Restoring a masterpiece: the Chapel gets a face lift
The Chapel organ is working again after repairs to its pipes and keyboards. Three of the organ’s largest pipes were starting to collapse under their own weight. The pipes were removed and taken to the organ builders Harrison & Harrison in Durham, where they were strengthened with zinc liners. Also repaired were some internal pipes and new features to the keyboard console.

Four of King’s most famous members have been named in a recent *Times Higher Education Supplement* article about the importance of dissent and intellectual freedom at Cambridge. Author of the piece, Ross Anderson, Professor of Engineering at Cambridge, said that the University has a long tradition of rebellion. His list of dissenters included Edward Foxe, Provost of King’s 1528-38, E M Forster, J M Keynes and Alan Turing (right).

Measures are being taken to safeguard the future of the 200 year-old horse chestnut tree outside King’s in front of the Chapel. In 2008 a substantial branch of the tree, which is on University land, broke off and fell, giving rise to concern about public safety. Following detailed investigation with Cambridge City Council’s arboricultural officer, this summer the lower branches will be removed, and the crown shaped. Non invasive steel cables will provide additional support to the crown. The pictures show the tree today and when much smaller in 1886.
MESSIAH: King’s produces a world first
First ever live transmission of choral concert heralded huge success

The Chapel was specially lit, including the side chapels. Cameras were camouflaged against the stonework.

THE WORLD’S FIRST live satellite relay of a choral concert into cinemas took place from King’s this Easter, and proved to be a huge success.

The performance by the Choir of Handel’s Messiah was transmitted from the Chapel by satellite into over 200 cinemas around the world on 5 April, Palm Sunday.

It is estimated that 25,000 people watched the concert, from cinemas in Vienna to Copenhagen, Liverpool to Pittsburgh. King’s was co-producer with Opus Arte, the company which produces live opera screenings. The Choir performed with the Academy of Ancient Music, with distinguished soloists Ailish Tynan, Alice Coote, Allan Clayton and Matthew Rose. The conductor was Stephen Cleobury.

The cinema experience added major new dimensions to the traditional concert: cinema-goers said they were ‘overwhelmed’ by the immediacy of seeing musicians close-up and ‘deeply moved’ by seeing the beautifully-composed shots of the interior of the Chapel.

The Chapel was specially lit for the occasion, cameras were camouflaged against the pale stone of the Chapel interior and small but powerful microphones kept discreet. Scaffolding was made almost invisible. Audiences had views rarely seen before: wide angle shots of the Chapel as well as close-ups of the fan vaulting filled the enormous cinema screen. Close-up views of soloists and musicians showed their concentration and endeavour, and the emotion on their faces.

“The production team were superb. They are artists in their own right,” said Stephen Cleobury. “There was a very special atmosphere in the Chapel, and the new experience of being filmed live created a frisson. There is no question that all our adrenaline was flowing.”

“We were thrilled to bring this wonderful piece of music to people who would not be able to come to the Chapel,” said concert organiser Gillian Perkins.

CD produced in two weeks
A CD of the live performance was produced in just two weeks by EMI. The Independent gave it four out of five stars saying: “It’s not just rock groups that rush-release live albums… Cleobury’s interpretation ticks all the boxes, with choir and orchestra impeccably balanced, and soloists glowing”. It is available from The Shop at King’s on King’s Parade, or online at www.kingsfriends.org. A DVD is also being produced in time for Christmas.

Christmas showings
There are plans for further screenings of the Messiah in cinemas in Europe, Australasia and North America this December. For details go to www.artsalliancemedia.com

WHAT CINEMA AUDIENCES SAID

“Ww so enjoyed last night, a groundbreaking cultural event. The sound was excellent.”
London cinema-goer

“This screening was as good as being there – just fantastic!”
Liverpool cinema-goer

“A remarkable achievement for Stephen Cleobury, the soloists, choir, the AAM, and the incredible technical forces which conspired so effectively to bring every aspect of the concert to an audience 4,000 miles from Cambridge”
Minnesota cinema-goer

“Since we couldn’t applaud in the ordinary way, I would like to thank you by e-mail for this lovely experience.”
Nuremberg cinema-goer

ALEX STOBBS CONDUCTS

On the same day as Messiah a King’s student conducted a major choral work in London. On Sunday 5 April Alex Stobbs (KC 2008) conducted Bach’s three-hour epic St Matthew Passion at Cadogan Hall.

Nineteen year-old Alex was featured in the Channel 4 documentary A Boy Called Alex last year, which recorded his battle with cystic fibrosis as well as the development of his great musical talent. Alex is a virtuoso pianist as well as an accomplished conductor, and St Matthew Passion was his biggest musical challenge yet.

Bach’s three-hour composition stretched Alex both physically and musically. He memorised all the music, and despite the draining effects of cystic fibrosis, conducted solo voices, a double choir and double orchestra. He had to spend several weeks in hospital shortly after the concert. The sold-out concert was also filmed for a sequel to A Boy Called Alex to be broadcast in autumn.
Library opens to all

FROM 300-YEAR-OLD alchemical papers to the latest in environmental science, King’s College Library holds a wide range of science papers. King’s is to display them as part of a new University initiative ‘Open Cambridge’ which gives the public the chance to see behind the doors of collegiate Cambridge.

Those following the ‘Open Libraries Trail’, on 11 and 12 September, will be able to visit the King’s Library and view original papers of Cambridge scientists Sir Isaac Newton, purchased by J M Keynes, and Alan Turing as well as the up-to-the-minute books of the Global Warming Collection.

Order new King’s Register

King’s College is publishing a new edition of the King’s Register. This is a comprehensive ‘Who’s Who’ of King’s Members. The last edition was published in 1998 and covered members who matriculated at King’s 1919 to 1990. The new edition goes up to 2006.

To compile the profiles in the Register, now that the new King’s Members website is up and running, we will be contacting members asking them to go online and either revise the profile that appeared in the last edition or to compile a new one. This will start this summer. Members without a computer will be contacted by post. We will help by giving the information that we already have so members don’t have to start from scratch.

The hardback ‘purple book’ will be available in Spring 2010 and the College is now accepting pre-subscriptions. The special pre-subscription price is £25 plus handling and postage. Once published it will sell for £35. Order your copy at www.members.org, and see the leaflet in King’s Parade.

Pat Bateson and Darwin Festival

KING’S FELLOW and eminent biologist Patrick Bateson (KC 1957) has been a key player in organising the upcoming Darwin Festival to mark the 200th anniversary of Darwin’s birth. The Festival, which took five years of planning, runs 5-10 July and brings together world experts for an anthology of events about science, society, literature, history, philosophy, theology, art and music arising from the writings, life and times of Charles Darwin.

The Festival is just one of the many Darwin celebrations in Cambridge this year. You can also see exhibitions at the Museum of Zoology, the Botanic Garden, the Fitzwilliam Museum, the Sedgwick Museum and the University Library.

