

SPRING 2010



JESUAN_{news}



Sexuality and The State

Dr Véronique Mottier is a College Fellow and Director of Studies in Social and Political Sciences. Since 2006, she also holds a part-time Chair in Sociology at the University of Lausanne.

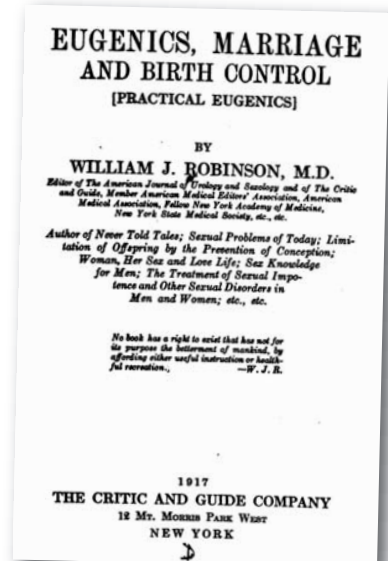
In my research, I have been interested for many years in the ways in which sexuality – a domain which most individuals tend to consider as the most ‘private’ area of their everyday lives – is at the same time an object of intense medical and legal scrutiny, of collective mobilisations, and of political struggles in modern times. While sexuality is often understood as a ‘natural’, biologically driven experience, I propose in my work to treat it as an object of culture instead, which means that I examine the ways in which different cultures have made sense of bodily pleasures and

One of the themes which I have become particularly interested in in recent years is that of the ways in which states try to regulate the sexual behaviours of their citizens. This has led me to explore one particular historic example of public policy-making in the area of sexuality: eugenic policies in various European countries between the 1920s and 1960s, which targeted in particular citizens’ reproductive sexuality. The term ‘eugenics’ was initially coined in the UK by Sir Francis Galton (a cousin of Charles Darwin) in 1883, and referred to the genetic improvement of the ‘quality’ of the population by measures such as sterilisation of the ‘unfit’ and marriage advice bureaux which aimed to encourage citizens to marry (and have children with) spouses whose hereditary characteristics were deemed beyond reproach. The newly invented science of eugenics thus emerged in the late nineteenth century with the aim to assist states in implementing social policies which would improve the quality of the national ‘breed’. In the course of the 1920s and 1930s, the emergence of modern welfare policies and the presence of favorable political contexts offered institutional possibilities for translating eugenic science into concrete policy practices in various European countries such as the Scandinavian countries, Switzerland, as well as of course Germany. The emerging welfare-state also added an additional motive to the eugenic aim of preventing the much-feared ‘degeneracy’ of the nation: limiting public expenditure. Indeed, the ‘unfit’ categories of the national population were soon to become the main recipients of the expanding welfare institutions. Limiting the numbers of ‘weeds’ in the national garden therefore appeared as a rational means of reducing welfare costs.



Figure 2.7. American Eugenics Society display. “Marriages—Fit and Unfit,” Kansas Free Fair, Topeka, 1929. Photo in the scrapbook of the American Eugenics Society, AES Papers. Courtesy of the American Philosophical Society.

experiences. Cultural ideas about sex have varied widely across different time periods, and sexual norms and values have been profoundly structured by underlying ideas about gender: by societal prescriptions as to the ‘proper’ (moral, healthy, normal, etc.) ways for men and women to behave. I have written about these themes in my recent volume ‘Sexuality: A Very Short Introduction’, published by Oxford University Press, as part of a series which is addressed to a wider public of non-specialists; as well as in a series of more scholarly books and journal articles in French, German, and English. Writing the small OUP book was a particularly enjoyable experience as it involved learning to write in a somewhat different style from academic writing. This certainly seems to have expanded and diversified my usual readers’ base, judging from intriguing reactions from people all around the world, including students from India, a Turkish novelist, and a current inmate in a US prison.



Textual editing at Jesus College and its impact on literature

DR CHRISTOPHER BURLINSON IS A COLLEGE FELLOW AND DIRECTOR OF STUDIES IN ENGLISH.

Textual editing is a rather invisible academic discipline, and one that it is possible to feel should remain invisible. As the scholars who package and present literary texts, editors can sometimes do their best work by not getting in their readers' way. Which of us, when we sit with a book in front of us, wants to read the annotations of an overbearing fusspot?

But it is also a crucial discipline. Many of the literary texts that we study, read, and perform – in academic and non-academic contexts – have a complicated history: they were often revised and adapted by authors and publishers, brought out in a variety of forms, pirated, damaged, lost and found during their authors' lifetimes, and so on. Faced with this profusion of texts, and faced with presenting them to their readers, an editor has to make choices that alter the very way in which we read literature, that shape the very literature that we read: what did the author intend to write? how did his or her writings change over time, and at whose hands? is one version of a poem, play, or novel, for whatever reason, simply better than another?

These are questions that have been occupying me recently, in my work on the early seventeenth-century poet, Richard Corbett. Corbett was a student of Christ Church, Oxford, and subsequently Bishop of Norwich and Oxford. His poems (with a mixture of satirical, political, and metaphysical concerns) were well-known during his lifetime but only published as a group some thirteen years after his death. In fact, while he was alive, they were read most often in handwritten copies, which were handed round, copied down – and often changed – by readers in the universities and beyond. These manuscript copies, often to be found today in small, inconspicuous diaries and notebooks, hold crucial clues to the forms in which Corbett's poetry was read in his day, the way that they changed over time, and how they passed in and out of circles of friends and acquaintances close to, and distant from, Corbett himself. But since many of these books are anonymous, and the copies of the poems often difficult to find, they provide often frustrating, if always



Sarah Cawthorne (2008) and Dr Christopher Burlinson discuss a text during a Practical Criticism class.

intriguing, evidence. The last edition of Corbett's poetry, published by a pair of redoubtable editors in 1955, chose to ignore much of this evidence: as I begin work on Corbett again, it is this material that I am trying to understand – and deciding how to present to my readers.

As part of this work, I hosted a conference at Jesus College in September 2009, along with Ruth Connolly (Newcastle University), who is working on the seventeenth-century poet and clergyman, Robert Herrick. The conference, entitled 'Editing Stuart Poetry', gathered together editors from across the UK, and set itself three questions. Firstly, how to understand and write about the material objects in which the poetry of that period was written down – the printed editions, manuscript copies, miscellanies and letters that textual editors find themselves having to sort and represent. Secondly, how the editions that we create and read should reflect the *sociable* contexts in which poetry was written in the seventeenth century – the clubs, circles of friends and acquaintances that often created the circumstances in which the literature of the day was produced. And thirdly, what responsibilities we as editors have as teachers, the needs of our students and readers.

Textual editing is, after all, a scholarly discipline with aims that are not all dusty and archival. All of our students in English have to study 'Practical Criticism' throughout the three years of their undergraduate degree – a discipline in which we meet up every week and discuss a short text, learning how to read it with close attention to its linguistic detail. Practical criticism has been a keystone of the Cambridge English Tripos for the best part of its hundred or so years. It is a challenging but rewarding discipline: we want to teach our students that every word in a text matters. As a textual editor, I am responsible for every last one of those words.



Dr Ruth Connolly from Newcastle University, co-organiser of the Editing Stuart Poetry Conference, discusses textual editing issues with Dr Burlinson.

Politics, Liberty & Max Weber

DR DUNCAN KELLY

Duncan is interested in what might best be described as the intellectual history of political ideas. He focuses on how political thinkers can be understood historically, and more to the point, he is interested in just what we mean when say that certain thinkers are explicitly political thinkers.



Dr Duncan Kelly is a College Fellow in Politics, and University Senior Lecturer in Political Theory.

Weber, however, also thought that the central problems of political leadership could be understood as the need to balance the objective requirements of politics with the passionate commitment to a cause that the political actor must possess. My recent research offers a novel account of how political liberty was understood by the major founding figures of contemporary liberalism, by specifically focusing on this relationship between politics and the passions. Challenging the contemporary view that liberty is best understood as the absence of some form of impediment to or constraint upon action, my work shows how the canonical founders of liberalism including John Locke, Baron Montesquieu, Adam Smith, John Stuart Mill and Thomas Hill Green, thought that freedom was a form of responsible agency, or propriety. Freedom as propriety is a quality that adheres to responsible persons, who are able to control their passions and judge their actions according to conventional or shared conceptions of justice and propriety. Moreover, I claim that this focus on propriety as freedom of the self, and propriety as responsible conduct in public, is in fact the pivot around which the mainstream of modern political theory turns. Such a rethinking of a central part of our modern political theory clearly shows how an historical approach can have contemporary implications whilst avoiding the charge of anachronism.

It is tempting to reach into the past for answers to current problems. An historical approach to the study of political ideas helps us to think about which questions it matters to ask, and can teach us in what ways we might still have to answer some of the same questions that mattered most to earlier political writers. For example, questions about the character of the state, the relationship between the state and commerce, or the paradoxes of political representation, are questions that we, as much as those from the seventeenth century onwards, have struggled to coherently answer. But attempts to understand these questions often occur during moments of political crisis. And this is precisely what I focused on when I revised the standard story of the origins of Max Weber's account of politics and the state, by examining its roots in nineteenth-century German legal thought. I then went on to show its very particular impact in Weimar Germany, both at the hands of the radical conservative lawyer Carl Schmitt, and the social democratic activist and scholar Franz Neumann.

“An historical approach to the study of political ideas helps us to think about which questions it matters to ask, and can teach us in what ways we might still have to answer some of the same questions that mattered most to earlier political writers.”

Duncan's book, *The Propriety of Liberty: Persons, Passions and Judgement in Modern Political Thought*, will be published by Princeton University Press later this year.

Cambridge American Stage Tour Gives Current Undergraduates a Chance to Experience America

'The Brits are Coming' read the welcome poster at the first venue on our American Tour. Under their red, white and blue it could hardly have looked a more iconic American picture, and we could hardly have expected a more brilliantly brash reception, filled with the confident warmth the United States are famed for.

Each September sixteen intrepid students venture forth from our quaint and quiet fens, touring America's East coast with a Shakespearean play. The Cambridge American Stage Tour (CAST) hit the road for a four thousand mile, month-long, whirlwind adventure.

