennines to the Isle of Wight, just as few East Anglians were to be found in Oxford. Almost equally striking is the number of years in which there had been two or three young gentlemen Fellow-Commoners from the same county. The bishop of St Asaph’s son came in 1634 in the company of another young man from his diocese, both of them in the charge of an Aberdeen graduate, a vicar-choral at his cathedral, who was to obtain a Cambridge BD and then be presented by the bishop to two livings. To such cases might be added both those where county neighbours came in succeeding years and those, harder to identify, in which neighbours were narrowly separated by a county boundary (Yorkshire/Derbyshire and Lincolnshire, Northamptonshire/Leicestershire and Nottinghamshire). Information about colleges and tutors flowed through local social networks and influenced decisions about the Cambridge destinations of these eligible young men, as did advice from former members of the College who were parsons of local parishes. The diary of Ralph Josselin (1632), vicar of Earls Colne in Essex, tells of the part he played in 1649 in the decision of his local squire, Thomas Harlackden, to send his son Richard as a Fellow-Commoner, Josselin accompanying father and son to the College. In 1692 two cousins arrived from Suffolk, accompanied by

their parson’s son who came as a Pensioner (but was to die the following year). The parson was a former Fellow and tutor; his elder son, who had himself just been elected a Fellow, was to be tutor to all three.

There had been at least eighteen occasions on which brothers or cousins arrived together, as the Musgraves had done in 1566-67, and several more had come within two or three years of one another,²⁵ and there had been yet others where a younger brother came at the same time, but as a Pensioner. John Pouley (or Poley), who came as a Fellow-Commoner in 1654 was followed by four of his relations in the next sixteen years. Matthew Hutton (1710), the future archbishop, was admitted as a Pensioner the year after his brother, John, had come as a Fellow-Commoner.²⁶ There were, too, more than a dozen cases of members of different generations of the same family being Fellow-Commoners: Skevingtons from Leicestershire (1564, 1594, 1603); Fanshawes from Hertfordshire (1570, 1623); Abingtons from Cambridgeshire (1572, 1627); Bellasiss from Yorkshire (1572, 1592); Angells from Suffolk (1608, 1629, 1641); Hattons from Northamptonshire (1619, 1625, 1636, 1669); Davys from Essex (1650, 1683); Yarboroughs from Yorkshire (1653, 1680, 1706); Browns from Hertfordshire (1652, 1682); Hills from Staffordshire (1789, 1791, 1804); Thompsons from Kent (1826, 1839). But the prize for continuing faithfulness to the College belongs to the Willoughbys (ennobled as Lords Middleton) of Northamptonshire. The connection began in 1683 with Thomas Man (Fellow 1676-90, the donor of nearly all the College’s medieval manuscripts) as tutor to Thomas Willoughby who had left St Catharine’s for Jesus. Man became a close family friend and other Willoughbys followed in 1691, 1709, 1711, 1724, 1743 and 1745; and one (he of 1711) was, after a contested election, to be an MP for the University. So it was only fitting that the heightening and panelling of the Combination Room in the best Georgian taste should have been made possible by the then Lord Middleton’s gift of £100 and that his portrait hangs there. Given to the College by his tutor’s widow, it is an indication of the closeness of the relationship between tutor and his Fellow-Commoner pupil. Even closer may have been that, already noted, of Edward Daniel Clarke (whose portrait equally appropriately also hangs in the Combination Room) and John Martin

Cripps who funded Clarke's travels: they became brothers-in-law, each having married a sister of another of Clarke's pupils.

* * *

As has been said, few of the 380 undergraduate Fellow-Commoners either came, or stayed long enough, to take a degree – by examination that is. So they were not constrained to follow the University's curriculum or to participate in its formal degree exercises although they might do so, and their tutors were free to prescribe whatever reading and set whatever scholarly tasks they thought might best suit them. Though they were not required to be examined, Fellow-Commoners were able to obtain the MA, and so a vote in University elections, after two years' residence and the payment of large fees. It was 1613 before the first Jesuan Fellow-Commoner broke ranks and deigned to take part in the University's degree exercises. None of his predecessors – 86 in fifty years – had done so, and he failed to set a new fashion. Only 23 out of 211 were examined for a degree between 1614 and 1805. Felix Vaughan (1786) is said to have been the first Fellow-Commoner in the University to be a candidate for Honours (introduced in the middle of the eighteenth century): he was 11th in the II.is in 1790.²⁸ Despite poor health, he went on to a notable career as a barrister, famed for his