Market Hostel redevelopment moves ahead

THE REDEVELOPMENT of Market Hostel on King’s Parade is moving ahead with the appointment of a building firm in June.

Market Hostel consists of two parts: a Victorian building that was originally a hotel and a more modern building that the College built in the 1960s. These two parts need to be better co-ordinated and the rooms need to be made more up to date. Former Bursar Martin Reavley worked on pushing the scheme forward, and it is hoped that the project will be completed by September 2010.

“We want to be in a position to provide good accommodation for all students, and to have all of our buildings in a sound state of repair,” said new First Bursar Keith Carne. “This development will provide only a few more rooms but significantly better ones, with a much better use of space. There will also be a Common Room that opens onto a first floor courtyard, and Fellows’ sets and guest rooms on the top floor.”

The main changes to the building will be internal, but the roof line will alter and the architects, Bland, Brown & Cole, also intend to improve the external appearance. They will investigate whether it would be desirable to remove the paint and return to a brick façade. During the building work, 45 student rooms will be lost. Some of these will be replaced in other parts of the College but 25 rooms will be relocated to houses belonging to Robinson College off Mill Road.
Melissa Lane leaves for Princeton

DR MELISSA LANE, Fellow in History, is leaving to take up a post as Professor of Politics at Princeton University. Melissa is University Senior Lecturer in the Faculty of History, where she has taught since 1994. She is also Associate Director of the Centre for History and Economics at King’s.

At King’s she supervised students in History and Classics and, occasionally, SPS, Philosophy and English. She did a great deal to promote the cause of women in the College, serving as Women’s Tutor and founding the successful annual King’s Women’s Dinner. As Tutor for Special Events, she organised careers events with NRM’s and study skills sessions.

Born in New York, Melissa grew up in California and came to King’s from Harvard, to read philosophy under Ross Harrison, staying on to do her PhD. Her work has focussed on political philosophy and the history of political thought, including questions of security, democracy, and authority, and practical topics such as the role of corporations in democratic theory and the ethics of surrogate motherhood. She has special expertise in Plato’s political thought and has made media appearances.

She has played many roles within the University: she helped create the annual Cambridge Gender Studies Symposium in 1998, the seed of the new Cambridge Centre for Gender Studies. She was active in the Cambridge Programme for Industry (now the Cambridge Programme for Sustainability Leadership), a Syndic of the University Press, and an elected member of the University Council.

“Her expertise in Classics and Philosophy as well as Politics makes her almost irreplaceable,” said Ross Harrison. Ashley Moffett, Fellow in Medicine said: “As well as an excellent scholar, Melissa Lane has been among the most collegial of colleagues. Her interest in others is reflected in a great curiosity in a range of topics from ethics, art, literature and music to religion, philosophy and politics. Her warmth has brightened the SCR and her genuine concern for others is unusual when combined with such a formidable intellect.”

Joelle du Lac moves to Judge Business School

JOELLE DU LAC MOVES this summer after nearly three years as Director of Development to go to the Judge Business School, Cambridge, to be Director of External Affairs.

Joelle is the first professional fundraiser in the role at King’s and during her tenure the number of donations to the College and the total amount given have increased: last year 35% of donors gave for the first time, and the College received the highest level of donations in the last five years. “Our recent success is a testament to King’s serious commitment to fundraising and the good work of my predecessors and the staff in the Development Office in fostering ties with NRM’s over the years,” said Joelle. “Development is essential work as King’s, like all of higher education, will increasingly depend on benefactors.”

The Provost, Ross Harrison, paid tribute to Joelle: “I would like to thank Joelle for her vigour, professionalism, and dedication.” A former Chair of the Development Committee, Tony Doggart, said: “She brought a professional approach and practical fundraising experience to King’s. Beneath her velvet gloves was steel which earned her respect.”

Joelle has spoken of her mixed emotions on leaving: “I relish the challenge of working at the Judge, a dynamic and relatively young business school, but will sincerely miss King’s. It has been a privilege to play even a minuscule part in its long history.”

Joelle has been responsible for many innovations since her arrival, including the launch of kingsmembers.org, the website dedicated to members, and the development of a roadmap for King’s fundraising. She will remain a member of a new working party forming a Development Advisory Board.

Kristy Gunaratne (pictured left) takes over from Catherine as SLO. She graduated with an MPhil from Clare College and BA from Downing, going on to teach in France and Cambridge Summer Schools. Kristy comes from Stockport where she attended Ridge Danyers Sixth Form College. “Many people have misconceptions about Cambridge being too expensive, or not for them socially. I want to prove them wrong.”

Katrina Thornton has also started in the Admissions Office as Administrator for Admissions. Katrina studied Art and Design, and then taught art in inner city London comprehensives. She was then tempted back to Cambridge, where she had lived as a teenager. After a spell in the Cambridge Admissions Office she applied to King’s. “I liked the more open and imaginative approach King’s has as to which students it takes,” she said. “Many pupils don’t know how to find a place at university but, with a little push they can fly!”
On being Bursar

Six months into the job of First Bursar, Keith Carne spoke to Charlotte Sankey

How would you describe the role?
There are many different aspects to it but a significant part is conveying information. In some ways being Bursar in a Cambridge College is a bit like being a town crier: you are constantly giving information to the Fellows and the rest of the College so that they can make informed decisions.

What has surprised you about the job?
The extent to which there is a real sense of working collaboratively with other Bursars across the University, who will stop at nothing to help you, and also the constructive way in which the College Officers work as a team. It’s not so much about making decisions as jointly providing a sense of direction for the College.

What is different now that you are a College Officer?
You see at much closer quarters the commitment and hard work of the staff in making the place run smoothly. I have more reason to see many of the staff and Fellows. It is also very good to have Jane Readman as an assistant, and to organise my diary.

What about the new financial challenge?
Obviously this has been a great deal harder than I had thought, as so many projects were due to be funded by our endowment, which is down by 30-35%. We face difficult decisions over the coming year as we need to adjust our spending to suit our means. My job is to present the Governing Body with the choices they need to make and to explain the consequences. Of the £18 million we need to run King’s each year, about £4.5 million comes from return on the endowment, the rest from fees and charges. The endowment thus covers a significant proportion of our expenditure and changes to that will have a great effect on what we can afford to do in support of our aims: “education, religion, learning and research”. Unfortunately, we will need to make some reductions in areas very dear to the College.

What would you like to see changed in King’s?
I would like us to have a greater sense of the whole College being a community, and for there to be better communications to and among the students, fellows and staff about the real issues that the College faces.

Trevor Ede retires after 12 years

TREVOR EDE HAS LEFT after 12 years as Chapel Clerk, a role in which he prepared the Chapel for services and explained the Chapel to visitors.

