

King's College, Cambridge

Annual Report 2020





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The Provost



When it comes to the time to write my piece for the Annual Report, I look back over the previous year's submission in search of inspiration. How unhelpful that has been this time! Reading about last year's activities is like looking into another world entirely. None would (though perhaps some should) have predicted how the nation's and the College's life would be turned upside down by the pandemic.

Things started off familiarly enough. Michaelmas Term was quite normal. A particular highlight for me was the end of the works on Bodley's roof and the departure of all the scaffolding from the Provost's garden. The Collyweston stone slates are not only beautiful and durable (they should last up to two hundred years) but in addition, in order to source them the College has contributed to the revival of a moribund industry in Northamptonshire. The new graduate buildings, including the Stephen Taylor Building (the College's first project built to *Passivhaus* standard), were in the last stages of completion. Other building projects were pushing ahead, as can be read about in the Bursar's report.

The Christmas Eve *A Festival of Nine Lessons and Carols* repeated its annual magic under our new Director of Music, Daniel Hyde, following in the footsteps of Sir Stephen Cleobury, who served for 37 years and who died last autumn, tragically only a few months after his retirement.

Then it was the New Year, and I departed on a term's sabbatical leave to the Far East and New Zealand. I was in a safe place there, but it became clear that if I wanted to go home I would have to leave early to avoid

extended quarantine on the way back. I returned to the UK on 23 March, the day of lockdown. How strange it has been since then.

The Easter Term was like no other, with all teaching and supervisions online. We are relatively fortunate to be living in the 2020s rather than 25 years ago, when online events would have been almost impossible. It is hard to describe how strange the College was – my wife and I were here for most of the spring and summer, and were able to walk through the empty courts with, initially at least, no punts on the river, and with only a few herons for company. Very many of our staff were on furlough. The Porters ran an excellent skeleton service, and the Gardens team did a great job holding things together over the summer with a rotating complement of half the usual staff, but with the addition of the Provost who volunteered as undergardener to help out with the mowing.

I would like to pay warm tribute to the senior College Officers (the Vice-Provost, the Bursars and the Senior Tutor), whose hard work and planning when I was still away was crucial to the successful handling of the very difficult situation that the College faced in the early days of the pandemic and the run up to the lockdown. They are still giving their all to keep the community safe, and all of us here are very grateful.

The College was able to take advantage of the furlough scheme and continue to pay those staff who would not have been able to work from home. I am very pleased to say that there have been no compulsory redundancies as a result of the COVID-19 crisis; as I write everyone is getting back to work, and the great majority of students are returning, further lockdowns permitting. We have kept in touch with absent friends through regular newsletters and a number of online 'town hall' meetings where information can be exchanged and questions answered.

In fact in spite of the lockdown a number of issues arose over the summer that have occupied our very effective Communications team. Apart from the need to deal with the A-level fiasco, which the Senior Tutor will discuss in his report, the Black Lives Matter events of the summer have led us to re-examine what

more we can do to help our students from under-represented backgrounds feel comfortable here, and to continue to improve our efforts to identify and combat discrimination. We have been engaged in constructive discussions with our student representatives and will continue to do so. More widely we have instituted a study of the College's links with slavery, both historic and modern. Though its progress has been slowed by the pandemic we should have a report by 2022. And next year we are going to appoint a Research Fellow on the topic 'Slavery', which will help to drive this work forward.

With no opportunity for in-person alumni events or visits abroad the King's Campaign has of necessity been proceeding at a lower level. £71.2 million has so far been raised towards the target of £100 million. The effects of the lockdown on the College's general finances have been severe since they have affected all our main sources of income. The Bursar will be discussing these in his report. But in the short term we have been able, through SASI, our new Student Access and Support Initiative, the SEF and other hardship funds, to respond promptly and generously to those students who have found themselves in difficulties through no fault of their own. We are very grateful to all of our donors who have supported these funds and enabled us to help our students at this difficult time.

In spite of the general gloom there have been some bright spots. We have demonstrated our credentials as good citizens by collaborating with the City Council to house a number of homeless people in the Bene't Street Hostel over the summer; and we have also made our contribution to *al fresco* socialising by opening up the grass plots in front of the College to small social groups who want to relax in the city centre.

