

Obituaries



Obituaries

The Council records the death of the following Fellows and former Fellows of the College; the obituaries of Peter Avery and Hal Dixon will appear in next year's Annual Report:

PETER LIPTON (1994)



The death of Peter Lipton was sudden, unexpected and bitterly painful not just to his family, but to a set of overlapping communities – the College, his department, the Jewish community, the international community of scholars in philosophy and the history of science, and a host of young and old budding philosophers whom he inspired in person and in his immensely personal responses to philosophical questions on the Web. He died aged only 53, of a heart attack, after a

game of squash, a sport he loved and studied with his typically amused but committed focus. Diana, his wife, was with him.

His family was central to his life – to the good life, as he understood and pursued it – and not one of the hundreds who were present at the funeral will ever forget the dignity and poise of his sons, Jacob and Jonah, as they paid tribute to their father, and the intensely moving singing of the memorial prayer by Diana. They stood as the embodiment of what he had achieved, cared about and passed on as a person, and the immensity of his loss was powerfully experienced by everyone there.

Peter was born in New York in 1954. His parents were German Jews who had fled the Nazis and made a successful career in America. In Israel, German Jews were called “yekkes”, because they would never take their jackets off even in the stifling heat, and from his upbringing Peter developed a strong sense of decorum and a reserve. Unlike many Fellows of King’s, he always wore a suit and tie to College, was never seen late at night in his cups in the SCR, and always taught with his door open.

But Peter himself constantly belied his conventional appearance – much as it helped him in the corridors of power in the University and in the broader community. He was a brilliantly funny speaker, loved jokes and joking, was never pompous, and was, above all, far more intellectually open and engaging than many who choose to parade a superficial liberalism. Many new Fellows had the experience of being welcomed by Peter at lunch, with lively and instantly friendly and sharp conversation – welcomed, that is, as Fellows to fellowship: he thought hard about, and lived out what it meant to participate in a community. There was no group that was not made better by his engagement – an all too rare quality among the egos and geniuses of the University. He was often disappointed and baffled by his colleagues’ behaviour.

Peter was educated at Fieldston School (with long hair, of course, as his yearbook shows: this was the 1970s), from where he went to Wesleyan in Connecticut to major in Philosophy and Physics. He was fond of reminiscing about cycling across the USA, which took one summer of those years. His later love of gadgets and particularly tools – he was always the one on a walk with the screwdriver to mend the buckle – found early expression in keeping the bike going. From Wesleyan, he went to New College, Oxford, for his BPhil in 1978, and DPhil in 1985. It was in Oxford that he met Diana. She was on her way to becoming a successful banker in New York, and latterly a Fellow at Newnham and then Lecturer in Jewish Studies at London. But they met in a hairdresser’s, where she was working to earn some holiday money as a receptionist. Peter’s friendliness and Diana’s drive obviously fitted together perfectly from the start. They married, moved back to America, where Peter took up a position as Assistant Professor at Williams College in Massachusetts and where their two children were born.

Peter returned to England and to Cambridge in 1991 as an Assistant Lecturer in the Department of History and Philosophy of Science. He joined a Department which was divided to the point of dysfunction. Not only did he rise to be Head of Department (1996) and Professor (1997) with extraordinary rapidity, but he also turned the Department with similar speed into one of the best run and most intellectually stimulating in the University – and world-renowned. To the amazement of other arguing departments, he successfully held faculty retreats every year – a whole day at his house, compulsory for all academic staff; set up reading groups; insisted on properly organised and run meetings; insisted on a decent espresso machine; employed fine staff from secretary to lecturer and nourished the abilities of all of them. He led by example, in his teaching and care, and led too in fundraising, administrative order and intellectual standards. He managed to be a dominant leader and to promote the Department in competition with others in the University without alienating or appearing Machiavellian. There was no trickiness here: Peter was patently honest, hardworking and seeking after the best, however much Cornford's theory of University politics would dismiss such behaviour as destined to fail. When Peter died, the Department was stricken. His office was left untouched for months, as no one could bear to go in.

Peter's own work focused on science and epistemology. His book *Inference to the Best Explanation* (1991; 2nd edition 2004) is a now-standard work on how we try to explain things by making inferences from evidence. He was also fascinated by medical ethics. He chaired a working party on ethical issues of pharmacogenetics as a member of the Nuffield Council on Bioethics, and was a Fellow of the Academy of Medical Sciences. In 2004, he was the Medawar Prize Lecturer at the Royal Society. Peter worked, that is, at the highest level of philosophy, and developed its engagement with medicine and public life.

But what made Peter remarkable was his ability to bring his work to a wide audience. Typically, he gave his inaugural lecture as part of Science Week. He enthralled a packed audience in Lady Mitchell Hall, speaking without a note, and starting with the announcement that his lecture was designed to be

understood even by the 12-year-olds in the audience, though their parents might find it harder. It was a staggering but absolutely winning performance. He regularly gave sermons for the Beth Shalom Synagogue, especially on Yom Kippur – not many synagogues hear about Kripke and Thomas Kuhn on a Sabbath morning. He taught the children’s services, too – “taught” because Peter was such an influential and gripping teacher that the children always came away from services buzzing with intellectual excitement and ready to plague their parents with questions and new wisdom.

His University students were equally passionate about his teaching. After one lecture course, he was showered with roses. Many brought friends from other faculties, just to hear. The students used the verb “to lipton”, which meant to summarize an argument more clearly and precisely than the arguer, and then to reveal its gaps with critical rigour. As with everything Peter did, the combination of clarity with intellectual insight and a New York wry humour won over even the cynical Cambridge students.

Peter described himself as a “religious atheist”. He and Diana were mainstays of Beth Shalom Reform Synagogue, and almost every Friday night, their house was full of an unpredictable mix of people, theologians, visitors to Cambridge, artists, singers, families, some initially confused but most won over by the infectiously raucous singing, the passionate conversation and the happy mixture of claret and anecdote. Peter was often upbraided by the more and less religious than himself – but he always responded with his characteristic generosity and openness. When a fundamentalist Christian told him that evolution was just a theory, he responded, “Yes, you are right. But the thing about a theory is that you have to have a better theory to displace it. So what is yours?”

Peter loved the idea of AskPhilosophers.org, a website to which anyone could ask a question of a philosopher. He answered many himself, often hilariously and always kindly. He was attracted by the thought that anyone could ask a philosophically interesting question – he always came out of sessions with children amazed at their perspicacity. And he thought it only proper that an extremely busy, extremely high-powered professional philosopher was the right person to answer such enquiries. That willingness to use his intellectual

brilliance and his time to help someone else, a stranger, to see a way through a problem was typical of Peter. Typical too was the way he would talk about it – always delighted by the exchanges.

Peter, more than most, lived his life as a whole according to principles he had thought out and cared about. There is a concept in Jewish philosophy called *tikkun olam*: the world is fragmented, riven, but a good person can by his actions work to heal the whole. By living his life as a whole, Peter Lipton worked towards the end of *tikkun olam*. Peter achieved much, but the awfulness of his early death is still felt as an irreparable rip in the fabric of many people's lives. He died on 25 November 2007.

DAME ANNE LAURA DORINTHEA MCLAREN (1992)



On 6 July 2007, Anne McLaren spent a busy day at the Gurdon Institute in Cambridge, where she had worked since 1992. She prepared a talk for a meeting in Germany and answered a large number of emails. In the afternoon, she attended a group leaders' meeting, as always paying close attention and ready to offer sensible advice. Towards the end of the day, she chatted with colleagues and asked questions about some recent stem-cell publications. She

left promising to continue the discussion. Sadly, this was to be her last working day.

Anne had an extraordinary life, both personally and professionally. Born on 26 April 1927, she was the daughter of industrialist Henry McLaren, Second Baron Aberconway, and his wife Christabel McNaughten. In 1945 she embarked on the study of Zoology at the University of Oxford, because for her this was an easier option than reading English, for which the entrance examination required too much reading in too little time. She completed her

doctoral studies in 1952, and moved to University College London. There she began her studies on mouse genetics and reproduction with her colleague Donald Michie, whom she married that same year.

Initially Anne's research interest was in the interactions between genes and the environment. One of her findings – now often ignored in bioassays and drug testing in mice – demonstrated that, compared with the offspring of a cross-strain mating, inbred strains of mice showed greater variability in their response to stress. These ideas were elegantly recaptured in a review, “Too late for the midwife toad”, written more than 40 years later. The article encompasses not only Conrad Waddington's theories of canalization and the inheritance of apparently acquired characteristics, but also the recent molecular explanations for morphological evolution based on studies in flies.

But Anne's abiding interest in “everything involved with getting from one generation to the next” began with an observation on the differences in the number of lumbar vertebrae in two strains of inbred mice. She wanted to know whether such variability was due to inherent differences between the embryos of the two strains or because of differences in their uterine environments. To answer this question, Anne and her colleagues induced ovulation in mice, retrieved fertilized embryos from one strain and transferred them into females of the other. They found that the uterine environment influences the outcome.

This work was the precursor to a collaboration with John Biggers, with whom she showed that early mouse embryos could be cultured for a day or two in vitro and go on to develop into adult animals after transplantation into the uteri of surrogate females. This study was to capture the public imagination, and it provided an essential backdrop to reproductive research in humans that led to the development of in vitro fertilization.

Anne continued her flourishing work on reproductive biology and early development at the ARC Unit of Animal Genetics in Edinburgh, and in 1974 she returned to University College London as the Director of the newly established MRC Mammalian Development Unit. During this period, she wrote two highly influential books: *Mammalian Chimaeras* (1976) and *Germ*

Cells and Soma (1981). She became increasingly interested in germ cells – the cells involved in reproduction – which she described as “the most fascinating cells of all”. She was also interested in sex determination, genetic imprinting and the X chromosome.

Anne’s knowledge and wisdom made her a valuable member of many societies and committees. Of particular significance was her membership of the Warnock Committee, which advised the Parliament on potential developments in reproductive medicine and subsequently led to the 1990 Human Fertilisation and Embryology Act. For 10 years, Anne served with the Human Fertilisation and Embryology Authority, which regulated the practice of human in vitro fertilization in Britain, and she continued to participate in many important debates on the ethics of reproductive technologies and stem cells. However, her concerns were not restricted to human welfare – she was also a co-founder of the Frozen Ark Project, which aims to collect the DNA and cells of endangered animals before they become extinct.

Anne held many prominent offices. She was the first female officer of the Royal Society, serving as its Foreign Secretary from 1991 to 1996. In this capacity, she travelled extensively to stimulate and promote excellence in science. No matter where she went, she travelled with a single rucksack and a plastic bag full of research papers. Among many other offices, she was President of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, the Association for Women in Science and Engineering and the British Fertility Society. In all of these capacities, Anne particularly enjoyed the opportunity to engage with young and aspiring scientists. Indeed, she was an enthusiastic and popular teacher at the annual Mouse Embryology Course at Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory in New York.

She received many awards and prizes for her work; she was elected to the Royal Society in 1975 and received its Gold Medal in 1990. She was also a joint recipient of the Japan Prize, and of the March of Dimes Prize in Developmental Biology. She was elected an Honorary Fellow of King’s in 1992.

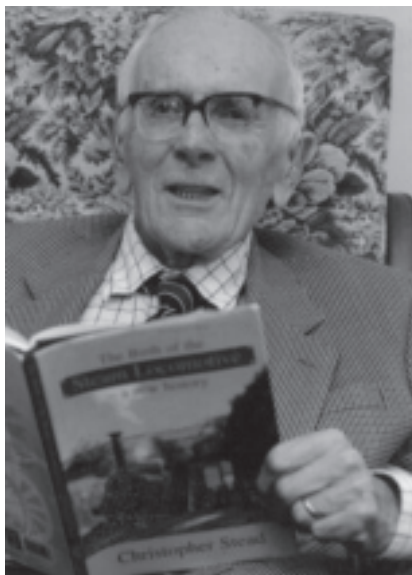
Anne was frugal in her personal life, but displayed great generosity towards those who sought her help; she always had a spare bed for a visitor or student who needed a refuge. She was passionate about social justice, and frequently

emphasised that scientific advances should be for the welfare of all. She was a member of the Communist Party of Great Britain during the Cold War, was committed to socialism and enthusiastically participated in anti-war demonstrations. At the ceremony at which she received her joint award of the Japan Prize, Anne chose to hear *Where have all the flowers gone?* sung by Joan Baez as “a lament for all wars”, and John Lennon’s *Imagine*, which she said is “about a world of peace and love and social harmony”.

Anne and Donald Michie had three children together. Although they divorced in 1959, they remained good friends and started to live together again in 2005. They died together in a car accident on 7 July 2007, while travelling from Cambridge to London. Memorial funds in support of young scientists have been established in their memories.

(Adapted from the obituary in *Nature* 448, August 2007, by Azim Surani (1994) and Jim Smith, with thanks.)

GEORGE CHRISTOPHER STEAD (1931)



George Stead was born in Wimbledon on 9 April 1913, the eldest of four children of Francis Bernard Stead (1891). Both sides of his family were well stocked with teachers, and his parents kept up their Greek and would take a Loeb edition away on holidays, together with collections of English poetry. Christopher’s academic promise led them to move him to the Dragon School at Oxford and he went on to Marlborough. As Christopher wrote later: “The fees were low; the teaching excellent; the living conditions crude; the sanitation unmentionable.” From the Classical Upper Sixth he won a Scholarship to King’s. “The atmosphere of intellectual excitement was

intoxicating; and most of us, Etonians excepted, had lived under a repressive regime; and now the cork was fairly out of the bottle.” The links to Bloomsbury represented by Maynard Keynes and Dadie Rylands were in the ascendant. Christopher read Classics: “Plato struck me like a lightning flash; what I read, in the *Phaedrus* and *Symposium* especially, was a vision of enlargement and delight, but could it possibly be true? ... For new currents were stirring in Cambridge with Russell, Moore, and Wittgenstein which threatened to strike a fatal blow at Platonism, and indeed at any philosophy which countenanced an immaterial world, whether as an absolute Good or as a God in heaven.”

These misgivings led Christopher to the drastic step of deserting Classics to read what was then called Moral Science. He screwed up courage to ask Wittgenstein to tea, and felt he had gained approval when he recognised that the philosopher came in whistling the opening *Kyrie* from Bach’s *Mass in B Minor*. Nevertheless he felt compelled to ignore Wittgenstein’s advice never to read any philosophical books on the grounds that they would only muddle his thinking.

Already the winner of a Pitt Scholarship for Classics, Christopher secured a First in Moral Science and King’s gave him a studentship and encouraged him to turn his hand to research. Meanwhile he was in the orbit of the Chaplain at King’s, a gifted Anglo-Chinese named Roy Bowyer-Yin, who was a versatile pianist with a devastating flair for parody. Roy Yin was not so much in thrall to the High Church Anglicanism inspired by Dean Milner-White as most other Chapel-goers, although through Yin he came under the influence of the group styled the *Oratory of the Good Shepherd*, and began to give much time to private prayer, and even private confessions. Another friend he met through Yin was a King’s ordinand, Michael Peck. Michael invited Christopher to go sailing on the Norfolk Broads with a group of teenagers, thus introducing him to a sport in which Christopher found a lifelong satisfaction.

Christopher chose to research a dissertation on Kant’s teleology, a subject which he later came to feel was a mistaken choice. At the second time of submission he won election to a Fellowship in 1938, and a post as Lecturer in Divinity, but by this time he had offered himself for Ordination and

started at Cuddesdon Theological College. It was decided that he should stay at Cuddesdon for a year only, and then a year in a town parish to gain some experience of normal clerical life before taking up the Fellowship at King's. Christopher became acting curate at St John's Newcastle, and then war broke out.

Christopher was due to be ordained priest in December 1939, but found to his great dismay that he was not prepared for this step; he had serious problems with the doctrine of the Eucharist that he had been taught. What is more he found that at King's his role was to create an emergency aid post in a building unequipped with running water. In the unnatural quiet that had fallen on the College he decided to take up a post teaching Classics at Eton. One advantage was that at Eton he tumbled to the obvious fact that great numbers of fellow Anglicans could serve happily as priests without binding themselves to regarding the Eucharist as more than a symbolic action to commemorate Christ's sacrifice. He was ordained priest in December 1943. He returned to King's towards the end of the war, but his post proved undemanding, with few pupils as King's was disinclined to admit theologians. The most important thing he did was attend enthralling seminars led by C H Dodd, and to begin philosophical work on relating theology to the logical empiricism that was gradually emerging in the wake of Wittgenstein, Austin, Ryle and others. A visit to Germany with a party of British theologians to meet and encourage their opposite numbers, organised by the Foreign Office and the Control Commission in 1948, was the first of a series of such that brought Christopher into contact with academic life in Germany, where theology was taken much more seriously, and where he learnt to speak and write in German.

In 1949 he became Chaplain and Tutor in Theology at Keble College, Oxford – as he put it, the Warden had appointed the most nearly Protestant Chaplain in the history of the College. His first published work was an essay in a volume titled *Faith and Logic* (1957), but he was becoming dissatisfied with the textbooks he had to use in teaching the early history of Christian doctrine, and began to work on the philosophical background to the doctrinal controversies of the Fathers.

In 1958 he married Elizabeth Odom, whose brother John had gone sailing with Christopher in 1938. Once they had moved out to a house in Summertown in 1964, and with a growing family, Christopher felt that he was less useful to the College as Chaplain. In 1971 he applied, and was elected, to the Ely Chair of Divinity at Cambridge. In many ways it was a surprising appointment, since Cambridge already possessed a first-rate patristic scholar in Geoffrey Lampe, who had moved to become Regius Professor. Christopher and his family deeply enjoyed his membership of the Cathedral Chapter at Ely, as well as his Professorial Fellowship at King's. He had the use of "the Black Hostelry" at Ely, a dilapidated but splendid house dating back to 1291, and an endless source of fascination to the children. On the enormous attic floor, with his son William as partner, he laid out a really extensive model railway, which became a showpiece for visiting scholars and Ely choristers alike.

Christopher's research work since about 1958 had focused on the concept of substance in the texts of the early Fathers. The first result was an essay, "The Significance of the *Homousios*", delivered at the Oxford Patristics Conference of 1959, but many more years of work followed before he was able to publish *Divine Substance* in 1977. It was well reviewed, but did not achieve quite the circulation he had hoped, not least because it appeared in the Oxford University Press catalogue under theology, without even a cross-reference to the philosophy section. He was elected a Fellow of the British Academy in 1980.

Christopher very much enjoyed his conferences abroad, particularly the "Westdeutsche Arbeitsgemeinschaft", and ultimately became proficient enough to lecture in German at Berlin, Mainz, Heidelberg and Marburg, all of these in 1991. His shorter papers, many of them delivered at conferences abroad, had been collected as *Substance and Illusion in the Christian Fathers*, published in 1985. Christopher had also been asked to contribute to a series of theological textbooks published by Kohlhammer, and *Theologie und Philosophie I* (Alte Kirche) appeared in 1990. It did better in a revised and improved English version, *Philosophy in Christian Antiquity*, published by Cambridge in 1994. This was translated into Portuguese and Hungarian. For his 80th

birthday he was given a Festschrift by pupils and friends, *Christian Faith and Greek Philosophy in Late Antiquity* (1993), with a bibliography of his writings.

Almost to the end of his life Christopher remained an assiduous walker, and retained most of the enthusiasms of his youth. In 2002 a well-researched book, *The Birth of the Steam Locomotive – a New History*, was published. He also published a book of sermons mainly delivered to the King's School, Ely. He was deeply proud of the accomplishments of his wife and three children, by whom he is survived. Christopher died on 28 May 2008.

The Council records the death of the following members of the College:

EDWIN CRAVEN AINSCOW (1950) died as Brother Edwin in the Community of the Glorious Ascension on 18 October 2005. He was born on 22 May 1929 in Manchester and was educated at the Manchester Grammar School. Edwin's intellectual abilities were well developed early on, and at school he was eventually to share a class with boys two years his senior as he was too advanced for his age group. The time at Manchester Grammar School was a happy one in which Edwin not only developed his interest in modern languages but also deepened his spirituality.

From Manchester Edwin moved on to King's with a scholarship to study English. The idea of becoming a medical doctor had, however, by this time taken root, and Edwin transferred to Kingston Polytechnic and started to study sciences. Even though the studies at Kingston went well Edwin decided to return to Cambridge to finish his degree. He was very happy at King's even though he was seriously ill during his student days, and was even hospitalised for a time. At Cambridge he dedicated himself to the English literature that he loved and also wrote poetry of his own.

When Edwin did his National Service he had an opportunity to continue pursuing his medical interest. He registered as a conscientious objector and served as a medical orderly with the Pioneer Corps. Edwin then took up a position at the Michael Sterns School in Johannesburg, where he taught for some years. This was a very happy time, and later in life he would often

reminisce over the period spent in South Africa. The school was eventually forced to move to Swaziland because of its multiracial ethos, and it was at this time that Edwin decided to return to England.

Edwin's religious commitment had over time become stronger and stronger. After his return from South Africa he decided to join the Community of the Glorious Ascension. He continued teaching whilst living in the Community's house in Stroud, Gloucestershire, and from there moved on to another house in Lewes, Sussex, where he became a prison visitor while continuing to teach in Brighton. After retiring from teaching, Edwin lived for a number of years with the Brethren of the Society of Saint John the Evangelist in Westminster, where he was involved as a prison visitor at the Feltham and Aylesbury Young Offenders' Institutes.

Edwin's capacity to touch the lives of his fellow men is something that is well remembered by those who worked with him, were visited in prison by him or were taught by him. He had the gift of being able to reach out and make connections and friends in the most difficult of places. His sense of the ridiculous meant that he always had two feet on the ground. He was equally at home with an imposing new hat on his head, with the most difficult juvenile delinquent or as the acting mascot of the rugby team of the Brighton school where he was teaching. He was probably at his happiest with his oil colours, painting the natural world that he loved above everything else.

The last years of his life were spent in excellent health close to nature in one of his community's houses in Devon. He continued to enjoy painting and went regularly for long walks. A kind and emphatic listener who lived out his Christianity with warmth and empathy, Edwin is survived by his sister Eleanor.

SIDNEY STUART ALEXANDER (1936) died at the age of 88 in Belmont, Massachusetts, on 19 February 2005. He was born in the small community of Forest City in the northeastern corner of Pennsylvania on 3 May 1916. Sidney graduated from Harvard University, *summa cum laude*, during the spring of 1936. He had majored in Economics and was given a scholarship to continue

his studies at King's College under the tutelage of John Maynard Keynes. It was a good moment to be with Keynes at King's as the famous economist had in early 1936 published his opus *General Theory of Employment, Interest and Money* and stood at the height of his career.

It is a testament to his intellectual curiosity that the 20-year-old Sidney did more than just study Economics with Keynes during his time away from the USA. Curiosity, and the fact that life on the Continent was much cheaper than in England, compelled him to experience what lay over the Channel. Sidney travelled at the end of 1936 over large parts of a Europe nervous from the German remilitarisation of the Rhineland and the outbreak of the Spanish Civil War. In Germany he tried to find ways of avoiding the mandatory "Heil Hitler" salute and wrote back to the USA with sympathy for the ordinary Germans bombarded by Nazi propaganda. He left the Continent with a thorough economic and political analysis of the situation that made it clear to him that a war was probably inevitable. On a lighter note he also came back to England with a small beard that he half-heartedly tried to claim suited him, but that he had already shaved off by the time he reached London.

Sidney's astute understanding of the European situation was something that would prove useful for the US Office of Strategic Services, the wartime predecessor to the Central Intelligence Agency, when he returned to the USA after his time at King's. During the Second World War, Sidney served as the Director of Research on the Economic Basis of the Military Capability of the European Enemy Countries. He also had time to study at Harvard for a PhD, which he was awarded in 1945.

When the war ended, Sidney continued his work for the government by consulting with the Department of State and the Economic Cooperation Administration about the probable cost of the Marshall Plan initiated in 1947. After his service for the US government, he continued working in the International Monetary Fund in Washington, DC, between 1949 and 1952. From international economic and political questions he then moved to the relatively new television medium and became an economic adviser for the Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

From 1956 Sidney taught at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT), both in the Sloan School of Management and the Economics Department. He became a Professor and kept his teaching position at MIT until retirement. He continued to advise on issues relating to television, and prepared a study in 1966 which helped the passing of the Public Broadcasting Act of the following year. This was a bill that would eventually lead to the establishment of a Public Broadcasting Service in 1969, an institution which still produces non-profit public broadcasts in the USA.

Sidney's intellectual curiosity was not stifled by retirement. Even at a well-advanced age, he continued to find new interests to occupy him, such as starting to learn ancient Greek a few years before he died. He was an exuberant man with a good sense of humour who was loved by his immediate and extended family. His life after returning to the USA was spent in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, Martha's Vineyard and Boston, where he died. He was predeceased by Edna Simon, his wife of 49 years, but is survived by his three children, Tatiana, Daniel and Miriam, as well as by his companion Jane Haskell. Sidney leaves a substantial list of publications as well as the memory of a boisterous "Hooww do you doo!"

LEON WILLIAMSON AMPS (1910) was born on 4 July 1892 and educated at Marlborough before coming up to King's to read Mathematics and Mechanical Sciences. He served in the Great War as a Lieutenant in the Royal Engineers and then worked in the Ministry of Munitions. He was wounded and mentioned in despatches. From 1919 to 1922 Leon was a garrison engineer for Military Works Services in India, and in 1923 he became an executive engineer for the British Legation in Kabul. In 1923 he also married Mary Law. Leon was made an OBE in 1928. Unfortunately the College has no further record of his life except that he died at the age of 97 in November 1989.

KENNETH JOHN APPELBOOM (1944) was born on 18 May 1926 and educated at Hurstpierpoint. He was a member of the Royal Air Force and came to King's to follow an RAF short course. Ken was a pilot, flying Spitfires,

Meteors, Hunters and finishing on Canberras where he was the Commanding Officer of 16 Squadron. He retired as a Wing Commander and became the Bursar at a girls' boarding school.

Ken was a keen golfer and served as a governor at a local school, but he was first and foremost a family man. He and his wife Ann, whom he married in 1955, had five children. In later years Ken suffered several strokes, but always remained cheerful and is remembered for his smile and kindness. He died on 11 February 2006 after suffering another stroke, and is survived by Ann, his children and seven grandchildren.

DEREK RAYMOND AUGOOD (1951) was born in London in March 1928. He attended Trinity County Grammar School and King's College, London, where he studied Chemistry for both a BSc and a PhD. Derek came to King's as a Shell Student to do research in Chemical Engineering. He played football for the College and was a member of the Cambridge University Air Squadron and the Mountaineering Club.

From Cambridge Derek went to the Atomic Energy Research Establishment at Harwell to undertake further research, and in 1955 he married his wife, Joan. In 1956 he was awarded the Moulton Medal by the Institute of Chemical Engineers, and at this time started working as a chemical engineer for EI Dupont. In 1963 he joined Kaiser Aluminum where he stayed until 1989, eventually becoming Program Manager. From 1990 Derek worked as the Director of Certification for Scientific Certification Systems, undertaking technical and environmental evaluations of processes. He published numerous papers in chemical and chemical-engineering journals. Derek died on 29 May 1999.

DONNA LOUISE AVEDISIAN (1974) died of ovarian cancer on 19 August 2004. Born on 15 February 1951, Donna was the first female Rhode Islander to be accepted as an undergraduate by Yale. She came to King's as an Honorary Senior Scholar and read English, achieving a First. After

teaching English Literature as an Associate Professor at Yale, she worked in finance, firstly at Smith Barney, then Merrill Lynch and finally as a Junior Partner at Rosenberg Capital Management in San Francisco.

Donna loved children, although she never married or had any of her own, and she was a strong advocate for education. In her memory, her family presented a sculpture of a sea turtle to an early years learning centre that had been attended by three of her nieces and nephews in East Greenwich, Rhode Island.

MICHAEL JOHN BARCLAY (1944) was an engineer who worked on the reconstruction of the Garret Hostel Bridge in 1960. Born in London on 11 October 1926, Michael was educated at the Beltane School in Wimbledon, although during the war years the school relocated to Melksham in Wiltshire. He read Mechanical Sciences at King's and rowed for the College VIII at Henley in 1946.

Michael began his engineering career with Sir Cyril Kirkpatrick & Partners in 1947 before moving on to the Owen Falls Construction Company in Uganda in 1950. From 1952 to 1956 he served as an administrative officer with the Colonial Service in eastern Nigeria before returning to engineering with firstly JL Keir & Co Ltd and then Ove Arup & Partners. In 1974 he was awarded the Bronze Medal of the Institute of Structural Engineers and became a Partner in the Michael Barclay Partnership.

In 1949 Michael had married Mary Tyrrell, and the couple had a son. During the 1960s and early 1970s Michael was a council member of the Consumers' Association and was on the committee of the Barnsbury Housing Association. He was also a member of Islington Borough Council between 1966 and 1969. In 1974 Michael married Vigdis Wold and had two further sons. He retired as a Partner in 1992, but continued to work as a consultant structural engineer. Michael and Vigdis moved to live in Lillehammer, Norway, in 1993, and Michael took up teaching in addition to his consulting work. He died on 13 February 2006.

HUGH MALCOLM BARKLA (1935), son of C G B (1901) and cousin of J K B (1953), was born in Edinburgh on 3 December 1913, and after attending Merchiston Castle School, he went on to Edinburgh University, where he gained a BSc. At King's he read Natural Sciences and represented both the College and the University at athletics. His record for the 440-yard hurdles stood until 1950.

During the war Hugh served as a scientific officer with the RAF working on operational research, which took him to both the Middle East and South East Asia. By the end of the war Hugh was heading the HQ Fighter Command Research Branch and was editor of his section's war records. In October 1945 he married Stella Starling and in 1946 began his career lecturing at St Andrews. For the year 1960/1 Hugh was Leverhulme Fellow for work undertaken in the USA studying yacht forms, and over the years he published numerous papers on physics, the history of science and naval architecture. He spent over 30 years lecturing in Natural Philosophy at the University of St Andrews, and was also an expert on naval architecture.

LEONARD SINCLAIR BARNISH (1940) was born in Birkenhead on 31 May 1922. After attending Denstone College in Staffordshire, Leonard came up to King's to read Engineering. He also played rugby for the College. His studies were interrupted by the war, when he served as a Captain in the Royal Engineers, and in 1944 he was awarded the Military Cross. Leonard subsequently returned to King's and completed his degree in 1948.

From 1948 to 1954, he worked as a development and research engineer for Richard Sutcliffe Ltd in Wakefield, and in 1951 Leonard married Bridget Braun. The couple emigrated to South Africa in 1954 when Leonard transferred to Richard Sutcliffe's South African operation, working as a contract engineer based in Johannesburg. The year 1956 saw a change of company to Robins Conveyors SA Pty Ltd. Leonard was to stay there for the next 16 years as he worked his way up from Development Engineer to Director of Engineering, a position he held from 1964. In 1972 Leonard founded Leonard S Barnish Consulting Engineering SA.

Throughout his career he published various papers and was sole or joint inventor of 12 patents in South Africa, Britain and the USA. In retirement Leonard continued to pursue his interests, conducting research into elastomeric friction occurring in flat drive belts. He died on 25 November 1998.

GEORGE ALLAN STRICKLAND BARTLEY (1930) was an engineer and member of the St Moritz Tobogganing Club, enjoying numerous descents of the infamous Cresta Run.

George was born in Johannesburg on 8 February 1910 and was educated at Winchester. At King's he read Engineering and represented the College at rugby, lawn tennis and squash. After graduating he joined CA Parsons & Co Ltd, manufacturers of electricity generators, based in Newcastle. In April 1938 George married Nancy Burgess.

Throughout the war years George served with the Royal Engineers, initially with the British Expeditionary Force in France and later with the 8th Army in North Africa. He finished his war as a Major at Armed Forces Headquarters. After demobilisation George returned to CA Parsons where he stayed until retirement, ultimately being London Manager and Chief Executive. He also served as London Chairman of the Cambridge University Engineers Association.

George was on the committee of the St Moritz Tobogganing Club for six years and during that time took part in all major races on the Cresta Run from the top of the course. He was proud to record that he did not come last, and achieved his best time of 60.4 seconds at the age of 50. He also rode on his 80th birthday. Sailing and golf were other favourite pursuits, and he was also a life member of the MCC.

Following retirement George and Nancy moved to Devon and later celebrated their golden wedding anniversary with old friends from Cambridge days. George died in December 2002.

GERALD CHARLES BAYFIELD (1930) was born in Dereham, Norfolk, on 15 January 1911. He attended Hamond's Grammar School in Swaffham and then came up to King's to read Natural Sciences, before going into teaching. Before the war he taught at Maidstone Grammar School and King Edward VII School in Lytham. In 1940 Gerald became an export officer for the Ministry of Supply. He returned to teaching in 1945 at Sir Joseph Williamson's Mathematical School in Rochester, where he was the Senior Science Master and Head of the Chemistry Department for a number of years. After retiring Gerald returned to live in Dereham and wrote a book, *Dereham's Forgotten Scientist: William Hyde Wollaston*. He died on 10 September 2001.

DERICK JACOB BEHRENS (1935), nephew of R Geikie (1893), was born on 9 February 1917 in Haslemere. He was educated at Rugby before coming up to King's as a Scholar to read Maths. After graduating he went on to take a BSc in Physics at the University of Manchester, which he represented at chess.

In 1941 Derick joined the Air Ministry as a weather forecaster, before moving on two years later to the Metro-Vickers Gas Turbine Department where he worked on the design of jet-propulsion engines. He then became a member of the Theoretical Physics Division at the Atomic Energy Research Establishment in 1946, where he was to stay for the next eight years. At this time Derick served as a councillor for Wantage Urban District, and in July 1949 he married Jean Cochrane.

Derick embarked on a change of career in 1956 when he became a schoolmaster. After brief spells at St Peter's School and the Downs School, Seaford, he joined the staff at Roedean in 1959, where he was to stay until his retirement in 1982. In addition to serving on the International General Committee of Mensa, for many years Derick edited various, often church-based, magazines. Whilst living in Moseley, Birmingham, he also edited booklets published by his local history society. Derick and Jean later moved to the Milton Keynes area, where Derick died in March 2004.

GEOFFREY TOWNSEND BENNETT (1946), a much-loved husband, father, grandfather and teacher, died on 27 July 2006 in Oxford, not far away from the village of Eynsham where he was born on 5 February 1928. While attending the Dragon School in Oxford, Geoffrey won a scholarship to Winchester College. He was intellectually gifted and excelled easily in school. His mind was, however, not only capable of solving the analytic problems presented to him by his teachers, but his intelligence also had many more practical manifestations. An attempt at Winchester to rear hens as a way to overcome wartime privations failed, but he did manage to become an adept cook using meagre rations of dried eggs.

From Winchester Geoffrey moved on to King's where he studied Engineering. Both his father and brother were engineers, and it was a profession that suited Geoffrey's mind, juggling both analytic and practical problems at the same time. His friends remember him as a quiet and thoughtful young man with a great sense of humour. Geoffrey entertained his fellow students with a piano he had installed in his room, and they were also treated to his imaginative cooking during a period when just about everything was still rationed.

Geoffrey left the august surroundings of Cambridge after graduation and changed them for the sewers and Underground stations of London. He had taken up work as a consulting engineer, but soon found the work not challenging enough. Geoffrey continued in this post until 1962.

A year before he decided to quit he married Myra Low, a Girtonian who had been his contemporary at Cambridge. As he was now setting out for a new married life he returned to Oxford where he found work at the Oxfordshire County Council, where his own father had been the County Surveyor. A few years later, in 1965, Geoffrey moved on to become a teacher at Oxford Polytechnic, now Oxford Brookes, a position that suited his didactic and engaged character perfectly. He was much loved and appreciated by his fellow colleagues and his students in the Department of Architecture, where he was a Lecturer.

He progressed to become the Head of Architecture at the University and eventually also Dean of the Faculty of Architecture between 1986 and 1989, before he retired from full-time work to part-time. He eventually retired for good in 2003, ending a long and fruitful relationship with the institution. As part of his professional activities Geoffrey was also Director of Traffic and Safety Studies at the Institute of Highway Engineers and published on road safety engineering.

The sense of humour and of the ridiculous coupled with a great curiosity and intelligence that made him such a well-liked teacher also made Geoffrey into an affable eccentric in his private life. As he was blessed with a complete disregard for others' reactions to his lack of conformity, he was happy to go skiing with a piece of tinfoil to cover his nose in order to protect it from sunburn. His family also remembers the thick polythene addition to their flysheet igloo tent, which did make it completely waterproof even though it caused a certain amount of surprise and attracted sniggers on Continental camping sites.

Geoffrey's disregard of people's opinions of his appearance never transmuted into a disinterest; he was always a compassionate witness to others' situations and plights. He was a deeply religious man who had a uniquely personal and reflective relationship to a Christianity that he wanted above all to exercise practically. As part of the Friends of St John's Psychiatric Hospital he helped numerous people with disabilities and illnesses, talking to them or taking them back to his home for the day. Later he also did voluntary work for the Citizens Advice Bureau, using his legal skills for those in need of them.