“One of the pleasures of the job,” he explained, “has been meeting people of all nationalities.” Trevor has been made an honorary member of the Choir, who presented him with a special Coll Reg scarf.

“Trevor’s contribution to the smooth running of the Chapel has been invaluable,” said the Acting Dean, Richard Lloyd-Morgan. “It is always offered with the greatest good humour and generosity. We are extremely grateful, and we will miss him very much indeed.”

Trevor, who comes from Hampshire, was a church warden before coming to King’s, as well as working in the RAF in electronics. In his retirement he is planning to do a grand tour of the cathedrals of the UK.
J M KEYNES
HIS TIME AGAIN?

Keynes, the most influential economic thinker in the first two thirds of the 20th century, is back in vogue with a vengeance. Keynes expert Geoffrey Harcourt (KC 1955) asks whether Keynes would really have been able to help us understand today’s crisis, or to do something about it?

My answer to both these questions is a resounding “yes”. Keynes thought economics was a moral science that explained how economies function and, if they malfunction, designed humane cures. He also knew that if there was not a persuasive rationale for economies’ behaviour, policies, however appropriate, would not be accepted.

This moral approach guided his life-long contributions. His major insight, the theme of his magnum opus, The General Theory of Employment, Interest and Money (1936) led us, as a close colleague and follower James Meade put it “to shift economists from thinking... in terms of a model of reality in which a dog called savings wagged his tail called investment to thinking in terms of a dog called investment [wagging] his tail called savings”. This means that to have high levels of employment in an unregulated capitalist economy business people must plan high levels of spending on capital goods, to create high levels of income from which would come the saving to match this investment.

Keynes’s view of capitalism reversed our view of it as something driven by individuals who made savings available for investment to occur – to a contrary view that it was the swash buckling, ruthless business people (sometimes, paradoxically, timid and lacking confidence) who drove the whole system, and regarded profit-making and accumulation as ends in themselves, with everyone else dancing to their tune. No doubt he would have used the epithet ‘swashbuckling’ of today’s (un)apologetic bankers.

Keynes inherited the former view from his teachers (especially Alfred Marshall) together with another key argument: that, at least in the long run, what happened in the real economy was largely independent of what happened in monetary and financial sectors. According to the theories of Marshall and others, in these sectors the general price level was set by the quantity of money – the (in)famous Quantity Theory of Money (QTM). They recognised that inflations and deflations – over and under-employment situations – occurred, but considered them to be...
mere fluctuations around a long-term trend towards full-employment output, in a world in which all who wanted to work under existing conditions could find a job.

Keynes moved increasingly away from this view in *The General Theory* (and was not alone in doing so). He emphasised that all major economic decisions are taken in an environment of inescapable uncertainty about the future. We have to analyse how people, sometimes sensible, sometimes not, make decisions influenced overwhelmingly by their perceptions of the states of short-run and long-run expectations about future events.

Keynes’ theory was a theory for all possible economic situations – not confined simply to explaining depressions. His biographer, Robert Skidelsky, called him ‘the last of the great English liberals’. Keynes was a man who respected personal choice in consumption and employment but advocated the following: government intervention in the economy; monetary policy designed to affect the levels of interest rates and availability of credit; fiscal policies to increase expenditure directly through public works and indirectly by using taxation changes to influence consumers’ ability to spend. These sorts of policies were advocated at the recent G20 meeting, together with policies to regulate financial sectors.

I believe he would also have supported his closest followers’ post-war emphasis on the need for permanent incomes policies to restrain the increase of money incomes if full employment was to be sustained without undue inflation and balance of payments problems.

He also argued that if all countries aimed to be at full employment, international trade (but not capital flows) could be more free, with exchange rates fixed (but with provisions to change them if they affected the ability of economies to maintain full employment).

At Bretton Woods in 1944, he proposed a world central bank, a world currency and measures to make countries with balance of payments surpluses reduce them, so removing a major source of contractionary bias in the world economy. Alas, he did not carry the day and the Bretton Woods system broke down in the 1970s, partly because it carried within it the seeds of its own destruction.

Variants of Keynes’s proposals on these matters are again entering the public domain.

Keynes had way-ahead-of-his-time views on the stock exchange, which painfully presage today’s crisis. He warned that if, as has been a major cause of our present troubles, people’s trades on the stock exchange – ‘speculations’ – are based on guesses about what others think prices will be, rather than on the expected profitability of underlying real assets behind the financial instruments then, “when the capital development of a country becomes a by-product of the excesses of a casino, the job is likely to be ill done”.

Keynes wanted to use taxation to encourage “marriage for life”, and to induce people to hold placements for long periods rather than move funds in and out of different companies. This would have helped prevent stock exchange volatility from amplifying the inescapable real ups and downs in our economy and could have reduced the scale of the current crisis.

If Keynes were alive today he would have been scathing about the role of professional and amateur speculators in the current system of floating exchange rates, which has greatly added to their volatility. He would have designed ‘carrot and stick’ tax measures to induce economically-desirable behaviour as he would have tackled speculation in housing markets.

He would also have designed measures to induce banks and other financial intermediaries to behave more responsibly during upturns and downturns, by sticking to well-thought-out credit assessment rules in the upturn, and supporting borrowers with short-term cashflow problems but sound long-term prospects in the downturn. Of course, Keynes would have supported Brown, Obama, and Rudd’s increased government spending on infrastructure.

Unfortunately, over the last 30 years and more, many economists have departed from Keynes’s view of how economies operate and have returned to what another of Keynes’s closest colleagues, Joan Robinson, (an Honorary Fellow of King’s) called ‘Pre-Keynesian theory after Keynes’...
Keynes and King’s

It was as a Fellow at King’s that Keynes developed his revolutionary economic ideas. Current Fellow in Economics, James Trevithick, outlines Keynes’s connections with the College

KEYNES CAME UP to King’s in 1902, having been a King’s Scholar at Eton. He got a First in Mathematics, and was then elected a Fellow in Economics in 1909.

Keynes was a dedicated supervisor for the Economics Tripos. Most of his pupils were from King’s, but there were occasionally some brilliant strays from other colleges such as D H (later Sir Denis) Robertson from Trinity.

A highly-regarded teacher

Two great King’s economists stand out. By far the most brilliant of his pupils was Richard (later Lord) Kahn who, having switched from the Natural Sciences Tripos, won a First in Economics in just one year. Keynes would come back from London on Friday nights in time for High Table, and then supervise Kahn on Saturday mornings.

Kahn went on to devise the critical macroeconomic concept of “the multiplier”, a concept without which Keynes could not have written The General Theory of Employment, Interest and Money. The Harvard economist Schumpeter averred that Kahn was, in effect, co-author of two major breakthroughs in economic theory: The General Theory and Joan Robinson’s (KC 1979) The Economics of Imperfect Competition (1933).