This year was a big one, the tenth anniversary of CAST, and the stakes were set for the biggest and most ambitious tour yet. With a quarter of the company Jesuans, the college had a very personal connection with its success.

Tim Checkley (2006), in the role of 'Tour Manager and Producer', was responsible for the smooth running of everything off the stage and Ben Hosford (2007), as 'Chief Electrician and Stage Manager', for the operation of everything on it. But the tour required far more diversity than this from its sweet sixteen; each member of the team had to do their bit in a wide range of responsibilities: Tim, for instance, drove one of the cars, and Ben ran workshops on technical skills at the venues.

The Jesuan actors, Jacob Shephard (2008) and Jack Monaghan (2007), got their hands dirty too - helping with the get-ins and-outs at each new space, and heading discussion groups with the locals, just added to the fun of treading those American boards.

The play this year was *The Two Gentlemen of Verona*, one of Shakespeare's very early works, if not his first. A seldom performed comedy; our show was usually the first time the audience had ever heard of the play, let alone seen it, so the plot's twists and turns took them completely by surprise. So much so in fact that in a small town in Virginia when Jack's character, Proteus, revealed his plan to steal his best friend's fiancé the soliloquy was followed by the audible cry of 'You Snake!' from a particularly engaged audience member vocalising his disdain for the Machiavellian schemer.



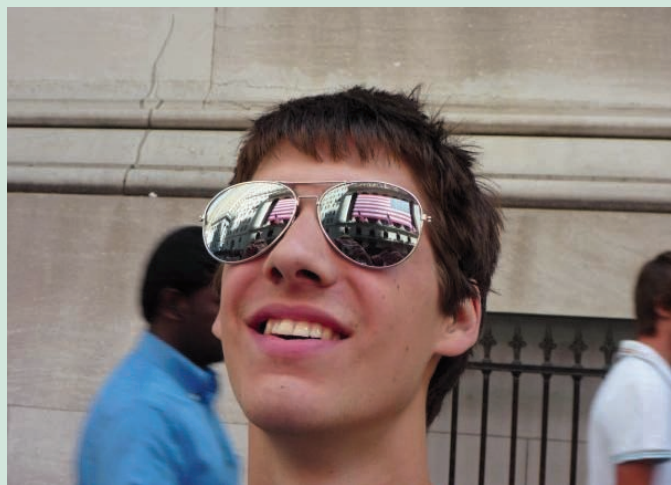
Ben Hosford (2007), Tim Checkley (2006), Jacob Shephard (2008), and Jack Monaghan (2007) enjoying their tour around America.

After a short rehearsal period in Cambridge, we happy few flew in to New York's JFK to begin our road trip in style. After a few days 'acclimatising' (i.e. living the good life in Manhattan) we collected our noble steeds from the local car rental, and set off toward the deep unknown – Boston, to be precise. A quick trip across the Charles River to 'the other Cambridge' allowed us to take in the Harvard campus and catch up with some old friends on the MIT exchange.

From then on our journey would be ever southward, chasing summer as we descended through 12 states from Massachusetts to Florida. We took in the sights on our slice through the country – swimming in the Connecticut River before white water rafting in upstate New York; spotting Obama's helicopter fly over in Washington then seeing the original 'broad stripes and bright stars' at the Smithsonian; playing some of the Yanks at American Football in a torrential thunderstorm in South Carolina after watching the Giants play at their stadium in New Jersey; and searching for 'gators' on an air boat in Florida before enjoying a cocktail on Miami Beach.

'For people who aren't from America,' exclaimed one of our younger hosts at a post-show barbeque, 'you all speak great English!' After laughing through our hot dog and a rather awkward explanation, we reflected that this really highlighted how rare travellers like our group were to some of the communities that we visited. And when told a bear had been in our hosts garden that morning, we realised just how blessed we were to get so far from the beaten tourist track.

No matter how far from home we travelled, we always found hosts willing to take us into their families, and treat us to some real American hospitality. After four weeks filled with indescribable fun it's clear that we didn't have to try very hard to pursue unforgettable experiences on our month-long attainment of happiness.



Jack Monaghan (2007) outside the US Stock Exchange in New York City.

ASIA NOW!

Summer Programme



From L-R: Maria Kennedy (2nd year MML), Elliot Murphy (3rd year Geography), Mrs Candace Lai, Dr Stanley Lai (1993), Matthew Trafford (2nd year Law). Front L-R: Brioney Gee (2nd year Philosophy) and Angharad Porteous (2nd year, Engineering).

This summer myself and six others from Jesus College spent five weeks taking part in a residential summer school at the National University of Singapore (NUS). The course was titled Asia Now! and focused on themes of Asia's transformation and the growing importance of the region in world affairs. The course was organised by IARU (International Alliance of Research Universities) which meant that there were students from Australian National University, UC Berkeley, Yale University, Peking University, ETH Zurich, University of Copenhagen, University of Oxford, University of Tokyo and our hosts NUS.

Singapore was chosen as the host nation for the course as one of its national languages is English. Due to its geographical position as the 'centre of Asia' it is easily accessible for all. There is a great mix of cultures present in Singapore with prominent Chinese, Malay and Indian populations as well as a significant number of expats. This cross-cultural environment meant Singapore was an exciting place to visit and a perfect setting for Asia discussions within our classes.

The summer school offered three modules to choose from, which involved three seminars a week with coursework and presentations as assessments. The course I took was titled 'Remaking the Global Economy: The Rise of Asia'. This looked at trans-national firms such as Nike, Samsung and Toyota and how they have globalised their operations, which has in effect led to major economic development of South East Asian countries. The seminars

mainly devoted time to class discussion and student presentations. This allowed people from all backgrounds and nationalities to share views and experiences, which then led to some very interesting debates. The style of teaching was vastly different to what I had experienced in Part IA Engineering back in Cambridge!

The other modules were entitled 'Asia.com-Media and Emerging Technologies in the Asian Landscape' and 'Technology and Culture in the Asia-Pacific'. Asia.com focused on current issues, including the recent elections in Indonesia and internet monitoring and control in China. This course was unique as it provided problems weekly for which teams of students had to suggest a solution through a presentation to the class. The class also had seminars in Second Life, which is a 3D interactive and virtual world where people can connect and socialise. The Tech and Culture module looked at how technologies have historically influenced Asian societies and cultures and was delivered through a series of lectures and discussions.

In addition, there was a series of discussions named 'Asian Conversations' where all of the summer school students came together with an invited speaker. The high profile speakers included Mr Lim Cheng Teck, CEO of Standard Chartered Bank, Singapore and Patrick Daniel, Editor-in-Chief of the Singapore Press Holdings. These conversations addressed key issues confronting Asia and its relationships with the West. This was a particularly valuable experience for us all, giving us a real insight into Asia and expanding our knowledge.

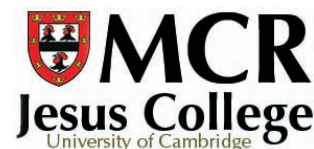
The climax of the course was the Capstone Conference, where a number of students presented their work along with renowned academics invited from across the world. This was a great chance to listen to what students on the other courses had been doing and to get feedback about our own research.

In our spare time and at weekends we had ample opportunity to explore Singapore and travel. Much of our time was spent in the hawker centres, which are a huge selection of food stalls centred around communal tables, where we tried many different types of local cuisine. There were plenty of attractions to enjoy including the night safari, the beach at Sentosa Island, the Long Bar at Raffles Hotel and the endless shopping malls across Singapore. Due to the cheap airfares and bus travel, between us we travelled all over Malaysia and Indonesia.

Our travel, course fees and accommodation were kindly funded partly by NUS and partly by Dr Stanley Lai Tze Chang (1993), who studied for a Masters in Law at Jesus. Dr Lai also took all of us out to an amazing seafood restaurant while we were there, where we sampled lots of local delicacies including the infamous chilli crab!

Angharad Porteous (2007)

POSTGRADUATE CHANGES: FORMATION OF THE NEW MCR



2009 saw an exciting change in the position of the graduate society within College, with the creation of the Jesus College Middle Combination Room (MCR). Historically, all students within college were represented by the Jesus College Student Union (JCSU). Although a graduate society with a significant budget existed, this 'GradSoc' was responsible for the running of graduate social, academic, welfare and other services, while the JCSU formally represented the graduate 'voice' within college. Since graduates rarely ran for the JCSU exec, many felt that graduate views were not being adequately represented at a College level.

The new system changes this by placing graduate representation in the hands of the MCR. One of the reasons that Jesus College is special is the college unity – from the start, neither the GradSoc nor the JCSU wanted to do anything to damage this. Hence all graduates remain members of the JCSU, which remains the larger students' union within the college, and continues to run events, sports and societies for all students. Graduates now have the status of 'graduate member' in the JCSU constitution, meaning they are now represented by the MCR, and can vote for the MCR exec. only, but retain the right to vote on JCSU motions affecting graduates.

To pass this change in both the GradSoc and JCSU constitutions required an enormous amount of hard work and collaboration between the two committees and the College. In particular, Nick Jackson (GradSoc President 2009), Kate Parlett (Graduate College Council Rep. 2009), David Lowry (JCSU President 2009) and Dr. Stephen Siklos (Senior Tutor) were central to the process. Early indications suggest the changes have been positive – they pass unnoticed in the day-to-day life of students within college, yet the MCR is now in a much better position to represent graduate views, and relationships between the MCR and JCSU are stronger than ever.

Patrick Gordon

MCR President 2009-10

JESUS PROVIDES TWO OF THE UNIVERSITY'S PRO-VICE CHANCELLORS



Prof Ian White (1970) (left) was appointed Pro-Vice-Chancellor for Institutional Affairs on 1 January. The role will provide leadership for the University in developing an environment in which the whole University community can thrive. He joins fellow Jesuan **Prof Steve Young (1970)** (right) who currently holds the post of Pro-Vice-Chancellor for Planning and Resources.