Geoffrey's deeply felt Christianity helped him bear the tribulations of his final years marred by disease, facing them with dignity and composure. He grieved for his active and sharp intellect that seemed at times to give way before his body, but bore this most frightening loss with a sense of humility.

REGINALD BRIAN BENNETT (1924) was born in December 1906 and attended King Edward VII School in Sheffield. He came up to King's to read

Economics and then qualified as a Chartered Accountant. From 1932 he was a Partner in Hubert Smith & Co, Sheffield and also a Fellow of the Institute of Chartered Accountants. In 1936 he married Ethel Olwyn Williams, and he died in February 1991 in Cheltenham.

JOHN CHRISTOPHER BERESFORD (1938), son of J B B (1907), grandson of J J B (1876), brother of B W B B (1942) and cousin of R G B Kidd (1942), was born in London on 15 March 1919. After attending Bryanston he spent a happy year at King's, reading English, before joining the Royal Norfolk Regiment as a private. However, he was soon commissioned and ended the war as Major, having served in Norfolk, East Africa and as an interpreter in Madagascar. In 1943 Christopher married Josephine Evanthia Mikellatos and the couple had a daughter, Charlotte, although they divorced in 1950.

After the war Christopher did a course in Personnel Management at the London School of Economics and in 1949 went into partnership with a laundry business, called Lyndale, which later moved into linen hire. In 1953 he married Jennifer Nelson and the couple went on to have three children, Simon, Emma and Francis. The family moved out of London during the mid 1950s, to Medmenham in Buckinghamshire, and Christopher actively embraced village life. For many years he was a marriage guidance counsellor, work that he particularly enjoyed.

Retirement in 1984 saw Lyndale sold and Christopher was able to spend more time on leisure pursuits. He had learnt to model in clay whilst at Bryanston and he returned to this activity, producing modelled heads of family members and children in the village, and attending courses regularly. Books were a great source of delight, and as well as reading widely Christopher often wrote poetry. He enjoyed the theatre and travelled widely with Jennifer, and his topiary was a particular source of pride.

Christopher is remembered as a gentle man, great fun to be with and always with a twinkle in his eye. He died suddenly on 29 November 2004, survived by Jennifer, his four children and seven grandchildren.

FREDERICK BERNHEIM (1925) was an American biochemist, nominated for a Nobel Prize for his research leading to effective treatments for tuberculosis. Frederick was born in New Jersey on 18 August 1905. He attended Harvard and then came to King's, gaining his PhD in 1928. The same year he married Mary L C Hare, a graduate student from Newnham College who discovered the enzyme monoamine oxidase.

After short spells at both Munich and the Johns Hopkins Medical School, Frederick became a member of the original faculty of the Duke University School of Medicine at Durham, North Carolina, in 1930, together with Mary (known as Molly). Frederick was Professor of Pharmacology at Duke from 1930 to 1975, and during this time undertook research – including his studies of the metabolism of the tubercle bacillus which led to his Nobel Prize nomination in 1940 – and published numerous scientific papers.

In 1947 Frederick learned to fly aircraft, an interest he shared with Molly. The couple were also passionate about nature conservation. In 1972 they donated 90 acres of land along the River Eno, near Durham, to enable the creation of the Eno River State Park, and added to this in 1986 with a further donation of 26 acres to assist with ongoing conservation efforts. Frederick died in Durham on 10 October 1992.

ARTHUR ERNEST BILLINGTON (1936) was born in Hythe near Southampton on 9 September 1917. Before coming to Cambridge he was educated at Cotham School in Bristol. At King's he was awed by the Chapel, and the music that filled it interested him as much as the stained-glass windows and the architecture. After graduating in Chemistry, Arthur took a post as a works chemist at Chivers working with frozen and canned foods. His time at Chivers did not last long, as the outbreak of the war led him to serve his country in the Department of Armament Supply at the Admiralty, where he worked on high explosives and propellants.

At the close of the war Arthur returned to the food industry. In June 1945, a month after V-E day, Arthur married Shirley Harrison who would remain by

his side until his death. First he worked as a research chemist at J & J Colman Ltd, after which he took up a post as Chemist in Charge of Laboratories at Smedleys Ltd.

In 1950 Arthur took the opportunity to work abroad by moving to Malaya, where he became a canning officer for the Department of Agriculture. Four years later, in 1954, he was promoted to Senior Chemist and worked on defining quality standards for Malayan-produced pineapple. He was eventually joined by Shirley and their daughter and son. A third child was born in Malaya.

Arthur's years abroad came to an end in 1957 when Malaya achieved independence. He returned with his family to the UK where he took a job at Beecham Foods Ltd as a Product Research Manager for fruit juices and beverages. He also contributed to the Food Industries Manual and served on panels and committees in industrial research bodies like the Campden Research Association and the British Industrial Biological Research Association.

Arthur advanced to become a Senior Manager with Beecham Products during the 1960s. In 1962 he was also one of the founding members of what was to become the Institute of Food Science & Technology (IFST), which held its first annual meeting in 1964. He served in various posts at the IFST including that of President in 1975. In 1981 Arthur was accorded an Honorary Fellowship by the IFST Council "in recognition of his outstanding contributions and distinguished service to food science and technology". He was also a member of the Royal Society of Chemistry.

In retirement Arthur enjoyed a wide range of interests with his wife, including birdwatching, studying local geology and visiting historical sites and gardens. Sadly his old age was marred by the tragedy of losing his only son in a car accident in 1985. Arthur died from a stroke on 11 March 2004 and is remembered by family, friends and colleagues as a true gentleman, a private and modest person. Throughout his life Arthur enjoyed listening to recordings of the King's Chapel Choir.

WILLIAM DELBERT (DEL) BLACKBURN (1933) was born in Bushey, Hertfordshire, on 14 April 1914 and educated at Aldenham before coming up to King's to read Natural Sciences. After graduating he joined Shell, marketing petroleum by-products. With the outbreak of war he became Production Manager for PB Cow & Co Ltd in a factory manufacturing barrage balloons and rubber dinghies. Del joined the Royal Army Ordnance Corps, from which he was recalled from time to time to manage the balloon factory, and saw a final posting in Singapore after its repossession in 1945.

After the war, Del and his wife Norma, whom he had married in July 1947, established a company, Hartsbourne Fashions, manufacturing women's and children's clothing in Mayfair. This they sold in 1960 to move to the more agreeable surroundings of Bexhill-on-Sea, where they had a ladies outfitters shop. On retirement to Hope Cove, Devon, in 1975, Del could at last indulge his enduring passion for gardening, in particular the raising of camellias and fuchsias. In old age the couple moved to Egham and then Sunningdale to live with their only daughter Lynn and granddaughter Alexandra. Del died on 5 August 2005, survived by Norma.

MARTIN BUTLER BOOTH (1957) son of E B (1925), grandson of Sir A A B (1891), nephew of P B (1925), brother of A E B (1953), P A B (1964) and E D B (1966), was born in Liverpool on 18 December 1936 into a family with many connections with King's. His grandfather, father and eldest brother had preceded him, and both his younger brothers followed. After education at Gordonstoun, Martin went into National Service in the Navy, and his love of the sea remained one of the most important factors in his life. He liked nothing better than being in charge of a small boat heading out on one of his many adventurous cruises.

Then came King's, where Martin read History. The two-year break between school and university he considered to have been a definite advantage; his comparative maturity and experience when he started at King's allowed him to enjoy the life it offered to the full, and his three years were happy ones. When he left King's, he studied a further year to gain a Certificate of Education

from London University (a much less stimulating university, he found, than Cambridge). As a born educator and communicator, Martin found teaching was a natural choice of career.

In 1961 he was appointed as Assistant Master at Bury Grammar School in Lancashire, where he soon acquired a reputation for passion and imagination in his teaching. It was at Bury that he met his future wife Meg, whom he married in 1968; their lifelong and productive partnership and their two daughters became and remained at the centre of Martin's subsequent life.

Martin left Bury two years before his marriage to develop his ideas about the teaching of History by taking a Master of Education degree at Southampton, which he later developed into a PhD at Reading. The research formed the basis of his book *History Betrayed?*, which had an enormous influence on the teaching and examination of history in schools, stimulated the Schools History Project and helped to shape what would become the GCSE in History.

The research was also a factor in Martin's appointment at the age of 30 as Head of History at Burnt Mill Comprehensive School in Harlow. It was there between 1967 and 1972 that Martin's stature as a teacher became firmly established. Students and teachers were encouraged to think for themselves, and innovation was pursued for the sake of real improvement, not just for fashion. Not only was he an inspiring and popular teacher, remembered with real affection, but (assisted perhaps by his earlier training in the Navy) an excellent Department Head.

In 1972, Martin moved into teacher training, taking the post of Senior Lecturer in Education at Goldsmith's College, University of London, and in 1981 that of University Lecturer in History and Education at Cambridge, where he remained until his retirement. In 1995 he was appointed Head of the Department of Education at Cambridge, and in 1996 became a Fellow of Hughes Hall, where his links became in many ways stronger than those with King's. He edited the College's *Annual Report*, organised its series of weekly interdisciplinary seminars and was a stimulating and loving supervisor, colleague and mentor to many generations of students and Fellows. From

1976 to 1987, he was the editor of *Teaching History*, the professional journal of the Historical Association, and subsequently co-edited *Hindsight*, a resource magazine for GCSE History pupils. He also found time to co-edit the King's Register of 1989 and to write a secondary level textbook *Our World Today – Political*, which was published in 1977.

Martin travelled the world as an educationalist, giving lectures in Japan, Australia, and the USA. He also visited South Africa and chose to give his seminars to trainee teachers in Soweto, the township that above all others represented the deprivation of freedom under which the black population of South Africa suffered during the apartheid regime. It was a natural place for someone who believed that the purpose of education was so that “no one should be powerless”. This strong sense of social justice found a place in his extra-curricular activities too. With his wife Meg, Martin was an active member of Amnesty International, and he canvassed for the Labour Party at various times. The Church of England was another important strand in his life; he and Meg were very active supporters of Jim Thompson's pioneering Ecumenical Team Ministry at Thamesmead in the 1970s. On moving to Cambridge, they transferred their allegiance to St James' Church, Wulfstan Way, where Martin brought his musical gifts to the choir. He helped to run the youth group; his enthusiasm, jolliness and sense of fun, coupled with his brilliant communication skills, made him irresistible to the youngsters of the parish.

Martin was Meg's devoted carer in her long final illness; she predeceased him in 2000. He died on 1 August 2004, survived by their two daughters Emma and Caroline.

GILES BORRETT (1922), cousin of W J Corbett (1885), was born on 17 January 1901 in London. He was educated at Osborne and Dartmouth and in 1917 he joined the Royal Navy. He came to King's as a naval officer on a special course. In 1931 Giles retired from the Navy having achieved the rank of Lieutenant-Commander. In 1936 he joined the BBC but returned to the Navy in 1939 with the outbreak of war. He married Eileen Magee in February

1941, and in 1942 he was made a Commander. Giles was demobilised in 1945 and returned to the BBC where he was the Administrative Officer for European Services from 1948 until his retirement in 1961. Giles died on 18 October 1998.

EDWARD ALAN BORTON (1946) grandson of N A B B (1866), was born in India in 1921. After Bedford School he served with the Gurkha Rifles from 1940 to 1946 in India, Italy and the Middle East, achieving the rank of Captain. He read Modern Languages at King's and later qualified as a solicitor. After some years he became a financial management consultant. Edward died in October 1995.

DENIS BOUSQUET (1954) was born on 9 March 1928 in Saint-Hyacinthe, Quebec. He obtained his first degree and then a doctorate in Political History from the University of Montreal, where he was also a director of the student newspaper. After researching diplomatic history at Columbia University, New York, Denis came to King's to undertake post-doctoral research on Anglo-Canadian relations.

After returning to Canada, Denis became a Lecturer, and later Assistant Professor, in History at the University of Ottawa. Between 1966 and 1970 he served as an elected representative for the Union National Party in the National Assembly of Quebec. He then worked as a researcher at both the National Assembly and the Public Record Office in Montreal. Denis never married; he died on 1 July 1997.

PHILIP BRACEGIRDLE (1940) was born in Mexborough, Yorkshire, in July 1921. He attended Doncaster Grammar School and came up to King's as an Exhibitioner to read Maths. From 1942 he served with the Royal Electrical and Mechanical Engineers, achieving the rank of Captain. He married his wife Celia in September 1945.

After the war Philip went into teaching, holding posts at Paston School, North Walsham and the City of Norwich School. From 1957 until his retirement he was Head of the Maths Department at Harold Hill Grammar School in Romford. He died in May 1995.

(JOSEPH) FRANKLIN (MADDERS) BRAITHWAITE (1936), brother of J D C B (1930), father of P F B (1961), nephew of P J Noel-Baker (1908), cousin of B D Baker (1923), A I B (1926) and J P W Gaskell (1947), was born in London to a Quaker family on 6 April 1917. He was the third child of his mother Martha and his father John, but a good deal younger than his older siblings. The young and charming Franklin was spoiled in the Braithwaite household. The family lived in a beautiful house by Hampstead Heath, but went on long holidays around Britain with the extended family. Here Franklin got playmates of his own age and showed through his consideration for others that his status as the “golden boy” of the family had not spoiled him irredeemably.

Franklin’s early school years were neither easy nor straightforward. He began at the Montessori section of King Alfred’s School in Hampstead but was soon withdrawn as it was considered to be too “rough” for him. After being tutored at home and in a small school of a keen disciplinarian called Miss Webb, Franklin was, at the age of 12, sent to Sidcot and the co-educational Quaker boarding school there. It was only when he arrived at Bootham, a Quaker secondary school in York attended by many of his family, that Franklin’s results improved, but he never found studying easy as his mind was more attuned to the practical and the immediate.

In 1936 Franklin came to King’s where he read English and Law. Though he did not neglect his studies his energies were focused on partying, playing sports and having a good time with many new friends. Two years prior to entering King’s Franklin had met Isabel Baker, a third cousin from America, with whom he had fallen in the most passionate love as befitting a teenager. Franklin’s feelings were shared by Isabel, and the two became secretly engaged at the King’s May Ball of 1938 with a ring purchased at Woolworth’s.

The young couple need not have feared the family's reaction as it was positive; they were married in September 1939.

However, only a few people turned up to Franklin and Isabel's wedding reception because war had broken out and everybody expected German bombs to start raining down. Franklin tried to join the army straight after finishing at King's, but was turned down for having attended Quaker schools. The newlyweds moved into a flat on Westbourne Crescent in London, and Franklin began working at the family stockbroking firm, Forster and Braithwaite. In October 1940, Franklin was finally called up, but to the Royal Army Service Corps (RASC) rather than the regiment for which he had hoped. Commissioned as a Second Lieutenant, Franklin was eventually posted to 473 Division Troops Company where he would remain throughout the war.

In January 1943, Franklin was sent overseas for the first time. He arrived in North Africa as a Captain with his division, and personally took the surrender from a German Colonel at Tunis. In 1944 Franklin and his men were moved from North Africa to Italy where he took part in the battle of Monte Cassino, carrying supplies to the front line. Isabel had during this time given birth to two children, Virginia and Peter, and the family had moved out to the village of Seer Green in Buckinghamshire to escape the bombs that eventually did fall over London. In May 1945 Isabel developed tuberculosis and Franklin was posted back to the UK on compassionate grounds soon after.

After being demobilised in June 1946 Franklin joined another family business, the Baker Perkins engineering firm in Peterborough, working as a sales representative. In 1949 he was made Sales Manager of the Biscuit Machinery Department and soon afterwards he was appointed to the Board of Management. The company prospered, and Franklin moved quickly up the ranks, becoming main Board Director, Vice-Chairman and then Chairman, the position from which he retired when he eventually left the company in 1984. Franklin himself used to explain his successful career after the war as down to nepotism, the ease of selling when buyers were desperate for equipment and the fact that so many in that generation of managers had perished in the war. Although these explanations held some truth, it was also the case that

Franklin's energy and enthusiasm were a great asset to the company. Franklin was also adamant in continuing the Quaker ethos of the firm, built on fairness and straightforward dealings. The development of good labour relations, for example, was an end in itself.

Franklin developed an interest in the industry as a whole and served on various trade boards throughout the years. This engagement with the larger business community as well as the success of Baker Perkins led to Franklin being awarded a knighthood in 1980 for services to exports.

In 1989 Franklin and Isabel moved from Peterborough to Stamford to enjoy a life in retirement dedicated to sports, music and service to the local community into which they quickly became integrated. Franklin's greatest pleasure was, however, his growing family, which consisted by the time of his death of two children, six grandchildren and 11 great-grandchildren. He presided over large family gatherings where he looked after his beloved family with high spirits, enthusiasm and generosity. At these times he was often to be found in front of the piano entertaining them all, or introducing some uninitiated family members to the glories of "liar dice".

Colleagues, friends and family remember Franklin as an impeccable gentleman full of compassion and courtesy. He was strong-willed and principled, but also tolerant of others. Respect was the most important concept for Franklin, and though he mourned the lack of it in contemporary Britain he always tried to be optimistic for the future and always encouraged young people even though they were not always as respectful as he would have liked. Well into his eighties, unsteady from infirmity, he was still the first to step off a narrow pavement or to let others go first through the door. Franklin died peacefully in his home on 12 June 2005.

STEPHEN CROSBIE BUCK (1930) was born in 1912 in St Albans. He came to King's from Rugby and read Natural Sciences, played hockey for the College and was a member of the Marlowe Society. He qualified as a doctor in 1936

and held various positions at Addenbrooke's Hospital before moving to the London Hospital in 1938. During the war Stephen served in the Royal Army Medical Corps in France, the Middle East and Africa, and in 1946 he joined the Colonial Medical Service and worked as a pathologist in Northern Rhodesia and Uganda. On his return to Britain he became a medical officer in Gloucestershire until he retired. Stephen married his wife Joanna in 1949. He died on 13 November 2002.

PHILIP COLIN BULMER (1964) was born in Reading on 21 October 1944. He came up to King's from Reading School to read Mechanical and Electrical Sciences. After graduation he spent two years as a development engineer at Marconi, and in December 1968 he married Denyse Quenet. Philip moved on to Rank Xerox in 1969, at first working in sales and later undertaking marketing, planning and work on computer systems. After 10 years with the company, he became an independent computer consultant working mainly with management consultancies and merchant banks. Philip published several computing systems and was also a founding director of Charlemagne Training Partners, which specialised in computer-aided professional training techniques, and of Weighahead Systems, a company producing specialised software for the pharmaceutical industry.

Philip was also active in his local community, chairing a local action group opposing development plans which could have resulted in dangerous traffic volumes in his area of Camberley; he also worked with children with brain injuries, one of his own children being severely disabled. Philip died on 11 January 2004.

BENEDICT DELISLE BURNS (1933) was an imaginative natural scientist who distinguished himself in the field of neuroscience with his work on how brain cells encode, carry and process information.

Ben was born in London on 22 February 1915 and studied at the University College School in Hampstead. His family had already produced a number of

slightly unconventional and strong-willed members who went their own ways in life, and Ben was to be no exception. But whereas Ben's ancestors had used their brains in the service of the Catholic Church, the Empire and the British Communist Party, Ben was interested in how the brain worked. He studied Physics and Chemistry at the University of Tübingen in Germany for a year before he came to King's to read Natural Sciences. After the completion of his BA, Ben continued to study in order to qualify in medicine. He moved on to University College Hospital in London from where he graduated in 1939.

The Second World War interrupted Ben's career to some extent. He was drafted to join a group conducting operational research, partly in North Africa, under the leadership of Professor Solly (later Lord) Zuckerman. The studies were secret and their aim was to understand the damage that projectiles could cause. Ben did not enjoy this work, and after the war returned to Britain to join a group under Sir Lindor Brown at the National Institute for Medical Research in London that worked on the investigation of neuromuscular transmissions. Ben was now properly initiated into the field of neuroscience to which he would dedicate his life.

In 1950 Ben moved to Canada where he joined the Physiology Department at McGill University in Montreal. He stayed there for 16 years, studying how the brain could learn, memorise and keep its attention. He wrote his first book, *The Mammalian Cerebral Cortex* (1958), on how the cortical neurons process information. In order to study these processes more carefully, Ben tried to build machines to map electronically and analyse how neurons were interacting with each other, and to present other experimental neuroelectric data. This was a pioneering and laborious undertaking, constructing something that only a few decades later could be done with little more than a personal computer.

At McGill Ben was a well-liked faculty member, renowned for his inspiring teaching and way of supervising his graduate students. He became the Chairman of the Physiology Department before he returned to Britain in 1966. It was to the National Institute for Medical Research in London that Ben returned, this time as the Head of the Division of Physiology and

Pharmacology. He was to stay until 1976 and continued during this time to research such subjects as how the brain can single out information from a background of random variability, or “noise”. Ben’s second book, *The Uncertain Nervous System* (1968), contained this research but also more general reflections on the interdisciplinary nature of neurophysiology. That same year also saw Ben’s election as a Fellow of the Royal Society of London.

Later in life Ben became more and more interested in the changes in cortical neuronal activity during varying stages of alertness. This research was carried out at the Department of Anatomy at Bristol University and then at Newcastle University, together with Ben’s third wife, the neuroscientist Dr Alison Webb. Ben had been married previously, firstly to Angela Ricardo (1938) and then Monika Kasputis (1954), marriages that had produced five children.

Ben’s last years in life were marred by a debilitating spinal injury that restricted his physical movements. His brain was unaffected, although he could no longer carry out research. By this time, however, Ben had written two books and over 100 academic articles that had made a huge contribution to his discipline. Ben died on 6 September 2001 in Hexham, Northumberland.

KENNETH DE KAY BURY (1934), son of E B B (1909), grandson of J B B (1903) and uncle of K M B (1965) and P J B (1968), was born in London on 13 April 1916. He attended Westminster School before coming up to King’s to read History and Moral Sciences.

From King’s Kenneth became a local government official and served with the Royal Artillery during the war. His greatest interest was in the English poets of the interwar years, whose works he collected. In the late 1950s Kenneth suffered a severe mental breakdown, from which he never completely recovered. He died on 23 July 2004.

MICHAEL CALDICOTT (1944), brother of D C (1946), followed the Royal Engineers Short Course before serving for three years in Germany. He was

born in Coventry on 27 February 1926 and attended Uppingham School. In 1949 he married his wife Diana and for many years he was a Director of Fownes Gloves Ltd in Worcester. Michael and Diana lived in Malvern for over 40 years before his death on Christmas Day 2005.

THOMAS DOUGLAS CARNWATH (1930) was born on 19 November 1911. He came to King's from Eton and read Maths and Economics. He was then articled to the chartered accountants Peat, Marwick, Mitchell & Co in London and qualified as a Chartered Accountant in 1938. In 1939 Thomas joined the Honourable Artillery Company before being commissioned into the Royal Signals in 1940, where he served in the UK and India and achieved the rank of Major. In 1942 he married Winifred Stewart.

In 1945 Thomas returned to chartered accountancy and from 1961 to 1975 was a Partner at Peat, Marwick, Mitchell & Co. Winifred died in 1983, and in 1989 Thomas married Berit Stiernstedt. He died on 4 February 1998.

DAVID DUNBAR CARROW (1947), son of R B C (1911), died on 26 September 2004 from the after-effects of a fall. He is survived by his son Richard Carrow. His beloved wife Barbara and daughter Julia Holroyd had predeceased him.

David was born on 22 March 1922 in the Avon Valley. He was educated at Harrow after which he joined the RAF at the height of the war in 1942. His mathematical skills brought him to the top 5 per cent of his navigational training course, and he was posted to the Coastal Command on meteorological flights.

Flying the "Met Flight" brought him into close contact with an attacking enemy fighter only once, but he was not to stay in this relatively safe posting. At an RAF squadron flying Halifaxes out of Tarrant Rushton in Dorset, David came much closer to the war. His job was to tow gliders to positions from which they could be launched and to carry troops into enemy territory.

He participated not only in the D-Day operations, the ill-fated Arnhem attack and the Rhine crossing, but also in SOS/SAS missions to Norway. After V-E Day David was sent with his squadron to eastern India on a mission to fly across Burma and deliver supplies to the Chinese Republican forces under the Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek. He had to contend with the eastern end of the Himalayan mountains, or “The Hump”, with woefully inaccurate maps.

David left the military with a Distinguished Flying Cross and came to King's in 1947 to study Mechanical Science (as engineering was then called). His academic prowess won him a place at a summer-exchange program with the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1949. During his student days he was an active member of the University Gliding Club, this time flying civilian versions of the motorless gliders that he had once tugged with four-engine Halifax bombers during the war. With a First, the Aeronautics Prize and fond memories of King's, David eventually left Cambridge after completing his undergraduate degree.

He returned to the RAF, working on the development of supersonic planes at Farnborough. But life in the peacetime RAF offered little excitement compared to that of wartime, especially for a dynamic personality like David's. Soon he left the RAF for the second time, now for the fast-paced world of insurance brokerage in the City. David proved equally adept in his professional life as he had been in flying or in his scholarly pursuit. He eventually became the Director of the insurance company Sedgwick Forbes and later helped draft the new insurance legislation of the Cayman Islands.

The passion for flying, and gliding in particular, remained a constant in David's life. It was on the tarmac of the Redhill Aerodrome in Surrey that he met his wife, Barbara, whom he married in 1952. In the 1950s David, together with some friends, started a gliding syndicate championing a pioneering design in which the glider had a retractable undercarriage. The first meeting was in the Cambridge home of Dr Alice Roughton, and it was after the crest painted on the side of her old Rolls Royce that the syndicate's glider was named Pigs Rampant. All the subsequent gliders of the syndicate were given pigs' names and David started a collection of toy pigs, winged if

possible. In his flying pigs, David competed in both national and international gliding competitions. He also served as Vice Chairman to the British Gliding Association from 1965 to 1970.

In 1967 he and Barbara moved to Hartley Wintney in Hampshire, as they had ties to the area through his chairmanship of the Lasham Gliding Society in the early 1960s. David was instrumental in establishing Lasham as an important gliding club by negotiating the lease of the airfield with the government. Today it is one of the largest gliding clubs in the world. David also involved himself in local politics, serving on the Hart District Council as an Independent from 1982 to 1990. His passion for gliding remained, and he only gave up flying when he turned 70 in the early 1990s.

David was a big man, both in body and in spirit. He was known by his family and friends for his kindness and instinctual regard for fairness. With a frame and loud volume like David's it was easy for him to become a dominant figure, but his humour and raucous laughter combined with easy manners to win him the heart and respect of those around him. His strength of spirit became painfully clear towards the very end of his life when he managed to recover emotionally after having lost both his wife and his daughter. When he died a toy piglet was found tucked up in his hospital bed. His cleaner, Dawn, had given him the last addition to his collection.

PETER JAMES CHAMBERLAIN (1948) dedicated his life to music. He was born on 10 March 1927 and died peacefully in his home on 9 July 2005.

Countless individuals were taught music by Peter. Yet in the beginning it was Botany that fascinated him, and it was this subject that he read at King's after attending the University College School in London. After Cambridge he was appointed Lecturer in Botany at University College, London, where he also started to prepare for a PhD.

In 1952 Peter suddenly changed careers and abandoned his mosses for the violin, as a student of Max Rostal at the Guildhall School of Music. After two

years under Rostal's masterly instruction Peter was ready to teach music himself and was appointed to the Bryanston School in Dorset. It did not take long before Peter's pedagogic flair and emphatic care for his students started to attract talented music scholars to the school. His students were to include Simon Standage and John Eliot Gardiner. At Bryanston Peter also ran extramural activities more influenced by his first aborted career, such as field studies, bee-keeping and gardening.

The role of schoolmaster came easily to Peter and he was well liked by colleagues and friends. Mildly eccentric, meticulous, kind and with great skill in his subject, he had all that it took to be a perfect teacher and mentor. At Bryanston he was eventually appointed Housemaster, and it was generally thought that he would remain as one of the school's bedrocks. All were surprised when in 1971 Peter announced that he was moving from Dorset to the Scottish Borders. He had taken up a position as a violin instructor in Roxburghshire and Selkirkshire; it was time for some changes. The most important change of them all was to come soon afterwards when Peter encountered Bridget, whom he married in 1975. The couple were to have two sons, Timothy and Paul.

Peter plunged himself into the local music life in the Borders with enthusiasm and energy. He was a founding member of the Roxburgh Trio in which he and two other regional instructors brought music to the remote communities in the area. Galashiel's Clef Club as well as local operatic societies profited from Peter's skill and his willingness to share it.

Peter and Bridget lived in Bowden, where they were a much-loved part of the community. After retiring in 1987 Peter dedicated even more time to meeting and helping people through music, as well as to digging the pond of his dreams in his garden. Now he had a place where his mosses could grow. Peter also started keeping bees again. Together with his family he travelled to more remote parts of Scotland to discover and admire it.

Being of service to others was so engrained in Peter that he could not stop, even when he had retired and reached an advanced age. He delivered warm

meals to the aged and ill in the community and was always on hand to help a neighbour in need. The parish enjoyed his musical skills; for Peter, playing the organ in the church for his fellow men was not only an honour but also a duty. He would perform this task even though he was infirm and had to crawl up the last steps to the organ on his hands and knees. Peter was a caring and loving husband, father and teacher. He was always modest, but he had a strong and positive influence on the great number of people that he met during his life.

Peter is survived by his wife and his two sons.

MICHAEL GEORGE CHRISTIE (1946) was born on 19 July 1923 in Clevedon, Somerset, where his father was a dentist. At the age of seven, Michael was sent to attend preparatory school in Warwickshire, and despite finding the experience disagreeable he buckled down and studied hard, eventually winning a scholarship to Winchester College. At Winchester he not only had a better time, but also won a scholarship to attend King's. However, the outbreak of war meant that Michael had to defer his entry to Cambridge in order to serve with the 12th/27th Lancers.

After the training regiment, Michael continued to Sandhurst to become an officer. In the field, Michael was not keen on letting his men become aware of his youth, hoping that they would think their Captain rather older than he actually was. At the ferocious 1944 battle of Monte Cassino during the Italian campaign, Michael was wounded and lost the sight in one eye. He was taken to the beautiful Sorrento coast for convalescence, where he was cared for by attractive American nurses. The loss of his eye led him to use a monocle rather than glasses, which gave him an air of having stepped out of a London Club or an old Officers' Mess, although in reality he was far from a haughty aristocrat.

Michael was demobbed in 1946, and could finally take up his place at King's to study Science. At Cambridge he was influenced by the entomologist and ecologist George Salt, and it was probably through Salt that Michael first became fascinated by parasites, whose interplay with their hosts was Salt's

specialty. After a couple of years at King's, Michael left Cambridge, deciding to go to Edinburgh and study brewing instead, but two more years later, he changed his mind and returned to Cambridge to finish his degree. He met his future wife Mary (née Makepeace), a fellow student, to whom he became engaged.

The marriage between Michael and Mary took place in 1951 far from Cambridge in a church with a beaten dirt floor in Amani, Tanganyika. Michael had joined the Colonial Service and been appointed a medical entomologist doing research into malaria-carrying mosquitoes. The couple stayed in Africa for six years and had three children, Andrew, Tim and Mark.

At the end of the 1950s the Christie family exchanged the sun of Africa for the wind and showers of Edinburgh. Michael worked at the Animal Diseases Research Laboratories at Moredun as a parasitologist. After both Michael and Mary retired in 1987 they moved south again, but this time only as far as Bradninch in Devon. Devon was not Tanganyika, but Michael relished the exotic plants he could grow in his south-facing garden with its rich Devonian soil. He also fell in love with Exeter Cathedral, where he worked as a steward once a week.

Michael continued to keep his vivid intellect alive in retirement. He was a polyglot who enjoyed reading Zola in the original and who translated scientific texts from Russian. His tastes were, however, always eclectic, and his firm voice could be heard commenting not only on Zola but also on the latest episodes of *Neighbours*. Despite the firmness of his voice, the monocle and his famously bushy eyebrows, Michael was as unassuming as he was kind and generous. He was a loving husband to Mary for 54 years, and a caring father to his three sons. He lived with cancer for seven years until it led to his death a few days before Christmas 2005.

THOMAS ADAM CLAYTON (1922) was born on 3 November 1903. He attended Cheltenham College before coming to King's to read Mechanical

Sciences. Between 1926 and 1934 he was an engineer with the Patent Agents in Paris. From 1947 to 1973 Thomas was a Director at the British Rubber Company (later Uniroyal) in Edinburgh. He was later a Director and subsequently Chairman of the Rubber Regenerating Company in Manchester. In 1971 and 1972 Thomas served as Chairman of the Oxford and Cambridge University Club. He was married twice, firstly to Mary Gilroy and then to Margaret Smyly. Thomas died on 15 March 1999.

FRANCIS PAUL CLIFT (1928) worked for Arthur Guinness, Son & Co Ltd for over 40 years in various capacities, finally as a Company Director.

Born on 5 September 1909 in London, Francis attended Tonbridge School before coming up to King's to read Natural Sciences. He graduated in 1931 with a First, started to work at Guinness in 1933, and in June 1937 he married Phyllis Clarke. The couple had three children, Barbara, Hugh and Charles. From 1966 until his retirement in 1975, Francis was Managing Director of Guinness Overseas, a subsidiary company set up to establish brewing and marketing facilities abroad. He died on 28 March 1997.

DAVID GRAHAM COCKBURN (1953), son of R D C (1924), was born in St Helens, Isle of Wight, on 20 August 1933. After Eton, David served with the Royal Navy Volunteer Reserve in the Fleet Air Arm. At King's he read Geography and Archaeology and Anthropology.

In 1956 he joined the Society of British Aircraft Constructors as an export officer before becoming a Manager at Vickers. After a spell at Robinson Frere & Co Ltd he moved on to become a Director at RHP International. In 1979 he joined Redland until 1984, when he became Managing Director of Getaway Travel and Getaway Holidays.

David married Joy Bazett in 1957. He died on 25 March 1999.

WILLIAM MORRIS COLLES (1933) was born in Gizah, Egypt, on 22 January 1914. He was educated at Epsom College and came up to King's to read Mechanical Sciences. While at King's he rowed for the second boat and was a member of the Wireless Society.

William initially became an apprentice at English Electric, but with the outbreak of war he joined the Royal Navy Scientific Service. In 1947 he became a development engineer with Vickers Armstrong and then moved on to BAe at Weybridge as an aerospace engineer. Finally he worked as a test engineer for Marconi Space and Defence Systems. He was made a Member of the Institute of Electrical Engineers in 1953. William died on 9 March 2002. After his death, his sister gave to the College archives a collection of letters William wrote to his family, describing his life as an undergraduate at King's.

THOMAS NEVILLE SHUCKBURGH COPEMAN (1935) was born on 16 April 1916 in St Albans and was educated at Sherborne. He read Natural Sciences at King's and then took a Diploma in Agriculture. Initially he stayed in Cambridge, working as a field assistant at the University School of Agriculture, before moving on to become Technical Officer for the Bedfordshire War Agricultural Executive Committee in 1944, a body which oversaw the wartime implementation of agricultural policy in Bedfordshire, particularly the increase in cultivated land and food production. In August 1944 he married Jessie Ellis. From 1946 Thomas worked as a nutrition chemist at the National Agricultural Advisory Service, based at Wye, Kent. He died on 9 March 1998.

GEORGE UVEDALE SPENCER CORBETT (1950), son of G H U C (1898) and nephew of W J C (1885), fondly called "Spen" or "Gus" by his friends, was born in the summer of 1913 and lived his childhood in Steyning, Sussex. The second son of a local GP, Spencer had an elder brother, Jack and a younger sister, April. After a distinguished career as a scholar of ancient architecture, G U S Corbett died peacefully on 3 January 2004, of pneumonia, which set on as a complication of Parkinson's. Spencer's wife Audrey survives him.

Spencer attended Gresham's School, and later studied at the Architectural Association School of Architecture during the 1930s. In 1938, he joined the Territorial Army and served in the war effort with a commission in the Royal Engineers. The course of Spencer's duties in the war took him first to Palestine and thereafter through North Africa, the Balkans and Burma. In the late 1940s, Spencer returned to the Middle East in order to work briefly with the British Mandate in Palestine before its dissolution. It was during these years that Spencer seems to have fostered his passion for archaeology.

In the first years of the 1950s, Spencer completed a PhD at King's in the Architecture of Ancient Churches in Asia Minor, resulting in a dissertation entitled *Christian Architecture in the First Four Centuries of the Roman Empire*. While he was reading for this degree, Spencer continued to take working holidays to Smyrna, Lepcis, Constantinople and Paphos. After completing the doctoral program, Spencer joined excavations in Turkey and Crete.