The second outstanding pupil was W B Reddaway (1931), who, right up to his death a few years ago, kept his essays marked by Keynes. At a seminar in 1996, Reddaway produced these essays and read out his tutor’s comments. Reddaway’s view regarding the grading of these essays was simple: if he agreed with Keynes, he was given an alpha minus or, with luck, an alpha. If not he was given a beta minus. Yes, Keynes was pretty cocksure, but he commanded the utter devotion of his King’s students.

He was appointed Second Bursar (occasionally called “the Bursar in charge of investments”) in 1919, and First Bursar in 1924, the office he held until his death in 1946. Despite his College responsibilities he nevertheless managed to devote an enormous amount of time and effort to national and international policy making.

And successful Bursar

Keynes’s record as manager of the College portfolio is well-known. During the period 1940-1946 the real value of the College’s investments more than doubled. In Ian Barter’s speech as First Bursar to the Annual Congregation in 1995, he remarked on the fact that, by 1968, and despite the cost of building the Keynes Building completed a year earlier “...it is virtually certain that King’s endowment was then greater than Trinity’s”.

Despite his success with the ‘macro’ aspects of his Bursarship, he was not averse to dabbling in ‘micro-management’. “Dadie” Rylands (1921) was Domus Bursar alongside Keynes for most of the War. On a few occasions Keynes would chide Rylands for his generous treatment of the needy tenants of College properties, matters which would not normally be regarded as being within the remit of the First Bursar.

More controversially he would meddle in matters which were totally outside the remit of the First Bursar. The most notorious example of this was his view, which became College policy for decades, that King’s was no place for the study of Law. What he had against Law and lawyers is a matter of speculation, but it is only within the last 15 years that the College has admitted undergraduates for Part IA of the Law Tripos. Previously, aspiring King’s lawyers had had to apply to read other Triposes in their first year here. With beautiful irony, their alternative subject of initial choice was almost always Economics!

If his essay he agreed with Keynes, he was given an alpha minus or, with luck, an alpha. If not he was given a beta minus

I believe Keynes’ fundamental ideas... offer the best hope to tackle the terrible malfunctioning of modern capitalism

in the guise of monetarism and its offshoots, including the Washington consensus.

Keynes’s analysis of how economies work is the appropriate background for a wide range of ‘package deals’ of policies, from mildly conservative to quite radical. My fervent hope is that, like a wheel, things will now turn full circle.
RESTORING A MASTERPIECE

The Chapel is undergoing a £3 million programme of essential repairs. What exactly is being done behind the netting?

FEW WOULD DISPUTE the fact that the Chapel, now almost 500 years old, is one of the world’s most awe-inspiring buildings. However the Tudor roses have been eroded by acid rain and the stone window frames are cracking.

King’s takes very seriously its duty to care for and maintain the Chapel. A new programme of works is moving gradually around the building, starting on the South side, the rest depending on funds raised. The whole project will last around five years, with each of the 26 bays taking around two months to complete. A project of this size is not possible without the generosity of supporters. Income from visitor admissions helps considerably with running costs, but does not cover refurbishment, and the College receives no grants or external funding for the Chapel. A significant part of this work has been funded by the generosity of Robin Boyle (KC 1955) and Sunny Pal (KC 1955). The work is coordinated by well-known architects Freeland, Rees Roberts: “This is an essential project to conserve historic masonry,” said Henry Freeland. “It is a particular pleasure to be involved in the conservation of King’s Chapel.”

REPLACING TWO CROWNS

Two new crowns have been created, using a process similar to that used to form the new animal figures (see right). Stone masons create the new crowns by copying the design of original crowns inside the Chapel. It takes around a week to carve a new crown.

TREATING THE WINDOW BARS

Many of the wrought iron bars which support the stained glass have rusted badly, exploding in the stone frames, and causing significant damage. Rust can expand up to ten times in size and exert a force strong enough to crack individual stones. This repair is made particularly critical by the fact that the tall windows support a very heavy weight. The picture shows new rust-free iron bars.

With thanks to Henry Freeland of architects Freeland, Rees Roberts, who has been Architect to the Chapel since 1990
The stonework has been given a conservation clean, meaning a gentle clean that is sufficiently abrasive to unblock dirt from the pores of the stone so it can breath but not so aggressive as to damage the all-important ‘face’ of the stone. This is formed by the sap in the stone which emerges from the stone when it is quarried, then hardens. The cleaning is done by using clay poultices which soften the dirt, then absorb it.

The work started with the bay above the south porch and working eastwards, as the buttresses on these bays have carved decorations and figures where repairs were considered most urgent.

The animal figures have been repaired and in one case replaced altogether. This involves sculptor Tim Crawley of Fairhaven and Woods recreating the figures afresh using zoological drawings to get life and movement into the sculpture. He first forms a maquette in clay, then scales it up and carves it in stone.

There are a total of eight animals on the exterior of the south side: dogs, griffins, lions and yales.

The glass is being conservation cleaned by Holy Well Stained Glass Studio, Somerset, who are also carrying out a detailed survey of the glass. The environmental conditions inside the Chapel are also being monitored to see the conditions the glass is experiencing.
In my research at the moment…

...I have discovered a ‘new’ group of galaxies that together form an enormous gravitational lens, and are in the shape of a grinning human face. It is one of the brightest images of a galaxy from the early universe and is around 11 billion years old – formed around two billion years after the birth of the universe 13 billion years ago.

We have dubbed the lens ‘Mr Smiley’. I worked with my colleague Vasily Belokurov using data from an enormous survey, the Sloan Digital Sky Survey. The telescopes we use are in New Mexico, Hawaii and Chile. It is not much good observing from Europe as there is too much cloud and pollution here.

What is the face made up of?
The eyes of the lens are two enormous, reddish-yellow elliptical galaxies in the foreground. Behind them is a distant blue galaxy, which is seen as a series of elongated arcs and makes up Mr Smiley’s smile, ears and eyebrows. Light from the distant galaxy is bent by the red galaxies in the foreground and appears like giant arcs. The reason it is blue is that gas is being furiously turned into young stars. Former students may remember Einstein’s famous calculation of the bending of light by the Sun. These arcs are caused by the same gravitational effect, but on a stupendous scale.

How large is it?
You could describe it as the largest gravitational lens ever discovered. On a physical scale, the arc separation is tens of kiloparsecs (quadrillions of kilometers across). This is about the same length as a mole (6 followed by 23 zeros) of King’s College Chapels laid end-to-end.

What makes your work difficult?
The work is very competitive, as we are battling with two other groups in the United States to study these huge separation lenses. Also your intuition is constantly being challenged as you cannot use the everyday assumptions about physical conditions that apply here on Earth. You are using lots of maths, physics and chemistry, and there are many, many variables. You can’t do experiments either as it is impossible to replicate the extreme conditions from billions of years ago! Once you understand things, though, it is very satisfying; you can set a programme to search for blue arcs and red objects near each other, which is how we found Mr Smiley.