CBE AWARDED TO THE MASTER



The Master has been awarded the CBE in the 2010 New Year's Honours List for his services to Engineering. Professor Mair's research focuses on underground construction, urban infrastructure renewal and innovative sensor technologies for infrastructure monitoring.

He has been involved with the Jubilee Line Extension for London Underground, the Channel Tunnel Rail Link and Crossrail, as well as railway tunnel projects in a host of other cities around the world, including Amsterdam, Barcelona, Rome and Singapore.

The Jesus Student

Katrina Hewitt (2007), third year Land Economy undergraduate and President of the Jesus College Student Union, gives us a student's perspective on the success stories from the past year.

2009 has been a stellar year for Jesuans, containing achievements of almost every sort, from a spectacular May Ball, to the continued hilarity of Jesus Smokers, fantastic concerts including the newly instigated Chapel Sessions, and ongoing sporting success, with many cuppers victories. Particularly impressive were the womens' football team, who won every match they played, winning not only the league and cuppers, but also their match against the Oxford cuppers champions as well.

Individual Jesuans continue to shine, with blues in almost every sport imaginable, starring roles in numerous plays and musicals, and academic prizes galore. Currently the editors of both the *Tab*, an increasingly popular online Cambridge newspaper, and *The Cambridge Student*, are Jesuans, and Jesuans appear regularly with much aplomb on VarsiTv.

Jesuans have continued to raise money for charity in ever more inventive ways; particular favourites have included a sponsored three-legged race, going on RAG Blind Dates and selling Valentine's roses. Students have also been involved in shadowing schemes, in which potential applicants come to Cambridge to follow the life of a student for three days, and see what it's like.



Links between current students and alumni are increasingly strong, with many alumni attending the May Ball and other college events, another successful Telephone Campaign and a very popular and useful Alumni Careers evening.

Above all, Jesus remains a friendly and inclusive college. Whether students are shining individually or as part of a team, focusing on their studies, or enjoying a full social life, there's something for everyone. Many finalists are currently planning fourth years or masters courses; Jesus appears to be addictive!



Abhay Varma (1991) and John Whitehead (1985) speak with Katrina Hewitt (2007) at the JCSU Career Evenings Reception on 26th January 2010. The Development Office helped the JCSU arrange the evening inviting back a panel of Old Members to discuss careers in the City.



2009 Donors' Report

From the Master...

Jesus College has a long-standing tradition of benefaction, beginning with our founder Bishop Alcock in 1496. Today you continue this tradition by generously supporting the College and its educational purpose. The Annual Fund exists to support our students, through bursaries for undergraduates and scholarships for graduate students, and by sustaining the college-based undergraduate supervision system and the graduate tutorial system, both of which are such an important part of the college dimension to a Cambridge education.



The Annual Fund also supports our students by ensuring that our beautiful buildings are well-maintained and facilities are kept up-to-date. On that note, the College is beginning to plan the next major refurbishment project which will bring Chapel Court up to the standard of the newer Jesus buildings. Both the Carpenter and Morley Horder buildings were solidly built in their time, but their age is now beginning to show in many serious ways. This project will secure the future of Chapel Court for many generations to come.

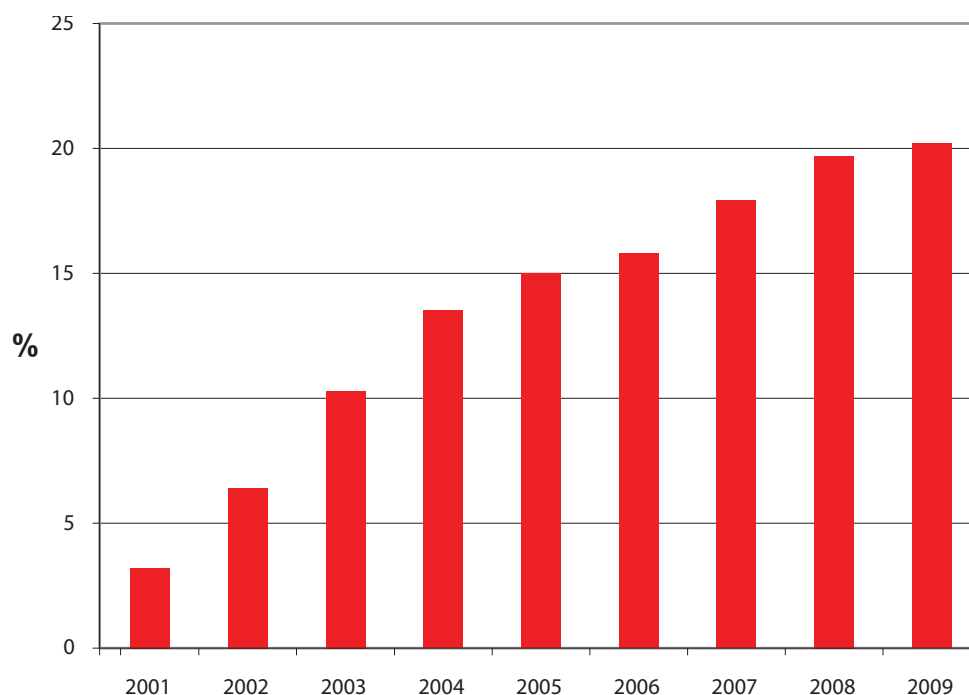
In previous years I have mentioned how grateful I am to those who have chosen to remember the College in their Will. To this effect, I am happy to tell you that in early February this year we launched “The 1496 Society” with a lunch in College for all those who have generously made such a pledge. This growing group of individuals will help to increase the College’s permanent endowment and so make an enduring impact on the College’s long-term future.

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Robert Mair". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Professor Robert Mair CBE FEng FRS

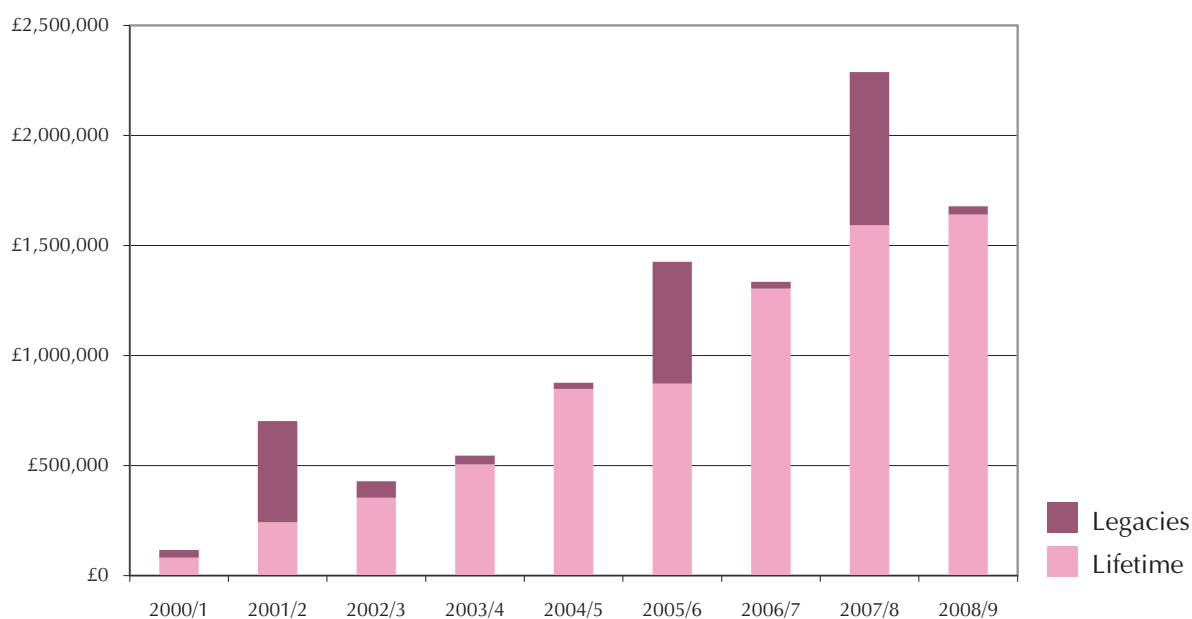
Fundraising Report...

Percentage of Old Members donating to the College each year, 2001-2009



The number of Jesuans donating to the College has continued to increase, reaching an overall participation rate of 20.2% in 2009.

Donations received 2001-2009



The total of lifetime donations has also increased each year.

Attracting the best students...

Annual Fund 2009

With deep appreciation, the College recognises the following donors for their generosity to last year's Annual Fund.

The lists below reflect all gifts received since the previous donor list was prepared in January 2009.

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T S O'Brien (1980)
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G C Partridge (1953)
M C Plowman (1979)
A R Postings (1991)
G C Powell (1958)
A J Proto (1985)
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C K Roberts (1974)
T E Samuel (née Smith) (1992)
A J P Sandison (1981)
M A Shaw (1975)
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G L Stewart (née Smith) (1983)
R P D Stewart (1981)
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Year Lists