Fresh from his formal education, it was while Spencer was working on these archaeological digs that he met Audrey Petty. To the delight of his family, Spencer, whom they thought at the age of 42 was a confirmed bachelor, married Audrey in 1955. Together, and almost immediately, the couple settled in Rome. Hired by the British School there, for a project funded by the University of Chicago, Spencer worked to catalogue all of the ancient churches in Rome. Until UCLA recently used real-time VR technology to record the interior of several Roman churches, some of Spencer's line drawings constituted the most commonly accessible models available to students and scholars. Perhaps one of his most widely used works is his rendition of the recent reconstruction of the Basilica published in R Krautheimer's text *Rome: Profile of a City, 312–1308* (Princeton: 1980, p 48, fig 41).

In 1962, after also living in Athens, Spencer and Audrey moved to Stapleford, near Salisbury. There, he worked as Editor for the Royal Commission on Historical Monuments until his retirement in 1978, and he was honoured with an OBE for his services.

Family members remember Spencer as thoughtful, meticulous and kind. At one point, he spent two years making an exact, although increased in scale, replica of a threadbare Persian rug as a present for a nephew's daughter. His niece recalls a day, perhaps four decades ago, when she walked above the Wylie Valley with him. As they looked out over Stapleford, Spencer reflected that one day all signs of human life would disappear as if they had not been. This inevitable transience, he told her, made the real human obligations ones of stewardship, practising good friendship and neighbourliness through peacefulness, patience and delight.

STUART ERSKINE CREWE-READ (1920) was a naval man who saw action during the Great War and retired as a Commander.

Stuart was born on 6 January 1901 in Ensenada, Mexico, and was educated at Osborne and Dartmouth. He went to sea as a 16-year-old midshipman straight from Dartmouth and served in the Grand Fleet during the First World War and in a destroyer in the Baltic operating against participants in the Russian Revolution. He came to King's as a naval officer on a special course and played hockey for the College before returning to resume his naval career. In April 1939 Stuart married his wife Daphne. During the late 1940s he collaborated with Westley Richards in Birmingham on the development of an electric harpoon, and was later seconded to the Underwater Detection Establishment in Portland. Stuart died in the early 1980s.

JOHN CROCKER (1968), father of S J C (1998), was a man "larger than life" for more reasons than his impressive stature and Santa Claus beard. His professional grasp and range in the field of pathology were accompanied by an ability to engage with many other subjects. His untimely death at 53 from heart failure left a gaping hole in the lives of all who were close to him.

John was born on 18 June 1951 in Luton to Norman and Olga Crocker. After a two-year sojourn in Australia the family moved to Kent, and John won a scholarship to Sevenoaks School. His gift for learning later won him an

Exhibition to King's. As John was only 16, he had to defer his entry for a year, a year he spent happily teaching chemistry at Sevenoaks.

At Cambridge, John came into contact with teachers such as Kendal Dixon and Donald Cater, who inspired him to undertake research in pathology. Conversations with fellow students and life at King's also made John interested in an eclectic range of other subjects ranging from maths and physics to literature and music. John published his first of over 250 academic papers, but more importantly it was also at Cambridge that he met his future wife, student Kate Tombs, whom he married in 1972. John continued to achieve excellent academic results and received awards, among them the Barcroft Physiology Prize.

After graduating, John and Kate pursued clinical studies at the Middlesex Hospital, and then went on to houseman posts in Hull. In 1975, the couple moved to Birmingham where John took up a post as Senior House Officer at the East Birmingham Hospital. The following year he was appointed Registrar (later Lecturer) at the Birmingham University Medical School at Queen Elizabeth Hospital. Here he worked with Robert Curran, with whom he was to publish a number of scientific works. In 1983 John gained his MD from Cambridge for work on the enzyme histochemistry of lymphomas. Despite the heavy workload, he continued his academic research even after he had moved back to East Birmingham Hospital in 1983 to work as a Consultant Histopathologist.

The contributions of John to the field of pathology were many and much appreciated by his colleagues. In 1998 he was awarded not only an Honorary Chair in Pathology at the University of Birmingham but also a Membership without examination of the Royal College of Physicians. In 2004 the Royal College of Pathologists also appointed John as an Examiner.

Despite the substantial contribution that John made in his professional life he still had time left to develop a broad range of interests. The more flamboyant ones included pyrotechnics and the construction of model rockets, but he also cultivated humbler hobbies such as perusing National Trust gardens and gleefully educating friends and family in the correct usage of the semicolon.

This range of character was perhaps most evident in his interest in music, which stemmed from his days at King's. His collection stretched not only from Bach to Wagner, but also from Hendrix to Zappa. For someone with such encyclopaedic knowledge of so many things it was perhaps comforting for those around him that he had an inability to learn foreign languages, which gave him at least one human weakness.

John packed a lot of professional and other activity and energy into his short life, but most importantly he also imparted a wealth of warmth, compassion and kindness to his family and friends.

King's College retained a pivotal role in John's life as the place where so much had begun for him personally. It was a source of great pride to him when his son Stephen was accepted to study at King's, and during this time John and Kate often took the opportunity to attend concerts and services in the Chapel. John died on 5 December 2004.

EDWIN GEORGE BARTON CRUNDWELL (1948) was a pharmaceutical chemist who enjoyed a long and successful career. He was born in Erith, Kent, on 13 July 1927, and became a pupil at the Hurstpierpoint College, West Sussex, in 1939. In 1946 he was awarded an Exhibition to King's, and came to Cambridge to read Natural Sciences after two years of National Service in the Royal Corps of Signals.

After graduating in 1951 Edwin entered the pharmaceutical industry, taking up a post in the research department of May and Baker Ltd in Dagenham. A few years later he continued his academic research first at Birkbeck College, London, and then at Southampton University. After being awarded a PhD in 1959 he worked at the Miles Laboratories at Stoke Poges before, in 1964, becoming a Lecturer of Organic Chemistry in the School of Pharmacy at what was then Portsmouth Polytechnic. At Portsmouth he eventually became Head of the Pharmaceutical Chemistry Division and published extensively in the *Journal of the Chemistry Society*, the *Journal of Medicinal Chemistry* and the *Mycologist*.

Edwin was well liked by his colleagues who not only remembered him for his work on prostaglandins and their derivatives, but also for lighter articles in *Chemistry and Industry* that criticised the chemistry involved in one of the crime stories of Dorothy Sayers. His umpiring of the annual staff-versus-student cricket game was also appreciated by colleagues and students alike. When Edwin retired in 1985 he continued with enthusiasm to referee impromptu cricket games in his own garden. Retirement also meant time for all of Edwin's many and varied interests that ranged from family genealogy, picking fungi, studying modern art and medieval history to savouring mulberry jam and chocolate biscuits.

Edwin is remembered as a kind and emphatic man with a deep-seated consciousness of both nature and humanity's fragility when faced by oppressive and stifling forces. Maybe it was this sensibility that also attuned him to the art of satire, which he loved so long as it was subtle and not crude. He enjoyed Gilbert and Sullivan, the Goons and Flanders and Swann and was known for his Peter Ustinov-like impersonations. Army life, as experienced during his national service with all its potential for absurdity, inspired many of his anecdotes.

Edwin is survived by Kay, his wife of 47 years, as well as by his children Ruth, Mark and Neil. He was a loving and devoted husband as well as a wise and considerate father. Edwin retained fond memories of his time at King's throughout his life and was proud to be known as a "Kingsman." He died on 29 April 2005.

ANTHONY LEONARD CUBBERLEY (1959) was a Classics teacher and experienced archaeologist whose enthusiasm rubbed off on both colleagues and students. A Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, he died on 26 May 2006 after suffering a period of deteriorating health.

Tony was born in Bolton on 4 December 1939 and was educated at Bolton School. At King's he read Classics and Modern Languages and represented the College at football and cricket. After obtaining a PGCE he became a Classics

master at the King's School, Worcester, where he stayed for 12 years. He then moved on to head the Classics Department at Sevenoaks School. At a time when Classics seemed to be somewhat under threat of extinction, Tony set about revitalising their teaching and this, together with the regular field trips he organised to sites such as Rome and Pompeii, meant that when he left the School after nearly 20 years, the Department was flourishing. Tony moved on to undertake research at St John's College, Oxford, and also spent time at the British School in Rome before returning to Worcester for his retirement.

JULIAN PETER FRANCIS CUMMINS (1973) was a man whose life was cut tragically short on 9 February 2007 when he suffered a serious brain haemorrhage whilst doing maintenance work on his yacht in Mallorca. He had recovered from another brain haemorrhage three years prior to his death, at only 52 years of age. The name of his boat, the *Alcuin*, gives away not only his deeply felt Christianity but also the love for his adopted Yorkshire, as the first Alcuin was an ecclesiastical statesman from York in the 9th century. But Julian was so many more things than a Christian, a sailor and a Yorkshire man. He was also a businessman, a committed politician, an officer in the Territorial Army and a loving husband and father. More than anything Julian was the eternally enthusiastic schoolboy with an insatiable appetite for life.

Born in St Asaph, North Wales, on 29 January 1955 and educated at Wellington College, Julian came to King's to read Theology. He arrived with a grey filing cabinet full of notes from previous political activism, and was seen trying to hoist it up the steep staircase of Market Hostel wearing his trademark grin. At Cambridge he plunged into student politics with energy and gusto, standing out at King's for his liberal convictions and non-compliance with the breeze of leftist ideology and countercultural fashion that characterised the College at the time. He joined the Union of Liberal Students and wrote for the radical liberal magazine *Liberator* as well as signing up for the Territorial Army. In 1976, he contested the Newnham ward for the City Council at only 21 years old. He did not win that election, and was the butt of a lot of teasing from his fellow students for his convictions, but he bore all of this with good humour and a smile. Julian's affable character

made him some good friends during his year at King's, including Daphne Green, whom he married in 1975.

Julian became a marketing man for Proctor and Gamble after graduating, and a short time later he moved to a similar position at Joseph Terry and Sons in York. It was at this point that his love affair with Yorkshire began. This was an affection that Julian combined with ongoing political activity, contesting both local and general elections. Later in his life he also served on regional bodies, both ecclesiastic and lay, working for the interests of Yorkshire.

Julian and Daphne moved to Leeds in 1981, where they founded the public relations company Avista. The following year he was elected to Leeds City Council serving the Horsforth ward. He served until 1990 when his business commitments forced him to step down. In 1983 and 1987 Julian contested the Pudsey constituency in the general elections for the Liberal Alliance. He finished second after the Conservative candidate, but Julian's work in liberal politics continued unabated. He eventually became the Vice-President of the Yorkshire and Humberside Liberal Democrats.

Besides his dedication to politics and his company, Julian was also a scholar who gained both an MBA and a PhD. He published several books on marketing and taught on the MBA programme at Bradford University.

After many years of working in marketing Julian took the step to become ordained into the Church of England in 1997. The same energy that had gone into his business and political activities was now directed toward working for his parishioners. He first served as a non-stipendiary curate in Lower Wharfedale from 1997 to 2001 before becoming an assistant priest at St Peter's in Bramley, Leeds. His wife was also ordained around the same time and became the Rector of Stanningley.

Julian suffered a brain haemorrhage in 2003 but managed to recover and returned with energy and zeal to his political and religious activities. In 2006 he took over responsibility for the 'Yorkshire Church in Show', which promoted the Church and the Gospel at the annual Great Yorkshire Show.

By this time his health was so much better that he was contemplating active service in Afghanistan with the Territorial Army, in which he had advanced to the rank of Major. He was also the Honorary Colonel for the 212 Field Hospital (Volunteers) based in Sheffield. There was no shortage of ideas and projects. Julian was thinking of putting his yacht to use by offering sailing holidays for young people from socially deprived areas through the Scottish charity Westward Quest.

There were few equals to Julian when it came to his commitment to live life to the fullest. He is survived by his wife Daphne Green and his two daughters Olivia and Caroline.

RICHARD CLINTON DANBY (1968) died suddenly on 22 October 2003. Born in Lyndhurst in February 1950, he was educated at Marlborough and came up to King's to read Natural Sciences. After Cambridge Richard worked as a chemist, settled in Norfolk and in 1976 married his wife Marion. He played the oboe and cor anglais and in 2000 started working with Stone Angel, a well-known folk-rock band based in Great Yarmouth. Their style combined the storytelling of traditional folk music with much more modern sounds from electric guitars; Richard contributed some beautiful arrangements for the oboe, the crumhorn and the tenor recorder. He became a permanent member of the band, which attracted a following in Japan and Korea. Richard appeared on their *East of the Sun* album, probably their best-known recording, and was working on *Lonely Waters* when he suddenly and tragically died. His fellow band members remember him as someone who was a purist in the sounds he achieved, and who was always the last to leave a gig but who nevertheless remained upright to the end of the evening and never lost his impeccable diction.

JOHN STUART DARNLEY-NAYLOR (1938) was born in Adelaide, South Australia on 26 October 1919, the son of an Emeritus Professor of Classics at Adelaide University. After attending Keswick School in Cumbria, he came up to King's to read Classics.

John volunteered when war broke out and served with the 1st Airborne Division from its formation in 1939 until 1946. He served in Africa, Italy, France, Holland, Norway and Germany. After the war he returned to Australia and worked in the motor body industry before moving into farming. He eventually became a citrus grower. John married his wife Dorothy in 1948. Regrettably his date of death is unknown.

TIMOTHY JAMES DASHWOOD (1967), nephew of D McAnally (1935), was born in his parents' estancia in the Argentine in 1947, where he learned to speak Spanish in the kitchen, and English to his family. He learned to ride sitting in a sheepskin saddle, and enjoyed bathing with the whole family in the irrigation tank. Very early in life he showed an intense capacity for concentration, whether he was playing with his trains or constructing something from Meccano. He learned to read, write and do sums long before he had any formal education.

The family returned to England in 1953, when Timothy was six, because of political unrest in Argentina. They spent the summer with their McAnally grandparents in Southwold, attending a small school and joining in the Coronation festivities. That autumn, they moved to Hartshall Farm in West Suffolk, where Tim enjoyed driving tractors at harvest time, and by the age of 10 he could competently reverse a tractor with a trailer.

After prep school in Norfolk, where Tim excelled and was good at games, he went on to Marlborough. He learned to play the piano and to be a radio "ham", and enjoyed a school trip to Russia when he was learning the language. From Marlborough, he came to King's as a Scholar. Unfortunately, he soon became ill with bipolar disorder and had to leave because of ill health; this marked the beginning of many spells in hospital. Tim worked hard to cope with his illness, and at the age of 24 was ready to make another attempt on completing his degree, this time at Trinity College, Oxford. He had three happy years at Oxford, helping to train the rugby team and attending services in the College Chapel. The stress of preparing for final exams, however, was too much for him and he again fell ill, which meant that he left Oxford with an assessed degree.

Tim's career was in the defence industry. He worked for Marconi Space and Defence Systems for many years. Later, he worked for several small, innovative companies – ASA in Hampshire, and Mass Consultants in Cambridgeshire. His work for Mass Consultants coincided with the Gulf War; defence contracts dried up and as Tim was the last to join the company, he was made redundant, which led to another bout of illness. On his recovery, he undertook a period of contracting and then returned to Hampshire to work for the DRA at Farnborough, until ill health led to early retirement in 2004. Tim was handicapped by illness periodically throughout his working life, but nevertheless was always determined to find recovery and to return to work as his health allowed.

Tim's sister Meg introduced him to many of her girlfriends over the years, hoping that he would find someone special. None was quite right; but then he met Kate Harris, who was working for BBC Television. By this time, sailing was Tim's great love, and most weekends when the weather was right, they took off to the Queen Mary Sailing Club. Sailing was new to Kate, but Tim was more proficient and very competitive, and they only fell in the water once. He proposed to her on holiday in Menorca over a plate of lobster, and they were married in 1983. Having married relatively late in life, they were keen to start a family soon; Peter was born in 1985, and Annie in 1987. The couple moved to a 400-year-old cottage in Yateley, where they had seven happy years. Marconi allowed Tim to work "flexi-time", so he arrived at work early in the morning and then came home early in the afternoon to spend time with the children and the dog.

Because Tim's career included contracting, the family moved around quite often, and soon learned the skill of packing the teapot last and then unpacking it first at the other end. Sometimes the jobs meant that Tim had to stay away from the family during the week and return at weekends, which none of them found easy. He was immensely proud of his children, considering them to be his life's best achievement. As they grew up, he taught them to sail and then to drive.

Tim's intellect was attracted to philosophical issues of morality, ethics and religion. This led him to a deeper personal faith, which sustained him and was perhaps strengthened by his deteriorating health. His recurring illness put a great strain on his working life and his family life. He and Kate separated for a while when Tim took early retirement and was hospitalised. During his convalescence, he was greatly helped by a vicar and other friends, but Tim found it difficult to regain his physical strength. Years of powerful medication had taken their toll on his kidneys, walking became difficult, and then it was discovered that he had a shadow on his liver. Once cancer was diagnosed, he moved back in with Kate, Peter and Annie, who looked after him and fed him with large meals to keep up his strength for chemotherapy. Just after his 58th birthday, he was taken into hospital for an emergency operation, and although for a week he struggled to recover, sadly he lost the battle and died on 25 July 2005.

THOMAS GRAHAM DENNE (1949) was an only child born of elderly parents in Walmer, Kent, on 24 February 1929. Even though he was quiet and cautious by nature, Thomas became someone who had the ability to get along with almost everyone, as he had a charm and straightforwardness that made him a very likeable character.

In 1942 Thomas arrived at Eton, having been groomed for a scholarship at Sunningdale. Life at the school carried on much as ever even though it was wartime. The school had been bombed and food was rationed. Thomas fitted in well, made many friends and was elected to the elite "Pop" society. His prowess in sports also contributed to his social success, but this was an accomplishment that in no way altered his humility. The years at Eton were crowned by the achievement of winning an Exhibition to King's, but before he could leave for Cambridge Thomas was called up for National Service in 1947. He served as a Gun Position Officer in the Royal Horse Artillery in Germany and was well liked by his men. Serving in the Horse Artillery Thomas was expected to ride, but he was always much more comfortable playing scrum-half in the regimental rugby team.

At King's Thomas continued to play rugby, and also cricket. He began studying Classics but then changed to Law in order to become a solicitor. The law firm Withers & Co usually recruited from King's and Thomas was recommended by the Senior Tutor. He moved to London in 1952 to take up a position in which he remained until 1976. Thomas was made a Partner in Withers & Co in 1958, but in his heart he was never really a solicitor. Bachelor life in London was not fully satisfying either, even though he was surrounded by friends both from Eton and King's. In 1962, Thomas met and married Val with whom he was to start the family that became the focal point of his life. The couple bought the old vicarage at Bodsham in the Kent countryside and raised four children there. Thomas was happy to return to his roots in Kent and bought some land that he farmed through a partner. In 1976, aged 47, he finally left Withers and decided to become a full-time farmer with a herd of Sussex cattle and some sheep.

Thomas threw himself with enthusiasm and energy into local life, becoming a churchwarden and a member of the Parish Council. He became part of both the County Council and the Diocesan Board of Finance. He played cricket for local teams and also became the President of the Kent County Cricket Club.

Both Thomas and Val were keen walkers and often travelled on hiking holidays together around the world. On a high trek in the Himalayas Thomas found that he was not keeping up as well as he used to. His health had begun to deteriorate and soon Parkinson's Disease was diagnosed, which began to restrict him more and more. Even when faced with this new and difficult situation he kept his fortitude and his smile. Thomas died on 16 September 2005.

PETER JOHN DIXON (1934) was an avid collector of fine antique furniture, paintings and works of art. He was born on 26 June 1915 in Sheffield and attended Uppingham School. He came up to King's to read Mechanical Sciences and achieved a Second. From 1939 to 1953 Peter served with the Royal Navy Volunteer Reserve aboard HMS *Mohawk*, before she was sunk by an Italian destroyer off the coast of North Africa in 1941, and later on HMS

Valiant. He was awarded the Volunteer Reserve Decoration for long service and when he stood down he had achieved the rank of Lieutenant-Commander.

Peter spent the remainder of his working life with the family business, Peter Dixon & Son, paper importers, starting in sales and eventually becoming Managing Director. In 1946 he married Margaret Hope Cooper and the couple lived at Clothall House near Baldock, which Peter filled largely with objects from the 18th and 19th centuries that he had found in antique shops and at auctions. During 1967 he served as President of the British Paper and Boardmakers Association. Peter died on 9 July 2007, predeceased by Margaret.

PHILIP DOD (1943) was born on 4 April 1925. He attended Uppingham School before coming to King's on a short residence. Very little is known about his life, although after his time in Cambridge he studied at the Liverpool School of Architecture and is reported to have become a Sub-Lieutenant in the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve. He was the architect for Kingston House on James Street, Liverpool, a 10-storey hotel built by the Mersey Mission to Seamen. Sadly Philip died whilst the building was still under construction in May 1964.

LEWIS RALPH DODD (1942), nephew of L J C Goodbody (1923), cousin of S P Richardson (1908), was born in Dublin on 3 June 1923 and educated at Bilton Grange School, Rugby and Malvern College. In all three schools he served his final year as the Head Boy. Both Lewis' uncle and cousin were members of King's and in 1942 he followed in their footsteps after winning an Exhibition to read Classics. The war was raging in Europe; after only a year at Cambridge Lewis enlisted in the Irish Guards. He was commissioned in 1944 and served as an instructor in an Infantry Training Battalion. An accident on a field-firing exercise left Lewis with a seriously injured leg and he was discharged early from the army in September 1945. He returned to Cambridge and resumed his studies. Lewis played the part of Xanthias in the 1947 *The Frogs* put on by the Greek Play Committee, served as Secretary of the Amalgamation Club and was on the Committee of King's first May Ball after the war.

The Headmaster of Malvern College, Tom Gaunt, had promised Lewis a position after his graduation in 1947. Lewis decided to defer the offer and temporarily leave gloomy and cold post-war Britain for the sun of East Africa, where he spent three terms teaching European boys at The Prince of Wales School in Nairobi. In 1948 Lewis returned to Malvern to teach Classics and English. He took an active part in the community, singing in the choir, playing the timpani in the orchestra and contributing with his acting skills to school productions. Lewis rose in the hierarchy to become the Housemaster of School House at Malvern, but after some years he had to give up the position because of the leg injury he sustained during the war.

Lewis had invited Betty Dean to be his date at a King's May Ball, and she became his wife in 1949. They were to have three children and eventually a large number of grandchildren. Together with Betty, Lewis decided to return to Africa once more in 1966 when it felt the right time to move on from Malvern. Lewis became an Assistant Master at the King's College Budo in Uganda, teaching English. The family remained in Africa until 1971, when they moved to Newport, Pembrokeshire, a town they had first encountered whilst on holiday. Lewis ran "The Bookshop" there with great enjoyment and some modest success until his final retirement in 1987. At Newport he also served as Treasurer to the Mayor's Committee and on the local Chamber of Trade.

Lewis and Betty spent their retirement living in Wiltshire, firstly at Pewsey, then Salisbury and finally Shrewton, taking care of each other and with great pleasure seeing their 11 grandchildren grow up. In 1999 they were able to celebrate their 50th wedding anniversary surrounded by their three children and their spouses in the same Connemara hotel where they had stayed during their 1949 honeymoon.

Lewis died on 14 June 2005 and is survived by his wife and three children. His funeral service was held at Salisbury Cathedral where he had occasionally served as a reader during his last years.

LAMBERT ANTHONY CHARLES DOPPING-HEPENSTAL (1939) was born in Dublin in 1921 and educated at Harrow. At King's he studied Mechanical Sciences. From 1941 to 1947 he served with the Royal Electrical and Mechanical Engineers as a radar maintenance officer, achieving the rank of Captain. Between 1944 and 1946 he was attached to the Royal Norwegian Coast Artillery as a technical instructor in radar and was awarded the King Haakon VII Liberty Cross. In 1947 he married his wife Beatrice. Lambert subsequently worked as an engineer for the Mullard Electrical Research Laboratory, the European Organisation for Nuclear Research in Geneva and the Cambridge Instrument Company. He died on 3 March 2001.

LAURENCE THOMAS DOYLE (1944), brother of M J D (1951), was a star sportsman and a chemist. Laurence read Natural Sciences when he came up to King's from Alderman Newton's School at the tail end of the war. After completing his BA, two years on National Service in the Army Educational Corps proved to Laurence that he was meant for a career in industry and not teaching, as he had planned, and on his return to civilian life he joined British Xylonite in Leicester in the department for research and development in plastics.

Although Laurence swiftly moved on to a job as Works Manager at the ceramics plant Lodge Plugs in Rugby, he did have one lasting reminder of his time in Leicester, which was his marriage to Patricia Shorrock, who had worked alongside him in the design division. They were married in 1952, going on to have three children and 53 years of marriage together.

The move south seemed to be a question of trading one "Rugby" in for the other at first, as the downside to promotion was that it meant Laurence's career as a county sportsman was rudely curtailed. Unlike in Leicester, where he had got his first cap against an Oxford University team, his superior at his new job did not sympathise with his passion for the playing field and would not allow him to take time off work for county matches. But Laurence did manage to compete at a club level – at which he excelled. In Leicester, he had been selected to play for the Tigers, but later he joined and eventually

captained the prestigious Rugby Lions. He is also remembered as an excellent all-rounder at Rugby Cricket Club, a team name that combines his two sporting passions succinctly. Laurence had represented the army in both rugby and cricket during his national service, and he held the captainship of the Old Newtonians teams in both these sports as well.

Laurence remained active and busy after his retirement in 1991, taking up golf and also spending more time on his hobby of chrysanthemum-growing. He was a successful grower and shower of the flowers in his own right but his involvement in organisations around the Wirral (where he moved in 1970 and spent the last 11 years of his professional career) demonstrate the team spirit which guided him, even off of the sports pitch. Laurence was the Show Secretary for the Chester Chrysanthemum Society for 20 years, as well as the Chairman of the British Legion Heswell Chrysanthemum Society, and latterly he acted as Treasurer for the Heswell Artists Group.

Laurence and Patricia had four grandchildren. Tragically, their eldest son was killed in a house fire on the Isle of Man two weeks before Laurence himself succumbed to a stroke in April 2004. But he is outlived by his wife, his daughter and his youngest son, who remember him as a family man who led an interesting life full of professional and sporting distinction.

ROWLAND ARTHUR DRAY (1939) was born on 1 May 1920 in Broumana. After attending Bradfield College he came up to King's to read Modern Languages. However his studies were interrupted by the war and Rowland served from 1940 to 1945 with the Worcestershire Regiment and Special Operations Executive, achieving the rank of Major. After the war Rowland returned to Cambridge to complete his studies and skied for the University before obtaining a Diploma from the Centre d'Etudes Industrielles in Geneva.

In 1948 Rowland joined Aluminium Limited and stayed with the company for nearly 20 years, working in London, Montreal and finally Zurich where he founded its Market Research operation. In 1967 he decided to leave to devote

his time to his family's properties in the Middle East but in 1970 returned to Zurich due to the worsening political situation and threat of war in the Middle East.

Rowland died on 21 February 2007.

RICHARD (DICK) ADOLPHE CHARLES DU VIVIER (1931), father of C R DV (1958), was born in Courtrai (now Kortrijk) in the Flemish-speaking part of Belgium on 27 December 1911. Many generations of the Du Vivier family had lived in Belgium, but they held British nationality and clung to it doggedly. With the outbreak of war in 1914 Dick's parents fled to the UK. They returned to Belgium in 1919, but their four sons (of whom Dick was the eldest) were all educated in Britain.

After Malvern, Dick came up to King's where he read History and Modern Languages and played a lot of sport. He then went into teaching, his first post being at Scarborough College. In Scarborough he met his wife Margaret and they were married in December 1936. In 1937 Dick moved to Dulwich College, where he stayed until the end of 1939: in January 1940 he was called up and posted to the Worcestershire Regiment. After training infantry recruits, Dick saw action in North Africa, Sicily and Italy before returning to the UK to prepare for the invasion of Normandy. He received an MBE for his war service. However, his hopes of returning to Dulwich College were dashed by the difficulty of finding anywhere to live in war-torn London.

Dick decided to join the British Council and was posted to Liège, although cuts imposed in 1947 led to his post being scrapped. He was then sent to Bilbao, much to the annoyance of the then Council representative, as Dick could not speak any Spanish. This apparent failing was soon remedied. Postings to Uruguay, Manchester, London and Mexico City followed before Dick retired from the British Council in 1974, after being made a CBE.

For the first five years of his retirement he went back to teaching as the French master at St Paul's Cathedral Choir School. At this time the Headmaster was

Derek Sutton (1944), who remembered Dick for his linguistic ability, distinguished and elegant appearance and his keen interest in sport and many other aspects of school life. A notable contribution was the production of several successful plays in French.

In subsequent years Dick was very active in veteran tennis, as both a player and an administrator. He won the over-65 singles in 1981 and the over-65 mixed doubles in 1987. A regular at the Hurlingham Club, which he regarded as his second home, Dick held the chairmanship of the Bridge Section, a post that made great demands on his tact and patience. In 1992 he was nominated as President of the British Council Retirement Association, a position he held until 1995 when ill health intervened. Dick died from cancer on 19 April 1998, survived by Margaret and three of his four children.

ALASTAIR SINCLAIR DUNCAN (1943) coxed the Cambridge Eight in 1947. Born in Glasgow on 21 February 1925 and educated at Glasgow Academy, Alastair served with the Royal Navy from 1943 to 1946 before recommencing his History studies at King's. From 1949 he spent five years as a merchant's assistant in Burma, with Steel Bros, before becoming a sales representative for the Monroe Calculating Machine Company. He was later made Sales Manager. Alastair then became a life assurance broker and later a syndicate analyst for Lloyd's. Alastair died on 4 August 1998.

MAURICE GORDON EAGLE (1947) was born in Portsmouth in the summer of 1925. He served in the war effort, graduated from King's with a degree in Classics, and continued on to a long and successful career with the Royal Insurance Company. A father of three and a loved member of his community, Maurice died on 24 April 2006 at the age of 80.

Maurice was raised in Portsmouth and earned his place at Cambridge in 1943. However, instead of attending university immediately, he joined the Army General Service Corps in May of that year. He served in several units of the Royal Artillery in India, including the 494/130 Field Regiment. Maurice

contracted polio whilst in service, and was returned to England where he was discharged from hospital in 1947.

He then took his place at King's. His friend and university flatmate for academic year 1947/8, Frank Porter, recalls days of heavily rationed food and al fresco lunches with Maurice dining on much-appreciated malt loaf and sherry. Maurice and Frank both ended up moving to London and maintained their friendship there. Both were active in the Inter-Varsity Vacation Club (later known simply as the Intervarsity Club), which had been founded by Cambridge students two years earlier. The men often attended weekly dances in Chelsea, which were apparently well attended by local nurses in order to achieve a gender balance.

Whilst at Cambridge, Maurice met Inger Guldbransen, who was a student at Homerton. The couple married in 1951 at the Norwegian Church at Rotherhithe, and went on to have three children: Michael, Rosemary and Helen. Maurice was an active father and a do-it-yourself handyman. With his children, he constructed a tree house, a doll's house and a train set as well as a seaworthy Mirror Dinghy that he took to the waters with his son. In 1975, Maurice and Inger separated. Maurice then moved to Oxton, Wirral, and in May 1978 married Fay Maureen Kekewich, with whom he travelled widely.

Professionally, Maurice served a long career with the Royal Insurance Company, for whom he was appointed Fire Superintendent in 1963. He was a regular speaker at the Chartered Insurance Institute, and finished his career as Assistant Manager (Special Duties) in 1984 and Chairman of the Liverpool Salvage Corps. He also published, in 1963, his book *Special Perils Insurance*. Throughout his retirement he remained active in several charities, but foremost with the local Abbeyfield Society home.

For many years, Maurice was an avid stamp collector and made many close philatelist friends and acquaintances throughout the county. Fay also recalls her late husband's love of gardening and his well-cultivated vegetable plot in which Maurice was particularly good at growing tomatoes.

CHRISTOPHER ARTHUR EXTON (1958) read Mechanical Sciences at King's. He was born in Bury on 7 May 1939 and attended Rossell School. In 1961 he joined English Electric as a graduate apprentice. Christopher stayed with the company, which later became GEC, ultimately becoming Manufacturing Manager. After retirement he took up tutoring and voluntary work and was also the Treasurer of the Leicester Philharmonic Society. Christopher died in Leicester on 11 April 1999.

DAVID STANLEY EVANS (1934) was a vibrant and distinguished astronomer whose scientific career spanned five continents and nearly 70 years.

Born in Cardiff in 1916 and educated at Cardiff High School for Boys, David came to King's to read Mathematics, and was an outstanding student, winning the Tyson Medal for Astronomy in 1937. His passion for astronomy led him to a PhD at the Cambridge Observatory, where his thesis was on *The Formation of the Balmer Series of Hydrogen in Stellar Atmospheres*. During the war, he registered as a conscientious objector (a decision he came to question in later life) and worked as a medical physicist. He also held an appointment as a research assistant at the University Observatory in Oxford, where he worked on solar spectroscopy, as well as being a scientific adviser for the journal *Discovery*, precursor of the *New Scientist*.

David worked for 22 years in South Africa, at the Radcliffe Observatory and the Royal Observatory. He specialised in obtaining "fundamental" data for the stars, and this remained the theme of David's research all his life. He was a pioneer in the use of lunar occultation to measure the diameters of stars and separations of double stars. After initial scepticism, this work was accepted as one of the few direct methods of measuring stellar diameters, but he was given rather little recognition for it. His legacy is the large amount of reliable data which he and his colleagues published in various papers and catalogues. Over his lifetime, he produced numerous articles and a large number of books, one of them with his wife Betty Hall Hart, whom he had married in 1949 and with whom he had two sons.

Working as an astronomer involved a fair amount of globetrotting, and David and family moved to Texas in 1968, where they had already spent some time. He became Professor of Astronomy and Associate Director of McDonald Observatory, where he kept a large pegboard covered in different-coloured golf tees which he used to schedule telescope time for McDonald observers. No one except David could ever figure out how it worked.

David was a central figure in a 1973 expedition to Africa, in which the Einstein prediction of the effect of the sun's gravity on bending the path of light from a star was tested again. He was appointed Jack Josey Centennial Professor in Texas from 1977 until 1986 when he retired, and had a very fruitful collaboration with fellow scientists Brian Warner and Ed Nather; they revived the lunar occultation programme that David had been working on in South Africa and instruments were developed which enabled the investigation of objects with rapid light variations. Through their work, the field of "high-speed astronomy" was born. David had many PhD students whom he supervised with care and generous hospitality. Some projects required observations to be made from several different locations, and David excelled in making the travel arrangements so that some could go to India, some to South Africa and some to Perth in Australia. He contacted National Geographic to support the funding, contacted the embassies in the different countries to expedite the scientists' passage through customs and contacted the airlines to make sure that the equipment could be monitored as it came on and off the planes. The Australians began to recognise the name Dyvie Divvens.

He was a vibrant and extrovert scientist, renowned for his singing and humming at home, in the laboratory and in the corridors, which seemed to get louder as he got older; he could burst into song at any occasion. A colleague reports how an experiment to measure the angular diameter of a star seemed to be going badly as a cloud completely covered the view through the telescope of the target star; but David sang the Welsh hymn *God of our Fathers* in stentorian tones and the cloud moved away for just long enough to allow the measurement to be taken. He also tested the acoustics of a potential

conference hall by belting into a very loud song, forcing the meeting in the next room to take a break and causing staff to come running, but he carried on with his usual aplomb.

David was a keen squash player, and continued with the sport until he was in his eighties. As he got older, he became more devious and began to choose novice opponents whom he could beat. In old age he had to endure total hip replacement surgery, and when he recovered, he showed off to his colleagues in the Department of Astronomy by running the length of the corridor and back. Most of all, he loved to sit at the head of the family table as patriarch, entertaining all with his storytelling, wit and mischief.

David died on 14 November 2004.

JOHN ANDERSON FALK (1930), son of G A F (1895), nephew of H F (1897), brother of M G E F (1935), father of S J F (1961) and cousin of P F (1929) and M Dods (1936), was born on 10 June 1910 in Bristol. After Gresham's School he came up to King's to read Natural Sciences. John went on to University College Hospital, London, and in 1936 married Irene Hezlet. From 1939 he worked in general medical practice in Warminster, Wiltshire, although this was interrupted by war service with the Royal Army Medical Corps. From 1942 to 1945 John was a prisoner of war in Japan. He died in Wiltshire on 23 October 1997; his wife died a few days later.

ROBERT ALEXANDER FARQUHARSON (1943), brother of J J F (1939), father of W R P F (1979), always known as Robin, was a gifted diplomat and a devoted countryman whose life was divided between service in some of the hotspots of the Cold War and country pursuits in the calmer surroundings of his Wiltshire home.