King's is nothing if not a radical place, eager to pursue new ideas, so what could be more natural than to convert a large part of the Back Lawn, which has existed as mown turf for centuries, into a wild flower meadow? Many of you will have seen the pictures of the first year's crop, and the project has had wide and admiring attention. Next year will see a different mix of plants, with perennials coming to the fore. We will continue to refine

the concept in the next several years. None of it would have been possible without the sterling work of Steven Coghill and his Gardens team.

Now we are at the end of the summer and, new lockdowns permitting, are getting ready to welcome our Freshers and continuing students. We have had to say *au revoir* to those who were supposed to have graduated in June, and who were devastated to miss all the events of May Week. But we hope to welcome them back too next year for an event that will take the place of their lost graduation ceremony.

What of the coming term? By the time you see this we will know how it has gone. But we know it will be very strange. There will be Chapel services, but only for resident members for the time being. The Chapel is open to visitors – but in very small numbers and by online ticket only. There will be no big dinners, and only the simplest of catering. There will be elaborate signage to ensure social distancing and face protection, and full risk assessments will be in operation. The College in general will be open only to resident members, which I know will be disappointing for many of our NRMs. But we hope in spite of what COVID-19 may throw at us next that something of the normal life of our community can carry on, boosted by the University's forward-thinking decision to test all students resident in College (in their 'households' of six to eight) every week even if asymptomatic. Our students, Fellows and staff are at one in understanding the measures needed to keep safe and to minimise the chances of a serious outbreak.

Let us hope that I can find inspiration for the 2021 report from 2019 and not 2020!

MICHAEL PROCTOR

The Fellowship

New Life Fellows

Professor Robert Foley, elected a Life Fellow on 17 July 2020

Professor Christopher Gilligan, elected a Life Fellow on 17 July 2020

Dr David Good, elected a Life Fellow on 17 July 2020

Visiting Fellows

Professor Rochelle Dreyfus, 2019-2020 academical year

Professor Lungisile Ntsebeza, Michaelmas Term 2019

Professor David Simpson, Michaelmas Term 2019

Professor Lorraine Daston, Lent Term 2020

Fellows moving on

The following left their Fellowships in the last year:

Dr Amanda Barber, Research Fellow

Associate Fellows and College Research Associates moving on

Dr Justin Pearce, Bye-Fellow

The Revd Andrew Hammond, College Chaplain

The Revd Tom McLean, Interim College Chaplain

Dr Nienke Blom, College Research Associate

Dr Sandra Jasper, College Research Associate

Dr Luke Meredith, College Research Associate

Dr Alex Patto, College Research Associate

Dr Thomas Torode, College Research Associate

Dr Jack Wright, College Research Associate

New Fellows

KAMAR MOHADDES (*Economics, elected an Ordinary Fellow on 14 January 2020*)

Kammar is a macroeconomist at the Cambridge Judge Business School

currently working on quantifying the macroeconomic effects of climate change as well as identifying the risks from climate change to the economy, so as to help inform the design of mitigation and adaptation policies and supporting institutions.

Kammar is an Economic Research Forum Research Fellow, currently serving as its Thematic Co-Leader for the macroeconomics theme; he has also recently joined Rebuilding Macroeconomics as Co-Leader for the Sustainable Growth Hub. In addition, Kammar is Associate Researcher at the Energy Policy Research Group at the University of Cambridge, Associate Fellow of the USC Dornsife Institute for New Economic Thinking, Research Associate at the Globalization and Monetary Policy Institute at the Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas, and Research Associate at the Centre for Applied Macroeconomic Analysis at ANU in Australia.

His work has been published in a number of edited volumes (Cambridge University Press, Oxford University Press and Routledge) as well as in leading journals, including the *Journal of Applied Econometrics*, *Journal of International Economics* and *The Review of Economics and Statistics*. His research has also been covered in major international news outlets including the BBC, Bloomberg, *The Economist*, *The Financial Times*, *Reuters*, *The Wall Street Journal*, and *The Washington Post*.

Kammar is currently Departmental Special Advisor at the Bank of Canada, consultant to the United Nations ESCWA, and has been a regular visiting scholar at the International Monetary Fund. He has worked closely with colleagues at these institutions to, for instance, develop tools to help examine and disentangle the size and speed of the transmission of different global, regional and national macroeconomic shocks.