1932 Participation rate = 17% H V Livermore	H Rogers J E Roughton Anonymous (1)	M A Salmon L A Simons A W Simpson † M Spiro D C Thomas B H Williamson Anonymous (1)	J S W Pulford C F M Rawlinson D A Richards J P Rose-Miller M G Shelmerdine † D M Steed P Thompson R R Tyler A M S Wilson P J Winter Anonymous (1)	B J S Bull M W J Clegg Esq QC F Dickenson B J Dicker W H Durran A Furness A W Gethin N J Hancock M F Harcourt-Williams J A Jefferis H L K Jones R D Killick A Longland R C Mackenzie D Nudds M E Nugent * P J Padley * D M Parr G D W Randall S L Rydz W G Shepherd R N Straker W H C Streatfeild
1934 Participation rate = 33% V A Cox † *	1944 Participation rate = 27% M Foss G L Hollis D A Paiba K F Robinson B T Wicks Anonymous (1)	1950 Participation rate = 30% P H Acheson-Gray P S Bentlif K O Boardman M Brocklesby † P G Bunt J M Cairns R S Cornish M W Dodd A J Grindley J D U Harsant R F Ray M R V Wyles Anonymous (1)	1953 Participation rate = 29% J C D Alexander E T Boddy B Boswood J C Cock P A Colinvau R F Davies * J M Davies J P M Denny M J Fairey R C Giles B R Halson M A Ludgate D G B Mitchell A G Oliver G C Partridge R D H Roberts P F Smith F A Strang A J H Weber Anonymous (2)	1956 Participation rate = 41% D Armes R D Belbin R M G Carter A J Daines J E Everitt M A Fox B Golds T J Gowan C H Green T S Greenwood D C Hamley N Hartley N Horner M C J Jackaman R F Kinloch R E Lake R A Lanham M J Massy-Beresford D C McDouall J R Meadows N J F Neve M E Peach J M Peirce R M Polhill J D Rimington D R Robinson A J Saddler A C Sandon H A A Sargent C D Sims W G Solomon J R Stanbridge B H I H Stewartby (né Stewart) R C Todd J A Tripp G C D Wells
1936 Participation rate = 75% M M Brown † * C J J Everidge Anonymous (1)	1945 Participation rate = 30% M H Black R G Denton G D Downes S E Fargher R J Gates R M T Lindlar A L Runswick P H S Wettern A R Wheeler	1951 Participation rate = 25% P Bencharit H Butler D A Greenwood P A Johnson P R Marler M B R Mathalone J A Mathews M H S Muller W B Page S J Robinson J H Rowsell I Smith R H K Stephens J L Talbot C L Van Doren	1954 Participation rate = 29% G V Baguley A L Delafield M G Delahooke G F Dimond J W Greenacre A G Ground J K Henwood K P Hicks D F Howson K L Johnson P A Littleton J P Martin R C Maxwell M H O'Neill D Quint M E Richards B Silcock I D Tomlinson C M Turner R W B White P J King Anonymous (1)	
1937 Participation rate = 29% R P M Bell V D Clarke † * T G Miller D W Pennick and J U Pennick	1946 Participation rate = 33% K M L Benson P G Cronk L R H Gracey P G A Ramsay D M Taub Anonymous (1)	1952 Participation rate = 40% C H Allenby I S Ball L H Barber A J Black J M Bland W J Chandler W S Charles-Jones M A Crowther S Darke E H Double M G Ebison J P Greaves A Kenyon R H Lloyd M J Marshall * A D Moss D A Nickol F Ogden J G R Osborn		
1938 Participation rate = 21% R E Goddard J B W Morley (né Howard) J M Robertson	1947 Participation rate = 30% R A Bawden P O Bourne C R B Joyce N R Power M H G Rogers J V Sutcliffe Anonymous (2)			
1939 Participation rate = 44% J O Davies D G James J A Jones R G Martin	1948 Participation rate = 20% H E M Crowle A A Horne F Jephcott P Mathias J L Pattinson J C L Rawes A Silverwood			
1940 Participation rate = 38% P F Boreham P R Francis † J Gloster B M H Hardman W N Jeeves	1949 Participation rate = 24% D J H Chetwin J F Fleming G J Jewell A D B Jones N F Leigh E Moorman J F V Nicholson			
1941 Participation rate = 22% J G Le Gros D J Leapman				
1942 Participation rate = 24% J Brown C R Cowlin A C A Daniel G A R Giri J D R Townsend				
1943 Participation rate = 24% C J Ashby D Horsley R G Morrell M I M Pines D P Ransom				

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1957

Participation rate = 36%

A J Almond
R J Berger
A Best
M J Bowtell
P D Bowyer
F Braddock
W P J Brandon
A P G Brown
M G Brown
M H Cavendish
J H Champness
R Cole † *
H D Craig
C M Cripps
R B Davison
B R Dixon
C Duke
M A Finlay
T P Francis
A J Gordon
G E T Granter
D R Harrison
A G Jackson
M D C Johnson
D J Lawrence
J M Lowe
C J Nicholson
E G J Oliver
R A Peters
A P Rubin
D L Setchell
R W M Shaw
J Suthers
K W G Valentine
J P Young
Anonymous (1)

1958

Participation rate = 42%

F W Alexander
S J Alexander
G P Blaker
D A Brooks
C ff Churchill
J E Cole
D P Elliott
J L Finlay
B D Foord
T A Gibson
J E Gillett
C R Gordon Jones
(né Jones)
C B Gough
E A Hackford
R N Ingram
M Jarman
R H Jordan
C M Kenyon
G E Larke
J M Loughridge
D P V McLaughlin
J S Neiger

G A Neilson
B A Noble
J R Ockenden
G C Powell
C H Reeson
B J Rickett
R B Sinker
P M Slotkin
R F B Smith
C Tabart
B E Talkes
R C Tanner
W I M Taylor
P W Thomson
A C Thorne *
P E R Vaux
J A D Webb
A C White
Anonymous (2)

1959

Participation rate = 30%

J G C Ashford
C F L Austin
L V Barber
A M Bateman
R E Beale
D Booker-Milburn
A R Brook
M J Down
J I Farquharson
M Fireman
R M Freeman
A L Gibson
M H Goss
P J Herring
D A Johnson
W A C Knowles
C B G Masefield
J D Moore
P W Newman
J C Pillans
J H B Rew
F C Schneider
I R Spence
M F R Whalley
J S Whitehead
J Winney
Anonymous (1) *

1960

Participation rate = 29%

G F G Appleby
R D Battey
J S Beckett
R J Bevan
J H H Bradbury
P W H Brown
R J Coles
A V Cooke
P T Cornish
His Hon Judge Curran
I L C Fergusson
H C Fitzwilliams

J J Garner
J E Goldsmith
T J Heard
R A Ismail
G I Lawson
J F Ling
I Mantle
P A Oppenheim
R C Sills
J E Trowell
P F Walker
A J Watson
J P Watson
D E Wilson
Anonymous (2)

1961

Participation rate = 21%

S A K Anderson
C J Arthur
R Clapcott
J P Dugdale Bradley
M R Hadfield
C G Hind
D K S Irving
S G Laing
M J Lord
R J Pankhurst
D R Peirce
G J A Perrott *
A Rae
D R Tant
G P Thomas
E P Turney
N H White
M B Wood
Anonymous (1)

1962

Participation rate = 34%

G Alderman
J E Beeson
F J Borchardt
A Carter
P T Coleridge
P E Croucher
J A K Douglas
R J W Evans
T E Finlay
J Frankland
J W Fraser
R L Gordon
D G Hall
H D Hibbitt
J G S Higson
J A Hudson
J P Leech
A R Monbiot
T J B Newman
D I Nichols
A J Ogden
J G Ross-Martyn
(né Martyn)
R V Scruton

M A Slinn
W P L Thomas
J B Thorpe
C H Tongue
J W Tremberth
G A Wilkinson
C P Yates
Anonymous (3)

1963

Participation rate = 23%

K J Battarbee
P Beasley-Murray
M H P Belknap
C G G Born
T C Cox
M W Edwards
B A Fireman
R H Leech
D W Mann
J Marshall
J P Matthews
R H Mayo
J McQuaid
G L Melio *
C P Radley
D H Sherburn
P J Smith
D I Stevenson
J M Thompson
N L Wicks

1964

Participation rate = 21%

H R A Anderson
T J Bisseker
G H Boyce
M E Bramley
D J Burnstone
A W Carr
D J Edelshtain
P M Glass
J Hall
J S Harman
D C Haywood
A B Kay
N A Nagler
J G Rhodes
F C Ripley
A P S Robinson
P J Seddon
D J K Wadham

1965

Participation rate = 31%

K Balkow
S J Barton
J V Betts
S B Crooks
H F Cullen
J S Curtis
P F Davis
J F Drinkwater
T J Ellis

G A Eltringham
A H Farley
P K Ford
R J Frost
M P W Lance
A T A McClure
T R T Morris
E F V Perrott
A Phelan
R B Posey
P A Ray
R N Richman
J N Rudolph
J G Scrimshaw
N D Sinker
K M Southern
P A Stone
A Sutton *
P L Thompson
R Thornton
S A V Van Der Byl
A C Wheating
G J White
C B Woodd
A Youle

1966

Participation rate = 29%

R W Allchin
P B L Badham
K E Crawford
A W Darby
C R L De Chassiron
T J Duffy
D Farrer-Brown
J Freeman
D P Frith
E S Funnell
A B Gillham
D J Hall
S A Hockman
R F W Holder
P M Hollins
W J Jenkins
P G Kauders
R D Linsell
W B Mahony
L I Moody
M R O'Regan
R F Pooley
P L Sears
J R Weighton
S Wilson
H R Wiltshire
Anonymous (1)

1967

Participation rate = 26%

R J Blake
A C G Brown
(né Gordon-Brown)
P Burnham *
G L Collins
J G Epstein †

Attracting the best students...