“undaunted and eloquent” defence of many of those tried for sedition during and immediately after the war with revolutionary France. In 1805 the University changed its rules. Thereafter, if Fellow-Commoners wanted a degree most of them had to earn it like anyone else – a rule that had previously applied only to Honours' degrees. But noblemen, knights and baronets – those with “a right to prefix to their names some title”²⁷ – could still obtain an MA after only nine terms' residence, though everyone else had to stay for ten terms to qualify for just the BA.

In the sixty years following the change (1806-1865) 44 out of the College's 66 undergraduate Fellow-Commoners took either an ordinary or an Honours degree, no fewer than 29 of them subsequently being ordained. The gentleman parson familiar to Jane Austen's readers had arrived, though his degree was frequently not the BA but the (non-mathematical) LL.B., generally regarded as the soft option.

In the previous two hundred and fifty years only five undergraduate Fellow-Commoners had pursued a career in the Church, two of them having become Fellows. The introduction in 1656 of an Emmanuel-style fellowship examination seems to have been prompted by the candidacy of the first of them, the Master and Fellows hoping thereby to demonstrate the fairness and propriety of their choice and to assuage the disappointment of those Scholars who might have expected it to fall on them.²⁹



The Combination Room with the panelling given by Francis Willoughby, Lord Middleton (1743) with his portrait to the left of the door

The Master (a former Emmanuel Fellow) had probably met James Stanley (1655), the son of a Cheshire baronet, on one of his preaching tours in that county, and encouraged him with the prospect of a Jesus fellowship to leave Oxford for Cambridge. Having spent two years at Magdalen he was given credit for them on his arrival, enabling him to take his BA the following year, during which he also obtained the anticipated fellowship. At the Restoration he conformed and soon became vicar of Madingley, the seat of the Hynde-Cottons, Cambridgeshire baronets, before returning to the family living in Cheshire.

The other professional group among the Fellow-Commoners, albeit a small one, was that of the medics. Cambridge did not, until the second half of the nineteenth century, have anything that deserved to be called a medical school – it did not even have a hospital until the later eighteenth century – but it did award degrees in medicine (as it did in music) which those practising in London and other important cities found it advantageous to possess, while an Oxbridge degree or licence to practice medicine was a prerequisite for membership of the royal colleges. The classical medical texts and the latest continental publications could, of course, be read (and discussed with others who had studied them) in Cambridge as well as anywhere else, as could medical botany, while anatomical skeletons were to be found in cupboards in most college libraries (including Jesus's) and the occasional cadaver might be dissected. Intending physicians often, therefore, began their professional studies at Edinburgh or Leiden, where the subject was taught systematically, coming to Cambridge only later to obtain the BM and, sometimes, the doctorate.

Six men pursuing medical careers came as Fellow-Commoners between 1808 and 1818. The oldest and the youngest of them came from Edinburgh in the same year (1810).³⁰ Stephen Luke was 47, had long practised as a surgeon-apothecary in Cornwall and reputedly saved the Master's life when he suffered a stroke.³¹ He was to become Physician Extraordinary to George IV. The youngest, John Elliotson, had just obtained his Edinburgh MD, aged twenty. He spent the next three years in Cambridge before going to London, where he built up an enormous practice – both Dickens and Thackeray were among his patients – becoming physician first

at St Thomas's and then at University College Hospital, and Professor of Physiology at University College.³² The first physician to link hay-fever to atmospheric conditions, he also pioneered the use of the stethoscope, only to be driven from both hospital and professorship on account of his controversial advocacy of mesmerism as both an anaesthetic and a therapy.