Kammar holds a PhD in Economics from the University of Cambridge, where he has over the last 12 years taught undergraduate and postgraduate Economics students.

JONAH MILLER (*History, elected a Research Fellow on 16 January 2020*)

Jonah Miller is a historian of policing in England before the creation of professional police forces. His research concentrates on the powers of officers to stop, search, arrest and otherwise coerce suspected criminals. He is especially interested in the role of individual and institutional prejudice in shaping the use of these powers, and in efforts to limit the scope of officers' discretion.

His current book project, *The Liberty of Suspects*, traces the history of policing by suspicion in 17th- and 18th-century England. Drawing on a wide variety of legal sources, the book will connect everyday experiences of law enforcement to the shifting political discourses of liberty and subjecthood. He is also working on a legal history of homicide by officers under common law.

Jonah studied for his PhD at King's College London and the Institute of Historical Research, where he held a Scouloudi Doctoral Fellowship.

KATE HERRITY (*Criminology, elected a Research Fellow on 16 January 2020*)

Kate Herrity is a criminologist with a focus on prisons, philosophy of social scientific method and working at the edges where criminology meets other fields and disciplines. Her main area of research explores the potential of foregrounding sensory experience in prison sociology. Her book *Sensory Penalties: Exploring the Sensory in Places of Punishment and Social Control*, co-edited with Bethany Schmidt and Jason Warr, extends these ideas and is due for release later this year with Emerald. Kate also created and curates an accompanying blog to explore these ideas further both within and beyond the prison: www.sensorycriminology.com.

Kate's current research project extends ideas introduced in her thesis, exploring the relationship between sound and social emotion among different prison populations.

Kate was awarded her PhD in Criminology in 2019 from the University of Leicester. She is converting her thesis, 'Rhythms and routines: sounding

order in a local men's prison using aural ethnography', into a monograph. The thesis was preceded by a research project, 'Prison sound ecology: a research design', exploring the role of sound in research methods in two prisons, in part fulfilment of an MSc in Criminology, Criminal Justice and Research Methods at Oriel College, Oxford. She has taught at De Montfort University, both tutoring and designing and leading a core module on Rehabilitation and Desistance.

JERELLE JOSEPH (*Chemistry, elected a Research Fellow on 16 January 2020*)

Jerelle is from the Commonwealth of Dominica, and completed a BSc in Mathematics and Chemistry, as well as an MPhil in Chemistry, at the University of the West Indies (Cave Hill Campus, Barbados). In 2014 she moved to the UK as a Gates Cambridge Scholar to read for a PhD in Chemistry (Churchill College) under the supervision of Prof David Wales, FRS. During her PhD, Jerelle developed computational techniques to study large-scale structural rearrangements of biomolecules and to characterise intrinsically disordered proteins.

Over the last 18 months she has worked as a postdoctoral researcher in the Collepardo Laboratory (Department of Physics, Cambridge), developing computational approaches to investigate intracellular compartmentalisation (that is, formation of biomolecular condensates) via the process of liquid-liquid phase separation (LLPS).

As a Research Fellow, Jerelle will continue her work on intracellular LLPS; guided by experimental observations, advanced computer simulation techniques and the tools of statistical mechanics, she will create multiscale modelling toolkits to investigate the unknown molecular mechanisms that dictate phase separation inside cells. Her work will examine the roles of biomolecular condensates in biological function and malfunction (for example, in the progression of aggregation-related diseases).

Alongside her research, Jerelle is an avid advocate for Caribbean-based mentorship. In 2017 she founded CariScholar, an organisation that connects

Caribbean students to established professionals and academics in their field of study. She is also a trained photographer.

EDWARD ZYCHOWICZ-COGHILL (*History, elected a Research Fellow on 6 May 2020*)

Edward's historical research focuses on the remaking of the Middle East in the centuries after the Islamic conquests (c. 600–1000 CE), using Arabic, Greek and Syriac sources. His doctoral work, researched at the Universities of Chicago and Oxford, traced the development of the earliest traditions of Arabic historical writing about both the rise of Islam and the pre-Islamic world, investigating the social and political contexts which produced these first Arabic histories and the hegemonic ideas they disseminated, as well as techniques and strategies of authorship in these texts.