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S P Ferguson
S I Fitzgerald
P R Glazebrook
R J Haygreen
S M Hill
R M Jackson
A G W Leslie
K Q F Manning
E T McDermott
R A McKee
M A Morris
D E Perchard
P J Phair
J C Rees
K S Richards
J R S Smith
R J Taunt
H J C Taylor
S R Tilsley
C M Treacy
J H Turney
J G Williams
Anonymous (1)

1968 Participation rate = 21%

M J Allchin
J Atack
C C Bradbury
S C Cripps
R T Crossan
P I Day *
B R Eastman
S M Evans
D Harrison
M C W Hunter
S J Kern
G I Kirkbride
D J J Mackenzie
R A McDonald
S J Merchant
R T Nokes
W M F Rundell
T J Sluckin
R J Sutton
J F Wickens
Anonymous (1)

1969 Participation rate = 24%

R W Bentley
M M Brown
P J E Brunning
K C Davis
R S Dudding
M B Dykes
D J A Fisher
E W Gibbon
D A Griffin
R Hall
J L Humphreys
R H Hutchinson
T A Jones

A F C Joslin
B S Kay
M P Kendall
J J A King
C I Kirker
B E Monk
J N Skilbeck
D I Slater
M A Viner
D J Warnes
A Wood

1970 Participation rate = 21%

T H W Barker
E J R Boston
C M Dent
R W G Eglin
J E A Hoare Nairne
E J W Houghton
J R James
S R Lockett
T S A Macquiban
R Peel
R S Reeve
D R Simmons
R C Stein
C G Timmis
R J C Turner
M R Village
A B Vowles
Anonymous (3)

1971 Participation rate = 21%

S J Allcock
P R Bisson
R H Briance *
D Brindle
C S Bull
P M Cannell
P Crook
R D Essler
G Gardner
N Gilmore
D Hilton-Jones (né Jones)
D A Hullin
S Ingleby
P M Lane
J G Morgan
R H A Muray
N Paterson
R D Pugh
N P Ready
A C C Wilson
A W C Yuen
Anonymous (2)

1972 Participation rate = 14%

M R Buck
B J Clancy
D R W Edwards

R J Fort
A P Graham
J P Gray
N S Hoult
G R F Hudson
A Z Kafel
R P-L Kwok
D K Lowe
D R Martin
D W Maxwell
B D Sherwood
D Skipper
J P Wotton

1973 Participation rate = 21%

C S Brookes
R J Cole
C P Cousins
N J Dumbreck
J Gilmore
A R Hawton
T C Holtz
C M Lewis
T J Lockington
W A Longbottom
A D Macquarrie
P W Mitchell
R H D Montgomery
N J Munday
R L Pearce
W D de F Peck
A M W Penn
A C Smith
J M C V Thake
P J H Vaughan
D W Walker
C H Weedon
C J Weight

1974 Participation rate = 22%

D J Arnold
R J Beaumont
W M S Bradbury
L R Bronze
J D Chadd
P R Fletcher
T M Gill
C P Hughes
J Jenkins
D C Kelly
M W Mainwaring
R D McMurdo
A K J Moodie
J L Morton
C G Peak
T H Pearson
J Y Randall
C K Roberts
B L Rooney
N J Sharwood-Smith
R M Sheldon

J H Slaughter
P N G Wilson *
Anonymous (2)

1975 Participation rate = 23%

E W F W Alton
J Bailey
D M Bargh
A J Barnes
E J Broadbent
J G W Bruce-Jones
M A Clarke *
J H Cottle
D C Girling
A S Hay
J M Hutton
K M Keegan
T A J Lister
L S Mallinson
A J B Mitchell
D J Moss
D J Parker
R J Parker
A J Porter
C H Richardson
M J A Sharp
M A Shaw
C J Taunt
J M G Taylor
A H Wettern
D W Wild

1976 Participation rate = 19%

R A L Abbiss
R H Arnold
R S Bassett
D J A Casserley
R E Davies
D C C Dodd
J French
A C Frost *
R J Gillis
S M Gordon
J P Hancock
M J Hawton
M P Hayes
J B S Hubbard
B K Jalota
R J Lewis
M G Rainey
R S Tolson
N S Walker
C G Ward
P S Woods
Anonymous (2)

1977 Participation rate = 25%

R H S Birkett
D H P Brady
C Campbell

N R Cellan-Jones
R G Clay
S R Cook
J A Dowdeswell
N S Ellis
S P Fletcher
M J Hall
D G Heggie
R M J Hewett
S N Hillson
R J Holliday
A P Hunt
P K James
P N Johnson
B J Knapp
D P Maher
H T Mason
J D Mellor
J V Naunton Davies
S J Paget-Brown
S C Richards
P J H Stearn
D N Taylor
S I T Waters
A M Wenban
I H White
J L Whiteman
Anonymous (1)

1978 Participation rate = 16%

J A Brandon
J A F Cowderoy *
S C Davey
P Gibbons
D C Golby
D M R Gray Stephens
C K Huggins
P H Jones
I C Kemp
P R L Leach
A S McClay
P S Oliver
M J Pavier
G W Rees
M F Rusk
A M Teague
C J Wigglesworth
B J Wilkes
Anonymous (1)

1979 Participation rate = 21%

P M Ackroyd
S E Adams
F M Birt-Llewellyn
(née Blair)
S E Brocklebank-Fowler
L F Clissold (née Rose)
T K Clissold
E M Gummers
D R Hardless
C R Hill (née Pegg)

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J M Hillson
C S Honey
C Hurst
D Lock
A A E Moverley
M C Plowman
P W Pugh
J J Roberts
C L Simon (née Leuw)
J B D Soole
G E Stuart (née Cattell)
I P Stuart
G J Tansley
H M Treitel
J W Weil (née Riley)
T P Weil
M R White (née Hunt)
P N Windsor
D A Wyllie

1980 Participation rate = 29%

S E Alban
T P Bailey
I P Blake
L W Bolton
M D D Chaloner
P Convey
T B Corfield
A M Creeth
B K M Davies
C P Davies
A Duncan
N D R Goddard
E D Goldstein
N S Grant (née FitzGerald)
A P Harrison
J A Hayes (née Livesley)
T G Hocombe
A C Huber (née Hannam)
S D Lamb
T D Lee
T A McKinlay
S A Metaxas
S N Midgley
D J Moore
T S O'Brien
N H Oliver
M J Oliver-Trotter
W J Purvis
C O Sears (née Jacoby)
G R W Sears
J A Seeley
J K Teague (née Law)
A J Wheelhouse
A T M Wyles
Anonymous (1)

1981 Participation rate = 21%

A S P Amaladoss
P H Baddeley (née Hope)
I H Bateman
S A D Beard

A H R Brierley
H Caine (née Rogers)
P J Dash (née Harris)
M F Dillon
J E Evison (née Lee)
C W Grant
D E Heels
E J A Henry
S W Holliday
J A Kissock
K R Lea
E McMeikan (née Dann)
J P Oliver
E M G Pearson
J C Purvis (née White)
A Robertson
A J P Sandison
D G Slack
A C Steveni (née Bull)
R P D Stewart
K C E Wiseman
(née Amadeo)
P W Wiseman
A H Woolich
Anonymous (1)

1982 Participation rate = 13%

B P Davies
D A Dayan
A M Fairhurst
B H Gammage
J R Goyder
N J Granger-Brown
(né Brown)
G C Harcourt
H J S Hemingway
F R Jack
A M McGuire (née Honey)
E S Morriss (née Purdy)
A J L Pincock
A K M Scott (née del Tufo)
G M Skinner
J C Walsh
A E B Wright
Anonymous (2)

1983 Participation rate = 17%

D R Birch
D Chin
C Field (née Gooderham)
S S Firoozan
(née Brammah)
A B Gill
A R Ginger
A B Goldsmith
L D Gray Stephens (née Watson)
M A Green
S Jallands
I M McIntosh
J E Messervy-Whiting
(née Morris)

S D Monaghan
J B Palombo
A E D Patterson
R B Pinkham
A B Potter
H C Pumphrey
J F Routledge
G P Rutt
F M Sinclair
G L Stewart (née Smith)
D W Straker

1984 Participation rate = 22%

R C H Alexander
E M Arnander (née Wilson)
J J Barnard
D M Berney
S S Bhakar
H E Brewster (née Burton)
M Chatterjee †
A C Cooke (née Weaver)
S A Cooke
M Cross
C J Culley (née Parker)
C P N Davies
K F Fox
H L Gilmour
V J Harris
J R D House
N J Hyslop
A S de V Parr
P N Randall
D J Shannon
D G Shea
A M Shipman
C B Steward
N C W Sullivan
J A Verity
B D A Zucchi
Anonymous (1)

1985 Participation rate = 16%

H F Alexander
A S J F Ashman
S M Ashman (née Brown)
W L C Buckland
N D Carrington
H J Cettler
J S D de Uphaugh
R B Findlay
A E Fraser (née Eady)
M Hall (née Thomson)
T R Holt
C A Holwell
R S Kingswood
A M Moseley
(née Bradfield)
V J H Oon
A J Proto
S Sansbury (née Harris)
D G Simon
A W Solomon

N T R Street
A L Voice
J G Whitehead
D I Wilson
P R Young

1986 Participation rate = 25%

M F Alban
S R Anderson
D R Bancroft
D L A Barker
M A Barker
T W Carruthers
A S Cheattle (née Hey)
K M Clayton
J N Darlow
T A Darnton (née Hobbs)
P M Day
K S R Ebenezer
M W Ford
D M Gore
M R Hallmark
S A Hensher
C B P Howarth
B S A James
P R Kenyon
S P Lonergan
P J Mantle
J D J McCabe
L A McCabe (née Fells)
P H McCleery
K A Mosedale
K I Ng
S B Nicholson
M E Oxland
M J Page
A F Plowman
N R W Selden
J C Sigee
M K Smith
M V Sofroniew
C Soutis
H Tjio
A J Tombs
E L B Walker (née Bensted)
T R N Walker
Anonymous (1)

1987 Participation rate = 13%

R P Bacon
C G Brown
D E Brown
M J Cherry
H J Cordell
C G Duff
A W Dumbleton
H F Harrison
(née Wilmshurst)
C J Lewis
R A Lord
D H Martin
N C Pegge

J Pritchard
U C Protz
B E Segal
A C N Shiff
D H Smith
A C Stiles
B J Q Strong
S R Wakefield
Anonymous (2)

1988 Participation rate = 19%

J P Bailey
M R Baillie
M W Barnett Howland
M P Berry
J M S Brown (née Wallace)
F Campbell
T J Clarke
R M Dudley
S E Duff (née Rankine)
R H Dunlop
(née Woodruff)
L Edie (née Palourti)
S C Farrar
J M N T Gray
D A Hargreaves
M J Harrison
R J Harwood
D O Irfan
L E Keown
I J Mactavish
A N Mamujee
J Mobed
C M Mutter
G T Parks
N D Poyntz
H Ronte
S E Sharpe
D W Street
K P Thompson
S V L Thong
S M Wintersgill
Anonymous (1)

1989 Participation rate = 17%

C M E Avery
A R Bould
D S R Bould
(née Humphries)
K H Brundan (née Daniel)
S W G Cohen
R C Dale (née Heybrook)
C L Diaz-Crossley
(née Crossley)
L J Gilchrist
V A Henley
C V S Hoare Nairne *
J C Howling (née Knowles)
J L Hugh
C J E McAdden
(née Beveridge)