How will this further our knowledge?
It will contribute to knowledge about the formation of galaxies in the early universe and their physical properties. As lensed galaxies are highly magnified, they provide us with some of the clearest views of the epoch of galaxy formation.

How do people react to your work?
People generally find it very appealing. It helps that the astronomical images are extremely beautiful. Galaxies are amongst the most graceful of all objects in the universe.
The power of thought

King’s has a strong tradition of academic exchange within its own walls and encouraging people to share ideas across subjects. Here are just a few College initiatives that are stretching our understanding of the world.

**From tadpoles to debt: lectures to interest everyone**

One of the features of King’s intellectual life over the past couple of years has been the way that all sorts of academics from all over the world have made an appearance in King’s giving informal lectures. The reason? King’s recently appointed Fellow in Linguistics, Bert Vaux, who organises most of these lectures which have attracted large audiences and lively discussion. NRM’s are also welcome to attend. Since January they have included topics such as:

- **Neural circuits** with special reference to the tadpole (Professor Alan Roberts, Bristol University)
- **Does D H Lawrence** have a sense of humour? (Dr Catherine Brown, St Hilda’s College, Oxford)
- **Sovereign defaults** (Michael Waibel, British Academy Postdoctoral Fellow at the Faculty of Law)
- **Five breakthrough reforms in healthcare** (Neal Hogan, BDC Advisors, and Michael Wagner, The Health Care Advisory Board Company)

**Biologists’ Seminars: not just for scientists**

“It is a rather wasted opportunity to have Fellows and students all working in one subject and rubbing shoulders over lunch but with little chance to talk,” said Mike Bate, Fellow in Biology. “The Biologists’ Seminars are an attempt to establish a vertical community within the College.”

The seminars have been going for a couple of years and attendance is around 20 to 25 people, half being King’s students, and many from other subjects. “It is a great opportunity for undergraduates to have contact with Fellows outside their normal supervisions,” says Mike. “I always hope the speaker won’t get away with talking for more than five minutes without being interrupted!” he adds. Recent topics have been:

- **Infection** and autoimmunity: cohabitation may be a good thing (Anne Cooke)
- **The evolution of self**: a biological perspective (Francesco Colucci, Babraham Institute)
- **Disease** in a changing landscape (Chris Gilligan)

**Philosophising until the sun sets**

Are scientific claims true? Or simply images manipulated to suit our social needs? Could our rush to find solutions to climate change be distorting the facts? Is there a deep fact about who you are? Or does the idea of personal identity rest on an illusion? Does calling something a work of art make it so? Do we have a duty to create people as intelligent as possible?

Eleven people sit in rapt silence in a room high up in the Gibbs’ Building. They are listening intently to a second year undergraduate, Reuben Binns, who sits perched on the edge of a worn leather chair. He poses a series of questions on the philosophy of science in animated, rapid succession. He talks confidently yet faltering, and succeeds in engaging his audience which is composed of undergraduates, graduate students, two Fellows and the mother of a student.

The event is one of the ‘Philosopher King’s’ evenings, an extra-curricular activity for philosophy students. It goes back to the 1970s when it was launched by Ross Harrison. Today it is Hallvard Lillehammer who hosts the sessions in his rooms on H staircase where during Full Term Fellows, students and their friends from other subjects, get together over a glass of wine and talk philosophy.

“There are enough students for it not to be just another supervision,” Hallvard explains. “It’s a great opportunity for students to present a piece of coursework to each other, to get feedback and to debate.”

After Reuben’s presentation, a murmur of comments and questions arise; the discussion takes off. Reuben may have been nervous but he has accomplished something: he has publicly exposed his greatest and latest intellectual efforts to both his peers and his Director of Studies. No mean feat.

The light fades as the sun sets over Gibbs’ and the discussion broadens in the direction of the nature of truth.
Madeleine Lovell (KC 1996, Music)
Madeleine remembers her time at King’s fondly as a relaxed, supportive community – with a welcome and distinctive lack of gowns – in which she says she was able to hone her professional skills and musical interests. She took a double starred first in Music and went on to an MPhil in Musicology. Today she is one of the few women conductors working in the UK, and also one of its youngest. She remains involved in the Cambridge music scene, serving as the Director of Music at Queens’ College. Despite her young age, Madeleine has worked with some of the biggest choruses in the country – the BBC Symphony Chorus, London Philharmonic Chorus and the Philharmonia Chorus (to name but a few). She has also been involved with the London Lyric Opera since its foundation, and conducts its upcoming performance of Strauss’s Die Fledermaus at Cadogan Hall on 16 June.

Dr Peter Burman (KC 1963, Architecture and Fine Arts)
Since reading Architecture as an undergraduate at King’s, Peter has dedicated more than four decades to the protection and promotion of the country’s cultural and architectural heritage. Citing the influence of the pioneering efforts of the 19th century author and artist John Ruskin, Peter was a founding trustee of SAVE Britain’s Heritage in 1977. Peter further promoted the field of heritage studies while serving as the Director for the Centre for Conservation Studies (in both Architecture and Archaeology) at the University of York from 1990-2002. This academic position led him to become Director of Conservation and Property Services of the National Trust for Scotland, where he served until 2007. Currently he is Professor of Cultural Heritage at Brandenburg Technical University, Germany, where he works closely with German counterparts on conservation-related topics and oversees academic exchanges.

Hazel Marlon Smith (KC 1972, Maths)
As one of the first women undergraduates at King’s, Hazel remembers her first term at King’s as a fairly traumatic one. Coming from a grammar school, the 9 to 1 ratio of men to women students made for quite a change in her social environment. Her unease eventually passed and Hazel remembers warmly her time on the punt committee and coxing the women’s boat in May bumps – she progressed from the King’s 5th boat to the King’s 2nd boat (bumping, amongst others, the University women’s 2nd boat). Hazel currently works as a computer programmer at Cambridge Electronic Design Ltd, based on the Cambridge Science Park. She is also an extremely active member of the local community, serving on the board of the Duxford Saturday Workshop and as an Observer for Conservators of the Cam. Since 2004, Hazel has been a local Liberal Democrat councillor for Milton on the South Cambridgeshire District Council.