Robin was born on 26 May 1925 and came to King's College via Harrow, a school to which he had won a scholarship in 1938. At King's Robin read History at a time when the contemporary political and military situation must

have been at the forefront of everyone's minds. It did not take long before Robin too was swept up in the storm of war. He joined the Royal Navy in 1943 and eventually became a Sub-Lieutenant on the cruiser HMS *Jamaica*. On board, Robin saw action in the Far East and the Indian Ocean. After being demobbed from the Navy in 1946, Robin returned to King's where he completed his degree.

From King's Robin went into the Foreign Service in 1949 and was sent on an intensive Russian-language course. Robin's character, wit and flair for languages meant that the profession of diplomat came naturally to him. This calling survived even his first posting to Moscow in 1950 as a Third Secretary. Stalin was at the height of his power and suspicion between the Soviets and Britain ran high. Robin returned home two years later, undoubtedly with a lot of hard-learned experience. He was then posted to Bonn, Panama, Paris, South Africa, Madrid, San Francisco and finally Belgrade. Robin thus gained a firsthand experience of life in countries where giants such as Stalin, Adenauer, De Gaulle, Franco and Tito ruled. It was a testament to his skills as a political observer that he was selected by the Foreign Office for important positions such as these.

Robin retired early from the Diplomatic Service at the age of 55. This did not come as any great surprise for those who knew Robin well. He had always been a countryman at heart and longed to go back to rural life in his Wiltshire home. He wanted to negotiate with, and maybe even trick, trout on the Avon rather than political friends and foes in faraway places. Apart from fly-fishing, Robin also devoted his energies to the house and grounds of an old rectory he had made into his family home. In 1955 he had married Joan Mallet in Madrid, and the couple had four children.

Robin was not content to restrict himself to more recreational activities such as fishing, gardening, woodworking and solving the *Times*' crossword puzzle, but he also engaged with a great sense of duty in his local community. He became a member of the Salisbury Diocesan Advisory Committee and was in 2000 appointed as a Lay Canon of the Cathedral. Not even Robin's failing health in his latter years did anything to dampen his commitment to serving

his community in whatever way he could. Those who knew him remember a man whose wit and stimulating company never made it possible to spend a dull moment in his presence.

Robin died on 28 September 2005, survived by his wife, two sons and a daughter. One son predeceased him.

JAMES ERIC FERRIS (1931) was born in January 1913 in Valletta, Malta. He was educated at Haileybury before coming up to King's to read Modern Languages and Law. In 1937 he was admitted as a solicitor and apart from the war years, which he spent with the Admiralty, worked in his own practice until retirement. He married Mary FitzMaurice in 1953. James died in February 2000 and left a substantial legacy to King's to fund grants for student travel.

PAUL LEONARD FISHER (1958) was a teacher of mathematics who spent over 30 years at Sevenoaks School, 12 of them as an excellent Head of Maths.

Born in Croydon on 17 April 1940, Paul attended Whitgift School before coming up to King's to read Mathematics. He spent four years teaching at University College School before moving to Sevenoaks in 1966. That same year he married Jean Rose although the marriage was later dissolved. Paul was meticulous with numbers and served as the school's sports timekeeper for 20 years. Aside from teaching, his other great love was music, especially opera, and in addition to singing with the Bach Choir he produced *Newton – the Musical* under the auspices of the Maths Department. Other interests included steam trains, old buses and walking.

Paul is remembered as a quiet man with great personal charm, always ready to help and support colleagues and friends. He died unexpectedly on 5 October 2006 from a heart attack following an operation, survived by his wife Lynette and daughter Daphne.

ALASTAIR CAMERON FORBES (1936) was a journalist and book reviewer but is primarily remembered as one of the most handsome, witty, yet acerbic socialites of post-war Britain. Ali was a courtier and boulevardier, a man about town and a brilliant conversationalist. He was a Noël Coward character in the flesh, and one who could also call Coward a friend in real life. This was the time when it was still possible to be a gossip and a tease while actually knowing those teased and those gossiped about. But personal proximity led as often to acrimonious relationships as to friendships, and Ali's sometimes brilliant path through life was littered along the way with bitter and rancorous disagreements and litigations. Ali knew both success and defeat.

A curious Anglo-American world was the background from which Ali sprung. His father was a Forbes and his mother a Winthrop, both old anglophile Bostonian families. Ali, one of 11 children, was born in Britain, in Surrey on 2 May 1918. He had a British passport and sported an almost exaggerated English accent, but also stayed well connected to his American relations. This extended family in the USA formed part of an east coast aristocracy. Ali was the cousin of Franklin Delano Roosevelt, called John F Kennedy his friend and was close to becoming the uncle of another president when John Kerry, his sister's son, contested the 2004 presidential elections.

Ali was given a thoroughly English education at Winchester and then King's where he was taught by Dadie Rylands both in academic subjects, and, one can suppose, also in the more subtle arts of conversation and wit. Ali was not only handsome and smooth; he was also an intelligent young man with a keen interest in politics. Before coming up to King's he had studied languages in both Germany and Russia for brief periods and was, as were many others, dismayed by the slow but sure slide towards war.

Ali had made friends, something that he was as good at as making enemies, with Mary Churchill before the war, and wrote in 1938 to her father, Winston Churchill, that he thought that it was time for him to step up and take over the reins of the country. Churchill seemed only amused at the impertinence, and Ali was to become a welcome guest at his table. In September 1939 Ali

decided to visit his cousin FDR in the White House and demand tougher action from him to intimidate Hitler.

When Ali returned to Britain he decided to do something himself, and tried to join up. Lung problems complicated his attempts to participate in the war effort, but eventually he was able to volunteer for a mission to Finland after its invasion by Russia. Later he was temporarily commissioned in the Royal Marines and was sent out to Dakar to join the Free French, but was soon invalidated out because of his health, and he spent the remainder of the war in London where he dedicated himself to a career of journalism.

Because Ali was well situated in the higher echelons of London society, it was easy for him to make the right contacts in order to land himself a job at a paper. His first post was with David Astor's *Observer*, where he wrote profiles and leaders as well as reviewing books. Later during the war he would also become the diplomatic correspondent of *The Sunday Times*. As the war drew to a close, Ali once again tried to be part of events rather than simply commenting upon them. He ran for the Liberal Party in the 1945 general election contesting Hendon South. He did not manage any better than a third place after the Conservative and Labour candidates, but he did attract an impressive 7,000 voters when the winning candidate got 17,000. Ali admitted afterwards that he had himself voted Labour. Whether this was just another of his jokes or a more profound uncertainty as to his own merits was never clarified.

After the war Ali continued as a columnist and reviewer for the *Daily Mail*, the *Sunday Dispatch* and the *Daily Sketch* until the late 1950s. He slowly began making a name for himself with his wit, his gossip and not least for his sexual innuendo. Ali's singular style of writing separated him from run-of-the-mill journalist colleagues. Some said his convoluted and long sentences had a Continental air, as if Ali were Proust with social skills. Editors scratched their heads in desperation over his texts. No matter how much they edited them they always seemed to carry Ali's unmistakable imprint. The editors at the *Daily Sketch* even went so far at one point as publishing a glossary accompanying his article.

It was in 1957, when Ali's first period of journalistic success had begun to decline, that he married Charlotte (née Bergsøe) from Denmark and fathered a son named Peter. The consummate womaniser had now, temporarily, settled down. In his youth Ali had even converted to Roman Catholicism in order to serve penance for all the abortions that he had helped to cause. This quest for atonement was short lived. He was beautiful and brilliant, as irresistible to his environment as he was to himself. The marriage to Charlotte did not last long, and was dissolved in 1960. The couple did, however, stay in close contact, even to the end. In 1966 Ali married again, this time to the young actress Georgina Ward. This marriage ended in divorce in 1971.

For tax reasons Ali lived in a modest home in Chateau d'Oex, Switzerland, for many decades. But he often drove back to the rich social life in London and to his British base, the White's Club on St James' Street. Even though the contact with White's would, like many of Ali's relationships, sour over the years, he did keep his membership, and the club's postal address was always the most reliable one for reaching him.

In the 1970s Ali experienced a second spring with his journalism. He was contracted to write book reviews for the *Times Literary Supplement* and later *The Spectator*. For the editors he was a good person to tackle memoirs and biographies as he knew the majority of the royalty, politicians or fellow socialites mentioned in the book. Ali was unsparing in his writings, which were a balance between being hilariously funny and outright abusive. Neither foe nor friend was safe from his pen. Editors did not only have to battle with his baroque style, but also with the libel suits that Ali's writing attracted. Dame Rebecca West won a famous case against *The Spectator* over a review Ali wrote of one of her books. But Ali was as well, if not even better, versed in the dark arts of litigation as his opponents, and frequently sued others for comments that derided him or his writings. Sometimes he was satisfied by simply venting his emotions in long rambling letters that were to become famous as the "Aligrams".

Though litigious and unconcerned with propriety Ali was also a kind man. He had no problem winning the friendship and confidence of children, and was

often a concerned visitor at sick beds or at the homes of the bereaved. When hypocrisy or false modesty were absent he could leave the more problematic aspects of his social persona behind and become a caring fellow man.

Poverty forced Ali to eventually give up his Swiss home and live with relatives in Britain for the last years of his life. He died at the age of 87 on 19 May 2005, and is survived by his son.

HAROLD BAGLEY FORSTER (1932) spent many years abroad working as a representative of the British Council. Born on 11 June 1913, Harold was educated at Winchester before coming up to King's as a Scholar and reading Classics and then English. After graduation he spent five years as an assistant master before war intervened. Service with the Durham Light Infantry was followed by a commission as a Captain with the King's Royal Rifle Corps.

In 1946 Harold joined the British Council and that same year married Coralia Zaharouli. After six years in Greece he became a Professor of English, the first at the growing Gadjah Mada University in Jogjakarta, Indonesia. As the cradle of Indonesia's newly gained independence, but at the same time the sanctuary of Java's ancient traditions, Jogjakarta was a colourful and constantly interesting place to live in; Harold recorded his experiences in his commentary *Flowering Lotus: A View of Java in the 1950s*. After four years he moved on to become a representative of the Council in Uruguay and later back in Greece. Harold's death was recorded in June 1985 in West Oxfordshire.

RAYMOND FRAWLEY (1936) was born in Preston on 31 August 1917. After attending Preston Catholic College he came up to King's as an Exhibitioner and read Classics and Economics. In 1940 he joined the Royal Artillery and qualified in survey work. Following a spell with the Directorate of Selection of Personnel, he spent six months as a Lecturer at the Royal Artillery School of Survey. In January 1944 Ray joined MI8 (Signals Interception and Communications Security) as a trainee and worked on the analysis of

intercepted Japanese material. During October the following year he became Head of Section at the War Office radio station at Forest Moor near Harrogate, and remained there until his demobilisation as a Lieutenant in April 1946.

Two months later, Ray joined the Government Communications Headquarters (GCHQ). Initially based at Eastcote in the London suburbs, he later relocated with the organisation to Cheltenham. He attended one of the first UK/USA signals intelligence conferences as Secretary in 1948, and through the 1950s was involved at a progressively senior level in the Station Operations Division and liaising with other Allied nations, travelling widely. In May 1954 he married Patricia Shirley Richardson.

Ray later became Deputy to the Senior UK Liaison Officer in Washington and then headed the Personnel Division and two production divisions. A colleague described Ray as “an orator and word-spinner in the best tradition of Edmund Burke coupled with a mathematical bent and a taste for the abstract and symbolic”. On his retirement in 1977 he was credited with keeping the organisation on its feet and for stimulating its thinking towards soundness and clarity. At this time he was also offered a Research Professorship at the US Naval Postgraduate School.

Ray died in September 1995, predeceased by his wife.

PHILIP ALEXANDER LION FREEMAN (1949), cousin of C Hassan (1942) and father of P A F (1979), died in November 2004 after suffering a number of strokes and finally cancer of the throat.

Born in Newcastle upon Tyne in 1929, Philip was educated at Clifton before coming up to King’s to read Engineering. After graduation he held several posts in mechanical engineering before moving into marketing management and later, life insurance. Philip married Helen, a member of Girton whom he had met at Cambridge in 1953. The couple had three children before separating in 1978. Helen died in 1980.

During the mid-1980s Philip became very disillusioned with both his job selling life insurance, which put him under great pressure to compromise his integrity, and the state of the UK generally. Having visited Israel for holidays on a number of occasions and fallen in love with the country, he decided to retire there and spent a happy decade before returning to live in the Midlands near his daughter and grandchildren. Philip maintained many close friendships from his time at Cambridge and early career and was always willing to help when needed.

In 2003 Philip suffered a severe epileptic seizure whilst playing bowls. Together with a number of smaller fits and the resulting inability to drive, he found himself becoming increasingly frail and socially isolated. Finally, in September 2004, he was diagnosed as having cancer of the throat. Philip faced this final hurdle with great dignity, declining treatment that would have been very painful whilst providing little benefit. He put his affairs in order and maintained his sense of humour right to the last.

JAMES HAMILTON PERCIVAL GIBB (1939) was a teacher and local historian who dedicated himself to uncovering the history of Sherborne. Jim's life began far from his future Dorset home in Montreal, on 5 December 1919. The first eight years of his life were spent in the West Indies. Warwickshire became Jim's first English home when as a small boy he moved in with an uncle following the death of his father. Jim attended the King's School in Canterbury and was offered a place at King's. The war came between Jim and his studies, and he spent six years in the Royal Artillery and as a parachutist with the Airborne Forces both in Europe and later also in India. He came back to Cambridge after his discharge and read History and English, gaining his BA in 1947.

In 1948, Jim moved to Sherborne to teach English at Sherborne School. He became a Housemaster and Head of both the departments of History and English before he retired from the school in 1980. In 1952 he married Sally Pennycuick and the couple had four children.

Jim was a driving force in the community of local historians that tried to put Sherborne on the map. He worked tirelessly to make the Sherborne Museum a reality, and participated in many archaeological digs in the area. Jim was the first person to find physical traces of a Saxon cathedral at Sherborne Abbey. He served as President of the Sherborne Museum for many years and supplied it with exhibition material such as illustrations and models that he made himself. One of his last endeavours for the museum was to write a pamphlet about the town's conduit that won a much coveted Lottery grant. Jim was also President of the Sherborne Historical Society, a Brother of the Almshouse, and an active member of the Friends of Sherborne Abbey.

Jim's death on 17 May 2005 after a long illness was not only a loss to his family but also to the local community in Sherborne. He left a large number of publications including *Guide to Sherborne Abbey* (1971), *The Anglo-Saxon Cathedral at Sherborne* (1975) and *The Book of Sherborne* (1981). Jim is survived by his wife Sally and their children Diana, Christopher, Frances and Tom.

JOHN BARRY WALTER GOODWIN (1943) was born in September 1924. He was educated at Eastbourne College and came to King's as an RAF Cadet. From 1943 to 1945 he served with the RAF Volunteer Reserve. In 1950 he was admitted as a solicitor and in July that same year married Mary Such. John held posts with Taylor Jelf & Co, the Metropolitan Police and Bentley Taylor & Stevens before becoming a Partner with Bentley Taylor & Goodwin in Harrow, in 1960. In 1964 John became a Partner with Goodwin & Knipe, which changed its name to Goodwin Harte & Co in 1980. He retired in 1988 and died on 13 December 1991.

CHRISTOPHER WILLIAM CURTIS GREEN (1948), cousin of R L Irvine (1939), died after a long illness borne with great courage. Bill was born in Kensington on 9 June 1927 and educated at Charterhouse. At King's he gained an ordinary degree in Agriculture and was a member of the University Cruising Club 1st team, winning a Half Blue.

Bill went on to become a farmer in Suffolk. He was the founder Chairman of the Pollastra Holdings Ltd group of companies and Vice-Chairman of Framlingham Farmers Ltd. He was also a director of various agricultural cooperatives. Bill maintained his interest in boats, and owned a variety of them over the years.

In 1959 he married Anne Christine Thompson. They had four children, Michael, Annabel, Caroline and Sarah and, at the time of Bill's death on 24 March 1996, three grandchildren.

COLIN FRANK GREENLAW (1951) was a financial journalist with a love of the works of Samuel Beckett.

Born in September 1932, Colin grew up in Bristol, Yelverton and Ferndown with his parents Harold and Millie and sister Mary. He was educated at Stowe and then came to King's where he read English and Moral Sciences. He went on to study law in London and in 1961 was called to the Bar in the Inner Temple, but then became a financial journalist working for the *Investor's Chronicle* for many years. In 1964 he married Gundy Baumann and the couple had four children: Christopher, Duncan, Julia and Camilla. Colin was devoted to his children throughout his life and after their move to Canada following the break-up of his marriage he remained close to them.

Colin was passionate, wise, gentle and thoughtful and uniquely unprejudiced and caring about others. His sense of humour was always intact, self-conscious and irreverent and was combined with a serious but never overbearing intellectual curiosity. Others were drawn to him for his unassuming honesty, openness and emotional warmth.

Colin had a great interest in the writings of Samuel Beckett, whom he met twice in Paris in June and July 1960, and he continued to read and share them with others until the last weeks of his life. As well as writing fiction, Colin also wrote journals and letters and was both intensely interested and emotionally involved in everything he read. For most of his life he was based in London,

where he remained close to his good friend Dorothy Turner, but travelled widely. However, in 2002 he moved to Vancouver where his children were able to take care of him at home until his death from cancer on 19 June 2003.

MICHAEL THOMAS HAMER (1964) was born in Welwyn Garden City in December 1945 and educated at his local grammar school. A Scholar and Prizeman, he read History at King's and went on to take his PhD, which was awarded in 1971. Michael then became a stockbroker in the City. In 1967 he married Janet Eaglestone. Unfortunately King's has no other record of his life except that he died in June 2002.

CLIFFORD GERALD HANSFORD (1917) hailed from Somerset and was educated at Lexey's School in Bruton. At King's he read Natural Sciences and achieved a First. From 1922 to 1926 Clifford worked as a microbiologist in the Department of Agriculture in Jamaica and in 1924 he married Lizzie May Corbett. In 1926 Clifford moved to become a mycologist in the Department of Agriculture in Uganda. King's has very little other information about his life, although he published widely and is recorded as having collected plants in Africa for various museums and botanic collections around the world. We have recently discovered that Clifford died in 1966.

GEORGE SEDDON HARRISON (1955) was a prominent chemical engineer who followed a successful career in the chemical industry with a return to academia, lecturing at two of South Africa's top universities.

Seddon was born on 27 April 1929 in Pietermaritzberg, the eldest of four children. His father was a railway engineer, which meant that the family moved house frequently. Seddon attended several schools before Parktown Boys' High School where he obtained distinctions in Mathematics, Latin, Greek and English. He went on to the University of the Witwatersrand where he studied Chemical Engineering, obtaining a BSc (Eng), and then in 1952 his PhD, before spending three years with the Union Corporation as a metallurgist.

In 1955 Seddon married Naomi, whom he had met at university. The couple came to Cambridge where Seddon had obtained a Shell Scholarship to undertake further research at King's, ultimately being awarded a further PhD in Industrial Chemistry. The years in Cambridge saw the birth of Gwyn, the couple's first daughter, and Seddon becoming a keen rower.

The family returned to South Africa in 1958 where Seddon joined the AECI research laboratories at Modderfontein, and two further daughters were born. However, in 1963 Seddon was transferred to ICI at Milbank, ICI being a major shareholder in AECI, and the family returned to the UK, living in Bromley. He worked in London until 1967 when he returned to AECI in Johannesburg, firstly as Chemical Division Manager, then Research Manager and finally Technical Manager. He retired in 1983.

The Harrisons decided to move to Stellenbosch, where Seddon joined the Chemical Engineering Department at the University. He headed the department for 10 years, lecturing in Afrikaans, in which he was fluent. A religious man, he served as Warden in the Anglican Church at Stellenbosch for many years. He and Naomi also enjoyed playing tennis.

Seddon then retired again, this time to St James in Cape Town. Shortly after the move he began lecturing part-time at the University of Cape Town, continuing until shortly before his death. During a distinguished professional and academic career spanning half a century, Seddon was elected a Fellow of the Institute of Chemical Engineering (London) and a Fellow of the South African Institute of Chemical Engineering, of which he was also a past President. Whilst in Cape Town Seddon played, and also coached, bowls. He read widely and was interested in classical music and languages, adding Russian, Portuguese and a smattering of Japanese to the Latin and Greek he had learnt at school. Seddon had a brilliant mind, was extremely caring, had a highly developed sense of responsibility and was devoted to his family. He died from cancer on 4 May 2004.

WILLIAM HARRISON HARRISON-CRIPPS (1940) was born on 7 December 1921 in London. He was educated at Marlborough College and came up to King's to read Mechanical Sciences, in which he gained a First. Bill is remembered as a large and quiet man who had a friendly smile. He was also a member of the Cambridge University Wanderers Hockey Club.

From 1942 to 1946 Bill served in the RAF, in Nos 9 and 189 Squadrons, Bomber Command, before being demobilised as a Flight Lieutenant. He went on to be an executive director of a number of companies, including the National Group of Unit Trusts and Shield Fund Managers Ltd. He was married twice, firstly to Ann Smith, who predeceased him, and then to Jennifer Davenport (née Burness). Bill died in May 1998.

BASIL GARTH HASELGROVE (1939), brother of D C H (1933), N K H (1936) and CBH (1944) and uncle of D K H (1966), followed his father and brother Norman in becoming a solicitor, and like them spent the rest of his working life with Cartwright, Cunningham, Haselgrove & Co.

Basil was born in Chingford in May 1920 and was educated at Uppingham before coming up to King's to read Maths and History. However, war intervened and in 1940 Basil joined the Admiralty as a civil servant before moving on to the Board of Trade where he stayed until 1949. He then joined the family firm and qualified as a solicitor in 1953, at which point he became a Partner. Basil was President of the West Essex Law Society and helped to run the Waltham Forest Chamber of Commerce. He was very involved in charitable work, especially for the disabled, and in running a local educational trust. Basil was always popular with both his staff and clients and is particularly remembered for his kindness and gentleness. He retired in 1989.

Although he never married or had a family of his own, Basil always took a great interest in the lives of his nephews, niece and goddaughter and was always ready to help out when needed. Throughout his life he was also a passionate railway enthusiast. Basil died on 1 February 2007.

HAROLD CHARLES PERCIVAL HAVERS (1921) was born in Arundel, Sussex, on 21 November 2001 and educated at Cheltenham. At King's he read Maths and Mechanical Sciences and later worked as a civil engineer. He married in 1955 and was the author of *Underground Railways of the World*, which was published in 1966. Harold died in January 1997.

MICHAEL EDWARD HAWTHORNE (1949) was born in Prescot on 10 September 1929 and attended Prescot Grammar School. From 1947 to 1949 he served with the Royal Artillery in Palestine and Egypt. Michael came up to King's as an Exhibitioner to read Natural Sciences and also played hockey for the College. He then returned to Prescot to work for British Insulated Callender's Cables Ltd, the largest employer in the area. Initially an apprentice, Michael worked his way up through the company to become Senior Special Projects Engineer. In 1961 he married Gladys Yates, who died in May 1992. Michael died on 24 April 1997.

LAURENCE JOSEPH HENRY ERIC HAYEK (1954), son of the free-market economist and philosopher Friedrich Hayek, stepped out of his father's shadow to become an important figure in his own chosen field of microbiology. He devoted the last years of his life to managing his father's intellectual legacy and its physical accoutrements, both by accepting the posthumous tributes to his father that poured in consistently from around the world, and as the creator and steward of a travelling display of Friedrich Hayek's academic memorabilia.

Larry had spent a few years in Cambridge even before he came up to read Medicine in 1954. The LSE, where his father held a professorship, was transferred to Peterhouse during the war, and with the help of Friedrich's friend and academic adversary John Maynard Keynes, a place was found for Larry at the King's College Choir School. Although the two scholars are presented as academic rivals, Keynes and Hayek were friends when in Cambridge and even took shifts on the roof of the King's Chapel on fire-watch during the War.

It may have been the Choir School that instilled in Larry the love of music that was to remain with him throughout his life. In later years, he and his wife Esca were stalwart members of the Dartington Community Choir, many of whom made up the throng who sang at his funeral.

Larry's enjoyment of his education should be understood in the context of his never-failing optimism – friends speculate that had he been sent to a borstal, he would have found a way to be positive about it. But after finishing his education at Westminster School, Laurence returned to King's where he spent some of his happiest years. On leaving the College, he was stationed in Germany with the Royal Artillery on his National Service, where he learned to swear. He resumed his medical training on return to civilian life, and completed his degree at the Middlesex Hospital. First Larry became a GP, but then moved back to London to specialise in microbiology. It was this field to which he devoted his intellectual passion, spending 25 years as a consultant microbiologist at Torbay Hospital. Larry was the hospital's first full-time microbiologist, and had a hand in pioneering research as a council member of the Association of Clinical Pathologists and a member of the editorial board of *Clinical Pathology*.

Foremost amongst Larry's interests outside the hospital were his loving wife Esca (née Drury) and his three children Anne, Catherine and Crispin. Aside from the campanology in which he and Esca delighted, Larry was a parish councillor, loved sailing and old cars and went skiing each January. Between Larry's enthusiastic pursuit of these activities, he found time to tour far and wide responding to the continuing interest in his father's work. Even towards the end of Friedrich Hayek's life, his son had begun to take on certain duties for him; for example it was Larry who accepted the Presidential Medal of Freedom from George Bush in 1991. Larry transported a weighty gold Nobel Prize past bemused customs officials the world over, alongside manuscripts including that of *The Road to Serfdom*. Larry died on the morning of his 70th birthday, 15 July 2004, having recently returned from a visit to meet Austrian dignitaries at the Hayek Institute in Vienna.

PETER HOLLINS (1972) was born in Derby on 23 September 1953. He attended Hinckley Grammar School before coming up to King's to read Natural Sciences. Peter was a scholar who won numerous prizes and graduated with a First. After obtaining a PhD from the University of London, Peter moved on to the University of Reading where he became a Reader in the Department of Chemistry.

His principal research interest was surface science, where infrared spectroscopy was of particular value since it offered a unique means of studying surface species over a wide range of ambient pressures. Peter was part of a group that led the development of a new infrared beamline at the Daresbury Synchrotron Radiation Source, enabling the mapping of the chemical makeup of materials. This has a wide range of applications from medicine to space science. He was also involved in a project examining how chips absorb fat, with the ultimate aim of developing a low-fat chip.

Peter died on 28 March 2005.

HUGH CHARLES HOLMAN (1943) was born in Hayes, Kent, on 13 April 1925 and was educated at the Dunstable School. He came up to King's to read Engineering in 1943 but his studies were soon interrupted by the war. Like many of his fellow students at King's he joined the RAF and trained as a pilot, but was lucky enough not to have to test his skills in real battle. In 1945 Hugh was able to resume his studies at King's, though in Natural Sciences as the Engineering course had no more spaces. From his days at the RAF Hugh had gained a passion for flying and while at King's he continued in the Volunteer Reserve of the RAF as well as in the University Gliding Club. In his future career Hugh was to travel all around the world, but it was Cambridge that he remembered as the most beautiful and happiest place of all that he had ever visited.

After graduating in 1950 Hugh started working in industry, first as a research chemist and then as a research metallurgist. But already by 1953 he was back up in the air, this time as a pilot for BOAC. Hugh spent some 12,000 hours

piloting planes during his life, starting with the Tiger Moths and then going on to the Comet and the VC10. It was high above the clouds that he met his wife Peggy when they were working on the same crew. They married in 1957 and moved to the south coast of England where they raised three children. Hugh loved the sea and built dinghies that he sailed.

In 1977 Hugh retired from British Airways and retrained as an instructor. He took up a position at the Oxford Air Training School where he taught future pilots instrument flying and meteorology. Ten years later he retired for good and moved to Devon where he and Peggy spent 18 happy years together. They sailed on the Exe Estuary and went for long walks in the Devon countryside accompanied by their black Labrador. Hugh also became the President of the Retired Chartered Engineers' Club in Exeter and was elected a member of the Royal Aeronautical Society.

Hugh died on 1 July 2005 from prostate cancer.

COLIN KERR HUNTER (1940) was born on 6 February 1921 and attended Newcastle Royal Grammar School. He came up to King's to read Modern Languages, but his studies were interrupted by the war and he did not graduate until 1947. After obtaining a Certificate in Education he returned to his old school in Newcastle as a master. The College knows very little of his life after this point, except that he developed multiple sclerosis and was forced to retire in 1976. Colin died on 4 December 1991.

HARSH HUTHEESING (1953) was born on 1 February 1935 in Bombay, his mother being the sister of Jawaharlal Nehru, India's first Prime Minister. His parents fought for India's independence and spent periods in jail as a result.

Harsh came to King's to read Economics and his physical presence was striking. He was of medium height and elegantly clad, with features of the utmost refinement, and big, hooded eyes which gave him a faint air of melancholy. Even more surprising was his voice, speaking an impeccable

English in what used to be called an Oxford accent, the like of which had hardly been heard since the 1920s. An unworldly person, who probably appeared to be almost as exotic in India as in Cambridge, he was once heard to say during a conversation about aims in life: “What I would really like to be is ... a dilettante”—a highly characteristic utterance.

After undertaking graduate studies in Political Science at Princeton, Harsh became a journalist, working for prominent papers in India and London. After moving back to the USA, where he established his permanent residence, he worked for various companies in New York writing on financial matters before relocating to California where he worked as a business consultant. He was married twice, firstly to Mantosh Singh and then for some years to Otome Klein, although the couple had no children and the marriage was later dissolved.

Harsh had various interests including horseracing, history and music. He was an avid reader and writer with a great sense of humour and very strongly held views on political matters. He died at his home in Pismo Beach, California on 3 May 1991.

PETER WILLIAM ROBERT INGRAM (1947) died on 27 September 2005 in Lisbon, where he had lived for almost five decades. He was a strong-willed though quiet and modest man who had with diligence served as an insurance broker and made a name for himself not only for being successful in his career but also for being an honest man.

Peter was born in Wimbledon on 9 April 1925 and went to school at Harrow before winning an Exhibition at King's. Before coming to Cambridge Peter joined the RAF in 1943, and he stayed in the force until 1947. It later transpired that not only did Peter see service in Denmark and Iraq, but also he was reading Nazi codes at the top-secret code-breaking base at Bletchley. He was characteristically too self-effacing to mention this.

After reading Modern Languages and graduating in 1949, Peter took up a position at Matthew Wrightson, a Lloyds and international insurance broker.

Shortly thereafter Peter met his future wife Sheila at a committee meeting of the Esher Young Conservatives. They had both been enrolled in the group by their mothers in the hope that they would finally meet someone. Peter and Sheila shared a deeply felt shyness and soon found out that they had much in common. After a short period they were married, and remained happily together for over 50 years.

It was in London that Peter started his professional career, but he was also sent by Matthew Wrightson (now Stewart Wrightson) to Milan and Bern. In 1956 he left for Lisbon to open up an office for the company. It was assumed that he would be gone for two or three months, but he never came back. Life in Lisbon suited Peter and Sheila well and he saw no reason to give up the fine view from his office in the High Town overlooking the harbour, declining all offers of promotion that would entail him moving. The couple stayed on in Lisbon even after Peter's retirement in 1988. By that time they had seen their adopted country undergo profound political changes which had taken it from a backwards military dictatorship to a modern democracy. Peter learned Portuguese close to perfection and acquired an intimate knowledge of the country's customs and culture.

Peter also retained a strong affection for his English roots throughout his life. This attachment manifested itself not only in sentimental bonds but also in his work for the British community in Lisbon that he served by way of various charities and committees. His engagement with the British Legion was the one that lay closest to his heart. Peter even represented Britain at the Portuguese Remembrance Day celebration for several years. He would surprise everyone at such events by the number of decorations that he had from his time in the RAF, as his modest demeanour made it difficult for anyone to guess.

The last period of Peter's life was marred by Alzheimer's, but he passed away peacefully in his sleep the day before the death of his best friend from Harrow and King's, Robin Farquharson. Peter is survived by his wife, their two children William and Emma and two granddaughters.

ROBERT FRANCIS INNES (1935) was born on Anglesey on 20 January 1914. After attending Llangefni Grammar School he obtained a BSc from the University College of North Wales. He then came to King's to take the Postgraduate Diploma in Agriculture, before going on to become an Associate of the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture in Trinidad. In 1938 Robert joined HM Colonial Agricultural Service in Jamaica as an agricultural chemist and in 1947 he became Director of Research at the Sugar Manufacturers Association of Jamaica. He then moved to Booker Agricultural Holdings as a technical director, a role he performed in various Booker companies in London, the USA and Canada.

Robert published various papers on soils and tropical crops. He was made a CBE in 1969 and in 1971 was awarded an Honorary DSc by the University of the West Indies. He married his wife Helen in 1941. Robert died in September 1999, in Canada.

MICHAEL JOHN LEO JURGENS (1951) was born in Weybridge, Surrey, on 24 July 1931. He was the only son born to Dutch parents, and held dual British and Dutch nationality. After attending Downside School, Michael was called up for National Service in the XII Royal Lancers. A commission was refused on the grounds that he was not English enough. Michael protested, arguing that if he was English enough to be called up then he was surely English enough to go for a commission. He was eventually commissioned in the Lancers before being moved to the Northamptonshire Yeomanry.

In 1951 Michael went up to King's where he read History and Law. His time in Cambridge was a happy one to which he often returned in later life as he reminisced about his youth. After graduating in 1954, Michael went to work on Wall Street for Kuhn Loeb in New York City. This period in the USA was interrupted by a sojourn in Amsterdam when Michael worked for Pierson and Co. After a few years Michael returned to London where he continued working in banking and international business.

Michael returned to Britain from New York with his wife Jorie, whom he had married in 1957. Theirs was to be a happy marriage, and they had three sons and a daughter together. Michael and Jorie moved from London to Bracknell in 1960 and Michael opened a wine-merchant business. This he did more for the love of wine – a passion from his days at King’s – and for the ability to entertain his friends at wholesale prices than for any entrepreneurial zeal. Michael was famous for his generosity.

From Bracknell, Michael moved on to a Queen Anne house at Silchester. The attraction was a 50-acre garden where Michael could realise his gardening dreams. He eventually managed to accumulate a great collection of camellias, azaleas and rhododendrons, and he opened his garden for over 20 years for the public through the National Garden Scheme. Michael also served as the International Branch Chairman of the Rhododendron, Camellia and Magnolia Group of the Royal Horticultural Society. His interest in flowers and his resourcefulness in business were such that he even at one point set up a business importing artificial flowers from Hong Kong that he then sold in England and Europe.

Michael was keen to serve the local community in various ways throughout his working life, and especially after retirement. He was a much respected Justice of the Peace who also worked with Reading Gaol and the St John Ambulance service in Berkshire. Michael also served on the board of the Anton Jurgens Fonds, a family charity which awarded grants for the setting up of enterprises overseas.

Towards the end of his life Michael was diagnosed with cancer and expected to live only a few years. He faced this news with bravery and determination and continued to entertain his friends as generously as before, though he was clearly unwell. In the spring of 2005 Michael even embarked on a cruise to the Galapagos Islands. At the end he received palliative treatment at the Duchess of York Hospice in Reading, a place for which he was full of praise.

Michael died on 18 September 2005 and is survived by his wife and family.

ROBERT WILLIAM KENNAWAY (1927) nephew of FW K (1893), spent his working life as an engineer. Born on 24 February 1908 in Bromley, Robert attended Oundle School before coming up to King's to read Mechanical Sciences. After serving an apprenticeship with Metropolitan Vickers Electrical he went on to work for Armstrong Whitworth, English Electric, British Transport Commission and Crown Agents, amongst others. Robert also served in the Royal Navy from 1940 to 1945 and in July 1945 he married Annie Frampton (née Lawrence). He died on 1 March 1998.

HORAS TRISTRAM KENNEDY (1935) was born in Farnham on 29 May 1917, the grandson of the Glasgow School painter Thomas Millie Dow. His childhood was spent between the family home in St Ives, Cornwall and their farmhouse in Donegal. Horas came to King's from Oundle and read History and Modern Languages. While at Cambridge he earned an Athletics Half-Blue for pole vaulting and in 1938 represented Oxford and Cambridge when they took on Princeton and Cornell.

From King's Horas joined the Diplomatic Service. His first posting was as Vice Consul in Valparaiso, Chile, where he learned to fly. Postings to Belgrade, Buenos Aires and Berne followed before he was appointed as Counsellor in Warsaw and then Consul General in Barcelona. In 1953 Horas married his wife Maureen and in 1966 he was awarded an OBE.

When he retired Horas moved to Norfolk where he developed his hobby of painting. After the deaths of his wife and son he moved back to Cornwall and lived at Nancledra until his own death in March 1997. Many of the artworks he produced, including still-life oils, seascapes, portraits and abstracts, have been shown since his death, both in Cornwall and further afield.