Since then he has been based in Cambridge as part of an ERC-funded project, for which he has written about ethnic and geographical discourses in Islamic representations of antiquity, the Arabic reception of late antique Persian history-writing and foundation narratives of the first Islamic cities. His new research project is about how attitudes to wealth, inequality and the social obligations they inspire marked and maintained social distinctions in early Islamic society. He is very interested in rock climbing.

KATIE CAMPBELL (*Archaeology, elected a Research Fellow on 18 June 2020*)

Katie is an archaeologist who works on the cities of medieval Central Asia and the Caucasus. After a decade employed by a variety of research and commercial archaeology projects across Central Asia and the Middle East, she completed her doctorate as a Nizami Ganjavi scholar at Oxford. Her thesis investigated how cities changed as a result of the Mongol expansion of the early 13th century, following this nomadic conquest across Eurasia by excavating at urban sites sacked by the Mongols in Kazakhstan, Turkmenistan and Azerbaijan. Over the next four years, the aim is to work out what (if anything) is so distinctive about these cities as to call them 'Silk Road Cities' and to extend the study's chronological range to the 11th–15th centuries in order to include earlier Turkic invasions and the activities of Timur.

Katie honed her excavation skills over several years at the Cambridge Archaeological Unit, excavating across the city, including underneath what is now the Grand Arcade shopping centre and the Old Divinity School opposite the entrance to St John's College, as well as various brick and gravel quarries in the Fens. She is excited to be back after a decade away!

ALICE HUTCHINGS (*Computer Sciences, elected an Ordinary Fellow on 13 October 2020*)

Alice Hutchings is a University Lecturer in the Security Group at the Department of Computer Science and Technology, University of Cambridge. She is also Deputy Director of the Cambridge Cybercrime Centre, an interdisciplinary initiative combining expertise from computer science, criminology, and law. The Centre aims to improve the quality and quantity of cybercrime research by collecting cybercrime-related datasets and making them available for academic research through data sharing agreements.

Specialising in cybercrime, Alice bridges the gap between criminology and computer science. Her research interests include understanding cybercrime offenders, cybercrime events, and the prevention and disruption of online crime. Her research is funded by the EPSRC and ESRC, and in 2020 she was awarded an ERC Starting Grant, iCrime, to develop and evaluate cybercrime responses. iCrime consists of four major interconnected components to research cybercrime using the offender, the crime type, the place (such as online black markets), and the response as discrete units of analysis.

Alice arrived in Cambridge in January 2014, initially as a researcher at the Computer Laboratory. In October 2018 she was appointed as a University Lecturer. Before moving to the UK she was a Senior Research Analyst at the Australian Institute of Criminology from 2011 to 2013. Alice obtained her PhD from Griffith University in Australia in 2013. Before entering academia she had a varied research career in local government, parliament, law, and private investigation (intellectual property). She first began researching cybercrime in the late 1990s, while working in industry (mainly relating to domain name misuse and software counterfeiting).

PHILIP KNOX (*English, elected an Ordinary Fellow on 23 June 2020*)

Philip Knox is a literary historian who works on late medieval textual cultures, with a focus on writings produced in England and France as well as the connections that run between them. His current big project, now in its final stages, is a study of *Le Roman de la rose*, an obscene philosophical love-allegory from 13th-century France, and the different ways it was read, imitated, and disputed in late medieval England. He is also interested in the different ways in which intellectual culture comes into contact with literature in the period; in theories and practices of medieval lyric and narrative; in how medieval manuscripts can help us think about the history of reading. He is an editor of the journal *New Medieval Literatures*.

Originally from County Down, Philip pursued all his undergraduate and postgraduate study at the University of Oxford, where he was also (at New College) a Junior Research Fellow. He arrived in Cambridge in 2016 to take up his current role as a University Lecturer in the Faculty of English. He was a Fellow of Trinity College from 2016–19. He was elected to the University Council by the Regent House earlier this year.

JAMIE VICARY (*Computer Science, elected an Ordinary Fellow on 14 July 2020*)

Jamie is a Royal Society University Research Fellow and Senior Lecturer at the Department of Computer Science. He works on the mathematical foundations of computer science, with a particular focus on quantum computing, and the abstract techniques of category theory, which can give an exciting new perspective on many computational phenomena. His main current work is developing a new geometrical language for mathematical proof construction, as an alternative to the traditional symbolic notation.