Dr Hugo Radice (KC 1965, Economics)
While a student at King’s in the late ’60s and early ’70s, Hugo was active in radical politics. As a member of the Socialist Society, a contributor to the weekly Shilling Paper, and an advocate for University democracy and co-education, Hugo established himself as a committed socialist, which he remains to this day. Recently Hugo won the Daniel Singer Millenium Prize for 2008 for his essay “1968 and the Idea of Socialism” that he presented at the annual Left Forum at Pace University, New York City, in April. After leaving King’s Hugo became a Lecturer in Economics at the University of Leeds before changing to Politics at Leeds. He taught and researched mostly in industrial economics, the political economy of Eastern Europe, transnational corporations and Marxist theory. He retired from teaching in 2008 and frequently contributes opinion pieces to the Yorkshire Post.
A ‘DINNER OF ONE’S OWN’

What was it like entering the male world that was King’s in 1972? KCSU Women’s Officer Diane Doliveux reports on discussions at the 2009 Women’s Dinner

80 YEARS AFTER Virginia Woolf’s A Room of One’s Own was first published, a vote on whether the tradition of ‘a dinner of one’s own’ for women in King’s should continue resulted in a resounding ‘yes’ at this year’s Women’s Dinner.

Rounding off a day of events, Fellow Melissa Lane – who is off to take up a chair in Princeton – reflected on the continuing importance of the dinner in reclaiming a space that had been exclusively male for so many years – a dinner that she founded on her arrival 13 years ago.

The afternoon ‘Personal Histories’ panel brought home the fact that women have only been attending King’s for 37 years compared to men’s 578. It featured three King’s alumnae, including Professor Anne Dell (KC1972), who was the first ever female student to arrive at King’s. She arrived several months too early and was told she would have to find somewhere to live until term started.

Judith Weir CBE (KC 1973), thought that being one of the few women at King’s had been a probably pleasant experience than later, when the male:female ratio was closer and the man felt more threatened. Anne Hathaway (though “not that one” she explained cheerily) (KC 1975) questioned what it meant to be brought back to speak as a successful Kingswoman, since although she felt successful, she couldn’t claim to be so by conventional criteria. When Susan Tomes (KC 1972) – who performed three piano pieces during the dinner – applied to King’s she got the best mark in the Cambridge music entrance exam but was told the scholarship would have to go to the student who came second, as there was no provision for giving it to a woman.

The discussion between students and alumnae that followed was an are opportunity to see how far women at King’s have come since, and to see the new challenges they face today. Though it may be tempting to think sexism has been consigned to the dustbin of history, it is heartening that by supporting such events, King’s chooses not to put its head in the sand but to consider instead how it can continue to celebrate diversity while tackling the prejudices that affect many students’ lives. The women’s event this year was just one such attempt to do so, as, in the words of William Faulkner: “The past is not dead. It is not even past”.

The first woman to be admitted

Angela Jackson (KC 1972) recalls being an object of curiosity as the first female student admitted to King’s

“My KING’S CAREER started before I arrived at the College in that, having been offered a place in 1971 – the first woman to be offered a place as I sat the exam early – I had a year to wait before the doors were opened to women. It was a curious position to be in.

“I worked to save some money and then travelled, firstly on the Trans-Siberian railway in 1971-2 before the end of Communism, so it was a closely controlled trip in terms of who I could talk to. Then on to Japan, again raising a degree of curiosity, on to Thailand and then King’s. “Here too there was curiosity, as you might expect, but as much from fellow students or teachers, as from visitors. I had ground floor rooms and remember a group pressing their noses to the window in delight at seeing a student – a female one – working. Rather than retreating tactfully they called their friends over to look!

“The press were also curious. One day a reporter at the gate was trying to find out which of the passing women was a student. He stopped two women in front of me and asked if they might have been the first woman to have been accepted. He missed me and asked the woman behind. “Some found it strange to be catering for women after so long with only men. Walking behind a couple of bedders one day I heard them muttering about whether it was quite right to be clearing up for women: shouldn’t they be doing it for themselves? It was alright for the men, but… An extraordinary thought to us now.

“In my first Anthropology lecture, the lecturer asked a question of the women there. How did they function and why were they studying Anthropology? Ranking even then, it prompted the response: “To find out why anyone would ask such a question!” Today it seems unthinkable that such a question should even be thought of.”

Angela in 1972 (left) and today (right). Since leaving King’s Angela (now Browne) did research in Medical Sociology then set up a business making novelty cakes, before qualifying as a lawyer. Lately she makes traditional stained glass.
IN THE LAST ISSUE outgoing KCSU President, Lucy McMahon, tackled the elusive question of the College’s identity. She suggested students should see the College’s identity as a “blank page”.

I agree: today King’s is more socially and politically diverse than perhaps it ever has been. I would like to offer my own account of this blank page.

I chose to apply to King’s in large part because of its reputation as a place of left-wing liberal politics and political activism. This was not necessarily because I felt this reflected my own outlook – at the time my political views were ‘centrist’, although three years of reading politics have left me with a muddle of political beliefs – but because I considered it a healthy environment in which my views would be challenged rather than reinforced. As I am now planning a career in the Metropolitan Police, it might appear as though the College failed to offer the challenge I expected.

There is in fact very little apathy at King’s. Student politics may seem less active than it once was, but it would be a mistake to equate the relative infrequency of demonstrations or sit-ins with a lack of political interest or engagement. There is a growing campaign for college divestment from the arms trade and several King’s students were key organisers in the ‘occupation’ of the Law Faculty in protest at Israel’s actions in Gaza. But the latter, while in the vein of traditional student protest, is the exception rather than the rule. Student politics has certainly become far less ideologically driven.

We no longer think that the solutions to the world’s problems are simple, or that they can be understood simply through reading more Marx or Mill. With these realisations comes the downside that some problems can seem insurmountable. My view is that freedom from the polarising and divisive effects of political dogma opens opportunities for reasoned debate and sober planning which, while far less glamorous, offer real hope for progress. Lucy’s article shows that the current generation of King’s students can mobilise popular opinion to bring about change. Today, in King’s: Fair Trade beverages. Tomorrow, in the great wide world: who can say?

I believe that King’s continues to be a home for people who strive to improve the world. They may no longer do so in the name of ‘socialism’ but they get the job done. Starting with a blank page may be harder than failing back on ideologies, but for those with the courage to write their own story it offers the best opportunity to do good.

Wing attack

Cat Rogerson reports on the spirit of the King’s netball team, despite a lack of hair elastics

AT 9AM EVERY SATURDAY and Sunday, in front of a backdrop of scenery that is fit to be printed upon (the King’s Back Gate), the King’s netball team gather for matches.

There are often no matching clothes, a player who is late – apologies panted out through a ruthless enthusiasm to ‘get there’ – and nearly always a kerfuffle as hair bobbles are borrowed to tie rebellious hair back. There is always, however, a team spirit that transcends the netball court and an infectious enthusiasm that makes the early start so worthwhile.

I often joke that we look like the community team as we walk up to meet our competitors, and possess one of the finest team spirits – something that cannot be bought, borrowed or made in China. It is a unique camaraderie that is founded upon fast-stuck friendship and fast-paced talent, a willingness to push oneself above and beyond one’s limitations and a capacity for success both on and off a gravel court. At King’s, it’s not just a sports team; it’s so much more than that.
THere has been talk of how King’s can renew its radicalism. As the College develops for the future, an issue that can’t be ignored is our environmental impact.