ANCEL BENJAMIN KEYS (1932) was a major scientist who pioneered a new approach to the study of human physiology. He died at the august age of 100 years on 20 November 2004. It was through Ancel's work that saturated fat was recognised as being one of the major causes of heart disease and that the

benefits of the “Mediterranean diet” became known all around the world. Ancel himself lived as he preached, eating a diet of pasta, bread, olive oil, fruits and vegetables, with meat, fish and dairy products used as condiments. He liked to remark that his own great age had proved him right, although admitting, as the rigorous scientist he was, that there was no definite proof.

Ancel’s first foray into the world of science was not as successful as he might have wished. On his eighth birthday he tried to chloroform a fly but, to the shock of his grandmother, he only managed to render himself unconscious. He was born to teenage parents in Colorado Springs in 1904, who soon after his birth moved west to San Francisco. After the earthquake of 1906 the family moved to Berkeley, where Ancel grew up. A quiet life in Berkeley at the beginning of the century was far too sedentary for the young and inquisitive boy.

As a teenager Ancel ran away from home and tried his hand at shovelling bat guano in Arizona caves and digging gold in Colorado, as well as for a time becoming a lumberjack. He did return to Berkeley to study in 1922, but his chemistry studies could not quell his impatience. Before graduating he signed up as an oiler on the ocean liner *SS President Wilson* bound for China. Maybe it was on board the ship that Ancel’s interest in human physiology and the effects of different diets was first awoken. As he related afterwards, he hardly ate anything solid during the trip, subsisting instead mainly on alcohol.

The life of Ancel until the mid 1920s reads as though it had been written by his fellow Californian Jack London. Upon returning to the USA, Ancel did, however, settle down to somewhat less adventurous and impulsive exploits than those with which he had begun his adult life. He continued studying at Berkeley, but switched to Economics and Political Science. After gaining his BA he worked briefly as a management trainee at Woolworth’s before impatience once more got the better of him and he returned to UC Berkeley to study for an MSc in Zoology, a degree he completed in only six months. He continued to study for a PhD which he eventually gained in 1930 from the Scripps Institute of Oceanography in La Jolla, California, conducting research in Oceanography and Biology.

A National Research Council fellowship brought Ancel to Europe for two years and he had the good fortune to study Physiology under the Danish Nobel Laureate in Medicine, Professor August Krogh, in Copenhagen. From Copenhagen Ancel moved on to Cambridge where he took his second doctorate, in Physiology, at King's College in 1936. Although Ancel enjoyed his time in Cambridge, itchy feet meant another move after graduation, even though he was offered a permanent position at Cambridge University.

Harvard tempted Ancel with a position at their Fatigue Laboratory, and the funds to carry out large-scale research. He only stayed one year at Harvard, however, and most of that time he spent on an Andean mountaintop investigating the effects of altitude on himself and his colleagues. After Harvard he moved on to the University of Minnesota in 1937 where he was eventually to set up an entire Laboratory of Physiological Hygiene to research themes connected to the effects of diet and exercise on the human body. In 1939 he married the biochemist Margaret Harvey with whom he remained for the rest of his life. Margaret died in 2006. He had married once before, at the age of 19, but this marriage had ended in divorce after only a few years.

When war came Ancel developed the K ration (K as in Keys) for US soldiers and carried out the famous Minnesota Semi-Starvation Study on conscientious objectors to investigate the effects of malnutrition. This large study resulted in the influential two-volume work entitled *The Biology of Human Starvation* published in 1950. The experiment was more than a scholastic exercise, it was set up in anticipation of the large-scale relief efforts that were going to be necessary after the end of the war.

When Ancel studied the data coming from actual starvation in war-torn Europe, he noticed the interesting fact that the death rate from coronary diseases decreased when food intake was reduced. This led him to study the relationship between diet and heart conditions on a group of businessmen from Minnesota and St Paul. From this study Ancel started suspecting that high blood cholesterol levels could be linked to the amount of fat in the diet. This suspicion was strengthened as Ancel carried out fieldwork in Europe and Japan, and by the findings of his wife Margaret, who studied the

diets of different ethnic groups in South Africa in 1955. Already in 1953 Ancel had published a seminal study linking the intake of animal fats with the risk of heart disease. The message that a proper diet and exercise prevented heart disease had started to gain attention in the media at the end of the 1950s. Ancel and Margaret further popularised their findings in the 1959 book *Eat Well and Stay Well*. In 1961 Ancel peered out at a hamburger-loving post-war USA from the cover of *Time* magazine; he was well on his way to gaining his ironic nickname “Mister Cholesterol”. The success of *Eat Well and Stay Well* by the Keys was followed by books like *The Benevolent Bean* (1967) and *Eat Well, Stay Well the Mediterranean Way* (1975), which included practical tips and recipes for a non-specialist audience. Ancel retired from the University of Minnesota in 1972 but continued to work and published his last findings in 2000.

The work of Ancel and his wife Margaret led to the realisation that the epidemic of coronary disease could be prevented. Their contribution to science and preventive medicine ranks as among the most important of the last century. Ancel was a brilliant and driven man whose impatience resulted in a brutal frankness, and he could not have always been easy to work with. His findings were, and are, challenged from many directions, but regardless of the final outcome of the scientific debate concerning heart diseases, his contribution will forever be a seminal one as it was the first to make the argument that coronary disease can be linked to diet and lifestyle choices.

Towards the end of his life he lived for long periods at a house he had bought outside Naples, keeping fit and enjoying the Mediterranean diet that he had spent so much energy promoting. He was survived by Margaret, his son Henry and daughter Carrie, eight grandchildren and six great-grandchildren. Another daughter died in 1991.

PAUL KOVESI (1960), who became a cherished and respected professor of English in Western Australia after having learned the English language as an adult, was born in Hungary in late November 1926.

Paul grew up in the charming country town of Tata, western Hungary, and completed his early education locally at the gymnasium of the Pious Brothers of Calazantium, where he had developed a great interest in languages and literature. During the violence of the Second World War, Paul, his younger brother Julius and their parents, Paul and Irene, survived Jewish persecution thanks to friends who, despite great risk, sheltered the family. At the end of the war, Paul's parents encouraged him to enter medical school to study dentistry at the Pázmány Paul University in Budapest, where he met Julia Feteke, his wife-to-be.

But in 1949, during some of the worst communist oppression, Julius, Julia and Paul made the fateful decision to escape Hungary through Vienna in the depths of January. Once Paul's parents made the same dangerous journey months later, the family struggled to leave the Russian-occupied zone and travel on to Innsbruck. From there, the family decided to move to Australia, desiring to move as far away from Europe as possible. The fact that Australia was one of the few countries willing to allow immigration by family units, including the elderly, made that country the only option open to them. They sailed on a ship hired by the International Refugee Organisation, and landed in Western Australia in July 1950.

In their first year there, the family worked doing odd jobs and learned English. In January 1951, Paul and Julia married, and they both enrolled in the University of Western Australia – Paul in the Faculty of Arts and Julia in the Dental College. During his years in university, Paul worked as a yardman to make money, and in 1953 the couple's son Paul was born. Four years later, both Paul and Julia graduated.

Eager to continue cultivating his growing love for English, Paul enrolled in the English Tripos at Cambridge. His wife remembers these years as some of Paul's happiest as he embraced not only English literature, but also England's history and people. Throughout his life, Paul told happy stories of his time at King's, including a chance meeting with E M Forster, and rescuing Dr Campbell and his wife from their snow-barricaded home after an improbably thick flurry fell over Cambridge one night. Despite his love for English life, Paul felt

duty-bound to care for his parents back in Australia, and desired to spend his years with his wife and son, his brother (who had studied philosophy in Oxford, but had returned to Australia already) and the sunshine.

In 1963, Paul joined the Faculty of English in Monash University in Melbourne, and his daughter, Suzanne, was born. Later, in 1967, Paul entered the University of Western Australia in Perth, and held his position there until his retirement in 1992 at the age of 65.

Paul especially enjoyed 17th-century English literature. One of his peers remembers him as “not bookish in the narrow sense ... rather he made the best of English literature a part of the fabric of his mind and used it for living and giving”. His many friends celebrated his “wise words, shared wit, sharp perceptions and imaginative insights” infused by Shakespeare, Coleridge, Thomas Hardy and Philip Larkin.

During the last eight years of his life, Paul spent his time reading, enjoying the company of his grandchildren and continuing to cultivate his friendships. On Tuesday, 8 August 2000, Paul died suddenly of a heart attack at the age of 73. His wife Julia, their children Paul and Suzanne and three grandchildren survive him.

PHILIP CRANSTON JONES LAIDLAW (1965) was born in Leith in 1920 and attended Trinity Academy. With the outbreak of war he commenced aircrew training before being transferred to RAF field wireless operations in the Middle East where he served from 1942 to 1946. Once hostilities had ceased Philip became Assistant to the Director of Education in Edinburgh, a post he held until 1960, and was awarded a Bachelor of Law degree from Edinburgh University in 1949. In October 1958 he married Joan Stedman.

In 1960 the Laidlaws moved to Cambridge where Philip became the Assistant Secretary of the University of Cambridge Local Examinations Syndicate. He continued in this role until his retirement in 1982. Admitted to the College when Edward Shire was Vice-Provost, Philip found others with similar

wartime experiences, including Hugh Alexander (1928), with whom he shared a passion for chess.

A member of the National Executive Committee of the Association of University Teachers, Philip had previously also served as Secretary and Officer of the Cambridge branch. He was also a founder member of the Cambridge Association for the Advancement of State Education, a citywide discussion group aimed at making both the public and the government more sensitive to the needs of local schools. Politics was another of Philip's interests and he was both a founder member and Officer of the Cambridge Area SDP. He stood unsuccessfully in the Arbury Ward in 1982 and 1983. Philip died in May 2003.

ERIC LESLIE LEESE (1929) was a statistician and expert in operational research.

Born in London on 16 February 1912, Eric attended Colfe's Grammar School in Lewisham. A Scholar, Prizeman and MThackeray Student, he gained a First in Maths and a Half Blue for Chess. After a further two years undertaking mathematical research at King's, Eric joined London Transport as a statistician in 1935. That same year he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Statistical Society. Two years later he joined the Royal Naval Scientific Service at the Admiralty. In 1941 he married Marjorie Bastick; the couple had two children, Rosemary and Kenneth.

In the early 1950s the family emigrated to Canada and Eric took up a position with the Canadian Research Board, part of the Canadian armed forces. From 1957 to 1960 he was Deputy Director of Operations Analysis at NORAD (North American Aerospace Defense Command) before becoming Director of Operational Research at the Royal Canadian Air Force. In 1968 Eric became Director of Maths and Statistics at the National Defence Headquarters in Ottawa where he remained until his retirement in 1975. He published numerous reports on operational research, applied probability and statistics, although the majority of these were classified.

The College heard of Eric's death in 2004, but has been unable to establish exactly when he died.

KENNETH MONCRIEFF LESLIE-SMITH (1920) was a composer of music for broadcasting, theatre and films.

Kenneth was born in St Andrew's on 26 June 1897, educated at Cheltenham and came to King's to follow the Royal Engineers Special Course. He became a composer of radio musicals, such as *Puritan Lullaby*, which included *Always*, one of his best-known songs, and theatre revues such as *Black and Blue*. He also contributed songs to musicals written by others, for example *The Sun Never Sets*, for which he wrote the hits *Drums* and *My Love is Like the River*. A collaboration with James Dyrenforth produced a song called *Television*, which featured in the broadcast of the Official Opening Ceremony for the BBC Television Service in 1936. He composed practically the whole of the music for *Sweet Yesterday* (1945), a musical that ran for 196 performances at the Adelphi, whilst *Bet Your Life* (1952), a joint project with composer Charles Zwar, managed 362 performances at the Hippodrome. Films he worked on included *Mayfair Melody* (1937) and *The Singing Cop* (1938); numerous other songs achieved publication. Kenneth died on 1 February 1993.

PETER LOCKE (1957) hailed from Wolverhampton, where he was born on 1 February 1937 and later attended Wolverhampton Grammar School. At King's he read Classics and won the Winchester Reading Prize and in 1958 he was awarded a LRAM (Licentiate of the Royal Academy of Music) diploma.

From King's Peter headed to Italy where he taught as an Assistant Master at the English Institute of Naples, the British Institute of Florence and finally St George's School in Rome. He then turned to acting, working on the stage and for ITV for several years, before a spell in the late 1960s translating art books from Italian into English. Peter also studied advanced piano at the Guildhall School of Music and from 1971 began working as an accompanist and coach.

In 1972 Peter joined the Teatro La Fenice in Venice as Assistant Maestro Collaboratore and in 1980 he worked with the German composer Hans Werner Henze training Italian children to sing in the premiere of Henze's opera *Pollicino*. In 1981 Peter joined the Icelandic Opera, taking on roles as pianist, répétiteur and chorus master. From 1987 he went freelance and appeared in concerts and broadcasts across Europe, Australia and South America. Peter died on 8 May 1996.

KENNETH ALAN LORD (1940) was born in Leicester on 18 April 1922 and attended the Alderman Newton's School in the same city. He studied Natural Sciences at King's, a place he left with happy memories. In August 1942 he took up a position as a research chemist at the Department of Insecticides and Fungicides at the Rothamsted Experimental Station. Alan stayed at Rothamsted for 40 years, retiring in 1982 as the Head of the Chemical Liaison Unit. His work on the chemistry of insecticides is recorded in more than 120 articles in scientific journals.

Alan's expertise was soon so great that he was seconded abroad to help in overseas attempts to deal with the effects of insecticides' applications. In 1968 the Ministry of Overseas Development asked Alan to go to Pakistan, where he worked at agricultural research institutes in both Karachi and Dacca for two years. After his retirement from Rothamsted, Alan also worked as an adviser in South America and with international agencies such as the International Atomic Energy Agency in the Far East and elsewhere.

As Alan successively retired from working as an adviser he and his wife Rowena, whom he had married in 1947, moved first to Dorset and then to an old farmhouse on the Orkney island of Hoy. In full retirement Alan could now dedicate himself to his two hobbies of gardening and photography. Alan and Rowena moved back to England in 2000 when they settled in their last shared home in Ketton, close to Stamford.

Alan died peacefully at home on 25 August 2006. His wife Rowena and their daughter Mary were with him at the end.

STEWART FERGUSON MACDONALD (1949) was born in Toronto on 17 August 1913. He was educated at the University of Toronto Schools, and then at the University itself, before spending two years at the Technische Hochschule in Munich. Stewart subsequently returned to the University of Toronto as a member of the Medical Research Department, and he also spent two years employed as a chemist at the Welland Chemical Works at Niagara Falls.

In 1948 Stewart came to Cambridge as a Wellcome Fellow, based at the University Chemical Laboratory. He returned to Canada in 1952 and spent the rest of his working life at the National Research Council of Canada, firstly in the Chemistry Division and later in that of Biological Science, where he was Principal Research Officer. He married his wife Marian in 1945 and was made a Fellow of the Royal Society of Canada in 1963. Stewart died in 1998.

JOHN ANTHONY MACFARLANE (1965) was born in Gillingham in 1946. After attending Gillingham Grammar School he came to King's to read Modern Languages. He then went on to postgraduate studies in the Faculty of Philosophy at the University of Prague before teaching English in Czechoslovakia from 1969 to 1972. In 1972 he began teaching at the University of Nuremberg and in 1975 he married Carolin de Gruyther. They had three sons, Andreas, Daniel and Simon.

In the 1990s John was actively involved with the reconstruction of religious and educational systems in CIS countries, particularly Russia and the Ukraine, but also the Czech and Slovak Republics. He died on 30 April 2003.

HUGH FRANCIS MACSWINEY (1945) enjoyed two careers, the first with the Royal Engineers, where he achieved the rank of Major, and the second as a consultant civil engineer.

Hugh was born in London on 6 December 1927 and attended Beaumont College before coming to King's to follow the Army Wartime Short Course and

play rugby for the College. He subsequently spent a year at Sandhurst before being commissioned in the Royal Engineers in 1948. He later obtained a BSc in Engineering from the University of London. After service in Korea, in the wake of the war there, Hugh was involved in the nuclear tests carried out on Christmas Island in 1957. He also served in Borneo before finishing his Army career as a test officer at the Military Engineering Experimental Establishment based in Dorset. Hugh also served a year as Honorary Secretary of the Royal Engineers Golfing Society. He retired from the Army in 1969.

Hugh moved into civil engineering firstly with Norwest Holst, working at the British Steel works at Shotton, North Wales and then with Allott & Lomax, based in Manchester, where he stayed for 18 years until his retirement in 1990. In 1957 he had married Janet Middleton Stewart. Hugh died on 16 April 2004 and is remembered as a gallant man.

ROGER WILLIAM SCOTT MALDEN (1947), brother of C C M (1953) and cousin of C P S M (1936) and F D S S M (1938), was born in July 1924. After Canford School Roger became a major in the Arab Legion and received the Jordanian Order of El Istiqlal. He then came up to King's to read History. In 1949 he married his wife Genifer. From 1953 to 1957 he was Headmaster of Windlesham House School in West Sussex before emigrating to Rhodesia in 1958 where he took up farming. Unfortunately King's has no further record of his life. He died in Rhodesia in 1978.

BALDWIN HUGH GRENVILLE MALET (1948), cousin of KR Anderson (1948), was a waterways explorer, writer and teacher who played a pivotal role in rekindling interest in the canals of the British Isles through his travels and books. On board his 16-foot dory *Mary Ann*, Hugh explored the waterways of England and Ireland and became a well-known author. It is in part thanks to his efforts in raising awareness of the historic value of the waterways in the British Isles that they are now being preserved, a preservation which was in no way assured in the 1950s when Hugh started exploring them.

Hugh was born in Salisbury in 1928 and was one of two sons of George Malet. His father had worked as an army officer in North Africa, a social worker in France and a parish priest in England. After the war George Malet was the Registrar of the National Register of Archives and worked hard to record and protect the private manuscript collections in England. Hugh's interest in history probably began in these early days when he observed and helped his father.

Hugh's scholarly career began at Wellington College and was then briefly interrupted by military service in the British Mandate for Palestine. In 1948 Hugh continued his studies at King's, where he read History and English. After graduating in 1951 he took up another job in the crumbling British Empire, serving in the Sudan Political Service. Like the British adventurer Wilfred Thesiger, who had served in the same force before the war, Hugh took pleasure in using the British institutions in the work of trying to dismantle them. He also, like Thesiger, enjoyed the opportunity for adventure and travel. When Sudan became independent on 1 January 1956, Hugh lost his job and moved to Egypt where he worked for Shell. His time in Egypt was, however, to end quickly after Nasser seized the Suez Canal, which led to the disastrous British intervention in late 1956. By this time Hugh was back in England, having decided to lead the independent life of a writer.

Far from the dust and heat of North Africa Hugh made his life's most important purchase in 1958. The scene was the tea counter of Woolworth's in Ipswich where a homemade deed of sale was signed and Hugh handed over £35 for the boat *Mary Ann*. The dory was repaired back into a seaworthy condition and towed to the Thames, where Hugh started the old car engine that powered it and travelled slowly up to Birmingham and into Cheshire. These travels on the English waterways eventually led him to Ellesmere Port, via the Llangollen aqueduct, from where he secured passage for his boat across the Irish Sea to Dublin on a coastal trading vessel. The journey on the *Mary Ann* now continued on the Irish waterways, taking Hugh from Dublin to Shannon and further on to the south coast. To protect himself against the elements Hugh had bought a vintage bowler hat that was to provide him with the title to the book he penned about his travels: *Voyage in a Bowler Hat* (1960).

The success of Hugh's first book made it possible for him to write a study of the Third Duke of Bridgewater, *The Canal Duke* (1961), who had built the first true British artificial canal, which opened in 1761. During this time Hugh was also working as an editor at the *National Christian News*, and then in 1962 he was appointed as Director of Studies at Brasted Place Theological College in Kent.

Towards the end of the 1960s Hugh was longing to get back to his *Mary Ann*, berthed near Waterford, Ireland, where his first voyage had ended. This time he was together on the dory with his wife, Kay (Patricia Morris), whom he had married in 1959 and who had also participated in parts of the first trip. Hugh and Kay travelled on the waterways of Ireland and visited the holy places of the island. The result was the book *In the Wake of the Gods*, published in 1970, which helped to promote popular interest in the canals of Britain and Ireland.

Hugh returned to academia in 1973 when he was appointed Lecturer in Local History and Fine Arts at the University of Salford. The post gave him the opportunity to continue his research on not only the Duke of Bridgewater, about whom he published a much-revised biography in 1977, but also on an array of other topics in local industrial history. Hugh and Kay lived together at Bartington Hall, near Northwich, a building by the Bridgewater Canal, which the couple saved from demolition. Kay died in 1983, and after Hugh's retirement from the University of Salford in 1985 he moved to the Somerset coast, a place to which his own ancient family had many links. In Somerset Hugh revived the historic pilgrimage to a chapel in Blue Anchor established by Cleeve Abbey, and wrote the book *Blue Anchor Pilgrimage* published in 1993. The idea of pilgrimage summed up both his love of slow pensive travel and his deep-seated spirituality.

Like his favourite, the Duke of Bridgewater, Hugh was a progressive and driven man with something of an eccentric bent. He lived through his passion for the place of the canals in the early industrial history of the British Isles, and made an important contribution to the study of industrialisation by documenting the role of a part of the 18th-century aristocratic elite in this development. Hugh died on 13 March 2005 and is survived by his daughter Phoebe Jane and son Durant.

EDWIN ROBERT MANN (1964) was born in London on 8 April 1921. He came to King's as a mature student and read English. He later obtained a Diploma in Education and worked as a teacher. Sadly the College knows nothing more of his life. He died in Sudbury in 1994.

CHRISTOPHER NOEL MARSHALL (1964), brother of A B M (1967) and N R M (1971), died in the early morning on 10 February 2006 doing what he loved the most, piloting a hot-air balloon, in Kenya. It was shortly after takeoff that the balloon carrying Chris and 12 tourists crashed, probably because of a burner failure or due to a freak wind. He was an experienced pilot, with more than 370 hours of flying time in balloons, and was occasionally employed by a balloon safari company which gave him an opportunity to indulge in his passion for flying balloons and at the same time to promote the sustainable tourism that he as a member of the Ecotourism Society of Kenya was eager to implement.

Chris was born in Inverness on 25 December 1945 and attended King's School in Canterbury. He came to King's in 1964 to read Economics. After graduation Chris worked in various institutions as an economist, among them the government of Kenya. In 1977 Chris returned to study for an MSc in Natural Resource Management at Cranfield University, where he contributed to student life by taking part in the Stunted Wits Society and the Christmas and Easter Shows. Soon after graduating he returned to Kenya where he remained, working as an executive producer for an audio-visual production company. As well as flying hot-air balloons, he also worked with rural development issues and sustainable tourism. Chris represented Kenya in the World Hot Air Balloon Championships for the first time in 1993 when it was held in Larochette, Luxembourg, and was to continue representing the nation in subsequent international competitions.

Over 100 friends and relatives came to celebrate Chris' memory at a Champagne Wake and Barbecue on 25 June 2006. He had planned to celebrate his 60th birthday on that date, but the occasion became one in which his wide circle of friends gathered to remember a kind and forthright man whose life had been cut short while living his dream.

WOLFE MAYS (1940) was an eminent philosopher with a long and distinguished career spanning almost six decades. By the end of his life, he was probably the last philosopher alive to have known both Collingwood and Wittgenstein. His younger colleagues found him to be an apparently inexhaustible source of philosophical lore; there seemed to be no one of note that Wolfe had not known, taught or been taught by, or disagreed with.

Wolfe came to King's as a graduate student, where he wrote his PhD thesis on the philosophy of A N Whitehead. Once this was completed in 1944, he moved for a year to the University of Edinburgh where he was Assistant Lecturer in Logic and Metaphysics, and then moved to take up a post in the Philosophy Department at the University of Manchester, where he was to remain until his retirement in 1979.

Wolfe despised Oxford-style analytical philosophy, being more of a Continentalist and a historian of science. He was particularly fascinated with the whole question of thinking and learning, exploring how we move from a state of not knowing to a state of understanding. His contact with Alan Turing helped to develop his interest in models of human mental functions, and this led him to work with the team Jean Piaget had established in Geneva studying the acquisition of logical and mathematical concepts by young children; many important publications came out of this fruitful partnership.

Perhaps because of his repeated visits to the Continent to work with Piaget, Wolfe became interested in phenomenology and existentialism, an interest that influenced his lecturing. In 1970, he founded the British Society for Phenomenology, and was a very active editor of its journal until the time of his death on 21 January 2005.

Wolfe loved university life and took part in all aspects of it with great energy. He was an active member of the AUT and served on the National Executive and as President of the Manchester University branch. He unfailingly attended departmental research seminars and could always find something to say after the delivery of a paper, saving his colleagues sometimes from potentially embarrassing silences. He liked teaching and was skilful at adapting his style

to the needs of his audience, taking the time to explain seminal texts to the undergraduates and presenting his points in several different ways. He is remembered as having a pugnacious although humorous style, curling his lip disdainfully at the mention of other philosophers. He had a disarmingly open immodesty, a love of showing off and a sense of his own importance, reflecting the importance he attached to the views he held.

Wolfe was greatly in demand as a writer of references; he was a highly effective supervisor of his graduate students, encouraging them to develop their own arguments and to think independently.

Once Wolfe retired from the University of Manchester, he moved a short distance to join the Department of Politics and Philosophy at the Manchester Metropolitan University as Emeritus Leverhulme Fellow, before being appointed Visiting Professor in 1996. A revival of interest in the thinking of A N Whitehead in the 1990s delighted him and brought him back into demand as a speaker. Although by then he was too frail to travel, he enjoyed giving information and advice by telephone and email.

His wife, Claire Oxburgh, predeceased him; he is survived by his son Lawrence.

DAVID MCANALLY (1935), uncle of TJ Dashwood (1967), was a tall and very fair man, who was gentle, kind, shy and good at sports. He was born in Edgbaston, Birmingham, where his father was a curate. The family moved around, as clergy families tend to do, and David went to school near Brighton and then to Gresham's in Norfolk, as by that time the family were living at the rectory in Hethersett, near Norwich. He came to King's to read Medicine, and moved on to the Middlesex Hospital. He became a house surgeon at the East Suffolk and Ipswich Hospital, and was a Lieutenant in the RAMC.

David enjoyed his time at King's, but at some point he realised that he had made a wrong choice in opting for Medicine. He felt that the enormous workload the subject necessitated had prevented him from making the most of friendships and clubs; he should have specialised in the Natural Sciences

instead. It was not easy, however, to change University courses midstream, and as his father had made sacrifices to support him through his studies, David was unwilling to disappoint him; so he continued with Medicine and qualified. He worked for a while at a hospital in Glasgow, where tuberculosis was quite common. He gained considerable experience of the disease and the response of sufferers to new drug treatments, to the extent that he contracted TB himself and had to spend a time recuperating in Midhurst, Sussex, where he thoroughly appreciated the beautiful countryside. In Glasgow he met his future wife, Margaret, a bright and ambitious worker in the hotel trade.

David's brother John was his senior by only nine months, and they were very close. John's death in action as a bomber pilot in 1941 hit David, and the rest of the family, very hard. David began to suffer from depression, which forced him to leave the army during the war. Very little was known at the time about depressive illness. Sufferers tended to be stigmatized as lazy. Electro-convulsive treatment, used in severe cases such as David's, was very aggressive, and anti-depressant drugs were primitive, causing long-term side-effects and permanent damage. Unfortunately David had to fight bouts of depression for the rest of his life.

He gave up his career as a practising doctor and turned to laboratory research into, amongst other things, orange juice. He worked as Medical Consultant at Herts Pharmaceuticals, and from 1956 was a scientist in the Government Scientific Civil Service, at the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. Margaret's career brought the couple to the Regent Palace Hotel in Piccadilly, and they made their home in a flat there after their marriage in 1962.

Depression forced David into early retirement in the 1970s. He loved classical music on the radio and at concerts, liked the big band music of the 1930s and always listened to the Christmas Eve carol service broadcast from King's. His father had been a King's chorister, and David too had a very pleasant singing voice. When Margaret retired, they moved to a very cosy house in Putney where they enjoyed offering hospitality. David liked eating out and entertaining others; his favourite meal was a hot curry followed by sherry trifle, with a single modest gin and tonic. He and Margaret took many Continental holidays, and he was a keen birdwatcher and rambler when his

health permitted; he loved the countryside and walking along the beach. Although the couple had no children of their own, they were excellent godparents and very attached to their nephews and nieces.

Margaret's sudden death in 1995 came as a terrible shock to David, who was for a long time inconsolable. In 2002, he asked to be moved to a residential home near to his niece so that he could enjoy seeing his family and being taken out for lunch. He died on 4 August 2004.

DUNCAN LEE MCCOLLESTER (1959) was a doctor specialising in internal medicine who also had a lifelong ambition to create an anti-cancer vaccine.

Duncan was born in Massachusetts in July 1925 and was educated at Phillips Exeter Academy. After obtaining his BA at Harvard he trained as a doctor at Tufts University Medical School and in 1957 he married Mary Ann, with whom he later had three children. Duncan came to King's to take a PhD in Biochemistry and, looking back, commented, "My wife's and my three years' experience at Cambridge came as a liberation, physically, mentally and spiritually." He remembered being in a gentlemen's eight ("What fun") and credited the Department of Biochemistry, and Kendal Dixon in particular, with encouraging him to pursue his idea of using cancer cell surface membranes to create anti-cancer vaccines.

From King's he moved on to the Columbia Presbyterian Medical Center where he did further research and for many years was a Research Associate in the Department of Surgery at Columbia University. However, funding for research was not always easy to come by, and Duncan maintained his medical practice, continuing his research when funds allowed. He died on 1 January 2007.

JOHN GEORGE MCDOWALL (1935) was born in Larbert, Stirlingshire, on 6 May 1916 and educated at Loretto School before coming to King's to read Mechanical Sciences. Jack became an engineer in the printing industry at

Lamson Paragon in London before war intervened. After service in the Royal Navy he returned to Lamson Paragon in 1946 and in 1948 he married Jean Adams.

In 1951 Jack and Jean emigrated to Canada where Jack worked on the layout and development of the ski resort at Lake Louise in Alberta. He remained with the Ski Club of the Canadian Rockies Ltd as its Managing Director until 1972. After retirement Jack was able to devote his time and energy to promoting amateur musical performances. A composer of art songs and chamber music himself, he took on voluntary coaching of musicians at his local high school in Kaslo and founded and managed the Kaslo Concert Society. Together with other local music lovers, money was advanced for the purchase of a concert grand piano for the use of visiting artists and by the local community on special occasions.

Jean died in 1983 but Jack continued with his musical activities until his death in 1999. Some of his scores are held in the Banff Centre Archives, and an annual Jack G McDowall Memorial Concert is held in Kaslo.

WALTER THEODORE ROBIN MCMILLAN-SCOTT (1946) was born on 24 March 1924 in Northern Rhodesia and educated at Eton. From 1943 to 1946 he served with the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve where he achieved the rank of Lieutenant. In 1946 he married Elizabeth and came up to King's to read Architecture. After qualifying Walter worked in private practice and was a member of the Exeter Diocesan Advisory Committee for the Care of Churches and the Exeter Cathedral Fabric Advisory Committee. He died on 30 July 1999.

ANTHONY WRIGHT CAMAC MELLOR (1919) was born on 19 May 1899. After Westminster he came to King's to read Natural Sciences. He went on to St Bartholomew's Hospital and qualified as a doctor in 1932. Apart from wartime service in the Royal Army Medical Corps he spent his working life as a GP in London. Anthony died in June 1995.

GEORGE KENNETH MONRO of Fyrish (1948), son of K N M (1897), was a Colonial Services officer who spent many years in Nigeria.

Born in Devon on 11 October 1920, George was educated at Canford School, Wimborne. He worked initially at the Bank of England before serving with the Royal Engineers during the war in Ceylon, India and Burma (as part of Wingate's Special Force). In 1945 George married Ann Hosking, and in 1946 he began his career with the Colonial Service as an administrative officer in Nigeria. He followed the Colonial Service Course at King's and then returned to Nigeria where he ultimately became the Acting Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Agriculture & Natural Resources in Nigeria's Western Region.

After retiring from the Colonial Service in 1960 he returned to the UK and lived in Hampshire. Unfortunately the College then lost touch with George and has no further information about his life, except that he died on 24 March 1998.

DOMINIC PAUL MORLAND (1955), son of O C M (1922), grandson of H J M (1891), brother of M R M (1951) and C F H M (1960) and cousin of J C M (1956), was the second of four sons of Sir Oscar and Alice Morland, born in Peking (Beijing) in 1937 where his father worked in the British Embassy.

He was educated at Ampleforth. Like his grandfather, father and brothers, Dominic was accepted by King's, where he read Mathematics for Part I and then Law. The students at King's had a reputation for being very bright, and Dominic more than held his own among them. He joined the Trinity Foot Beagles and hunted with them three times a week throughout the winter months; as the name implies, the Foot Beagles ran after the hounds on foot, and Dominic was a very fine runner indeed, as well as a talented "whipper-in" with a keen instinct for where the hare might have gone.

Dominic's National Service was with the Grenadier Guards, in which he took pride. He greatly enjoyed guarding Buckingham Palace and also the Bank of

England. His greatest moment of fame came when Kodak photographed him while he was on duty, and for many years the image of Dominic peering out from under his bearskin appeared as an advertisement on the folder Kodak used for their customers' photographs.

After National Service, Dominic was articled to study accountancy with Price Waterhouse, where his grandfather had been the Senior Partner in the 1930s. Once he had qualified with them, Dominic became a Manager and then perhaps the youngest ever Partner in the firm; in 1963 he also married Laura Wallace, with whom he had two children. They had a flat in Little Venice and a weekend retreat in Benington, and would drive up and down from London in an Alfa Romeo – a very glamorous couple. Dominic was an outstanding cook and kept an impressive wine collection, which he enjoyed sharing with friends at dinner parties. He was also a talented builder, and while working in his demanding role at Price Waterhouse he also succeeded in building a swimming pool for the children. He made a rule of clearing his desk at work every evening before he left, and never working late, to ensure that he kept in control of the very stressful job of carrying out receiverships.

However, in the late 1970s Dominic suffered a serious mental breakdown from which he never completely recovered. His physical health declined, and his marriage ended in divorce. He married Alexandra Culme-Seymour in 1992. Although the last 20 years of his life were marked by increasing illness, he was able to manage some things. He gave people financial advice when he could, and fulfilled a long ambition in the early 1980s to return to the city of his birth. In Beijing, Dominic found the hospital where he had been born and was pleased that they still had his records, including an imprint of his newborn foot which he copied and used that year as his Christmas card.

Dominic had frequent spells in hospital, and he suffered from Parkinson's disease. Life after his breakdown was often difficult, but the energy, kindness and generosity of his earlier life left his family and friends with many happy memories. He died on 31 August 2004.

PAUL GERARD JOHN MORRISON (1977), groundbreaking magazine publisher, died in December 2004. He started a successful monthly for independent travellers, as well as reviving the world music publication *Songlines* before his death from cancer.

Paul read Economics while at King's, but that expertise accounts for very little of the commercial success achieved by his two major forays into the world of magazine publishing – in fact, according to his admiring colleagues in the business, if he had known in any detail about the scale of the task he had set himself when he undertook to start a publication aimed at free-thinking travellers like him (and about the failures of those who had tried before), he would have been scared off even attempting it. Retrospectively, Paul would come to see his naivety as a crucial factor in his success, but it was not without acres of commitment that the travellers' monthly *Wanderlust* survived into its second decade under his watch.

The story goes that the idea for *Wanderlust* was sketched out on the back of a sickbag on a flight to Ecuador with Paul's partner in travel and in life, Lyn Hughes, who retains the editorship of the magazine which they started together. Although Paul had created a single issue of a magazine called *Super Budgie* as a child, neither of the pair had any real experience of magazine journalism before this, having worked as management consultants at the Mars group when they met. They had already given up their jobs in favour of freelance work so that they could spend more time travelling, but it was not until they began putting together the first issue in 1993 that they decided to make a full-time career out of their joint passion.

This first issue was almost entirely a home job; put together on an Apple Mac in their spare bedroom, its 5,000-copy print run was delivered around London shops by Lyn and Paul themselves. They had assumed the roles of editor and publisher respectively, but a large portion of the content was also written by Paul, even in later years as their staff and cachet increased. From these unlikely beginnings, *Wanderlust* became the foremost travel magazine for intrepid adventurers and armchair-enthusiasts alike, renowned for its intelligent coverage of places outside the remit of any package brochure.

Paul's dedication to his project, self-evident in any of his own articles, is further underlined by the boggling fact that in his last year, the couple turned down a seven-figure bid for the magazine, feeling that there was much left to achieve with it themselves.

Paul lived to see the magazine increase its circulation tenfold, picking up numerous awards and accolades along its path. The award that best reflects Paul's enthusiasms was not one he won, but the award that Lyn Hughes (whom he married shortly before his death) has set up in his name. It rewards travel guides, which to Paul were the "unsung heroes of the travel industry". The Paul Morrison Guide Award is given out each year in his name, with nominations accepted from members of the public via the *Wanderlust* website.