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M J McAdden
S L Merrill
S R Middleton
J D Moseley
E A Murray (née Simons)
K A Murray
P W D Stafford
D Toledano
C S Wiles
P J Williams
A J Woods
Anonymous (2)

1990 Participation rate = 15%

N M F Archer
A M Barton
A N Chandler
N J Clarry
K H Dalton
J J Depledge
C L Garner
A S C Goh *
A R Hodgson
G D Jones
M C O Lawson
N J Lawson (née Hatch)
P A Lewin
E T Littleton
J R Mills
J H Milne
S L Pope
E L Powell (née Jefferis)
J A Rowe
F A Seyyad
J K Wong
C F B Woodd
Anonymous (2)

1991 Participation rate = 15%

L J Adams (née Hinde)
S Afsar
A J Bolton
A R C Cox
P Durrant
J D Gilbey
J Hannan (née Wigley)
M J A Jackson
L C Jones (née Beatty)
A Kay
D Kohn
L M Lieberman
A T Morgan
C D Naylor
J Pooley
A R Postings
F Y Saigol
M E Thomson
D R Weatherall
S G Wells
K J Williams (née Eeley)
A L Woodd (née Lloyd)
Anonymous (2)

1992 Participation rate = 17%

E Abbey (née Meikle)
M M Arnot
D W Barnett
J W Beswick
T A Bristowe
R J L Cooper
C F A Dupont-Stonestreet
(née Dupont)
H V Gibson (née Leggett)
N P Gray
M A Holman
N J Hornung
R F Hudson
S D B Johnston
A D J Letchford
A J Morgan
M A Morse
J M Oliver
D Papagianni
M R Parker
L J Pike (née Henderson)
M J Price (née Button)
R D Rawlings
S L Rumsby (née Manning)
T E Samuel (née Smith)
K L Slowgrove
R N Soldan
G P L Thomas
M J D Wing
D M Yates
Anonymous (3)

1993 Participation rate = 14%

R A Atkin
S L Ballard
(née Withington)
M J Birks
E J Cawte (née Hudson)
T-W W Chou
S L Dixon
C Feely (née Wallace)
S K Feely
D Forbes
J C Frew (née Pearce)
A K Fyfe
O T Harrison
C S R Johns
L G Kennedy
(née Kennedy)
S T C Lai
S E C Lea (née Cantwell)
A Patel
H A Rebbeck
J C Ripley
R A Stocks
M D White
Anonymous (4)

1994 Participation rate = 14%

D J R Archer

N Austin
P A Bacon Darwin
(né Darwin)
T M Baker
N W H Blaker
N J Bliss (née Biller)
R J Brass
C J Burt
R J D L Cazenove
K T Ferguson
M J Hewitt
S M Lawrence
(née Grover)
M W Loose
R G Luck
J Parkinson
M E Parry
V J Richards
P R Segal
C J Smith
W R Smith
T H B Stuttard
E J Warwick (née Harrison)
A I West (née Senior)
Anonymous (1)

1995 Participation rate = 14%

C R Barker (née Lloyd)
S M Brain (née Pirie)
R J M d'Arjuzon
S R Davis
V S De Tusch-Lec
(née Altman)
G L Gower (née Kruger)
M G Harries (née King)
M J Healy (née Lewis)
G Heavyside
T D Lee
R A McKendry
G Mohtadi-Haghighi
C E C Nwokoro
M T Probert
A P A Saldanha
K J Shaheen
L J Skowron
I O Steed
R V I Tait
A J V Thwaites (née Rose)
N R Thwaites
P W Trueman
P A Turton
T G Warwick
B A J Weller
A J J Wray
Anonymous (1)

1996 Participation rate = 14%

A M K Afridi
K M Birks (née Daynes)
M Brittain † *
T H R Brun
K M S Burns (née Slinger)

B Burston
G M Cameron
E C Carter
S L Clarke
H E Coates
(née Thompson)
M D Collier
H L d'Arjuzon
(née Fletcher)
C C Duff (née Haughey)
S J Gray
M H E Grayson
A Hollingsworth
T D Kerwin
H J Rudge
A L Taylor
M B Westcott
M W Whitbread
C J Winder
(née Gammons)
Anonymous (1)

1997 Participation rate = 16%

H J Backhouse
J J Bickerstaffe
M E Brock
M J Bullen
J M Busuttil
S A Cassidy
F C Chambers
J E Doak
R J Hogley (née Howell)
I J Hudson and
Mr P Bloomfield
J Hudson
J M D Hughes
M Keegan
S B Magnus
C F Meacock
T E Meredith
L J F Murray (née Ficenec)
T A R E Nissel
P Ramdas
T E Rolls
J E M Seddon (née Nott)
D A Simon
P A Smith
M P Spencer
A J Toner
E J Tunnicliffe
C H Whitaker
(née Cowans)
Anonymous (1)

1998 Participation rate = 14%

P Adib-Samii
C A E Aikens
J C Booth
J R Bowen
B L Clark
R J Cline

N J Cooper-Harvey
A D Corbett
C V Corns (née Willis)
A Cuthbert
N E Dimmock
M L Farrelly
S J Glover
J C Hibbs
A I Howcroft
S S James
G W L Jenkin
J M J Keeling
R P I Lewis
A E Maguire
F J McGlade
C J Morgan
P Ninkovic
A P Oakley
G C Parr
R P Rigby
D A Rivers
S M Rivers (née Bidwell)
N M Rouse (née Lovett)
S P Sellars
D E Sherrod
M B Wesker
R A Williams
Anonymous (2)

1999 Participation rate = 14%

S C Bunting
A England
P Gaudin
D J Gibson (née Hunter)
M J Gibson
S L Jenkin (née Myers)
N M Lang
R L Linden
C E Lloyd
J W Lovell
G H M Mann
L McGrath
J C Moore
C R Morton
B M Musgrave
J E Okosun
L Y Pickering
N J Prince
G J Rushton
S J Rymill
N Sabharwal
Z L Schluter (née Warwick)
J S Ward
A L Washbrook
A L Wicks
Anonymous (2)

2000 Participation rate = 14%

B Ashby
N G Aspinall
S D Branstons

Attracting the best students...

Annual Fund 2009

D E Cannie
L J Cobden
V J Cooper (née Bell)
R J P Dennis
D G D'Souza
F A I Duthie
D G Eaves
M A Fewster
C E Frith
J C Gillick
T G Griffiths
W A Hall
A M V Jeffrey
B J O Jones
N P H King
W J F Lowe
A U Onyeagbako
N C Payne
K R Pontin
A B Stone
F A Waller (née Marsden)
A J Wills
H V Woodcock
Anonymous (1)

2001 Participation rate = 17%

J D Airey
E R Berger (né Barget)
L Biderman
O J Elgie
L Forbister
S L Gick
A J Hart
P A Hewinson
G S J Hitchcock
H J Hope
R N O Hulbert
B J Hyman
L S C Lok
K Maddison
R J Mair and Mrs M Mair
P B Mitchell
R S R Myers
A R I Newman
J E Osborn
F S Parry
G C Price
J M Purser
J H Smith

T Surendranathan
H Thronicker
M F J Tolhurst-Cleaver
R W Turney
L E Twiss (née Campbell)
P J Twiss
J Weaver
A C Wild
R E Wilkinson

2002
Participation rate = 15%
N Ahmed
V A Armstrong (née Moore)
E E Blackhurst
I S Blaney
D G J Broady
A R Callow
R J Dimmock (née Whitaker)
I R Evans
C E Gale
F Gao
R J Griffiths
S D Grimshaw
R P Hartley
S G C Hillard
R S Houston
R N Jermy
L D Kotseroglou
P A Mills
J F Mowbray
T E D Ogden
J E Orme
T M Porter
R M A Reader
C C Sawyer
N L Seeber
F C C Smith
S C Tenant
A V Tudor

2003
Participation rate = 3%
S J Brennan
J M Hawton
J R McMahon
Anonymous (2)

2004
D S Hyde

2005
A P Bagshaw
K L Bridgwood
I C Daly
A C Jacob
L A Richardson
2006
C Langley

2007
V E Barnato
D C M Lafferty

2008
B T Goodman

Parents
Mr H R & Dr J H Abhyankar
Mr & Mrs P Acred
Mr H Arthur
Mr I D Carnegie-Brown
Mr & Mrs J R Clemo
Mrs D J Darling
Mrs S Dodwell
Dr T Dumitrescu
Mr J Eason
Mrs L V Goff
Mrs J E Knock
Dr H Laakso
Mr & Mrs E W Lamza
Mr & Mrs M A Murray
Mr D J & Mrs C Olsen
Ms C N Onwuka Edomi
Dr K Singleton
Mr A C & Mrs R J Smith
Mr & Mrs R G Stone
Mr G R Taylor
Mr & Mrs T Tobias
Mr P Totman
Dr N Van der Wilk
Mrs A Weedon
Anonymous (3)

Friends of Jesus College
Prof J G Basker
Mrs M E Baylis
Mrs M Bickerton
Mr M R Blandford-Baker
The Revd J Collis
Mrs J N Corbett

Mrs N Crisp *
Mr J C P Dalton
Dr E Frankel
Mrs A Hadfield *
Dr F G Hardy
Mrs E M Holloway
Mr J W Hudleston *
Mrs J A Hutchinson † *
Mrs S J Hyde (née Virji)
Mrs D S Maitland-March
Miss M G Phillips
Ms R M Rattenbury
Mrs J M Read
Dr M Reed
Mr R N Shapiro
Mrs H J Spurrier *
Mr G M Steel
Mr J P Turner
Mr R M L Webb
Mrs A G White
Mr G E Williams
The Jesus College Cambridge
Society
Avago Technologies
Cambridge Decorative and Fine
Arts Society
Cubitt Consulting Ltd.
Extas Global Ltd
Interactive Investor
Anonymous (1)

Matched Giving Companies
Barclays Bank Plc
BP Foundation
ChevronTexaco
Gartner
Marathon Oil Company
Microsoft Corporation
Royal Bank of Scotland

† indicates that a donor is now deceased
* indicates a capital gift

Overall (Jesusan) participation rate = 20.2% (1,484/7,336)
Overall average Annual Fund donation = £480 (£712,000/1,484)

We have made every effort to ensure accuracy and completeness, but we apologise for any errors that may be contained in this list.