In fact, many College departments have been quietly taking green initiatives for many years. From locally-sourced food to donating old furniture to charity, there is a strong belief amongst staff all around the College that considering the planet is important. King’s students are also active in a number of university-wide initiatives, such as the Go Greener campaign which calls for emission reductions; taking part in the inter-college ‘Green League Table’; and the campaign for ethical investment.

Recently, several department heads, staff, Fellows and students realised the need for coordination. We have now formed a committee to draw up a potential College environmental policy, which should bring together existing best practice and push for King’s to go further and lead to progress. Whether this means turning down heating or constructing our own renewable power project, strong environmental initiatives provide a way for King’s to reclaim a radical agenda.

King’s Drama creates new Festen

A NEW ADAPTATION of the critically acclaimed modern play, Festen, was staged in King’s Hall this May by King’s students, directed by second-year students Julien Domercq and Balaji Ravichandran. Balaji also produced the play, adapting it for the stage from the original Danish film, and its first English adaptation by David Eldridge.

King’s Drama provided much of the funding and actors were from across the University, plus one from Anglia Ruskin University.

Festen (Danish, The Celebration) is often credited with the rebirth of tragedy in modern drama. Above and beyond being the dinner party where things go awry, it provides a powerful commentary on the moral ineptitude of which society is capable, addressing undercurrents of sexual abuse, racism, the class system and homophobia. The play is about our response to societal failures rather than an examination of its causes.

The staging in King’s Hall was done in a way that allowed the audience to participate actively in the production. They toasted, clapped and danced with the cast during the performance. The production also followed a modified version of the Dogme 95 conventions for filming – a minimalistic focus on props and lighting, and heavy emphasis on script and acting. King’s Drama hopes to go on to support more theatrical performances staged in King’s during the next academic year.
Miracles of Life: 
An autobiography
by J G Ballard
Celebrated novelist and short story writer J G Ballard came to study Medicine at King's in 1949, then found his literary vocation and studied English at the University of London. He had been interned during the war by the Japanese in the Lunghua detention camp, which informed his best known novel £7.99

Evidence and Evolution: 
The Logic Behind the Science
by Elliott Sober
Elliott Sober (KC 1970) is Hans Reichenbach Professor and William F Vilas Research Professor in the Department of Philosophy at the University of Wisconsin-Madison. A philosopher of science, he gained his PhD from Harvard and has taught at Stanford and LSE.

This is a scientific and philosophical book investigating the claims of Intelligent Design and the theory of evolution. Using various theories of probability, such as the Bayesian theory, he shows the weakness of the evidence supporting Intelligent Design, but also concludes that the evidence for the theory of evolution may not be as strong as many evolutionary scientists might believe. Neither of these outcomes either proves or disproves the existence of God. He examines in detail the many different viewpoints – other than evolution and Intelligent Design – about the existence, or not, of God. Michael Ruse, another philosopher of science, hails Sober as “a leader in epistemology and ethics”, and says the book “shows why he commands our attention” because of his interest in looking at the evidence for scientific theories.

Cambridge University Press, hardback £15.99

Science and Religion: A Very Short Introduction
by Thomas Dixon
Thomas Dixon (KC 1991) is Senior Lecturer in History at Queen Mary, University of London.

This addition to the distinguished Very Short Introduction series was described by the late King’s Fellow Peter Lipton as an ‘ideal introduction to a fascinating subject’ and by The Observer as a ‘bracing initiation’ into the often-contentious relationship between science and religion – a relationship strained, for example, during the trial of Galileo and the Scopes ‘Monkey Trial’ in the US in 1925. Yet, as Dixon stresses in his introduction, harmony has also existed between these two great social and intellectual forces. To demonstrate this, Dixon goes beyond the philosophical questions underlying the debate, by examining the social, ethical and political contexts that have made the relationship between ‘science and religion’ such an interesting topic today. This work is intended to appeal to a wide range of readers, and particularly those seeking ‘a more balanced account’ of science and religion than is presented in Richard Dawkins’s best-selling The God Delusion.

Oxford University Press, paperback £7.99

Who was Sophie? 
The Lives of My Grandmother, Poet and Stranger
by Celia Robertson
Celia Robertson (KC 1986) lives in London and has been an actor since 1994. She has appeared on stage in Joe Penhall’s Love and Understanding, Mark Ravenhill’s Handbag and Airsick by Emma Frost.

In this her first book, Celia Robertson details the very different ‘lives’ of her grandmother, Joan Adeney Easdale. She was a poet who was mentored by Virginia Woolf and whose work was published by the Hogarth Press while she was still in her teens. After enjoying success at a young age, she married and had three children before moving to Australia. As the years passed, however, Joan became a paranoid schizophrenic and semi-vagrant who eventually changed her name to Sophie Curley, the first name meaning ‘wisdom’ in Greek and the second referring to pubic hair. Using her grandmother’s original letters and notes, as well as her own diary entries, Celia charts the life of a person whose creative career was derailed by the war and post-war emigration to Sydney and illuminates the psychiatric practices of the 1950s, and the difficulties of British city life in the 1990s.

Virago Press Ltd, paperback £8.99
**Hearts Exposed: Transplants and the media in 1960s Britain**

*by Ayesha Nathoo*

Ayesha Nathoo (KC 2002) is a Research Fellow at Clare Hall and a member of the Department of History and Philosophy of Science.

The post-war years were an exciting time in medicine, and when the first heart transplants began in the late 1960s, the media’s interest in medicine grew substantially. In this her first book Ayesha examines the relationship between modern medicine and the media in 1960s Britain. Using sources not previously available, this book examines the role of the media in shaping the public’s attitude to these early risky procedures, and how the resulting press and television coverage of the high mortality rate in heart transplant recipients changed not only transplant surgery, but also professional ethics and the growing importance of managing medical-media relations.

*Palgrave Macmillan, hardback £52*

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**Intellectuals and the People**

*by Angie Sandhu*

Angie Sandhu (KC 1985) is a Research Associate in the Department of English and Cultural Studies at Sheffield Hallam University.

Is intellectual autonomy beneficial – either for intellectuals or society? Angie Sandhu reckons it is positively harmful and sets out to show that discussions of the intellectual focus upon the vulnerability or declining authority of the intellectual, and overlook the extent to which supposed differences between intellectuals and ‘other people’ support wider inequalities. She is supportive of under-privileged groups who are often politically, socially and educationally deprived by those in power. In an attempt to show how these trends can be reversed, she cites promising developments in Latin America and especially the case of the Zapatistas in Mexico, who are challenging inequalities within theory and practice.