Wanderlust was not Paul's only success story. World music, another of his great hobbies, was indulged in the successful revival of the magazine *Songlines*, which he relaunched in 2002 after it had been dropped by its original publisher. It is not just his publishing achievements, however, but his integrity and good humour for which Paul will be remembered.

COLIN CHARLES NEWBERRY (1965), who was born on 16 September 1946 in East London, read Natural Sciences at King's. However he always had an enthusiasm for music and became a music teacher, working in various grammar and comprehensive schools in Kent and Essex. He was ultimately Head of Music at Hextable School in Kent, and is remembered as being a "very enthusiastic teacher". Colin was also involved in musical activities outside the classroom and seemed to enjoy these more. He was the Musical Director of Wilmington Stage Band. Eventually he became a freelance musician and teacher; he was a very competent pianist.

In 1976 Colin married Linda White and they had two children, Russell and Lisa, although the couple later separated. Colin died in a swimming accident while on holiday in Mallorca in August 2000.

IAN LESLIE NICOL (1944) was born in August 1926 and educated at the Royal Liberty School in Romford. After reading Economics and Geography at King's he worked as a mercantile assistant in a rubber-producing company. He spent 10 years in Nigeria and was later Assistant Principal at the Isle College in Wisbech when he retired. He was married and had a son and daughter, although his son predeceased him. Ian was diagnosed with acute myeloid leukaemia three months before his death on 11 December 1999. He had fond memories of his time in Cambridge.

SUSAN JEAN NIGHTINGALE (1978) was born in Virginia Water on 30 March 1957. After attending Slough High School for Girls she went on to Exeter University where she gained a First in Maths. Sue came up to King's to read for Maths Part III, and then worked for the Meteorological Office in Bracknell as a support scientist. Sue died from liver cancer on 20 August 2000.

RALPH HENRY JOHN NOBLE (1942), son of R A N (1951), was born in June 1924, at Fivedock, New South Wales, Australia, to Bonnie May, who died soon after childbirth, and Ralph Athelstane Noble. He was raised by his father and stepmother, Millicent Miller; she was the only mother he could remember. His father's study of medicine took the young John, as he preferred to be known, around the world to the USA, England and back to Australia before the family settled in Cambridge in 1935.

John was enrolled in the King's College Choir School. Though he was a boarder and not a chorister, he developed an appreciation of the fine music that was to remain with him for the rest of his life. After preparatory school, he moved to Gresham's where he played rugby for the school's 1st XV and held the rank of Sergeant in the Cadet Corps. Having spent his school holidays enjoying work on farms owned by friends, John decided to study for a degree in Agricultural Science when, in 1943, he was offered a place at King's.

During his first year at Cambridge, John attended every lecture – often three in a morning – and every practical in the afternoon, either stuck in the

laboratories or out in the fields. In spite of his parents' disapproval, at the end of his first year John took the opportunity to sign up to the Armoured Wing of the Officer Training Corps. He wanted to be in tanks, but before moving into a specialised regiment John had to undertake preliminary training. This meant sharing a barrack room with another 30-odd recruits at Fulford, near York, amongst whom he met two men from King's, Barry Gibson and Ian Wylie – the latter a fellow Agriculture student and John's close friend. All of them elected to join the Royal Armoured Corps and were a crack platoon of keen and quick learners.

John was posted to the Royal Military College at Sandhurst. Within two months of graduating he was with the First Battalion, Royal Tank Regiment. He became Officer in Command of No 5 troop and was involved in the battles at Arnhem and in the Ardennes, as part of the Allied push. One dawn in 1945, two weeks before the German surrender, Lieutenant Noble was shot in the head by a sniper, eight miles from the objective of Hamburg. Standing in the turret of his tank answering a radio signal call, the bullet passed through his cheek and neck.

John returned to Cambridge after two further years in the Army. He remained the committed student he had been, but cut the distraction of college rugby from his life in order to complete his two remaining years of Agricultural Science in a single year. Leaving Cambridge, John moved back to Australia to try to make a life for himself there. It was there he met Gwen, who became his wife. In 1954, John made enquiries about the new field of farm broadcasting for the Australia Broadcasting Company, and soon enough, after work in radio, he was one of the very early weathermen on ABC TV.

During his years at the ABC, John visited Africa and Asia to impart his knowledge of broadcasting as part of some courses sponsored by the United Nations' Food and Agriculture Organisation. This fuelled John's interest in travel, that he was able to engage in much more fully after transferring to the newly created position of Director of Publicity Services on the Australian Meat Board. The 12 years John spent travelling around the world educating

consumers about meat were rewarding ones professionally, but drew him away from Gwen and his family to the extent that he was persuaded to take over a less peripatetic role in charge of the National Directorship of the Meat and Allied Trades Federation, from which he finally retired in 1988.

A driving concern with anyone he could characterise as “on his team” underlay John’s life, as well as a love for his family. He and Gwen moved closer to their two sons in 1993 and took happy pains in researching their family history together. To give this hobby an extra kick John bought a computer, and despite his reservations, he mastered it, like anything he had ever put his mind to. John died on 9 July 2006.

RICHARD ANTHONY OGDEN (1970) lived for the arts. Literature and music provided his sustenance, though these potentially introspective occupations did not make him a recluse. Richard was a gentle and generous man who shared his human warmth and his thoughts with others.

Richard came to King’s from Manchester Grammar School. He studied English, and his time at Cambridge was one in which he could dedicate himself to his passions. As a young devotee of Wagner he had marathon sessions listening to *Der Ring des Nibelungen* with his friends. Later in life his musical tastes came to include even those like Mozart, of whom Richard had been suspicious in his youth, and Wagner was pushed to one side. Richard was intellectually open and curious, and he was in a constant state of development. Even though he could appreciate the most difficult works of art by Joyce or Schoenberg, he could also talk with enthusiasm about science fiction or a P G Wodehouse book.

When Richard graduated, he spent some time in Bristol and then moved to Plymouth where he found work at the Theatre Royal. Penzance was the place where Richard finally settled down. At first, between 1978 and 1980, he taught English at the Penzance Girls’ Grammar School. He later came into a little money and was able to leave teaching and buy himself a cottage. Richard still involved himself in the local theatre, but from that point on he became more and more devoted to literature.

Richard's ambition was to progress from being a reader and a listener to becoming a writer. He did indeed both write poetry and give his occupation as that of a "writer", but the novel that he might have written in Cornwall remained only a possibility. Richard had written a novel while at Cambridge, and according to his friends it was an excellent one, but he had refused in his humility – or his conviction that something greater was to come – to try to get it published.

It was in his adopted hometown of Penzance that the large frame of this in some ways very private man could be seen wandering along the beach, or sitting in the antiquarian bookstore or in one of the pubs, gently sharing his humanity, his knowledge and his subtle humour with small and large groups of people. In Penzance he was happy with his cottage, music and books, and his correspondence to loved ones; happy with simple food, and the occasional pint in a pub. Here he lived his life with integrity, intelligence and humility. For his family and the small circle of friends that Richard nourished with love and devotion, his death was a tragic and sudden loss.

Richard was born on 30 August 1951 and died on 28 April 2005.

ANDREW O'NEILL (1977) was a member of the musical O'Neill family from Pontarddulais in South Wales. Born on 7 December 1958 he attended Gowerton Boys Grammar School (later Gowerton Comprehensive) and came to King's as a Choral Scholar to read Theology. After graduation he stayed on in Cambridge to take a PGCE before heading to Rome to train for the priesthood. He had a change of heart, however, and returned to Wales to take up the post of Head of Religious Studies at Lampeter Secondary School.

After two years, he decided on a change of direction and joined BBC Wales as a television producer, staying for six years before moving on to S4C (Channel 4 Wales) as the Commissioning Editor for Music. He later went freelance. An Associate of the Royal College of Music, singer and conductor, Andrew was also a pianist on the QE2 and in April 2002 he took on the role of Manager of the National Youth Orchestra of Wales, having previously been a member

of the group in his youth. Taking his enthusiasm for and expertise in music to the post, Andrew successfully raised the profile of the orchestra. He is remembered for his great sense of fun and good humour.

Andrew suffered a long illness and at the time of his death in October 2004 was awaiting a liver transplant at Birmingham Hospital. His funeral was so well attended that many mourners had to listen to the service outside the church on the pavement. Two of his sisters, Patricia and Doreen, subsequently organised the Andrew O'Neill Cabaret Awards in his memory, the final of which took place in Porthcawl in April 2007.

PETER BASIL ONGLEY (1939) was born in 1919 in Marlow. John Farquharson (1939) knew Peter at primary school and remembers that from the age of about 10 or 11 Peter wanted to be the Head of London Buses, an ambition that he eventually realised. Peter attended Charterhouse before coming to King's, where he read Classics. The war intervened and after serving as a Captain in the Royal Artillery, Peter returned to King's to read History and complete his studies. He then embarked on his career with London Transport, mostly working in the capital, but also spending periods as a consultant in both Venezuela and Mexico.

In 1950 Peter married Doreen Laing, and for many years they lived in the country, near Woking. He is remembered as a loyal Kingsman and a devout worshipper who was an enthusiastic supporter of the Chapel. He died in August 1997.

JOHN EDWARD LEADER ORPEN (1926) was born in Thurston, Suffolk, on 2 March 1908. After Repton he came up to King's to read History and later qualified as a solicitor. For many years he was Senior Partner at Fitzhugh Eggar and Port and chaired the Royal Insurance Co Board in Brighton. John became a JP in 1950 and in 1963 was President of the Sussex Law Society. He was Chairman of the Brighton and Hove Regency Society for a number of years in the 1970s, and during the 1980s was involved in the Charleston Trust, which

was formed to save and restore the home of members of the Bloomsbury Group. He also served on numerous other local committees.

In 1948 John married Marianne Lundberg-Gertz and the couple enjoyed a long and happy marriage. John considered that he had lived a very happy life and was always grateful for his three years at King's and for the friends he made there. He died on 14 June 2003, survived by Marianne and their sons John and Peter.

HUMPHREY WALTER OSMOND (1945) was a schoolmaster who taught Modern Languages and spent 22 years teaching at Dean Close School in Cheltenham.

He was born in London on 28 December 1927, and came up to King's from Aldenham to read Modern Languages, studying French and German, and was awarded the Arthur Tilley Prize for French in 1946. After graduation Humphrey began his teaching career at Solihull School, but moved on after a year to the King's School in Canterbury. His stay there was somewhat longer (16 years), and in addition to his teaching duties Humphrey also served as a Housemaster.

In September 1965 Humphrey took up his final teaching appointment at Dean Close School. In addition to a further period as a Housemaster he was also, at various times, President of the Common Room and the Universities Adviser. After retiring in 1987 Humphrey stayed on at the school as a part-time archivist, a role he performed until 2002.

His Christian faith was important to Humphrey. He became a Lay Reader in 1976 and later served as Honorary Secretary to the Gloucester Diocesan Evangelical Fellowship. Humphrey died on 26 June 2006.

JOHN BRANGWYN PAGE (1941), the last Chief Cashier of the Bank of England, died at the age of 81 after a long struggle against ill health. He was

a committed civil servant who calmly and with dedication occupied a pivotal place in British and world finance during tumultuous times.

John was born on 23 August 1923 to Sidney John Page, who ended his career as Under-Secretary at the Ministry of Transport, and Doris Mary Binns. He grew up in Highgate where he also attended Highgate School with a Foundation Scholarship. In 1941 he came to King's to read Modern Languages. The war interrupted his studies in 1942 when John joined the Royal Air Force. He stayed in the RAF for four years where he piloted Spitfires. In 1946 John changed the cramped cockpit of his fighter plane for the loftier environs of King's, this time switching his degree to Economics. He graduated in 1948 and throughout his life John took pride in his membership of the College. It was also in 1948 that he married Gloria Vail, with whom he would share 56 years of happy marriage.

John's professional life took place almost exclusively within the Bank of England, the "Old Lady of Threadneedle Street", except for a secondment to the International Monetary Fund in Washington, DC, from 1953 to 1956. He devoted nearly 35 years of service to the Bank of England, where he was appointed Chief Cashier in 1970. This position had existed since 1694 and entailed not only having to put one's signature on banknotes, but more importantly overseeing the commercial banks. With tact and professionalism John would make contacts with banks that did not toe the line, and his word was universally respected throughout the City. He did not have to raise his voice, but a sotto voce murmur of discontent was enough for chief executives to heed his advice. It was a time when personal interplay still counted for more than written regulation.

Though John was a private and reserved man he did have a lighter side as well. He was happy to appear on Jimmy Savile's television show *Jim'll Fix It* when a young boy wanted to meet the man who signed the banknotes. The structure of the Bank of England was revised at the end of the 1970s and the office of the Chief Cashier was taken away in 1980. John opposed these changes brought about by a new management culture and bank deregulations. He did stay on as an Executive Director but retired after two years in 1982.

After his retirement John held other posts in the financial world. He was Chairman of the Agricultural Mortgage Corporation and held directorships at Standard Chartered Bank and the Nationwide Building Society. Retirement also left time for his many interests, which he shared with his wife, such as travelling, gardening and listening to opera.

John was a reserved and humble man who at the same time could be both courageous and strong. He was known by his friends and family for combining qualities of tenderness, kindness and integrity. John also had a keen sense of humour and an excellent practical understanding of the psychology of man, no doubt a reason for his ability to grasp the workings of the nervous and volatile worldwide financial market. He died on 2 February 2005 and is survived by his wife Gloria and their two children, Sue and Simon.

JOHN BAIRD PATRICK (1957) read English at King's and went on to become a key figure in Australian educational radio.

John was born in West Wickham, Kent, on 17 October 1937 and was educated at Dulwich College. After King's he taught Drama and English at Tulse Hill Comprehensive School for six years. He then emigrated to Australia, initially to teach at Burnie High School in Tasmania before becoming Senior English Teacher at Deloraine High School. In 1967 he married Dorothy Turner.

John made the move into the world of media in 1969 when he joined the Australian Broadcasting Commission as a producer of educational radio programmes. After working his way up through the ranks John became Head of School and Continuing Education Radio at the Australian Broadcasting Corporation, at a time when the Education Department was split along media lines and he assumed responsibility for the field of adult education as well as the traditional schools audiences. He aimed to inform the casual listener as much as the student and programmes were made for children rather than for schools to meet the needs of a more media-aware and challenging generation.

A further career change took place in 1990 when John moved on to La Trobe University as a Lecturer in Media Studies, teaching the theory and practice of radio. However he continued his involvement in educational radio in a consulting role. The College heard of John's death in 2005.

DONALD PAYNE (1942) was born in March 1925 and educated at Luton Grammar School. He read Natural Sciences at King's, although because of the war his studies were interrupted when he spent three years with the Ministry of Food. He returned to King's to complete his degree and then took a Diploma in Agricultural Science. Initially Donald went into academia, following 10 years lecturing at Leeds University with a further three years at the University of Reading. In 1962 he became a Director of Elliott Automation Systems, early manufacturers of computers. In 1958 Donald married C M Yeo. The College has no further information about his life except that he died in January 2003 in Surrey.

LAWRENCE CHARLES PAYNE (1952) was born on 27 February 1928 in Walsall and attended Elmore Green School in Bloxwich. He came to King's from Manchester University where he had gained a First in Mathematics. At King's Lawrence undertook research, gaining his PhD in 1957 and was Secretary of the Theoretical Physics Club and a member of the Boat Club.

From 1955 to 1960 Lawrence managed the operational research division at Decca Radar before becoming the Managing Director of Elliott Medical Automation Ltd. In 1962 he married Shireen Wrigley. Between 1965 and 1967 he worked at Plessey as a Corporate Planning Executive before spending 20 years at De La Rue as Director of Currency Planning. Lawrence published a number of articles in technical journals and a book, *Medical Automation* (1966). He died in May 1997.

GEOFFREY WINDSOR PEARSON (1943) was born in Llandaff, Cardiff, on 12 February 1926 and attended Luton Grammar School before coming to King's to read History and Economics. His studies were interrupted by the war when he served with the 2nd Battalion of the Gloucestershire Regiment, achieving the rank of Sergeant.

After graduation Geoffrey worked initially as an export executive, before deciding to go into teaching. He obtained an MEd at Bristol and finished his career as Head of the Education Department at the Luton College of Higher Education. After retirement he worked as a dealer of second-hand and antiquarian books. Geoffrey died on 31 May 2006, survived by his wife Marion, whom he had married in 1967.

WILLIAM THEODORE PIKE (1957) was born on 10 September 1935 in Dar-es-Salaam. Having gained a BA and LLB from Dublin, he came to King's to follow the Overseas Service Course. He then spent several years in provincial administration. From 1964 to 1975 William was Assistant Registrar on the General Board of the Faculties and Board of Graduate Studies at Cambridge University, and he was also a Fellow at St Edmund's House from 1968 to 1975. From 1980 he worked as a solicitor.

William was a founding member of the Book of Common Prayer Action Group, now known as the Prayer Book Society, which seeks to ensure that the Book of Common Prayer continues to be used and that it becomes more widely known and understood. He died in November 1996, survived by his wife Jean Marie, whom he married in 1968, and their children Theodore and Charlotte.

GEORGE AMES PLIMPTON (1950) was born on 18 March 1927. His father was a founding partner of Debevoise and Plimpton, the distinguished New York law firm, and later Ambassador to the United Nations, while his mother was an Ames, whose forebears arrived in the *Mayflower*. As a soldier George reached Italy "two weeks after the cessation of hostilities" and so was able,

after finishing at Harvard, to come up to King's for two years on the GI Bill. He read English, supervised by Dadie Rylands. Already both athlete and aesthete, he was a member of both Chetwynd Society and Ten Club.

When he went down George started his literary career in Paris by founding the quarterly called *The Paris Review*. On the night he died, its 50th-anniversary issue had just been sent to the printers. Throughout its life George had edited and fostered it from his apartment in New York overlooking the East River. He promoted the series of extended interviews, now famous, beginning with E M Forster and Ernest Hemingway. Later there were interviews with A S Byatt, T S Eliot, Doris Lessing, Iris Murdoch, Vladimir Nabokov, Ezra Pound and many others. A series of anthologies of the interviews has helped a multitude of aspiring writers; *The Writer's Chapbook* contained his own compendium. It was the journal that helped to launch Jack Kerouac, V S Naipaul, Philip Roth, Terry Southern, Jay McInerney and Jeffrey Eugenides. George later turned his hand to oral biographies, which featured Robert F Kennedy and most recently Truman Capote. His eclectic output also included *The Rabbit's Umbrella* for children.

George is known better in the USA than in this country for his particular form of "participatory journalism", which is sometimes referred to as giving the Walter Mitty view of sport. But that is a misnomer, because Walter Mitty was a fantasist, while George did it for real; and whereas Walter Mitty always triumphed, George's opponents were so superior that he inevitably lost. Playing quarterback for the Detroit Lions produced *Paper Lion*, perhaps his most long-lasting book. Pitching at some of the best batters in the USA yielded *Out of My League*. Boxing three rounds with Archie Moore, then light-heavyweight champion of the world, before the whole of socialite New York resulted in *Shadow Box*. Golf with Sam Snead produced *The Bogeyman*. Then there was tennis with Pancho Gonzalez, motor racing with Jackie Stewart, goalkeeping to Pele, basketball with the Celtics and goalstop for the Boston Bruins. Many such encounters inspired articles for *Sports Illustrated*, for whom he wrote for almost 50 years. One such article started as an April Fools' Day spoof but ended as the book called *The Curious Case of Sidd Finch*. It concerned a Buddhist pitcher capable of delivering a fastball of 168 mph. He had many believers.

Away from the world of sport came photographing the largest elephant in Central Africa for the front cover of *Life*, performing as a stand-up comedian at Caesar's Palace in Las Vegas, bridge with Oswald Jacoby, chess with Garry Kasparov, a high-wire act with the Flying Apollos, serving as honorary New York City Commissioner of Fireworks, and – most taxing of all, as he always asserted – playing the triangle in the New York Philharmonic Orchestra in Mahler's 4th Symphony conducted by Leonard Bernstein. To remind him of his experiences as a lion tamer, he kept a chair nailed to the ceiling in his office. Cameo appearances in films and commercials (for the benefit of *The Paris Review*) began with the part of a Bedouin in *Lawrence of Arabia*, in which he claimed to be seen at a range of 100 yards mouthing imprecations towards the camera and wearing Brookes Bros shoes. He was shot by John Wayne in *Rio Lobo*.

George seemed to have a magnetic attraction for tall and beautiful women. Many of his accounts of his forays from King's to the Cavendish Hotel in London used to begin, "The door opened, and there stood this beautiful girl." Famous amongst his friends were Lee Radziwill, Ava Gardner and Jackie Kennedy. The mass of photos on the walls of his apartment included one personally inscribed, "Pour Georges, avec toute ma sympathie, Brigitte." George was married twice: by his first wife, Freddy, he had a daughter and a son, and by his second, Sarah, he had twin daughters.

President Kennedy is said to have suggested that George should act as President for the day. After Sirhan Sirhan shot Robert F Kennedy, it was George who wrestled him to the ground. There are several versions of the story of his tennis game with President Bush (Senior) at Camp David. By his own account they were playing alone together when the telephone rang, which the President answered, only to exclaim after a short exchange, "George, it's for you." When he was last at King's he came straight from Atlanta, having flown there for the Olympics with President Clinton on Air Force One. He had come for a dinner for his year, at which he spoke. His friends have only the memory of his after-dinner speeches, but at least he is survived by many of his inimitable letters.

His accomplishments were many. He captained Harvard at squash and would probably have won a Blue for the different species of squash played here, had he not broken his leg skiing. He was a capable yachtsman and continued for some time to play real tennis. He was an ornithologist of distinction. His contribution to literature through *The Paris Review* was eventually recognised when he was made not only a member of the American Academy of Arts and Letters but also a Chevalier of the Légion d'Honneur. This enabled him to try out unsuspecting French restaurateurs in New York by wearing the ribbon in his buttonhole. In recent years he quietly maintained his indefatigable efforts to aid the funding of the College.

Immediately after his death on 27 September 2003 the gala dinner to celebrate 50 years of *The Paris Review* went ahead as scheduled, but instead of 300 guests paying \$500 each for the benefit of the journal, 800 attended to pay that practical tribute to him. His obituary appeared in most well-known newspapers and periodicals in the USA, including *The New York Times*, *Washington Post*, *The New Yorker* and *Sports Illustrated*, and in this country in *The Times*, *Daily Telegraph*, *Guardian*, *Financial Times* and *Economist*. The *New York Times* obituary ended by referring to a *New Yorker* cartoon in which a patient is looking anxiously at the surgeon and asking, "How do I know you're not George Plimpton?" It has been said of him: "The epitome of the well-connected East Coast Wasp, he became the unlikely Everyman." But that does not do justice to his humour, his friendship or his style. His friends prefer to remember him as Callimachus remembered his friend: "Oh, Heraclitus, they tell me you are dead, but I know you are not gone. Thy nightingales live on. I hear them sing ..."

[Thanks to Sir Andrew Leggatt (1950) for contributing this obituary.]

BENJAMIN HAROLD POLACK (1942), nephew of H L Cohen (1919) and R H L C (1925), brother of E F P (1949) and cousin of K P (1954), was an outstanding teacher who dedicated the whole of his working life to Wolverhampton Grammar School, where he spent 38 years. He was universally recognised by both pupils and colleagues as a dynamic and gifted man who used his intellect to inspire, never to intimidate.

He was born and educated in Bristol where his father was Housemaster of Polack's, the Jewish boys' house at Clifton College named after his family. Bennie was taught by his father, and went on to teach his own sons, Robin and Ian.

In 1942, Bennie came to King's as a Scholar to read Classics, although his studies were interrupted by the war. As an able linguist, he was selected to be one of 12 students to learn Japanese, and was sent to Australia to work in the Intelligence Corps translating intercepted messages. Afterwards, he returned to King's, continued with Classics and graduated with a First. Given his family background, it was not surprising that he trained to be a teacher, and his first appointment was at Wolverhampton Grammar School in 1949, where he remained until his retirement in 1987. He became head of the Classical Sixth, and then Head of the Classics Department; under his guidance, over 70 pupils gained scholarships to Oxford or Cambridge.

Margaret found Bennie when she was looking for a Greek teacher. She became his wife and lifelong companion in 1954, despite the fact that theirs was a mixed marriage – she was an active Congregationalist. Bennie would have been the first to agree that he was not a religious Jew in the traditional sense, although he had rabbis in the family going back several generations. He did, however, have an excellent knowledge of Judaism and of Hebrew, and was a member of the Birmingham Progressive Synagogue for over 50 years, although he rarely attended except for festivals and Yom Kippur. However, he was a firm advocate of Jewish principles, shown in his concern for strangers, his work for refugees, his passion for justice and his sense that giving to those in need is an obligation. He also loved learning and debate, and took an active part in Wolverhampton's Jewish discussion group, exploring many issues with depth and passion. Bennie combined his Greek and Jewish interests in looking after the Etz Hayyim Synagogue in Crete, following the progress of its restoration after destruction by the Nazis into a fully functioning synagogue, museum and study centre.

Bennie broadened his range of subjects in 1963 when he was seconded to a government initiative, inspired by Noel Annan, to train language teachers to

teach Russian. He soon became as enthusiastic about Russian literature as he was about Classical.

As with his teaching, Bennie took his responsibilities as a father very seriously. A neighbour once commented that she had never known a parent who listened so attentively to a child's questions and tried to answer them all. In 1964, after two sons, a much-wanted daughter Ruth was born. Her Down's Syndrome gave Bennie and Margaret new challenges in helping her to develop her full potential, grow to adulthood and learn to live independently.

At school Bennie was equally concerned for all pupils, not just the high-flyers. He genuinely enjoyed teaching all ages and abilities and was concerned for their welfare, giving up his time to visit their families to discuss concerns or to help them make decisions about their futures. He approached non-academic activities with the same diligence, running the school chess team and taking it to victory in a national competition, as well as enthusing the boys with his own love of cricket. He was an active Scout Leader, although he had trouble lighting fires and never really mastered knots. Bennie always believed that it was important for pupils to think beyond the curriculum, and encouraged discussion about Graham Greene, politics and world events.

Bennie talked a lot, and evolved a method of protracting his sentences so that it was difficult to break in. He would begin talking to someone on the bus while he was still outside in the queue, using hand signals, so that by the time he was on board and ready to sit down, the conversation was already in full flow.

In retirement, Bennie extended his modern language skills. He learned modern Greek so that the family could make the most of their holidays, and learned Czech in order to help Czech asylum-seekers when they arrived in Wolverhampton. Bennie also participated in the Parosi scheme, teaching English in the local Asian community and forging links with the Imam at the local mosque. Bennie had a real gift for friendship, and kept up correspondence for many years. A special pleasure for him in retirement was his grandchildren.

The year before he died, Bennie and Margaret lost their son Robin to cancer, when he was 48. Somehow they managed to cope with the loss and maintain an optimistic outlook; then Bennie himself was diagnosed with the same illness. He hoped that chemotherapy might give him another two years, but sadly it was not to be, and he died at home on 2 June 2006 at the age of 82.

ERNEST FRANK POLACK (1949), nephew of B J P (1909), H L Cohen (1919), D W Lucas (1924) and R H L (1925) and brother of B H P (1942), was the fourth member of his family to serve as Housemaster of Clifton College's Polack's boarding house. Founded in 1878, the house did not have a name until the arrival in 1890 of Joseph Polack, who was succeeded by his descendants. Clifton's venture on having a Jewish house was adopted by other schools, but Clifton remained pre-eminent, and Polack's only closed in 2005.

Ernest (named after an uncle killed in the First World War) was not particularly keen to become Housemaster, but did so out of family loyalty. He read History at King's, and then taught for three years at Carlisle Grammar School, before moving to teach in South Africa, a country he grew to love. Strongly opposed to the system of apartheid, Ernest was beaten up by white farmers for attending a rally condemning its inhumanity. Notably, while teaching in South Africa Ernest led 13 pupil expeditions up Mount Kilimanjaro, sharing his love of wildlife and the African countryside as well as encouraging them to challenge themselves.

He brought his progressive views back to England in 1964 when he took over Polack's from his cousin Philip; housemasters were allowed to serve for a maximum of 15 years and it was time for a change. A portly man with teddy-bear tufts of hair, Ernest regarded the pupils as his extended family and challenged their consciences; his twin passions were people and justice. He infused the house with his liberal values and commanded authority without the need to resort to disciplinary measures. A keen Labour Party supporter, he had a critical input into Saturday-morning current-affairs debates, which followed shul services. Ernest was later joined at

Polack's by his sister Pat, who helped him to take care of the pupils in his charge. Ernest and Pat lived together, both unmarried, until Pat's death in 1999.

Once his 15 years' service were over, Ernest returned to Africa with Pat as Head of the Upper International School at Dar es Salaam in Tanzania. There he pioneered a project to involve pupils in the leprosy village at Kindwiti by doing work which residents could not manage themselves. Four years later, he came back to England to teach in Bath as Deputy Head of King Edward's School, until his retirement in 1992. He retained his links with Polack's and was Vice-Chair of the Rufiji Leprosy Trust, helping to raise more than £1 million for Kindwiti. A dispensary for leprosy treatment was named the Polack Pharmacy in his honour. Ernest died on 8 March 2006.

JOHN HAROLD PRIME (1948) was a bookseller whose far-left political affiliations stood in the way of his appointment to the top job that his abilities warranted.

John was born in Swavesey on 14 July 1928, the son of a butcher. He attended the Cambridge and County High School and from 1946 to 1948 served with the Royal Army Ordnance Corps and the Royal Army Educational Corps. He came up to King's to read History, the first person from Swavesey to win an Exhibition to Oxbridge.

Initially John applied for a municipal appointment, but the Provost, acting as referee, warned him that his Communist Party membership could count against him. He did not get the job. John then spent several years in Eastern Europe and in 1953 married Maureen Condon against her parents' wishes. He joined Collet's, the left-wing booksellers, who traded behind the Iron Curtain, and took over when the General Manager went on indefinite sick leave. By this time his belief in communism had waned, although he was still an enthusiastic socialist. For six months he worked for the Booksellers' Association organising the bookshop at the 1964 World Book Fair.

Once again the offer of a senior position was withdrawn because of disapproval of John's politics, but fortunately this view was not shared at Willshaw, the Manchester bookshop, which he was invited to manage. John was a plump, genial man with a twinkling smile, always concerned for the welfare of the underdog and with a natural suspicion of authority.

In 1968 John and Maureen, together with their two daughters, left Manchester for King's Lynn where they started their own bookshop, which was officially opened by Sir Allen Lane. They subsequently opened another branch and had another child, but after 12 years a massive increase in rent and rates contributed to their bankruptcy. John joined EP Publications in Yorkshire and Maureen studied for a degree. The couple separated and then divorced, but remained friends.

EP was taken over and John moved on to Austick's of Leeds as Publicity Manager. Although he generally enjoyed organising signing sessions, Margaret Thatcher could have been the exception.

On retirement John moved to live in a bungalow at the Booksellers' Retreat in King's Langley where he became popular with fellow residents and involved himself with the Local History Society and council politics. These helped him to bear the death of his elder daughter, Rosie, a social worker.

In April 2004 John was diagnosed as suffering from cancer of the pancreas. He declined treatment, discharged himself from hospital and returned home where for eight weeks he was cared for by his family and visited by his friends. Lucid and cheerful almost to the end, John faced death with admirable dignity. He died on 23 June.

LANCELOT FRANK LEE PYMAN (1929) was a member of the consular service who held numerous postings during his career. Lancelot was born in Sidcup on 8 August 1910 and was educated at Dover College before coming to King's as an Exhibitioner. He read History and played hockey and Fives for the College.

In 1933 he joined the Levant Consular Service, a specialised service whose area of responsibility extended from Morocco to Persia, including the Balkans and Turkey. In 1936 he married Sarah Gamble. During the war Lancelot served in Syria and in 1949 became Oriental Counsellor in Tehran. Postings as Counsellor in Rio de Janeiro and Rabat followed and then Consul General for Zagreb. In 1959 he was awarded a CMG. From 1960 to 1962 Lancelot served as Ambassador to the Somali Republic in the early days of independence. His final appointment was as Consul General in San Francisco, a post he held from 1963 to 1966, and he spent his retirement in County Wicklow.

JOHN FISK RANDALL (1949) was born in Hoddesdon, Hertfordshire, on 25 September 1926. He attended Leighton Park School and during the war served in the RAF. After obtaining a BSc in Mechanical Engineering from London University he came to King's to read Economics. John played rugby and tennis for the College and was Tennis Secretary in 1951. He worked as a sales engineer for the Cambridge Instrument Company and as a technical assistant for Hobbies Ltd in Dereham before becoming a management consultant. He then farmed for 20 years. John married his wife June in 1956. He died in Dorset in January 1996.

MONTAGUE RAYNE (1944) was a colourful character during his time at King's. Monty was a medical student, but had a wide range of interests, particularly music and art. He appeared to be very worldly and experienced to his contemporaries, fresh from public school in the sexually repressed days of the 1940s. Not only did he have a girlfriend, but he had expertly drawn a large nude portrait of her in charcoal over his mantelpiece. He used to pin a notice "Bedside Manor" to his oak and enjoyed Tchaikovsky's *Romeo and Juliet Overture*, explaining that it always put his girlfriend in the right mood when they made love.

Monty seemed to know a lot about almost everything and discussions in his rooms covered a wide range. On one occasion the Clerical Dean, Archie Graham-Campbell, was part of a group taking tea in Monty's room, and after

a while the conversation began to languish. “Gramble” was a charming but immensely shy man and in a desperate bid to revive things he raised his eyes from the floor and said: “I suppose that is something very anatomical over the mantelpiece”. His eyes had got as far as a long trace entitled “Perfusions of a Rabbit’s Heart” stuck on the wall, but all other eyes were looking at the large nude drawing.

In 1956 Monty qualified as a Member of the Royal College of Physicians and he also married Alison. Unfortunately the College has no further record of his life. He died in 1997 in Somerset.

BASIL NORMAN RECKITT (1923), nephew of P R (1892), lived to celebrate a full 100 years before he passed away after a short illness. He was a philanthropist and writer who became a respected public figure in East Yorkshire as well as being a much loved father, grandfather and great-grandfather.

Though Basil was born in St Albans, Hertfordshire, on 12 August 1905, it was in Hull that the Reckitt family had made a name for themselves. After attending Uppingham School and reading History and English at King’s, Basil too moved to Hull to begin his professional life. In 1840 Basil’s great-grandfather had rented a starch mill in the city. The mill was soon bought and around it an enterprise developed that diversified into making household products.

In 1927, when Basil entered the accounts department of the firm, it was called Reckitt & Sons. Basil hated the job. Accounting was not for a man who thrived in human company as he did. He was much more satisfied when moved into the firm’s advertising department, where his social skills could be put to real use. Later on he was to reach the very top of the corporation’s hierarchy, serving as Director, Vice-Chairman, and then Chairman, for which his social talent was even better suited. He retired from active business in 1970.

In 1938 Basil joined the Territorial Army in which he was to serve during the Second World War. Towards the end of the war, in 1944, Basil was

attached to the US 18 Airborne Division to help establish the military government in occupied Germany. He was now thrust into a situation of great responsibility in the face of which he mustered a great calm and level-headedness. After this experience he would more than ever be able to meet adversity and difficult situations with a philosophical serenity and a healthy dose of humour.

For Basil, engagement in the local community came naturally, both before and after his time in Germany. It was especially towards the latter part of his life that Basil devoted himself more and more to helping his fellows and assuming public positions. He was made Deputy Lieutenant of Kingston-upon-Hull and the East Riding in 1961 and served between 1971 and 1972 as Sheriff of Hull. Something Basil enjoyed in particular was his work with the University of Hull where he had begun as a member of the University Council in 1950. In 1971 he was made Chairman of the Council and served as such for nine years. Basil had the honour, in 1967, of being made honorary Doctor of Law by the University. He became known as an approachable man who, with sensitivity and friendliness, focused on building bridges between people and ideas rather than using his position as a platform for any personal ambition.

Basil wrote and published historical studies, biographies and two novels. There was also a wealth of writing that was only circulated privately within the family. Diary writing held a special significance for Basil, and he even published his diaries from the war. In his autobiography he wrote about the importance of keeping a diary, stating that it was a duty to the coming generations. That sense of obligation gracefully accepted was in many ways characteristic of Basil. And when a task had been accepted and a goal had been set, it was pursued with rigour and method. Such meticulousness could be somewhat infuriating in domestic situations, but Basil was lucky to be surrounded by many devoted women throughout his life. He married Virginia in 1928 and together they had three daughters. Virginia died suddenly in 1961, and in 1966 Basil married Mary, who survives him. Mary brought with her three daughters into the marriage so Basil's family was in the end to be a large one, in which he took great pride.