* * *

When, after a century's disuse, the title of Fellow-Commoner was revived in the 1970s, it was to serve new and quite different functions. It was first used as a way of welcoming to the College VIth Form teachers and other professionals spending a 'sabbatical' term at Jesus. Subsequently (and this is the current practice) it became a way in which the College acknowledges particularly important services to it and to the University by those who do not fill the normal criteria for fellowships. The most notable has been Muriel Brittain (1996), widow of a Fellow, who had shared in and then, for more than thirty years, continued her husband's work of maintaining contact with, and recording the doings of, literally, thousands of Jesuans. She was to join the list of the College's benefactors. But there was, of course, no question of any of these new-style Fellow-Commoners paying for the commons they were served at the Fellows' table. ¶



Muriel Brittain (1996)

The data on which this paper is based is derived from Venn, J. and J.A., *Alumni Cantabrigiensis Part 1 to 1751*, 4 vols (Cambridge 1922-29) and *ibid.* 1752-1900 (6 vols) (Cambridge 1922-54) and from Arthur Gray's manuscript *Biographical Register of Members of Jesus College 1618-1820* in the College's archives (JCA). Gray (1870, Fellow 1875-1912, Master 1912-40) was Venn's Jesus correspondent).

1. Robin Darwell-Smith, *A History of University College, Oxford* (Oxford 2008), 20
2. For the similar position at most Oxford colleges, A.B. Cobban in J.I. Catto and Ralph Evans (eds) *A History of the University of Oxford*, vol ii (Oxford 1992), 619-621
3. E.g. *Conclusions Books* (JCA) 20 June 1779; December 1809
4. A matter of continuing concern: see, e.g. *Worthington's Diary*, 3 February 1659; *Conclusions Books* (JCA) 3 December 1800, 15 December 1804, 12 December 1812
5. E. Miller, *Portrait of a College* (Cambridge 1961) 60. The Oxford precedents were: Magdalen (1480), 20 against 70 on the foundation; Brasenose 1514 (up to 6); Corpus (1517) 4 to 6 against 40; Cardinal (1528) 20 against 110
6. *Annual Report* 2014
7. E.g., Thomas Ansell, Pensioner 1618, Fellow-Commoner 1625, Fellow 1626-44 (ejected)
8. *Annual Report* 2011
9. 1614, 1615, 1618, 1623, 1629 and 1633
10. 1606, 1608, 1613, 1617, 1625 and 1635
11. Lovelace (1690)
12. Milner (1712)
13. 'The Fellows of Jesus 1671-1863', 2014 *Annual Report*
14. Arthur Gray, *Cambridge University – An Episodical History* (Cambridge 1926) 231; Peter Searby, *A History of the University of Cambridge*, vol. ii, 1750-1870 (Cambridge 1997) 69-70
15. *Diary of Robert Robinson*, 5 October 1788, printed in Dyer, *Memoirs of the Life of Robinson* (London 1796) 315-16
16. W. Otter, *Life of Edward Daniel Clarke* (London 1825) vol. ii, 211-14
17. JCA Master and Fellows 2
18. Bernard Ward, *The Eve of Catholic Emancipation 1803-29* (London 1911) vol. 1, 213-5; Otter, *Life of Clarke* vol. ii, 327
19. *Diaries*
20. L.A. Pars, 'The Jesus Book Club', *Trans. Cambridge Bibliographical Soc.* Vol. 5 (1969-71) 132-7
21. Pollock (1849); Henessey (1863)
22. [Henry Lushington], *Fellow Commoners and Honorary Degrees* (Cambridge 1837) 26
23. *Notes of Me: The Autobiography of Roger North* (ed. Peter Millard) (Toronto 2000) 92. There are other cases of a Fellow being tutor to his younger Fellow-Commoner brother: Beale (1621); Reynolds (1720)
24. As Robert Townshend (c.1594) did. He went on to Oxford, briefly to St John's and then to New College, which now has the letters and accounts of his expenses sent by his tutor to his widowed mother in Norfolk: New College Archives 14. 753
25. E.g. Cave (1589), Weddon (1620 and 1623), Butler (1622 and 1625), Deane (1623 and 1625), Paynell (1655 and 1656)
26. Other examples: Verney (1632), Girlington (1572), Pate (1635), Payne (1680), Yarborough (1706)
27. [Lushington], 19
28. Henry Gunning, *Reminiscences of Cambridge* (London 1852), vol. i, 240-1
29. *Worthington's Diary*, 4 and 5 July 1656
30. The others were: West (1808), Park (1810), Macgowan (1814), Sigmond (1817)
31. Gunning, *Reminiscences*, vol. ii, 195
32. Stephen Heath, 2012 *Annual Report*