His background is interdisciplinary, with an undergraduate degree in Physics (Mansfield College, Oxford), a Master's in Mathematics (Trinity Hall, Cambridge), followed by a PhD in Physics (Imperial College London) and subsequent research positions in Computer Science in Oxford, Singapore and Birmingham. He enjoys opportunities for science communication, and is active in outreach, with a quantum computing workshop, Qubit Zone!, delivered over 20 times to a wide variety of audiences.

JOHANNES NOLLER (*Physics, elected a Research Fellow on 15 July 2020*)

Johannes is a physicist focusing on understanding gravity. As a cosmologist, he is particularly interested in the very largest observable phenomena in the universe. Closer to home, he is also involved in (and fascinated by) gravitational wave science and its potential as a completely new way of observing the Universe. As such, Johannes' research lies at the intersection between observational cosmology and theoretical particle physics, using and integrating methods that range from data-driven numerical codes to the derivation and implementation of novel theoretical bounds from high-energy physics.

Following the completion of his PhD at Imperial College London in 2012, Johannes was a Royal Commission for the Exhibition of 1851 Research Fellow and Beecroft Fellow at the University of Oxford until 2017 and then a Junior Fellow at ETH Zurich until 2020. In 2020 Johannes joined the Department for Applied Mathematics and Theoretical Physics in Cambridge as an Ernest Rutherford Fellow.

BEN RAVENHILL (*Medical Sciences, elected an Ordinary Fellow on 29 September 2020*)

Ben is a junior doctor working on the medical wards at Addenbrooke's Hospital. He previously worked on the intensive care unit during the first wave of COVID-19. His academic work focuses on the in-built immune defences against viral infection present in almost all of our cells, and how viruses themselves can be used to identify these protective pathways.

Ben completed his PhD in molecular biology at the MRC-LMB in 2016, and since then has pursued the NHS academic medicine pathway. He has taught biochemistry to the undergraduate medics at King's since 2013, and also acts as a Director of Studies for the Part II medics.

FRAZ MIR (*Medical Sciences, elected an Ordinary Fellow on 29 September 2020*)

Fraz Mir is a consultant physician, Cambridge University Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust and Head of School of Postgraduate Medicine and Associate Postgraduate Dean, Health Education East of England. Since August 2010

he has been an Associate Lecturer in the Department of Medicine, University of Cambridge and in October 2017 became undergraduate supervisor for the MODA (Mechanisms of Drug Action) course at King's. Soon after, he became Director of Clinical Studies (year 4 students). More recently, he was appointed as senior medical adviser to the British National Formulary and chair of its Joint Formulary Committee.

His clinical and research interests are in the fields of clinical pharmacology, therapeutics and hypertension. For the last 15 years he has been part of the Oxford-led collaboration that conducts large randomised multi-centre trials in the area of cardiovascular medicine. He is also involved with smaller oncological studies locally.

His other educational responsibilities at the University include being Chair of the Final MB 'Single Best Answer Papers' committee and lead for clinical pharmacology and prescribing teaching.

Nationally, he is an examiner and member of the MRCP (Part 2) diploma examinations board (the main postgraduate qualification for physicians in the UK). He is also a member of the Prescribing Safety Assessment Committee which pioneered a new test that has since been rolled out to all medical schools in the country and beyond. From June 2013-17 he was Associate International Director for the Royal College of Physicians' International Office. He was awarded fellowships of the West African College of Physicians, Ceylon College of Physicians and College of Physicians and Surgeons of Mumbai in recognition of his work in Nigeria and South Asia.

He is author of a number of book chapters and co-editor of two clinical pharmacology textbooks. In 2006 he co-founded Cambridge Medical Seminars, a not-for-profit educational company that has since organised over 40 successful medical conferences, both regionally and internationally.

New Honorary Fellows

OLIVER HART (*elected an Honorary Fellow on 5 December 2019*)

Oliver Hart is an outstanding scholar, one of the most distinguished

economists of our times. He is Nobel laureate in economics (2016), an elected member of the National Academy of Sciences, a Fellow of the British Academy, American Academy of Arts and Sciences, Econometric Society and American Finance Association. He has been President of the American Law and Economics Association and Vice-President of the American Economic Association.