Basil died on 3 December 2005 at his last home in the Lake District where he had devoted himself to cultivating his garden with energy and passion.

RICHARD BRIAN RIDLEY-MARTIN (1932) spent his entire working life as a member of the Royal Corps of Signals, before retiring as a Brigadier in 1962.

He was born on 3 January 1909 and was educated at Malvern College before attending the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich. Richard was commissioned into the Signals in 1929 and came to King's to read Mechanical Sciences. While at Cambridge he earned a Half Blue for fencing. In 1936 he married his wife Vera. He was seconded to the Sudan Defence Force in 1938 and during the war served in the Western Desert, Palestine, Lebanon, North Africa and Italy. In 1945 he was seconded to the Egyptian Army and later saw service in the UK, Egypt and Washington. Richard died on 31 December 1996.

JAMES SIMPSON ROBERTSON (1949) was born on 3 July 1928 in Manchester. After attending William Hulme Grammar School and Manchester University he came to King's to follow the Colonial Service Agricultural Course. Jimmy worked as a plant pathologist for the Overseas Colonial Civil Service and then as Deputy Director of the West African Institute for Oil Palm Research. He married Margery Clough in 1952. In 1964 Jimmy became the Principal Scientific Officer at the NERC Institute of Virology in Oxford, where he stayed until retirement. He died in Oxford on 10 March 1999.

CHRISTOPHER CAYLEY ROSHER (1935) was a soldier, engineer and expatriate Englishman. Chris was born in Birmingham on 4 February 1915 and came to King's via Repton School. After completing an Engineering degree in 1937 Chris joined the King George V's Own Bengal Sappers and was sent to India. He was lucky to remain in India throughout the war where he could enjoy the glory days of the Maharajahs and their sumptuous balls. Life was good, especially for a bachelor. Chris was seconded to the Ministry of Finance and rose through the hierarchy of the British administration of India

to become Head of the Bombay Mint, but the independence of India put an end to his hopes of further advancement. Like many others in his position Chris decided to leave the Army, as a Major, and move to South Rhodesia. In his new home he started to work as a Consulting Mechanical Engineer. He also indulged in playing polo, keeping his own ponies at home in his stables.

In 1940 Chris had married Angela Theophilus, but after the dissolution of this marriage he was married again in 1955 to Peggy Steenkamp (née Roux). Chris was completely devoted to her and they spent a happy life together before Peggy died 12 years before him. When asked, Chris could always say how many years, months, weeks and days it had been since Peggy died.

Chris worked for the Rhodesian government in various functions. Around 1980 he retired and at this time the apartheid regime in Rhodesia was replaced by an independent Zimbabwe. After a couple of years Chris and Peggy returned to Birmingham, primarily to sort out family business. They stayed for a few years but missed life in the tropics and so made the decision to move to South Africa to spend their life in retirement in Hermanus, in the Western Cape Province. He died on 30 May 2005.

DAVID CHARLES ROWE (1945) was born in Cookham Dean, Berkshire, on 15 June 1926. He was a chorister at St George's Chapel, Windsor, and attended Eton before coming to King's as a Choral Scholar. However, he left after one term, and after working as a stockbroker and at the Bank of England he became an Assistant Master at Beachborough Prep School in Northamptonshire. He later became Deputy Headmaster, but after health problems went to work for his brother Antony. After a brave fight against cancer, which lasted several years, he died in April 1988.

CHRISTOPHER ROBIN LAWSON SALMON (1944) worked for J Lyons & Co Ltd for many years, firstly as a trainee in the hotel and restaurant business and later in the tea and coffee buying departments. He subsequently became a General Manager.

Christopher was born in London on 21 December 1926. After attending Rugby he came up to King's, but left after one year. He then spent several years in the RAF before starting his employment with J Lyons in 1948. In March 1950 he married his wife Nella. Christopher died during the 1980s, although the College did not hear of his death until many years later.

GEORGE THORNYCROFT SASSOON (1955) was an eccentric gentleman scientist and linguist who seemed to belong more to the Victorian age than to post-war Britain. He was also – a fact irredeemably interwoven with his existence – the only child of the poet Siegfried Sassoon. Neither father nor son were to live easy or conventional lives that made for smooth company with others or between themselves, but they did on the other hand never leave people who came close to them neutral or unaffected. George, like his father, was a brilliant and sometimes difficult man.

For the not-so-young Siegfried Sassoon the birth of George on 30 October 1936 was a momentous and joyous occasion. After the end of his homosexual affair with the artist Stephen Tennant in the early 1930s, Siegfried had adopted heterosexuality and married the much younger Hester Gatty in 1933. But by the time George was born in the Sassoon home, Heytesbury House, the marriage had already soured to a considerable extent. Things were not made easier by the fact that their Georgian mansion in Wiltshire lay only a few miles from Tennant's home in Wilsford. Hester tired of Tennant's taunting visits; at one point he almost ran her over with a pony cart for fun, and she moved away from Heytesbury and Siegfried. George was left with his father – the author of poems in his honour like *To My Son* and *The Child at the Window* – who retreated further and further into the rambling house, leaving George in the charge of servants.

George was sent to Oundle School, which he thoroughly disliked. It was torture for a young inquisitive mind to be in an environment where things were only either compulsory or prohibited. George engaged in spirited rows with his Housemaster, partly destroyed a science laboratory after experimenting with explosives and mocked his masters with wireless

broadcasts of his own design. George continued to be a pawn in the ongoing war between his father and mother, and was often visited by both his parents at Oundle, though his mother's visits became more and more infrequent once she moved to a remotely located Victorian villa on the Isle of Mull.

On one of George's visits to his mother on Mull he met Stephanie Munro, whom he married in May 1955 without telling either of his parents beforehand. He was 17 and had by this time also won a science scholarship to King's. George read Natural Sciences at Cambridge but institutional learning would never come easily for such a free and mercurial spirit. He ended up with a Third, but still refused to give up the idea of working with science and technology. Hester wanted her son to become a diplomat but George did not oblige. He was instead employed by a Cambridge firm manufacturing scientific instruments. But George soon became restless and moved on. He loved life on Mull and tried his hand at farming there as well as working on the island's ferry, while never losing interest in the technology of a modern civilization that must have seemed rather alien on Mull in the 1950s and 1960s. George also travelled to Communist Yugoslavia where, as a keen linguist, he learned Serbo-Croatian. He enjoyed himself immensely there, chiefly because he was appreciated for his own character and his prowess with the piano accordion instead of just being the son of the famous poet.

When Siegfried died in 1967 George played the accordion for him, but the relationship between father and son had not become any easier over the years. George could never bring himself to accept his father's conversion to Roman Catholicism. After Siegfried's death he moved back to Heytesbury House, which was now more dilapidated than ever, and where a planned road project threatened to destroy the park. George could not stop the road and the attempt to save the house was so expensive that it forced him to sell many of his father's papers and belongings, to the chagrin of researchers whom he in any case detested and kept at bay. After financial disaster hit through George's involvement with Lloyd's and a fire raged through the mansion, Heytesbury was eventually sold and George moved to the village Sutton Veny close by. But his mother's property on Mull, which he had

inherited in 1973, was still the place where he felt most at home and where he also spent long periods of time.

George's ongoing researches and experiments led him into many fields of human, and extra-human, knowledge. He tried to uncover the true origin of the manna that the Israelites consumed in the desert, a project which led to the publication of *The Manna-Machine* and *The Kabbalah Decoded* in 1978. Some years later he published *The Radio Hacker's Codebook* and then devoted his energies to the study of extra-terrestrial activity. He was also interested in terrestrial affairs and proposed a novel solution to the Gibraltar problem that involved offering the Spanish an enclave of their own on the English south coast, where they could stage bullfights and express other parts of their culture. No stranger to technology, he took early to programming computers. He spoke a number of languages and flew a Tiger Moth.

George's personal life was no less dynamic and unorthodox than his more professional one. He was affable and handsome, and married three more times after divorcing his first wife, with whom he had a daughter, in 1961. The two children from his third marriage to Susan Christian-Howard died tragically in a car crash in 1996, and George faced this devastating loss with courage: that same year he had also been diagnosed with cancer. However the previous year he had married Alison, who was to be his last wife. She cared for him with devotion, though having to put up with worries such as which part of the house was radioactive when George apparently acquired a small amount of heavy water for an experiment.

George did in the end reach some kind of catharsis when it came to his relationship with his famous father. He hired Max Egremont to write a biography and offered him all the unpublished material that he had kept out of the reach of other researchers. The cards were put on the table, and Egremont's *Siegfried Sassoon: A Life*, published in 2005, became a shockingly honest but also critically acclaimed account of the poet's life and work.

George died at the age of 69 on 8 March 2006 from cancer. His family and friends mourn the loss of a remarkable man who with energy, open-

mindfulness and stubborn conviction staked an original path for himself away from the shadow of his father. With his expansive personality and his never-ending desire to pursue his interest regardless of what anyone else thought, George was a rare man who always seemed of another time.

JOHN CHRISTOPHER LEWES SAYER (1972) was an enthusiastic and inspiring teacher with a passion for understanding and explaining the past and present of human societies.

John was born in Shillington, Bedfordshire, on 30 July 1942 and was educated at Haileybury School and the Imperial Service College. John arrived at King's relatively late in life, and he was not a typical undergraduate. He came to Cambridge with his wife Angie, whom he had married in 1968, and they moved into a house in town as John began his studies in Archaeology and Anthropology. An interest in this area of study had been with John for quite some time, and by the time he began his degree he had prepared a large collection of slides and was giving school talks on archaeology and human culture. During the late 1960s he had developed a lecture series he called "Quest" for sixth-form students. This was a week-long affair starting on a Monday morning with the beginning of human history and ending on a Friday afternoon with the present. John had some success in engaging schools in turning over a week to him, and he thrilled and inspired many students with his brisk and enthusiastic style.

The year following his graduation from King's John acquired his teaching certificate and held various teaching positions before he was appointed Head of Classics at King's College Choir School. Angie had already worked there for some time as a part-time teacher of pottery and design. John was an active staff member taking photographs for the school magazine, directing Latin plays and leading outings and tours. During this time he also continued to lecture and give talks on archaeology and anthropology elsewhere.

At home John and Angie were bringing up their two sons Richard and Tom. At weekends John could often be seen selling Angie's pottery from an open-

air stall in Cambridge, relishing the opportunity of getting to meet a wide range of people. Towards the end of the 1990s and now in early retirement, John started an educational travel operator, Hannibal Travel, which took children and their parents on tour through Europe with himself as the guide.

With their sons grown up John and Angie decided finally to move from Cambridge in 1998 for a change of scene. They moved to Monmouth and the Wye Valley at the border between England and Wales, a wild region in comparison to East Anglia. John worked as a supply teacher and Angie took a studio at the Bridges Community Centre where she had the chance to develop her successful career as an artist. John became very involved in the local community and was also one of the founding members of the Cambridge Society of South East Wales whose Secretary he became in 1999.

John died of a heart attack on 16 March 2006, when he was only 63 years old. He was a cheerful and agreeable man, gifted pedagogue and an eternal student of the human past and present. John is survived by his wife and two sons.

ERNEST MERILL JAMES (JIM) SCHAFFTER (1947), brother of H J P S (1944), was a prominent aeronautical engineer who served as the Secretary for the Royal Aeronautical Society. He came from a family of missionaries in the Church of England and was born on 18 December 1922 in the Persian city of Isfahan, where his parents, a surgeon and a nurse, worked in a Church Missionary Society Hospital. As was customary, Jim was sent home to England to be educated at the age of five in 1928. The Church Missionary Society school at St Michael's, Surrey, then became his home during term-times. A maiden aunt took care of him during the holidays.

Jim was to enjoy his parents' company for a full year at the age of 11 when they came back from Persia on a leave on absence from the hospital. When his parents were about to return abroad for what was intended to be another five-year stretch they gave Jim an expensive toy that had an important effect on his life. The present in question was a model aeroplane. The unstable political conditions in the late 1930s led to Jim not seeing his parents again for 10

years instead of the promised five. When the family was reunited Persia had become Iran and Jim was a veteran flier of real aeroplanes.

From St Michael's, Jim continued to Trent College in Derbyshire where he became both Head Boy and Captain of the rugby and cricket teams. Like so many in his generation Jim then had to put the thought of university studies aside. Jim signed up for the Royal Air Force in 1942, a time when the Nazi advance seemed unstoppable. His interest in flying had not abated since those days with the model aeroplane. Jim was sent to Canada to complete pilot training. He ended up at the very top of his class but this only meant, to his frustration, more time on the school bench as he now also had to qualify as a navigator. To the credit of his ability he was also among the best in his navigation class, but this once again meant that fighting was postponed as he was now made an instructor.

After his time as an instructor Jim flew in the Coastal Command operating out of the Bahamas as the Captain of a long-range Liberator, a heavy bomber with a crew of seven. In the last year of the war he was transferred to the Transport Command and worked flying Canadian-produced Mosquito bombers over the Atlantic, into Scotland. He later held the Mosquito as his favourite aircraft, for its lack of autopilot and limited anti-icing devices, demonstrating his love of adventure.

When the war came to an end Jim stayed in the Transport Command of the RAF, flying VIPs and then troops from Karachi back to London. He was demobilised with the rank of Flight Lieutenant in 1946. During his four years in the RAF he had served for 2,000 flight hours as a pilot or navigator.

In 1947 Jim came to King's to read Mechanical Sciences. He was tutored by the demanding King's Fellow Lord Caldecote but found time to perfect his badminton skills as part of the King's team. The team even toured the Continent. One of Jim's badminton partners was Lee Kuan Yew, who went on to be the phenomenally long-serving Prime Minister of Singapore from 1959 to 1990. Jim's experience as an undergraduate at King's became rather special when he had the rare chance of taking up residence in Gibbs

Building with a fellow student, John Prest, in F4. The building was about to be refurbished and the Fellows had evacuated it. In 1950 Jim gained his BA, but already the following year a more momentous event changed his life. He married 'B,' or Barbara Wallis, with whom he remained for the rest of his life.

Jim joined the aeronautical industry after graduating. His first post was with de Havilland, the company that had made his beloved Mosquitos. At the company's premises at Hatfield Jim developed a wing de-icing device for the first commercial jet liner, the Comet, amongst other things. After four years at de Havilland Jim went to Marshall Ltd in Cambridge in 1954 as a Senior Technician. He advanced rapidly in the company and became, 10 years later, the Design Office Manager. At Marshall Jim worked on converting the Comet for the RAF as well as designing the droop-nose and the flight deck for Concorde.

During Jim's time at Marshall in Cambridge he joined the Royal Aeronautical Society (RAeS) and served in various capacities in the society's local branch. From 1970 he was Deputy Secretary at the national level and then in 1973 he became the RAeS Secretary. The new job in London entailed a move from St Albans to Chiswick for Jim, Barbara and their three daughters, Ann, Jane and Peggy. Jim remained Secretary until his retirement in 1982, and served the RAeS with dedication and diplomatic skill. With his level-headed and even-tempered character and his affability and integrity, he was the perfect man for the job.

Life in retirement was difficult for periods, with one of Jim's daughters being diagnosed with ME and Jim himself eventually losing his memory. Jim is remembered with warmth and affection by his family and friends. He died on 22 April 2004.

CHARLES WILLIAM SCHANDL (1936) was born in Budapest on 20 July 1912 and attended the University of Budapest and the École Libre des Sciences Politiques in Paris. He came to King's as a research student in

Economics and later studied at the University of Innsbruck. Charles spent seven years with the Union of Mutual Credit Cooperative Societies in Hungary, qualifying as a lawyer in 1940 and as a chartered accountant in 1944.

Charles assisted the allies in operations against the Nazis in Hungary, and in 1944 he guided a Dutch officer to Soviet lines. However in 1945 he was imprisoned in Moscow for being in contact with the British Intelligence Service and was not released until 1956. He returned to Britain the following year, acting as an interpreter for the National Coal Board, but later emigrated to Canada and qualified as a chartered accountant there. In November 1958 he married Eva Pollak. The College later lost touch with Charles but heard of his death in 1998.

CHRISTOPHER FLETCHER SCOTT (1952) was born in Beckenham on 1 December 1932. He was educated at Christ's Hospital before coming up to King's as a Choral Scholar, where he read English and History. After spending four years at Harrods, Christopher moved to the London Spinning Company as Assistant Works Director. In 1960 he married Jean Barwick. Christopher then trained as a solicitor and became a Partner, firstly with Percy Holt & Co of Purley and then with Moss & Co of Teddington and East Sheen. He died in April 1990.

BRIAN SCOTT-MCCARTHY (1943) was regarded by members of his family, friends and co-workers as an inventive and imaginative man, as someone spiritual, creative, artistic and welcoming. Through his career in psychotherapy, as well as in his varied projects and passions, Brian sought not only to engage authentically and insightfully with other people as they lived their lives, but also to explore the journey of his own life. Jeralyn (Peele) Scott-McCarthy, Brian's wife at his death, recalled that her husband "lived a varied and dynamic outer life" that included a deep interest in his inner life and the belief that "we should each live our own myth".

Brian was born on 6 January 1925, in London. Beginning in 1943, aged 18, Brian served in the RAF as a pilot, earning a commission in Transport Command by 1947. In 1949, he earned a BA, and, by 1951, his MA. Through the late 1940s and early 1950s, Brian was not only a student and a soldier, but also engaged in the 1948 Olympic Games Organising Committee and in the Colonial Development Corporation before working for the Seismograph Service Ltd and Seismograph Service Italiana, based in Rome.

In the decade 1959 to 1969, Brian fostered two lifelong passions. One was his career in psychotherapy. After work with the Wellcome Foundation, Brian earned a position as Hon. Psychotherapist at Farnborough Hospital in Kent in 1976. That position proved to be part of an admirable career as Brian distinguished himself at several other institutions including the Penelope Lady Balock Psychotherapy Trust, London; University College, Cork; and Holistic Education and Research Trust, Cumbria. Some of his greatest professional contributions include chairing the Association for Group and Individual Psychotherapy (AGIP) from 1978 to 1980, and founding the South London Psychotherapy Centre. One of his psychotherapy colleagues believed that Brian embodied the philosophy of relating to patients with authenticity and imagination by cultivating wisdom, compassion, and love. This colleague reflected that Brian, “with his deep, sonorous voice, his elliptical comments, and carefully chosen words ... would invariably bring a new perspective to others, inviting them to see their predicaments within a large, and often mythical frame. He enabled others to move forward with life-changing insight”.

Yet Brian was not only a world-class psychotherapist. In the 1960s, Brian took a course in metalworking at London’s Central School of Arts & Crafts, after which he set up The Wild Goose Studio with his long-time friend Kathleen Smyth. In a coastal town in County Cork, the Studio began to make faithful reproductions of Celtic artefacts in bronze and cast iron. For nearly two decades, this studio survived rather as a cottage industry. However, when Brian moved to Ireland permanently in 1987, he devoted more time to the Studio and realised his vision of inspiring his customers’ imaginations through a fusion of image and idea on a larger scale, and soon was exporting pieces throughout the UK and the USA. In the mid-1990s, Wild Goose Studio grew

out of its original cottage, and Brian oversaw the adoption of a new studio, based in an old monastery. By this time in Brian's career, he was able to secede from daily management, allowing himself "more time to dream".

It seems to have been in dreaming, in approaching life and its adventures creatively and wholeheartedly, that so many of Brian's pursuits connect with each other. His wife Jeralyn, his psychotherapy colleagues and members of his studio all commented on Brian's love for poetry, art, inner life, good food, good conversation, curiosity, invention and love itself.

Before his marriage with Jeralyn, Brian had previous marriages with Joyce Whittaker and Diana Steen. Brian died on 14 July 2004, aged 79 years. Jeralyn and five daughters survive him.

DEREK GEORGE SEYMOUR (1941) rowed for the College, the University and Cambridge University Royal Engineers. Born on 19 August 1922 in Chinnor, Oxfordshire, Derek was educated at Lord Williams Grammar School in Thame. He came to King's to follow a special course for Royal Engineers and in 1942 received a commission with the regiment, serving in North West Europe and Italy. In April 1944 he married his wife, Grace. Derek had achieved the rank of Captain when he was demobilised in 1946. He went on to work for Dewrance & Co, steam engineers, as the Wales Area Manager and in 1956 became Area Manager for the Midlands. Derek died in May 1996; Grace predeceased him.

JOHN HOLLAND WILLIGIS SILBERRAD (1949) was a successful barrister who lived his entire life in Loughton, Essex. John was born on 12 February 1929, the only child of scientist and explosives expert Oswald Silberrad. After attending King's Mead School and then Eton, John did his National Service with the 1st Royal Dragoons before coming up to King's to read Law. He qualified as a barrister in 1954. He was a lifelong member of the congregation of St John's Church in Loughton and held various offices of the Parochial Church Council. His knowledge of both the church and

town was unrivalled, as was his keenness to share it. He served as Chairman of the Epping Forest Conservative Association for 10 years and was a supporter of the Army Benevolent Fund as well as countless local charities. John died on 9 September 2005 and is remembered as a very kind and charming gentleman.

ALAN SIMKINS (1944) was an engineer, based in the Midlands. Born in Shenstone on 24 November 1926, Alan was educated at the Royal Wolverhampton School before coming up to King's where he read Mechanical Sciences. After National Service with the Royal Engineers Alan went to work for the City of Birmingham Water Department as an Assistant Engineer. He later moved on to the South Staffordshire Waterworks Company and from 1960 worked as a construction engineer. In July 1957 he married June. Alan died on 6 September 1996.

CHRISTOPHER GORDON HORSFALL SIMON (1934), son of H S (1899) and brother of A F H S (1928), was born in Knutsford, Cheshire in 1914. He came to King's from Gresham's School to study Economics under Keynes, and told of helping to test the gallery at the Arts Theatre in advance of a performance by Keynes' wife, the Russian ballerina Lydia Lopokova. It passed the test.

After Cambridge, Christopher went to the British Council, although this was interrupted by war service in the Intelligence Corps where he rose to the rank of Major. In 1948 he returned to the north west to join the family business, Simon Engineering Ltd. He married Marjorie Roberts in 1952.

For many years a magistrate on the Manchester City bench, Christopher also took on a variety of other roles, including member of both the Court and Council of the University of Manchester, member of Manchester City Cultural Committee and member of the North West Regional Hospital Board. He died on 20 February 2002.

WILLIAM RATTRAY SIMPSON (1936) was born in London on 14 December 1916. He was educated at Ardingly College and the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich before coming up to King's to read Mechanical Sciences. Bill played football and hockey for the College.

In 1936 Bill received a regular commission in the Royal Engineers and from 1938 served as a military engineer in the Middle East, North Africa and the Sudan. In 1948 he handed over command of the Engineer Troops, Sudan, to the first Sudanese Regimental Commander.

Bill retired from the Army in 1949 as a Lieutenant-Colonel and settled in South Africa, initially as a contracting engineer and later as a consulting civil engineer. In 1961 he joined Stewart, Sviridov and Oliver as a Partner and was President of the South African Association of Consulting Engineers for 1973/4. In 1979 he was involved in founding a new joint practice, Stewart, Scott & Partners (with Scott & De Waal).

In 1982 Bill retired from active practice but continued to work as a consultant until 1994. He had married Barbara Brathwaite in January 1943, but she predeceased him in 1986. Bill died in South Africa in 1998 or 1999.

YORICK SMYTHIES (1935) was a philosopher, Ludwig Wittgenstein's star pupil and a friend of Iris Murdoch.

Yorick was born at Shanklin, on the Isle of Wight, on 21 February 1917. At the age of five he put a sign on his door: "Do not disturb: reading Plotinus." After attending Harrow he came up to King's to read for the Moral Sciences Tripos and moved solely among philosophers. He became known as a friend and disciple of Wittgenstein and was often the only person allowed to take notes during his lectures. After reading Kierkegaard, on Wittgenstein's recommendation, whilst still a student, he decided to convert to Roman Catholicism. Yorick was passionate about religion, being particularly concerned with sin and saintliness. He strove for clarity and honesty, often through rigorous self-examination, in an attempt to become

the kind of person prescribed in Christianity. This required constant vigilance against self-deception.

After King's Yorick became a librarian at the Barnett Library in Oxford, a post he obtained with the help of a warm testimonial from Wittgenstein. He continued to study philosophy during evenings and weekends, putting aside regular times for this purpose. In 1944 he married Diana Pollard (known as Polly). The couple had a son, Danny.

Yorick's friendship with Iris Murdoch prospered after her return to teach at St Anne's College, Oxford in 1948. She described him as a cross between Hamlet and the grave-digger – thin, stooped, myopic, tall and pure of heart. Close friends claimed that he was totally truthful to the point of wild eccentricity.

From her journals it is clear that the character Hugo Belfounder in her first novel *Under the Net* is a portrait of Yorick, although she commented: "What a poor image of Yorick Hugo Belfounder is! ... The fault is mine." She found Yorick a wise counsellor and excellent listener and in 1977 tried to persuade her publisher Chatto & Windus to give serious consideration to a philosophical work by him, without success. Yorick did publish a review of Russell's *History of Western Philosophy*, in which he outlined his fear that the book would encourage "slipshod thinking".

Yorick was a pacifist who held original views and was widely cultured. However, his attempt at learning to drive was not a success and an early wish to become a bus conductor was thwarted by his failing the theory test, probably the only person in the bus company's history to have done so. Yorick died in 1980. Iris Murdoch wrote his death into the novel she was working on at the time, *The Philosopher's Pupil*.

OLIVER EDWARD SYMES (1929) enjoyed a long and eventful life before passing away at the age of 95. He came from humble beginnings, born in London to a mechanic and a ladies' maid. Oliver was gifted enough to gain a place at the newly opened Christ's Hospital School at Horsham. At Christ's

he could let his talents blossom and he excelled in Languages and Mathematics, as well as in rugby, Drama, and Music. From Christ's Oliver moved on to King's where he took the Tripos in Mathematics and Modern Languages. He also continued playing sports and sang in the chapel. He spent the long vacations in Switzerland working as a guide and perfecting his own language skills.

After graduating from King's Oliver took up a position at MacFisheries, a subsidiary of Unilever, and in 1939 he married Molly Spencer. The war saw him drafted into the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries where he worked on the dietary basis of food rationing. In 1944 Oliver was seconded to Newfoundland to be Deputy Food Controller. The desire to travel must have been awoken in Oliver as, following a brief return to MacFisheries after the war, he took a position as Chief Fisheries Officer in the then-colony of Nigeria. In this new job Oliver helped to expand Nigerian deep-sea and inland fishing as well as supporting the nascent canning industry. He travelled extensively across Africa and could use his linguistic skills for presenting papers in French or German whenever needed. Olivier enjoyed his expatriate life, and played sports as well as participating in amateur dramatic productions among his fellows. But time was not on his side: the Empire crumbled and by the end of the 1950s Oliver had to return home against his wishes.

It is a testament to Olivier's character that he threw himself into a new career immediately after returning from Africa and devoted the remainder of his working life to school mastering. In 1958 he became Assistant Master at Bishop Wordsworth School in Salisbury where he had William Golding as one of his colleagues. Later he moved on to work at Millfield where he felt right at home in the school's atmosphere of enthusiastic individualism.

When Oliver retired in Wiltshire he found time to devote himself fully to his interests. He was a member of the Salisbury Studio Theatre ensemble and played tennis to an advanced age. The love of languages had been a constant passion in his life and in retirement he took to learning Italian. He also embarked on a correspondence about the origins of set theory with a Cambridge Fellow. It was no surprise that he was able to drive his car well past

his 90th birthday. Age did eventually take its toll on Oliver too, though he retained his skill in music to the extent that he was still able to play the carols in his retirement home at what turned out to be his last Christmas. Oliver died on 10 April 2005, survived by his daughter Annabel and his son Martin. His wife Molly predeceased him.

GERALD WILSON TAYLOR (1949) was born on 5 December 1929 in Market Drayton, Shropshire. Apart from some time as a war evacuee in Settle, Yorkshire, he was raised in Market Drayton and Bradford, where he went to the grammar school. At school he excelled, especially in Classics, and was awarded in 1948 an Exhibition Scholarship to come to King's. After deferring his scholarship for a year of National Service in the Royal Electrical and Mechanical Engineers, he came to Cambridge in 1949 where he read Classics. A keen and able sportsman, during his time at King's Gerald practised rugby, cricket, hockey and sailing.

After graduating in 1952 Gerald trained as a teacher with the Education Department in Cambridge for a year. His first teaching appointment was to Llandovery College in Wales. In 1955 he married another teacher, Josephine Taylor, who became his lifelong partner.

From Llandovery he continued his teaching career at Nottingham High School and King Edward VII School in Sheffield. In 1969, the family now extended with three children, Gerald was appointed Deputy Headmaster at the Bishop Wordsworth's Church of England Grammar School for Boys in Salisbury. After seven years in Salisbury he was appointed Headmaster of the Skinner's School in Tunbridge Wells in 1976, a position he held until his retirement in 1991.

Gerald is remembered by his colleagues as unassuming, generous and helpful. While adamant to preserve a rigorous academic standing he was a down-to-earth man when it came to practical issues. His pupils might have remembered him for his challenging "unseens" or for sending them out into the damp wilderness of the Welsh mountains. But more than anything he was a teacher and a headmaster expert in getting his pupils to realise

their full potential and to take responsibility for themselves. He also went to great lengths to care for and help boys in trouble. Throughout his period at the Skinner's School he steered it effectively through the introduction of the National Curriculum as well as thwarting challenges to its grammar school status.

In retirement Gerald continued a number of engagements with local organisations and charities in Tunbridge Wells begun during his time as Headmaster. He taught numeracy at the Adult Education Centre and participated in the local Rotary Club of which he served as President for one year. Gerald's work in the Mental Health Resource Centre, a Tunbridge Wells charity, as Chairman for the Operational Management Committee also won him respect and affection from the local community. He remained active towards the end of his life despite having been diagnosed with cancer; he continued to play piano and to sail. His health deteriorated at the beginning of 2004 and he was cared for at home by his wife Jo. Gerald died on 30 March 2004 at the Kent and Sussex Hospital. He is survived by his wife and their three children Sonya, Martyn and Robert.

DEREK ANTHONY TEAGUE THAIN (1947) was born in Cardiff on 22 September 1921. He was educated at Nether Edge Grammar School in Sheffield and then Latymer Upper. During the war he served in the Intelligence Corps, and as a Field Security Officer in the Indian Airborne Division.

In 1947 he came to King's to follow the Colonial Service Course and then worked for the Colonial Administrative Service in Northern Nigeria, becoming Senior District Officer for Kano. In 1963 he was called to the Bar (Inner Temple) and from 1963 to 1973 was with the Home Civil Service, rising to Assistant Secretary. He was awarded an MBE in 1973. Between 1973 and 1982 Derek was Secretary of the Africa, Caribbean and Pacific Working Party of the Council of the EU. He worked on negotiating and implementing the Convention of Lomé, which guaranteed the access of sugar to the EU market at preferential prices. Derek's last job before retirement was Honorary Director of the Secretariat General at the EU Council in Brussels.

Derek married his wife Odette in 1950 and they had two children. He died in September 2000.

OSCAR MARK THOMSON (1946), brother of G D T (1922), deplored modernity in general and falling standards in grammar in particular. He always signed himself “O M Thomson”, but was known as Tommy, colleagues being unaware of what his initials stood for.

Tommy was born on 25 May 1919 in London and attended Bradfield College. He came to King’s to read English and was quietly proud of having been in the Choir. Many years later he frequently wore a well-worn navy blazer with the King’s crest, together with his customary cravat. After several years of lecturing at teacher training colleges and for London Extramural, he became a Lecturer in English at the Brooklands Technical College in Weybridge in 1954. Tommy was first married in 1940 and in August 1958 he was married again, to Amy Bowden.

Grammar was a subject close to Tommy’s heart and he deplored the lack of attention it was accorded in the modern world. Split infinitives, the modern use of “hopefully” and the sloppiness and illogicality of “different to” were all despised. The irrational request by a student at the staffroom door “Is Mr Taylor there at all?” drew the response “No, not even a little bit of him.” In an attempt to address such failings Tommy authored *Essential Grammar* (although he preferred the title *Grammar You Need*), published in 1978.

Tommy’s disgust for modernity went beyond grammar, however. Bypasses, motorways and other road improvements were a particular source of indignation, despite the much-reduced time for his drive to work from his home in Guildford that they enabled.

In spite of being a jovial member of staff at Brooklands, Tommy did not socialise with colleagues, and although he was always willing to help out if asked, he never offered assistance spontaneously. He confided to a colleague that after his divorce he had discovered ways to reduce housework, one of

which was to avoid washing up by wiping his plate with a sheet of toilet paper after each meal. Rarely wearing socks may have been another.

Tommy retired in 1979 and the College knows very little about his later life. He died in October 2003 in North Devon and is remembered as a valued, gentle and sensitive colleague.

CHARLES GRAHAM THORLEY (1932) was born in 1914 and died just short of his 91st birthday. He had a career in the upper echelons of the civil service that took him all around the world, engaging him in some of the more exciting British economic endeavours of the 20th century. In his work in various roles on behalf of the Treasury and other government offices and as an adviser to the British government, he met and worked with many great figures, from Haile Selassie to de Gaulle and Tony Benn.

Charles, as he was called by his friends, or Graham, as he was known to the loving family he adopted in his 40s, came to King's with a scholarship from Manchester Grammar School in 1932. Initially he studied Modern Languages from which he emerged with a First, but changed to do Economics for Part II, which he studied under the tutelage of John Maynard Keynes. Charles applied the fruits of his King's education immediately after graduation when he joined the civil service as an economist. At first he worked with the Board of Trade, but he was soon seconded to work at the British Embassy in China for three years, followed by a stint with the British Economic Mission to what was then the Belgian Congo.

Charles remained in Africa during the war years, serving as a Lieutenant-Colonel in Eritrea and North Africa organising the Italian forces following the surrender. Soon afterwards, his mastery of foreign languages combined with his skill as an economist led to work for HM Treasury as a delegate on UK financial missions to Japan, USA, Egypt, Germany, France and Switzerland. In the mid 1950s he moved to the Ministry of Power, as it was called before its amalgamation into the Department of Trade and Industry. Charles served as Under-Secretary there, first for coal, then for oil and finally

as the Accountant General. In the last role he was responsible for the development of legislation that enabled the exploitation of North Sea oil and gas and was Chairman of the NATO Petroleum Planning Committee. Before Charles' partial retirement in 1974, he spent many years at the DTI where he headed up the small firms division. However even after this, he continued to act in an advisory role at the House of Lords.

The high standards that Charles expected of himself and others did not just predominate in pursuit of his remarkable career, but in the intellectual ferocity that characterised his face on the outside world. Charles was never a trivial man. But close friends knew him without his briefcase, umbrella and bowler hat, and in these moments he allowed his tremendous sense of humour to come to the fore. Charles had a practical side, not glimpsed by most, and was never happier than when tinkering away in his workshop. He could and did rewire a house – once when performing this favour for friends he confused wires for the upstairs lights and the downstairs switches, and of all those present, he laughed the loudest.

RANDALL STEWART THORNTON (1937) was a man of great ability with an outstanding capacity for hard mental work. Randall was born in Swanage on 8 December 1918. He was educated at Highgate School, before being awarded a Scholarship to King's where he read Modern Languages (French and German), obtaining a First just before the outbreak of war.

Randall served his country for the full six years, mostly in East Africa, where as an officer in the King's African Rifles he took part in the Somaliland and Abyssinian campaigns. After the war he returned to King's to study Archaeology and Anthropology in which he was also awarded a First. These studies, together with his military experience in Africa, suggested a career in the Colonial Service, which Randall duly joined, serving for the next 10 years as a District Officer and then District Commissioner in Tanganyika. During this time he also qualified as a barrister, achieving a First in the Bar Finals. In 1956 he resigned to practise law in East Africa, with much distinction and success.

The 1960s brought Randall back to Britain where he chose to become a solicitor and in 1967 he married Sylvia Thorpe. In his early 50s he sat the civil service examinations for mature entrants and shortly afterwards was appointed to a senior semi-judicial post as Chairman of the Traffic Commissioners for South East England. Randall subsequently added “authority on traffic matters” to his list of accomplishments and wrote a book on traffic regulatory matters which became the definitive textbook on the subject.

In his spare time Randall was an enthusiastic chess player and sometime football referee. To his friends his erudition was a constant source of wonder and delight; if a chord was struck he would come out with an appropriate quotation, frequently from Shakespeare, and his prose was a joy to read. Always a very modest man, but displaying an inbred charity and kindness, Randall died on 13 December 2005, survived by Sylvia.

STEPHEN GEORGE TRIANTIS (1945) was a Professor Emeritus of Economics at the University of Toronto.