The 2009 Telephone Campaign



The calling team (clockwise from top left): Andrew Gilbert (2007, Geography), Huw Roberts (2008, Natural Sciences), Joshi Eichner Herrmann (2008, History), Edward Hughes (2008, History), Andrew Leach (2006, Chemistry), Danielle Holt (2008, Law), Phoebe Amoroso (2007, Geography), Angela Scarsbrook (2008, Music), Olivia Seddon-Daines (2007, Archaeology and Anthropology), Thomas Latimer (2008, Engineering), Alma Smith (2007, English) and Rory Attwood (2007, English) pictured outside the Cricket Pavilion, which became the calling room.

The 2009 Telephone Campaign took place in the autumn, with twelve student callers together raising over £230,000 for the Annual Fund, thanks to the generosity of 359 Jesuans. 56% of all those who were called pledged a gift, making this one of our most successful Telephone Campaigns ever. The calling team had a great time during the two weeks, and enjoyed some fascinating conversations with Jesuans of all ages.



Huw Roberts (2008) enjoys a conversation with a fellow rower.

Members of The 1496 Society

R A Palmer (1930)	M A Ludgate (1953)	R Hall (1969)
C J J Everidge (1936)	T J I White (1953)	Anonymous (1970)
R P M Bell (1937)	J A Williams (1953)	A A Chalkley (1971)
J M Robertson (1938)	D A Wright (1953)	Anonymous (1972)
E E Warburg (1940)	E P Beck (1954)	J P Wotton (1972)
H Laing (1941)	J M B Gotch (1954)	C K Roberts (1974)
Anonymous (1942)	A G Ground (1954)	J F Warren (1974)
E H Robinson (1942)	P J Bryant (1955)	D J Moss (1975)
M G Webster (1942)	Anonymous (1955)	W O A Coales (1976)
G Mitchell (1943)	P O Prior (1955)	M R Sheridan (1977)
Anonymous (1943)	C H Green (1956)	F M Birt-Llewellyn (1979)
J B Day (1945)	Anonymous (1956)	Anonymous (1980)
Anonymous (1945)	J D Rimington (1956)	J A Kissock (1981)
A R Wheeler (1945)	R J Berger (1957)	E McMeikan (1981)
D J E Inchbald (1946)	Anonymous (1958)	Anonymous (1982)
R A Bawden (1947)	M Reupke (1958)	Anonymous (1983)
Anonymous (2) (1947)	A Stillmark (1958)	Anonymous (2) (1984)
N R Power (1947)	G N Harby (1959)	R B Findlay (1985)
T W R Davies (1948)	Anonymous (1959)	Anonymous (1986)
Anonymous (1948)	T G Barker (1960)	F H Marshall (1987)
R G Anderson (1949)	Anonymous (2) (1960)	Anonymous (1993)
Anonymous (1949)	Anonymous (2) (1961)	G F Hart (1994)
J T Bett (1950)	B Weatherhead (1961)	A B Stone (2000)
J D U Harsant (1950)	B A Fireman (1963)	G M Pradella (2001)
P D Jackson (1950)	S J Barton (1965)	O Rowlands (2002)
P A Johnson (1951)	K M Southern (1965)	Ms S Bryant
W B Page (1951)	A Sutton (1965)	Mr & Mrs A Chrystie
I Smith (1951)	M J Waring (1965)	Mr D Jones
M G Ebison (1952)	P F Coe (1967)	Mrs P Langley
A D Moss (1952)	P I Day (1968)	Miss M Littledale
F Ogden (1952)	J L Gordon (1968)	Mrs D S Maitland-March
C F M Rawlinson (1952)	Anonymous (2) (1968)	Mr J K Rowlands
M J Fairey (1953)	F S Ruttonshaw (1968)	Mrs H J Spurrier

Membership of the 1496 Society is open to anyone who lets us know that they have made provision for the College in their Will. For more information please contact Richard Dennis, Development Director: e-mail r.dennis@jesus.cam.ac.uk, tel 01223 339301



The 1496 Society

Jesus College has always been grateful for the generosity of those who choose to make a gift to the College in their Will. As a way of saying thank you to those who have decided to help the College in this way the College has founded *The 1496 Society*. Anyone who intends to make a legacy to the College will be invited to join.

The 1496 Society was launched at the College on Tuesday 2nd February. Founder members met for drinks in the Master's Lodge followed by lunch in Upper Hall during which Members were presented with a membership pin in the College colours.

In his speech the Master expressed the College's great gratitude to those choosing to remember the College in their Will. He highlighted the long tradition of legacy giving to the College which dates back to the first such gift in 1505. Over the centuries Legacies have endowed fellowships and studentships, and helped to fund many of the College's buildings. Most legacies are left to the general purposes of the College allowing us discretion over their use. They tend to be added to the permanent endowment of the College so helping to secure our long-term future and a degree of independence from the vicissitudes of state funding.



The Master speaks with some of the guests at the Inaugural 1496 Society Lunch which took place on the 2nd February.

James Gordon (2008) is a PhD student in physics. Sybil Stacpoole (1998) attended Jesus College as an undergraduate and is now a PhD student in brain repair.

Travel Bursary

As these things often do, a trip to the pub with a friend resulted in a lot more than a sore head the next day. The meandering conversation eventually alighted on Kilimanjaro and we both immediately claimed an overwhelming desire to climb it. Needless to say, the pair of us expected nothing more than a ten minute discussion about how great it would be but what a shame we were both too busy, but something went wrong - or maybe very right. Numerous emails were sent, pubs were frequented and after a month or two we had identified a fortnight in September, right at the end of the open season on Kilimanjaro, during which we could both get away. We had also amassed a huge collection of photos off the Internet of giraffe in front of the mountain and people smiling at the summit. Progress we thought. The next stage was obvious; book some flights and then we can't get out of it!

It was now all a lot more real, and suddenly our sly Internet trawling at work was revealing stories of altitude sickness and people going crazy 100m from the summit and being carried down. But hey, now we had the flights we could at least start raising money for charity. Up went the Just Giving site and out went the pleas for sponsorship for Multiple Sclerosis UK, our charity of choice and one Sybil knows very well from her research here at Cambridge. We decided that all money raised should go to the charity and that we would pay for the trip ourselves. Sounds good, but the bank manager was none too happy. Luckily for us, Jesus College stepped in with the Sir Moses and Lady Finley Travel Bursaries to start us on our way.

The days before we left disappeared in a blaze of last minute ebay kit purchases; we began walking up stairs rather than taking elevators and before we knew it we had arrived at Heathrow terminal 5. We had acquired some rather fashionable Kilimanjaro stash, and using that and our Jesuan charm, talked our way into the BA first class lounge. This is how you climb mountains - with a G&T in hand and many more stuffed into pockets and rucksacks. Supplies for the summit attempt we thought.

The following morning we touched down in Dar Es Salaam, en route to Kilimanjaro International Airport, which was a surprisingly well equipped place. We soon learned James' Swahili name of 'Jems' (accompanied by 'Syboo'). Our lift to Moshi was a break-neck, hell-for-leather trip in a clapped out, souped up banger across the plains of Tanzania towards

the base of Kilimanjaro. We passed numerous mud huts and dust filled streets, but were amazed by the number of satellite dishes and mobile phones we saw. We arrived at the Springlands Hotel, which we discovered was more of an encampment behind high walls with an armed guard at the steel gates. The swimming pool was lovely!

The following day we set off for our 4 day 'warm-up' trek up Mt Meru. Colleagues had been enquiring for some time how the training was going, quietly laughing when we explained that we hadn't started yet but would climb another mountain a few days before. It turned out to be the best plan ever, as we were introduced to the way things work on the mountains (slowly and with a generous covering of dust!), met giraffe, zebra, monkeys, buffalo, wart

hogs and biting ants, stocked up our reserves with delicious 3 course meals served at a table with a mountain view and learnt some useful Swahili phrases such as 'poa kichizi kama ndizi' (cool and crazy as a banana, or so they told us). Our guide Frankie dragged us out of our very warm sleeping bags at 2am on summit day and off we went to the top. There is a reason why you climb in the dark. It means you can't see the sheer drop on either side of the ridge path! An equally good reason is the amazing view obtained from the intriguingly named 'Socialist Peak', (4563m) of the sunrise over Kilimanjaro.

Buoyed by our success on Meru, we returned to Moshi, only to find that there was no hot water for the whole town that night! This was remedied a little later, and we felt adequately prepared to take on Kilimanjaro. The drive out to the Lemosho glades was even more entertaining than our first road trip, this time necessitating a Land Rover with well placed handles, to get us up the track. James was in his element! The necessary paperwork and moneys were



Our guide holds a lizard found on Mount Meru showing the different climate zones you pass on the way up the mountain.

Enables Kilimanjaro Climb

exchanged at the base gate (armed guards very much to the fore), taking almost 2 hours to complete the complicated transactions. Then we were off. The first 100m were almost vertical, perhaps to put off any last waverers, but this was followed by a pleasant amble through the beautiful glades. As the days went by, the forest turned to shrubs, and then the so-called Alpine Desert above about 4000m. The routine was idyllic – we slept with the sun, rose for breakfast, walked until lunch, had an afternoon nap, walked a little more, feasted for supper and slept again. Some evenings we had enough energy to play cards with our guides, Ntese and Hassan Hamisi, and the porters. It is quite surprising that one feels so full of beans when walking along but then lacks any kind of motivation for, well, anything at all, once this activity has ceased. That was really the main effect of the altitude on the pair of us – total apathy and contentment. Not a bad result compared to what we had read in the books!