*Macmillan Palgrave, hardback £52*

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**Works by King’s Fellows are central to new series**

Several King’s Fellows have become involved in the start-up of the publisher Profile Books. The publisher is currently running series entitled ‘World Events’ and ‘Wonders of the World’ in which they respectively discuss important moments and buildings from world history. Pete de Bolla and Chris Prendergast have each contributed to the ‘Events’ series, with pieces on July 4, 1776 and the American Declaration of Independence and July 14, 1789 and the storming of the Bastille in Paris; Iain Fenlon and Simon Goldhill have contributed to the ‘Wonders’ series, with works on St Mark’s Square and the Temple Mount in Jerusalem respectively.

**French best**

Chris Prendergast’s book *The Classic: Sainte-Beuve and the Nineteenth-Century Culture Wars* (featured in the July 2008 issue of *King’s Parade*) has been awarded the 2008 R H Gapper Prize by the Society for French Studies as the best book to appear on French studies. The Society called it ‘an impressively comprehensive and original study of a major figure in French literature and criticism and of the intellectual, socio-political and cultural contexts in which [Sainte-Beuve] wrote.’
June 13
CUMS Concert
CUMS Chorus, sings Beethoven’s Choral Symphony and new commission by Sir Peter Maxwell Davies for the 800th Anniversary of the University. Conductor: Stephen Cleobury. 7.30pm. Tickets from Corn Exchange, tel: 01223 357851

June 15
King’s College Musical Society
May Week Concert King’s College Choir and King’s Voices with KCMS Orchestra. Music by Haydn, Wagner and Puccini. 8pm. Tickets from Porter’s Lodge.

June 22
City of London Festival Concert, Southwark Cathedral

June 23
King’s College Choir
sing Festal Eucharist at St John’s Wood Church, Lord’s Roundabout, St John’s Wood NW8 7NE

July 13
King’s College Choir
St Albans International Organ Festival, St Albans Cathedral. Music by Walton, Vaughan Williams, Purcell, Mendelssohn. www.organfestival.com

July 19
Cambridge Summer Recitals
Mixed choirs of the University including CUMS and Cambridge Philharmonic Orchestra, Laura Mitchell, soprano, Ruth Jenkins, bass, Bampton, Mendelssohn. www.organfestival.com

July 22
Cambridge 800th Prom
Royal Albert Hall
See Members’ Events (right)

July 26
King’s College Choir,
Singapore Esplanade

July 28 and 29
King’s College Choir,
Hong Kong Cultural Centre

June 29
Cambridge Summer Recitals
Daniel Hyde, organ, 7.30pm. Music by Wagner, Widor, Durufle, Mendelssohn and Germani

July 31
King’s College Choir,
Taipei, Taiwan
Music by Ty, Tallis, Byrd, etc. Conductor: Stephen Cleobury

August 9
Cambridge Summer Recitals
The Clerks & His Majesty’s Sagbutts and Cornets, 8pm. Music from the courts of Kings Henry VII and VIII and Queens Mary and Elizabeth

September 12
King’s College Choir,
Bremen Music Festival, Germany
Music by Ty, Byrd, etc. Conductor: Stephen Cleobury

September 12
Archeaconry of Cambridge Church Music Society
Traditional evensong, Oliver Brett, organ. 5.30pm. Conductor: Canon David Pritchard

September 20 – October 4
King’s College Choir, Windsor Festival
Tel: 01753 740 121. www.windsorfestival.com/tickets

November 8
Remembrance Sunday
Rededication 6pm

November 11
Haydn’s Creation
King’s College Choir, Academy of Ancient Music. Opening concert of Cambridge Music Festival. Part of concerts at King’s, 7.30pm. Conductor: Stephen Cleobury. www.cammusic.co.uk. Tickets from 24 August tel: 01223 357851

November 25
Far Threataclses of Day
University Festival Choir, Onyx Brass, Dow, Britten and Rutter
Cambridge Music Festival concert, 8pm. Details at www.cammusic.co.uk. Tickets from 24 August tel: 01223 357851

November 25
Michael Chance, Nicholas Daniel & Fretwork
Music by Purcell, Gibbons and John Taverner. 8pm. www.cammusic.co.uk. Tickets from 24 August tel: 01223 357851

November 29
Procession for Advent
NRMs may apply for two tickets to the service once every four years. Contact the Dean’s office by 24 October at dean@kings.cam.ac.uk or Tel: 01223 331419

Date to be confirmed
Cambridgeshire Schools’ Carol Service
December 4
Chapel Services end

December 5
Founder’s Day and Commemoration of Benefactors service
December 13
BBC TV broadcast ‘Carols from King’s’

December 19
King’s College Choir, Budapest
Béla Bartók National Concert Hall, Palace of Arts, 7.30pm. Conductor: Stephen Cleobury. www.musezetekipalota.hu

December 21
Choir Christmas Concert
Royal Albert Hall
Conductor: Stephen Cleobury.
www.raymondgubbay.co.uk

December 24
Festival of Nine Lessons and Carols
Broadcast live on BBC Radio 4, 3pm

Carols from King’s TV broadcast on BBC2

December 25
Christmas Day
Festival of Nine Lessons and Carols
Repeat broadcast on Radio 4

More members’ events details and online booking at www.kingsmembers.org, or contact Amy Ingle, in the Development Office, events@kings.cam.ac.uk, Tel: +44 (0)1223 331443. Coming from overseas and interested in attending an event that is not specific to your year or subject? You are always welcome, but please get in touch with us first.

More concert details at www.kings.cam.ac.uk/chapel/choir/concerts

Royal Geographical Society.
£23.78 (centre stalls), £21.95 (side stalls), £20 33 (2nd tier box - 5 seats). For tickets go to www.kingsmembers.org/events

University Alumni Weekend
A weekend of events and festivities. More at: www.foundation.cam.ac.uk

Contact CARO at alumni@foundation.cam.ac.uk or +44 (0)1223 332288

Non Residents’ Weekend for years 1975-1978
Afternoon tea from 3pm, evening reception from 7pm, dinner 7.45pm for 8pm.

October 7
The London Event, ‘Financial Crisis’ at the Royal Society, London, on the current economic climate. Open to all NRMs

October 10
Legacy lunch
If you are thinking of making King’s part of your will you are very welcome to attend this event where legacy information will be available and staff on hand to answer questions. Please contact the Development Office on +44 (0)1223 331443 or events@kings.cam.ac.uk to let them know of your interest. If you have already notified the College you are leaving a legacy to King’s you will receive an invitation.

29 October (date TBC)
Provost Seminar, ‘The Value of Hypocrisy in Politics’
November 21
1441 Foundation Dinner
Supported by The Hon Geoffrey Wilson CVO (KC 1949), by invitation only.

Please note there will be no Celebration of Christmas concert this year.

More information on these events and more can be found at www.kings.cam.ac.uk/events

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