Stephen was born in Patras, Greece, in 1918 and educated at the universities of Athens, Cambridge and Toronto. He achieved both a PhD and an LLB. Stephen taught for 40 years in the economics faculty at the University of Toronto. He published widely in the field of economic development, sat on the University’s Governing Council and was an adviser to both the Canadian and foreign governments on economic matters. His interest in the Russian language and in Russian affairs led to his involvement in the University’s newly created Centre for Russian and Eastern European Studies during the 1960s, a department that is now acknowledged as a centre of excellence in Canada.

In 1998 Stephen was awarded the Order of Honour of the Hellenic Republic by the Greek government. He served on many charitable boards, including a term as Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Save the Children Fund.

Stephen died on 30 November 2003 at his home in Chevy Chase, Maryland, survived by his wife Danae, whom he married in 1959, his sons George and Alex and by four grandchildren.

VIDOSAV TRIČKOVIĆ (1955) was an economic adviser, primarily in Yugoslavia although he also worked in several African countries and was more recently employed in the European Center for Peace and Development, part of the University for Peace of the United Nations.

Vidosav was born in Detroit on 12 October 1922. After attending the Fourth Boys Gymnasium in Belgrade he went on to the University of Belgrade, initially studying Law before taking a further BA in Economics. His year as a research student at King's followed a year as a researcher at the Federal Economic Institute in Belgrade. After Cambridge, Vidosav returned to Belgrade as a Research Associate with the Federal Planning Bureau, where he stayed for seven years. He was then appointed as Acting Director of the Yugoslav Institute of Economic Research and during his five years in that post he was awarded his PhD by the University of Belgrade.

In 1970 Vidosav was made Professor of Market Research in the Faculty of Economics at the University and during his 18 years there he also worked in Zambia, Ethiopia and Somalia, often as part of United Nations projects. He then joined the European Center for Peace and Development as a special adviser, working on various projects including how Montenegro, designated as an ecological state, could be sustainably developed for tourism.

Throughout his career Vidosav published widely on consumer demand and related economic topics, and was also a member of the editorial board of various journals. In 1950 he had married Milena Bešlić. Vidosav was reported as having died in 1998, although the College has been unable to establish an exact date of death.

DIGBY LOWRY (PAUL) TURNER (1935) devoted his life to teaching Classics to many generations of students. With warmth and engagement he generously helped and inspired his students and shared his work with a larger audience through his many publications.

Paul was the son of two Church of England missionaries who had met in Paraguay. He was born in West Hartlepool, on 11 May 1917, where his father served as a vicar after returning to England. It was Paul's father who first instructed him in Greek, and did it well enough that the young Paul managed to win a scholarship to study Classics at Winchester. From Winchester he would later go on to win another classical scholarship, this time at King's. Paul came to Cambridge in 1935, choosing to study English as well as Classics for by this time he already envisioned his future work being informed by both fields. The interest in the interconnections between English literature and Classics would stay with Paul for the remainder of his life.

In 1939 Paul left King's with a First and spent the war working as an Assistant Principal in the Ministry of Health and then as an Observer in the RNVR Air Branch. Paul was grounded in 1941 for medical reasons and spent the rest of the war in London, presumably to the relief of Alexandra, whom he had married in 1940. In 1942 two daughters, Jacky and Sally, were born to the couple. After the war Paul worked again at the Ministry of Health, taught at Morley College, held temporary lectureships at Cambridge University and King's College London and taught Classics at London grammar schools. In 1955 he was finally appointed Lecturer in English at University College London. Paul's first major translation, of Longus' *Daphnis and Chloe*, was published the following year.

In the early 1960s Paul was in Turkey for two non-consecutive years, teaching English at Ankara University. For both Paul and his Turkish students this was a rewarding experience. Turkey would hold a special place in his heart and he would keep in touch with many of his colleagues and students from this period. A physical and intellectual home in Oxford would come to Paul in 1964. He was then appointed University Lecturer in English and Fellow of Linacre College.

Paul retired officially in 1984, though he never stopped teaching. His work as a part-time Tutor in Greek and Literature for the Oxford University Continuing Education Department lasted from 1986 until just before his death. With

enormous patience, enthusiasm and humour, Paul, the prominent scholar, offered to teach classes in classical Greek for beginners. He was rightly demanding in return, having his students hand in great quantities of written homework that he would assiduously correct. Imprecision brought about by over-ambition was the only thing for which his patience was not enough. Those who were genuinely struggling to keep up were always carefully and warmly helped and encouraged.

Paul was a fervent believer in not only challenging his students, but also himself. Towards the end of his life he was devoted to playing music. Although Paul claimed that he managed to drive the Principal from his office when the amateur string quartet of Linacre College practised under it, he could not have been so bad, as he was later to play with the St Paul's orchestra in Oxford. Paul was also very engaged in issues of animal welfare and was himself a great lover of animals. He was a strict vegetarian and protested against the treatment of farm animals in modern society. His own collie Georgy, to whom Paul appointed himself private secretary, attended his Greek classes though he admitted that she made precious little progress in the language.

Paul did not only teach but also wrote and translated. He translated Longus, Lucian, Pliny and Sir Thomas More. In the 2001/2 New Years' Honours Paul was awarded an MBE for his services to Classics. But Paul also published extensively on English literature, writing on Swift, Tennyson and Hardy. His *Life of Thomas Hardy* was published in 1998 and was a massive scholarly undertaking carried out when in his seventies and eighties. Paul did not believe that there was any virtue in slowing down his work on subjects that fascinated him.

In 1992 Paul's third wife Jane, who had been living with him in Oxford for 25 years, died. The following year Paul's daughter Sally died of cancer. Paul died on 29 April 2005. He was survived by his last companion Ginny, a beloved Burmese cat who was found a new home in Devon.

BRIAN CHARLES TWISS (1944) was an international authority on the management of technology, who followed managing advanced aerospace projects with a distinguished career in academia.

Brian was born on 18 April 1926 in Grimsby and was educated at Humberstone Foundation School. He read Mechanical Sciences at King's and was a member of the Boat Club. After National Service with the Royal Electrical and Mechanical Engineers he took an MSc at the Cranfield Institute of Technology researching the control of overhead costs in aircraft manufacture. In 1951 Brian joined the Royal Air Force and was involved in the project management of a number of advanced weapon systems, both in the UK and Australia. Unfortunately the advent of the Suez Crisis prevented his participation in the 1956 Monte Carlo Rally, where he had been entered as a navigator. Cars were a particular interest for Brian, as were history and archaeology. He married Pamela Smith in 1958 and the couple had two children, Martin and Catherine.

Brian resumed his academic career in 1965, firstly back at Cranfield and then at the University of Bradford Management Centre, where he held the post of Senior Lecturer for nearly 20 years. His main area of interest was the management of technological innovation and he published widely in this area, including the standard text adopted by many universities and business schools worldwide. In 1983 Brian became a management consultant, but continued with his research focussing on the integration of technology and business at all levels of management.

Remembered as an honourable man who never compromised his standards, beliefs or convictions, Brian died on 26 July 2006.

GÜNTER EDUARD BERTHOLD VON HANIEL (VON HAIMHAUSEN) (1928) came from Munich, where he was born on 22 July 1908. After being educated at Salem School, near Lake Constance, he came to King's for a year and represented the College at athletics. From 1931 to 1933 he worked in the steel export trade. He later took over the Schlossbräuerai Haimhausen, a

brewery that had been in his family for several generations, and is credited with introducing modernisation measures and new cellars. In 1959 he married Susanne Mühlsiegl. Günter died in March 1998.

ALEXANDER JOHN WADDINGTON (1949) spent his childhood abroad, courtesy of his father's career as a colonial administrator. John was born in Nairobi on 16 December 1924 and travelled throughout the Empire, both in Africa and beyond, attending numerous schools, the last of which was Hilton College, Natal. He then joined the King's African Rifles and was destined to serve in Burma, but fortunately V-E day intervened. This enabled John to take up a place at Merton College, Oxford, where he read History and was an active member of the Operatic Society.

After graduating John joined the Colonial Service and was posted to Northern Rhodesia. He returned briefly to Britain to follow the Colonial Service Course at King's and in 1954, whilst on leave, he married Pamela Atkinson. The couple spent seven further years in Africa before John resigned, prompting their move to Worcestershire in 1961. John then became a Personnel Manager at Guest Keen & Nettleford, a post he held for over 20 years. Towards the end of this period he was seconded to the British Institute of Management to promote engineering to undergraduates.

John and Pam were married for over 40 years, and when Pam died John moved to Devon to live with his elder daughter Jane. He spent 10 happy years there and travelled extensively during this time. John died on 30 December 2005, survived by his daughters Jane and Anne and their families.

CHARLES THEODORE NEWTON WATERS (1944) was born in Dorchester in 1927 and attended Bishop Wordsworth's School in Salisbury. A Choral Scholar, he read English and Theology at King's, but his studies were interrupted by service in the Royal Navy. In 1949 he went on to Ridley Hall and was ordained in 1952. Charles spent 12 years as a curate at St Mary's, Becontree, before moving on to Holy Trinity at Clapham and then St Lawrence, Morden. In 1959

he married Joyce Burrows. In 1968 he became an Assistant Master teaching Religious Knowledge and English before a further change to working as a government officer at the Home Office. Charles died on 17 August 1998.

WILLIAM MICHAEL WATKINS (1958) served as an officer in the Royal Air Force for over 30 years.

Michael was born in Maidenhead on 3 November 1937 and was educated at St George's School, Windsor, and then at Eastbourne College. After a two-year commission with the RAF as a navigator, he came up to King's to read Economics. Michael was a choir member of both the King's College Musical Society and that of the University and also served as Publicity Secretary for the latter for the year 1960/1. A member of the College Boat Club, he won oars as stroke in the 4th VIII in 1961 and was also a pilot in the University Air Squadron.

From King's Michael was commissioned in the RAF and qualified as a pilot. He received flying and staff appointments in England, Aden, Hong Kong and West Berlin. In 1978 he was a graduate of the National Defence College and from 1988 to 1990 served as Defence Attaché for the British Embassy in Ecuador. From 1991 to 1992 he acted as President of the RAF Aircrew Selection Board, before retiring from the RAF in November 1992 as a Group Captain. In 1991 he was awarded an OBE.

In 1994 Michael was appointed as Bursar at his old school, St George's in Windsor, but resigned the following year because he did not enjoy the work. He then became the clerk to the Guild of Air Pilots and Air Navigators, a livery company of the City of London, responsible for the smooth running of the company within its budget. At the same time he also acted as an occasional escort officer for the Government Hospitality Fund, guiding overseas visitors.

In October 1998 Michael became the Appeals Secretary at the Honourable Society of Lincoln's Inn where he had responsibility for planning and managing an appeal for scholarship funds in memory of Lord Denning.

The appeal closed in 2000 and Michael subsequently retired to Herefordshire, although he continued to act as an occasional escort for the Foreign and Commonwealth Office and also served as a member of the Court of the Guild of Air Pilots and Air Navigators.

Michael died on 17 November 2006 after a short illness, survived by his brother and two nephews.

PAUL RICHARD CAREY WEAVER (1953) did not have an easy start to life. He was born into a family of four children in Roxburgh, New Zealand, on 5 September 1927 and there was not enough money for their education. He suffered from a serious illness and also lost his parents early: by the age of 21 Paul was an orphan. He rose, however, to become an eminent Classics scholar by the time of his death.

It was at Kings High School in Dunedin from 1940 to 1944 that Paul began a lifetime dedicated to learning. He continued to study at the University of Otago in 1945 in the same city, graduating with a BA in general Classics in 1947. From the oldest university of New Zealand Paul then moved on to the second oldest, Canterbury University College in Christchurch, where he studied for an MA in Latin in 1949. From 1951 to 1953 he worked as an Assistant Lecturer in Classics at the same University.

Paul was awarded a Jebb Studentship to continue his studies at King's in 1953. At King's he took the second part of the Classical Tripos and graduated in 1955 with a First. With an Augustus Austen Leigh Studentship and a Craven Fund Grant he was allowed to continue to do research in Cambridge for another year after graduating. At King's he was part of the College badminton team.

It was at the University of Western Australia in Perth that Paul's professional career started in earnest when he was appointed as a Lecturer in 1956. He progressed to become both a Senior Lecturer and Reader before he moved to the island of Tasmania in 1967 and was appointed a Professor of Classics at the University of Tasmania. He would remain in Tasmania until he retired in 1992.

In 1972 Paul's groundbreaking study on the household servants of the Roman emperors, *Familia Caesaris: A Social Study of the Emperor's Freedmen and Slaves*, was published. His book gave the first comprehensive picture of the lower echelons of the Roman bureaucratic order that was made up of slaves and ex-slaves in the imperial household. Paul showed that it was the low-ranking servants who ran the show, even though they were obscured by the larger egos of the honorific and political appointees in the administration. On the strength of this book, and a great number of other publications, Paul was invited as a Visiting Fellow to prestigious institutions such as Churchill College, Cambridge (1978), The Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton (1986/7) and St John's College, Cambridge (1990/1). He was also appointed President of the Australian Society of Classical Studies between 1981 and 1983, and he edited the Society's journal *Antichthon* from 1975 to 1985.

In retirement Paul moved to Canberra where his time was filled by serving on the Council of the Australian Academy of the Humanities between 1995 and 2000 as well as founding and managing the Cambridge Australia Trust. In his spare time he learned Biblical Hebrew.

Paul was married three times and is survived by his third wife Alleeta French. His first marriage ended in divorce, whilst his second wife, Rosina Perry, predeceased him. Paul is remembered as a warm and collegial man, always affable and kind. Fending for himself forced him to learn how best to handle people and how to discard any false pride on his own part. He was a gentle man, but one with a strong conviction of the importance of the humanities in today's world, a field to which he contributed with great dedication. Meticulous in his professional role, the only thing that would really upset him was sloppy scholarship. Paul lost a long battle against cancer on 2 January 2005. He had countless friends and continued making them at the hospice until the very end of his life.

THIRKILL ARTHUR JAMES WHITE (1919) was born in Lincoln on 21 September 1899. He was educated for a career in the Navy at firstly the Osborne Naval College on the Isle of Wight and then at Dartmouth, and in 1915 he became a midshipman and served through the remainder of the First

World War. He came to King's as a naval officer on a Special Course before being posted to the China Station. He retired from the Navy in 1922 having achieved the rank of Lieutenant-Commander.

Thirkill then joined the Bombay Burmah Trading Corp Ltd, a leading producer of teak, as a jungle assistant. In 1928 he was promoted to Forest Manager. In 1934 he married Margaret Vassall, although the marriage was later dissolved. With the outbreak of the Second World War Thirkill returned to the Navy and served throughout its duration. In 1945 he married Evelyn Charwick and began the breeding of cocker spaniels. Thirkill died in February 1984 in West Sussex.

ALBERT WILCOCK (1945) was born on 12 May 1927 and came to King's from Pudsey Grammar School to read Geography. After National Service with the Royal Engineers he started his career as a planning assistant with Cumberland County Council and in 1948 married Barbara Mary Sutcliffe. The couple had three children, James, Richard and Angela. Albert later became an environmental consultant working for the Lake District Planning Board, the Yorkshire Dales Authority and Oxfordshire County Council, and he also served on the Lake District Joint Committee for two periods during the 1950s. During the 1960s he worked for the Civic Trust for the North West on housing rehabilitation in Lancashire.

Albert then moved into academia, becoming a Course Supervisor for Leeds Polytechnic overseeing Environmental Planning and the History of Architecture and Settlement. He lectured for the National Trust on Architecture and the Environment and published widely in journals in his field. He also undertook voluntary work for Oxfam.

In 1984 Albert took early retirement. He moved to Southrepps in Norfolk and became a churchwarden and a member of the local choral society. He joined the Centre of East Anglian Studies at the University of East Anglia and continued to act as a consultant in historic architecture for a friend engaged in the conversion of old buildings. A member of the Norfolk

Churches Trust, he also took on the role of Seminars Secretary to the North Norfolk National Association of Decorative and Fine Arts Society. Albert died on 23 January 2002.

PATRICK JOHN WILDE (1968) was born in Manchester and educated at King Edward VII School, Lytham St Annes. He came up to King's to read History and was an ardent cricketer. From King's, Patrick entered the civil service and worked in the Department of the Environment, where he became an Assistant Secretary in his early thirties. He then moved into management consultancy, working for Deloitte Haskins and Sells. At this time he also played cricket for Dulwich in the Surrey League.

Patrick married firstly Penelope Simpson in 1971 and later Imogen Luxton in 1978, but both marriages were dissolved.

The College has very little information about Patrick's life after 1990. He lived alone in South London and effectively became a recluse. He died in June 1999, aged 49, from unknown causes, survived by his two daughters from his marriage to Imogen.

KATHLEEN VAUGHAN WILKES (1972) was a philosopher of courage and intellectual passion. When she and her four brothers (two elder and two younger) were born, their father, already ordained in the Church of England, was Warden of Radley College. In later life, Kathy used sometimes to talk as though she herself had been educated at Radley. In fact she had one year at Leeds High School and then went as a day pupil at Wycombe Abbey. Throughout her teens, her passion was for every kind of sport, and especially riding. She had her own horse, which lived in a meadow by the Thames but which accompanied the family on summer holidays in Herefordshire where her aunt and uncle lived. It was here, at the end of her first year as a scholar at St Hugh's, that her horse tripped over an unseen wire and rolled on her, breaking her pelvis and back and condemning her to a life of almost constant pain.

For the first few years after the accident, sitting was impossible. She could only stand or lie down, so she read and wrote her essays standing at the mantelpiece, and still achieved a congratulatory First in Greats. Philosophy had become her passion.

Kathy spent the next three years as a graduate student at Princeton with glowing reports from the philosophers whose seminars she attended, and then came to King's for a year as a research student. She had just completed her Princeton doctorate, under the supervision of Thomas Nagel, when she went to St Hilda's in Oxford as a tutor, aged just 26. Closer in age to her students than to the majority of the Senior Common Room, she was also closer in attitude, sharing many of the liberal views of her generation in the 1960s. She strongly supported the demands of undergraduates for representation on the Governing Body, and for the abolition of "visiting hours".

For the College, she taught across the whole philosophy syllabus, but her particular interest was in philosophy of mind, and particularly the relationship between mind and body. She recognised the need for a philosophical perspective which respected the work done on consciousness by physiologists and psychologists and worked hard to acquire the necessary scientific background needed to think about these issues seriously; her ideas were explained in her two books and in more than 50 articles. In her dealings with students, Kathy was rigorous and demanding, but also fair. She was particularly skilful and kind with students who had done no philosophy before arriving at Oxford, listening to their views and patiently explaining again and again – and again, if necessary – points of logic or concept that they found difficult. Science and philosophy gradually drew her away from the Christian faith of her childhood, but culturally she was always an Anglican.

In December 1979, a letter arrived in Oxford from the Czech philosopher Julius Tomlin, asking for a lecturer to visit the informal seminars he held in his home in Prague, because philosophy could not be taught in Czech schools or universities. The police watched and frequently broke up such seminars, sometimes violently. Kathy volunteered at once. On her first visit,

she gave four seminars, each lasting about six hours because of the need for translation and the students' eagerness to learn. She made two more visits to Prague, showing complete indifference to the threats of the secret police until she was refused a visa, after which she helped to organise visits by other philosophers and to arrange for books to be sent. During this time, she was also made Dean of St Hilda's, a position which she filled admirably.

Once Czechoslovakia was closed to her, invitations from other Eastern European countries came flooding in. She made many visits to Poland and Bulgaria, often taking undergraduates with her, and was unstinting in helping foreign students come to the UK to study. Soon, she was taking her seminars all around the world.

Kathy was also involved with the Inter-University Centre in Dubrovnik. It was a forum where scholars from all over Europe could meet to discuss their subjects in total freedom. Kathy played a key role there every summer, particularly on the Philosophy of Science course; she was there in September 1991 when the Serbs began shelling the city almost without warning. Kathy stayed on, writing that "it has not been easy, to put it mildly, to leave". She worked as an unofficial English-language secretary for the Mayor, worked to raise public awareness around the world of what was happening in Dubrovnik, and badgered western governments to recognise Croatia as an independent country. She helped the wounded in the street, oblivious to her own safety, and left for England only on short trips to gather medical supplies before returning. Kathy admired the spirit and resistance of the Dubrovnik people under siege, for example seeing the women remaining fashionably dressed and wearing a lot of makeup – something that she never did herself. To mark her courage, she was made an honorary member of the Croatian Army and an honorary citizen of Dubrovnik.

Once the war was over, she continued to work tirelessly for the city, raising money, organising mine clearance (and being wounded in the leg in the process) and helping to rebuild the IUC and restock its libraries. For this, she was awarded a doctorate *honoris causa* by Zagreb University.

Kathy was always a generous hostess to undergraduates and colleagues alike, and alcohol helped a lot with the pain from her back injury. Sherry frequently accompanied tutorials, and drink was an essential component of philosophy sessions in Eastern Europe. But what had been an occasional support became a necessary prop, and alcohol dependence undoubtedly hastened her early death at the age of 57 on 21 August 2003. She is remembered as a woman who never made a hurtful or disparaging remark about a colleague – impervious to the backbiting that is all too common in academia – and who treated everyone with respect.

ALISTAIR WINTERBOTTOM (1935) was born in London on 7 September 1916 and educated at Charterhouse. He came up to King's to read History and Moral Sciences. The College knows very little of his life except that during the war he served in the Home Guard and at a Red Cross library distributing centre. In July 1944 he married Kersti Kowalska and subsequently worked in a travel agency. He died on 5 July 1997.

JAMES STEPHEN NICHOLAS WRIGHT (1959) was born on 10 December 1940 in Whitchurch, Shropshire. Nick's father was a vicar and took his family of seven children from one Shropshire parish to another. At his father's insistence Nick entered the Choir School of Westminster Abbey where he advanced to Head Chorister and sang at the Coronation in 1953.

Nick was already an independent character with a mind of his own. When at Haileybury he was cast as Joan of Arc in Shaw's play *St Joan*, which was surely no coincidence when considering Nick's relationship with authority. His performance on that occasion was gripping. From Haileybury Nick took an Exhibition to King's College where he first studied History but then changed to Archaeology and Anthropology. A highlight from these years was his participation in an archaeological excavation in Peru.

After leaving Cambridge Nick developed a business dealing in ancient art and antiques and made a name for himself not only for the wealth of his

knowledge but also for his gentlemanly conduct. His interest in music had not abated and Nick used his early successes in the art market to promote music. He became the manager of the pop group Gryphon, which used medieval instruments, as well as the percussion group The Electric Candle, and set up the publisher London Pro Musica with the aim of bringing medieval and Tudor music to a larger audience. Eventually Nick became the personal assistant of Sir Michael Tippett, negotiating commissions and promoting Tippett's music worldwide. Tippett showed his appreciation by dedicating the work *Byzantium* to Nick.

Towards the end of his life Nick moved to a large house in Lincolnshire where he devoted himself to restoring the property and developing its garden. Together with his sister Clare he took to exploring Lincolnshire, but they also often returned to their beloved Shropshire. Nick was fun company, an entertaining man who was at the same time thoughtful and kind. He died on 23 November 2005 from the effects of a stroke.

ROBERT HAMILTON WRIGHT (1942), son-in-law of A H Layard (1913), was a leading figure in the British community of Calcutta and the Managing Member of the Tollygunge Club, affectionately called the "Tolly", for 25 years. Bob, a native of Calcutta himself, was one of those that did not uproot from India at the time of the country's independence but chose to stay and work for both the remaining British community as well as for the new Calcutta.

Bob was born in Lalbazar, the police headquarters in Calcutta, on 3 August 1924. His father, a Commissioner of Police, sent him away from the city when he was only five. Bob was going "home", home to be schooled and raised as British. The young Bob eventually became Head Boy at Cheltenham College and then moved on to read Engineering at King's, where he also played rugby and hockey and became President of the Hawks' Club. His skill in rugby won him a Rugby Blue and the honour of playing for both Wasps and the England team during the war.

After one year at Cambridge Bob joined the Army. He was young enough to partake in the D-Day invasion of Normandy, and unlucky enough to be seriously injured by shrapnel as his tank blew up. Despite the injury Bob stayed in the Army until 1947 when he was serving in the Sudan. Bob, now Major Wright, decided to return to what for him was still home in some way, namely the India that was just winning independence from British rule. In March 1948 he was back in India and began a career in industry. Bob eventually ended up as the Chairman of the Indian Mining Association, a prestigious appointment that showed that he could make himself at home in the new free India.

Bob was a handsome and charismatic man whose very natural aptitude for leading and managing others he soon put to good use for the British community. The Tolly had been established in 1895 but was by the early 1970s in a poor state. The club's managing member had been executed by Maoist guerrillas, the Naxalites, in 1971 and the West Bengal government coveted the club's ground for building a new metro station and a stadium. Bob became Managing Director in 1972 and had to put up with menacing phone calls, bombs on the veranda and arson attacks on the stables, but soon managed with benign authoritarianism to restore order and safety. He also negotiated a good solution with the local government in which the Tolly was compensated for land lost for new infrastructure with land elsewhere. The club soon prospered and expanded, the golf course was redesigned, a new swimming pool built and more tennis courts added. But the traditions of the club were carefully guarded, the restaurant served what it had always served and the bar was well stocked with pink gin.

Through serving as a successful managing member of the Tolly, Bob was quickly becoming a pillar of British life in Calcutta. But the respect that he inspired was not so much due to his work at the club as it was due to his philanthropic activities. Bob was involved in the British Citizens Association, Dr Graham's children's homes in Kalimpong, the East India Charitable Trust and the Calcutta Tercentenary Trust, and he served as Chairman of the Historical Cemeteries Association. He was awarded an OBE in 1988 for his contributions to charity. Bob also arranged sporting events that would

become Calcutta institutions like the Calcutta Horse Show, which he ran for 20 years. Together with the Maharajah of Burdwan, Bob revived Polo in Calcutta, making it again a big event around Christmas time. The British School in Calcutta also has Bob to thank for its existence, and provides a place where expatriate children can receive their education without having to be “sent home”.

Soon after returning to India Bob had married Anne in 1950. She was from the Layard family, whose ancestors had been colonial administrators for two centuries, as well as great hunters. But Anne put the guns away and became a trustee of the World Wide Fund for Nature and dedicated herself to the cause of conservation. Anne and Bob used to keep both a pet tiger and a leopard, and in the early 1980s the family also set up a jungle retreat that Bob ran. He loved to sit around the campfire with a chota of gin and tell stories. The Kipling Camp by the Kanha National Park in the state of Madhya Pradesh was to become the home not only of nimble felines, but also of the elephant Tara. Anne and Bob’s daughter Belinda became a wildlife photographer who, together with Anne, started the Wildlife Protection Society of India. The couple also had a son, Rupert.

Bob continued to run the Tolly until 1997 when he retired. As he kept his residence in the club he was still very much a presence in the local community. Bob and his wife had become the social hub around which British life in Calcutta revolved after long service to their fellows. They cared for and made blossom a particular Anglo-Indian world of those that stayed behind. Bob’s charisma and bonhomie made him into a very natural and effective leader who was very well liked. He died at the age of 80 on 19 April 2005. Bob is survived by his wife and their two children. His funeral procession was so large that it brought Calcutta’s busy traffic to a halt.

ROBERT IAN WYNNE-JONES (1943) was born in September 1925 in Coulsdon, Surrey. After Oundle School he came to King’s to read Mechanical Sciences and did some teaching at the King’s Choir School, where he met his future wife, Mary Donald, who also taught there.

From 1944 to 1946 Robert served with the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve before joining the civil engineering company Willcox, Raikes and Marshall. In 1950 he moved to Hayward Tyler & Co Ltd in Luton, a manufacturer of pumps and turbines, where he was a competent and reliable sales engineer. In 1951 Robert and Mary married. They spent most of their married life in Harpenden and had three daughters. Robert left Hayward Tyler in 1959 to join the Fire Protection Association, where he stayed until his retirement. His work there involved a great deal of lecturing and giving presentations for which he felt that his teaching experience at the Choir School had proved useful preparation.

Robert was an expert gardener and he and Mary were both very musical. They both did a great deal of work helping the mentally handicapped. It was a great blow when Mary died of cancer. Robert also developed the disease, but struggled on. He moved to the South Coast to be near his eldest daughter, but died shortly afterwards on 20 January 2000. He is remembered as a quiet, sincere, kindly and noble person fully measuring up to Christian ideals.

GEORGE WORTHING YATES (1927) was born on 14 October 1901 and attended Dartmouth College and Brown University. He came to King's to read English and Modern Languages and was a member of the Boat Club. King's knows very little of his subsequent life, although he got married in 1936 and lived in California for many years. He wrote scripts for both film and television and also tried his hand at farming, growing citrus and avocados. He died on 6 June 1975 in Sonoma, California.

WARREN ZIMMERMANN (1956), who during his service with the US Department of State earned a reputation as a capable diplomat and humanitarian, died of pancreatic cancer on 3 February 2004 at the age of 69.

Warren was born on 16 November 1934 in Philadelphia and was raised just west of the city in Haverford by his father, who was a businessman and noted local singer, and his mother, an intellectual.

In the late 1940s and early 1950s, Warren attended Yale University to study English Literature, in which he excelled, graduating *magna cum laude* (highest honours) and winning the prestigious Fulbright scholarship to study at Cambridge, where he completed a Master's degree in History. Throughout his years at university, Warren also was very active in sports. Yale rated him one of their top squash players, and the game remained a passionate pastime for him throughout his life.

In 1961, Warren began what would become a distinguished career in the US Department of State, eventually serving as the USA's last Ambassador to the former nation of Yugoslavia. He also served at the embassies in Moscow, Paris and Caracas, and as the United States Ambassador to the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, which was held in Vienna.

Throughout his service, Warren believed in an active US strength responsibly accomplishing good causes, a position highly influenced by the philosophies of Dean Acheson and Cold War policies. His penchant for action and fervent commitment to promoting human rights, however, made Warren increasingly ill at ease with the Clinton administration's distrust of American power, as well as the waxing Republican readiness to use international power unilaterally.

On the one hand, Warren was horrified by American inaction during the early years of Balkan disintegration, and recalled his Belgrade years viscerally in his book *Origins of a Catastrophe*. In that book he bemoans that "Western diplomacy was reduced to a kind of cynical theatre, a pretence of useful activity, a way of disguising a lack of will. Diplomacy without force became an unloaded weapon, impotent and ridiculous." Yet, on the other hand, the diplomatic action for which Warren strived was meant always to improve the enjoyment of rights throughout the world. Arthur Hartman, the former US Ambassador to France and the Soviet Union with whom Warren served, recalled him as "the fellow who always brought us back to the human element of our jobs".

Warren's diplomatic marriage of action and compassion led to mounting frustration while serving as the US envoy to Yugoslavia, a post that he held

from 1989 until George H Bush recalled him in 1992 in protest against escalating violence. After his recall, Warren became the director of the State Department's Refugee Bureau, a post from which he resigned in 1994 after 33 years of diplomatic service in his own protest against US non-intervention to protect Bosnian Muslims.

After leaving the US Department of State in 1994, Warren taught at Johns Hopkins University School of Advanced International Studies in Washington until 1996, and then at Columbia University as Professor of International Diplomacy until 2000. During these years, he wrote two award-winning books. The first was his analysis and memoir of Yugoslavian fractionalisation and the international response, *Origins of a Catastrophe*. His other award-winner, *First Great Triumph: How Five Americans Made Their Country a World Power*, chronicled the history of American diplomacy during the Spanish-American War.

Throughout his career, Warren also held posts in Partners for Democratic Change, the American Academy of Diplomacy, the Carnegie Council of Ethics and International Affairs and Human Rights Watch. For his work in Jewish emigration, the Union of Councils for Soviet Jews celebrated his effort by giving him the Shcharansky Award.

General Colin Powell, US Secretary of State at the time of Warren's death, remembered him as one "among our finest career ambassadors" and "an eloquent defender of human rights and refugees", and mourned his passing as "a great loss to American diplomacy and to our State Department family". Personal friends recall him as a generous host with his wife Teeny in their beautiful home in Glen Falls, Virginia, which overlooked the Potomac River. In addition to his squash playing, Warren was also fond of tennis and fly-fishing, and long walks around his summer cottage in Glandore Harbour, on the Southwest Irish coast.

Warren is survived by his wife Teeny (née Corinne Alsop Chubb); his two daughters, Corinne who lives in Massachusetts, Lily in London; and his son Tim in Washington, DC.

An Apology

EDWARD MARCUS (1946) was reported as having died in last year's Annual Report. However we were misinformed and have since been advised that Dr Marcus is alive and currently resident in a nursing home in the USA. We offer our sincere apologies to Dr Marcus, his family and friends for any distress caused by the announcement.

Information for members

Member privileges

MEMBERS

After graduating, members may continue to access the College in the following ways:

Visiting the Chapel

You may visit the College and Chapel with two guests free of charge when open to the public. You may also attend all Chapel Services (excluding the Procession for Advent and the Festival of Nine Lessons and Carols). You can go straight in, you do not need to queue, but please bring your Non Resident Member card for identification.

Advent tickets

NRM's may apply for two tickets for the Procession for Advent Service every four years. Please contact the Chapel Secretary (email: dean@kings.cam.ac.uk).

Using the Cafeteria and Coffee Shop

You may use these at any time. Bring your Non Resident Member card and pay with cash at the till.

Booking accommodation

Single, twin and double rooms are available for booking by NRM's, with ensuite or shared facilities. We regret that rooms cannot be booked for guests, and children cannot normally be accommodated. You may stay up to two nights. Please note that the College has a total of only ten guest rooms that are in considerable demand. Booking in advance is recommended.

Please pay at the time of booking, preferably by cheque (credit cards are not accepted). To book, contact the Porters Lodge on +44 (0)1223 331100, or email guestrooms@kings.cam.ac.uk. Rooms must be cancelled at least seven days in advance to receive a full refund. On the day: Please go to the Porters Lodge to get your room key anytime after 12pm. Checkout time is 9.30am.

Purchasing wine

There are always excellent wines and spirits available for purchase from the Pantry by King's members. To see a list email the Butler, Mark Smith (tel: +44 (0)1223 348947; email: mark.smith@kings.cam.ac.uk) who is always glad to advise on choice of wines.

Holding private functions

The Beves Room and the three Saltmarsh Rooms may be booked for private entertaining, either with waiter service or self-service. Reservations should be made through the Catering Office (tel: +44 (0)1223 331215, email: conferences@kings.cam.ac.uk) as far ahead as possible. All catering in these rooms must be booked through the Catering Office

Using the Library and Archive Centre

Please contact the Assistant Librarian, Wai Kirkpatrick (tel: +44 (0)1223 331232; email: wai.kirkpatrick@kings.cam.ac.uk) or the Archivist, Patricia McGuire (tel: +44 (0)1223 331444; email: archivist@kings.cam.ac.uk) if you wish to use the College Library or Archive Centre.

Booking College punts

Contact the Porters Lodge (tel: +44 (0)1223 331100; email: porters@kings.cam.ac.uk). Punts cost £7 per hour. See the College website for punting regulations.

SENIOR MEMBERS

In addition senior members may make use of the following benefits. Senior members are those who have their Masters of Arts (conferred to those with a Bachelor of Arts or Master of Philosophy by the University, provided that at least two years and a term has passed since graduation), or higher qualification.

1. Take up to six High Table dinners per year free of charge

- Dinners may be taken on Tuesday to Saturday during Term
- You may bring a guest, £33 on Tuesdays and Thursdays (Wine nights, where guests retire to the Wine Room for port, claret, and cheese), and £27 on other nights. Please pay the Butler (contact details below) before the dinner
- You may only book for yourself and a guest. Please contact the Butler, Mark Smith (tel: +44 (0)1223 348947; email: mark.smith@kings.cam.ac.uk), at the latest by 1pm on the day you wish to dine, though booking in advance is recommended
- Gowns may be worn, though are not mandatory. Gowns can be borrowed from the Butler
- If you would like to dine with a large group of friends, why not book one of the Saltmarsh rooms?
- All bookings are at the discretion of the Vice Provost
- High Table dinner is served at 7.30pm. Please assemble in the Senior Combination Room (SCR) at 7.15pm. Help yourself to a glass of wine. Please introduce yourself (and guest) to the Provost or presiding Fellow. No charge is made on wine taken before, during, or after dinner

2. Use the Senior Combination Room (SCR)

- Before arrival, please inform the Butler, Mark Smith (tel: +44 (0)1223 348947, email: mark.smith@kings.cam.ac.uk), or his deputy in the Pantry (tel: +44 (0)1223 331341)

3. Walk on the grass, accompanied by any family and friends

- Please bring your Non Resident Member card and introduce yourself to a Porter beforehand to avoid misunderstandings.

Please note, all this information is also published on www.kingsmembers.org, along with up-to-date information about opening times.



This publication is printed on material obtained from sustainable forests.
Paper is bleached using an elemental chlorine free process.

© King's College, Cambridge 2008

KING'S COLLEGE
CAMBRIDGE



King's College
Cambridge
CB2 1ST

Tel: 01223 331100

www.kings.cam.ac.uk