Summit day came 5 nights later, and this time we were up before midnight. We hadn't slept a wink, listening to the wind howl through the camp, snapping at the guy ropes like a fireworks display. We wrapped up in pretty much every layer we had, expecting temperatures of -15°C at the top, plus the wind chill. There was an inspiring array of dancing and bobbing head lamps creeping up the mountain, and we joined in enthusiastically. The most amazing part of the walk to the summit was the stars that night. The whole sky was literally glimmering and



Sybil Stacpoole (1998) and James Gordon (2008) hold the Jesus College flag at the summit of Kilimanjaro, the sign post says 'Congratulations you are now at Uhuru Peak Tanzania 5895m'. This was a few minutes after dawn after the summit attempt throughout the night. From here you can see the curvature of the earth, with Mount Kenya on one side and Mount Meru on the other, as the sun rose over the vast African plains.

twinkling in all directions; when you stand at the top of Africa, at the height that light-aircraft fly, looking out into the universe, it is quite some feeling. By this stage, it was apparent that a few other climbers were falling by the wayside with mountain sickness and exhaustion, but the milder effects were on display by the sign-post at the top. We have been thoroughly conditioned into the British pass-time of politely queuing, but no such niceties were offered at the summit – it was every man for himself, and in a very determined fashion. When we unwrapped the Jesus Flag for a second picture, we were nearly lynched!

Sunrise happens very quickly at the equator and with it came the glorious warmth of the day. The clamber back down to our base camp was more of a slither through channels of volcanic dust, and we finally paused to enjoy some snacks (from the BA lounge!). Stopping on the way up is not generally recommended as the cold quickly takes hold and can sap even the iron-willed, so we were very ready to bask in the sun and recharge. The trip back down took two days, motivated by the thought of a cold beer and the opportunity to inspire the newly arrived climbers with tales of the top.

So there we have it. A fortnight in Tanzania, two mountains climbed and a truly fantastic experience. Thank you to Jesus College for supporting our endeavours. We will be off to Grad Hall soon to plan the next expedition...exciting suggestions will be gratefully received!



The glacier in the background is just around the rim of the volcanic crater at the top of Kilimanjaro a few hundred meters from the highest point. There are fears amongst the guides that the permanent ice on the top of the mountain may be gone in 20 years.



The Future of Chapel Court

Over the course of the last decade College building work has focused on our student accommodation. We have restored and modernised the external staircases on Jesus Lane, Malcolm Street, Park Street and Lower Park Street and we have reconstructed North Court. Our attention must now turn to Chapel Court.

Superficially all looks well. The two buildings that make up Chapel Court, the Carpenter Building (1844) and the Morley Horder Building (1927) were very solidly built in their time. They have been well maintained over the years by our in-house team and are generally in adequate if somewhat basic order internally. But a closer inspection reveals numerous and growing problems that are a reflection of their age.

The roof areas are in very poor condition. The rooves are pitched and slated, with parapet gutters. In the main the slates are simply fixed on battens without roof boards or felt. The original slates and nails have been failing for many years and now need annual inspections and patch repairs. Twice in the last 10 years the ridge has been badly damaged in high winds. The ridge capping has split

and the valley and parapet gutters have failed in many areas and have required increasingly extensive temporary repairs. The condition of the gutter boarding is not known but due to the many years of leaks there is a high possibility that the boarding, wall plates and trusses may be suffering decay. The parapet walls are in poor condition and need to be taken down and replaced. Much of the stone coping is crumbling and some has already been removed as a safety measure. The chimney stacks are failing and need major repairs.

The brickwork of the Carpenter Building was originally constructed using a lime mortar but at some time it has been re-pointed with a cement mortar. The cement pointing is deteriorating (particularly near rainwater pipes) allowing moisture into the original lime mortar. In places bricks are spalling. This may be the early stages of future more serious damage to the brickwork as a result of entrapped water in the lime mortar unable to drain through the hard cement pointing. The brickwork of the Morley Horder Building appears to have been constructed using cement mortar and does not seem to be affected by entrapped moisture. However there are several ominous cracks particularly in the west wall between staircases 6 and 7, in the vicinity of Angel archway between staircases 7 & 8, and on staircase 14.

Internally the heating and water supply systems have reached the end of their lives. Much of the pipework is still the original lead, patch-repaired over the years with a mix of steel, copper and plastic. Failures are frequent and wholesale replacement is long-overdue. Internally there are many places where damp is evident, the result either of failed pipework or problems with the roof. The provision of bathrooms etc. is inadequate by today's standards, woefully so on staircases 1-6 in the Carpenter building. The underground drainage around the building also needs to be renewed.

“ Superficially all looks well...But a closer inspection reveals numerous and growing problems... ”

The electrical services are another cause of concern. We think that the original main switchgear was installed when the Morley Horder Building was built and some of the original switchgear and cabling is still in use there – not good! There have been changes over the years but we think the last significant rewiring on staircases 1-6 was in the 1950s.

The College has recently appointed Berman Guedes Stretton architects (who have been involved in a similar project on a similarly-aged building at Keble College, Oxford) to make proposals to bring these venerable College buildings up to standard internally and externally for their next century of use. They have particularly been asked to look into environmental issues, how the buildings can be made significantly more energy efficient and incorporate sustainable sources of heating.

Old Members' News

Congratulations to the following Jesuans who have received various awards and appointments



Michael Marshall (1952) received a knighthood in the New Year Honours list for his 'services to business, charity and to the community in Cambridgeshire'. Sir Michael described the knighthood as a fairytale ending to Marshall Motor Group's centenary celebrations.



Lord Alan Watson (1960) was recently named the University's High Steward a position of high dignity and honour within the University, Deputy to the Chancellor. The position is elected by the University Senate and on important ceremonial occasions the High Steward has a prominent position in the Chancellor's Procession. Some of the early holders of the Office were Sir Thomas More and Thomas Cromwell.



David Wootton (1969) was elected Sheriff of London in July last year and was officially admitted in September. David previously held the post of Alderman. His duties will include, but are not limited to, promoting the City and financial services in the UK and abroad, as well as raising awareness of the considerable social and charitable support provided by the Square Mile. David is a corporate partner at Allen & Overy LLP.



David Kohn's (1991) architecture firm David Kohn Architects were awarded the 2009 Young Architect of the Year award. David read Architecture while at Jesus and was excited to receive the award. His firm has been in business since 2005 and he is a diploma tutor at London Metropolitan University. One of his most recent projects is Stable Acre house in Norfolk.

2009 MAY BUMPS



Emily Dourish (née Mitchell) (1995) and her daughter enjoy the day cheering on Jesus College and the beautiful weather.



The Men's 2nd VIII celebrate their success after bumping right in front of the Jesus College Paddock.



Katie Wooding (2006) and Eleanor Knott (2006) are encouraged by cox Thomas Walton (2005) as the Women's 2nd VIII power past the cheering Jesus College Old Members.



Doug Oppenheim (1995) and Jeremy Rogers (1995) proudly hold a copy of the Jesus College crest. The two men embarked on a two-month expedition beginning in mid-November 2008. They skied 1,000km from the Ronne Ice Shelf on the edge of the continent to the South Pole. The journey took 41 days with temperatures dropping as low as -50°C. They raised over £700,000 for the Sheffield Institute for Motor Neurone Disease, which will be the world's first stand-alone centre dedicated to finding a cure for MND.

Building a Life-size Lego House

EVA WATES (2003)



What would you do with over two million Lego bricks – possibly sell them at their street value of about £200,000? No, I'd get involved in making a priceless house made from Lego which was demolished only a few days after completion.

The company I work for, Atelier One, was commissioned to do the structural engineering for the two storey house made entirely out of Lego and I found myself in the unlikely position of being a TV engineer for 'James May's Toy Stories'. We have a reputation for working on slightly off the wall projects and tend to get involved in anything through from arts projects to moving structures to buildings. Since graduating I am yet to work on something 'normal', and doing this programme was a great opportunity to dispel some myths about engineers only being buttoned up middle-aged men in grey suits.

Through testing Lego beam structures at full scale we showed that it would in fact be possible to produce a load bearing house made entirely out of Lego- with certain

limitations on the number of occupants! When given little time on a project like this it is impossible to go through all the testing routes you'd like to, so it tended to be a bit of a suck it and see approach. Engineers understand materials like steel and concrete very well but when it comes to something like Lego it is almost more about the way it is designed for children to use easily than the actual material properties. For example, the biggest challenge was how to design in Lego given that it is itself designed to be pulled apart by a thumb of a three year old.

There are some things that would be really difficult to do sensibly in Lego bricks without cheating – like long cantilevers or balconies and having lots of openings in the walls. So we didn't have things like that, as they might have required using glues or other materials and instead focused on the good properties of Lego bricks to make something that was attractive architecturally but still worked structurally.

Through the testing we did, we saw some really interesting failures. It's the perfect tool for teaching what mechanisms cause a beam to break. In our case it was shear that was a big problem. You can see this by the way the beams fail in the earlier tests (see picture below) the line is at approximately 45 degrees. Such a simple, unavoidable problem inherent in what makes Lego, Lego is the ease at which you can pull the pieces apart. To counter this, we used longer bricks, overlapping as much as possible.

Unfortunately no one would insure James May to walk on this Lego structure so for the actual house we had to have timber in it. This was incredibly disappointing from a structural point of view but we did show that it would have worked at that size. What really made the house special was that everything inside it was Lego- furniture, kitchen equipment, a marginally functioning toilet. Very soon after the house was completed, Denbies Vineyard needed their vine space back and despite being a public sensation the house could not be saved. Despite being demolished, I have the pleasure in knowing that somewhere, someone is using those bricks to build something new.





FORTHCOMING EVENTS

SATURDAY 12 JUNE 2010

JCCS Bumps Buffet Lunch in College.

Marquee in the Paddock to support the
Jesus boats in the May Bumps.

SATURDAY 26 JUNE 2010

Donors' Garden Party

Anniversary Dinner for matriculands of
1970, 1980, 1990 and 2000

WEDNESDAY 30 JUNE 2010

Annual Dinner of the Society of St
Radegund

SATURDAY 25 SEPTEMBER 2010

JCCS Annual Dinner in College. Guest of
Honour: Christopher Kirker (1969)

TUESDAY 9 NOVEMBER 2010

JCCS London Reception at the Oxford &
Cambridge Club

Edited by Alison White

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