His academic career took him from a BA in Mathematics (KC 1969) through graduate work in Economics (MSc, Warwick, 1972; PhD, Princeton, 1974) and a lectureship in the Faculty of Economics and Politics (1975-81) to Chairs in Economics at LSE (1981-85), MIT (1985-93) and Harvard (1993-present; Chairperson, 2000-03).

Oliver has made important contributions across the field of economics. He has opened up new areas of research in the theory of the firm, corporate takeovers, monopolistic competition, asymmetric information and general contract theory. His work on contractual relationships has enhanced our understanding of the inner functioning of modern firms and public organisations, as well as providing key insights into basic contractual relationships between economic agents, which are the core of all economic activities. His analysis of the ownership rights theory of the firm and its financial structure remains central. He has applied his analysis to a central policy issue: the conditions under which privatisation-cum-commercialisation improves or degrades public services, in particular schools and prisons.

His current research concerns bankruptcy procedures, the role of shareholders' interests in firms' financial structures, and the experiment-based analysis of informal agreements and contract renegotiation in economic transactions. His work overlaps with the fields of law, economic history, mathematics, politics and philosophy in particular.

Oliver has been described as one of the few Nobel Prize recipients in economics to live up to the request to make his Nobel speech understandable to the general reader: 'Incomplete contracts and control', *American Economic Review*, 2017, 107(7): 1731-52.

He has maintained and recently reinvigorated his links to King's. In 2018 he returned as guest speaker at the 1441 Foundation weekend. He contributed generously to the event, giving two well-received addresses to alumni, a King's Conversation for alumni and students and an informal meeting with Economics students.

In 2018 he was appointed Honorary Fellow of Churchill College, where he had been a Teaching Fellow during 1975–81.

New Fellow Benefactors

KAHSHIN LEOW (*elected a Fellow Benefactor on 10 October 2019*)

Kahshin is the Managing Director of Quantedge Capital, which he co-founded in 2006. Quantedge invests across multiple asset classes such as equities, bonds, commodities, currencies and reinsurance. Quantedge Global Fund's track record makes it one of the most successful hedge funds as ranked by AsiaHedge, Bloomberg, Barrons and HSBC.

Kahshin is the co-founder of Quantedge Foundation, a philanthropic entity that has focused on helping disadvantaged families break out from inter-generational poverty in Singapore. The Foundation is also active in funding charitable programs in the US and UK.

In his free time, Kahshin enjoys taking on physical challenges. These include running ultramarathons in extreme environments such as the Gobi, Sahara, Atacama and Antarctica, and climbing the world's highest mountains such as Everest and Lhotse. Nevertheless, the biggest challenge of his life is to be the best husband to a lovely wife (Lijun Tan, BA 2006, Economics & Geography, UC Berkeley; MPhil 2019, University of Cambridge) and best father to two charming daughters.

Kahshin is the former President of the Berkeley Club of Singapore. He is a Trustee of the UC Berkeley Foundation.

New Fellow Commoners

ELIZABETH DESMOND (*elected a Fellow Commoner on 10 October 2019*)

Liz Desmond is Deputy CEO, Chief Investment Officer (International Equities) and director (since 1996) at Mondrian Investment Partners in London (whom she joined in 1991). She oversees \$50bn of assets under management and her impressive past results have earned her awards. Previously Liz was a Pacific Basin Equity Analyst and Senior Portfolio Manager at Hill Samuel Investment Advisers Ltd, and prior to that was a Pacific Basin investment manager at Shearson Lehman Global Asset Management. She started her career as an English Language Adviser for the Kagoshima Prefectural Government in Japan. Hailing from the US, Liz is a graduate of both Wellesley College (BA in Philosophy) and Stanford, where she took a Master's degree in East Asian Studies. She is a supporter of the Albright Institute at Wellesley College, a co-founder of the Liberal Democrats Business and Entrepreneurs Network and a supporter of GAIN (Girls are Investors), an organisation set up by Tilly Franklin (Chief Investment Officer of the Cambridge University Endowment Fund) to encourage young women to consider careers in investment.

Liz is married to King's alumnus Alan Davison (KC 1975, Economics) who was elected a Fellow Commoner in 2015 and they have grown-up sons who have studied at other Cambridge Colleges. Liz and Alan have been significant donors to King's, principally for student support and access, but also to the KC Boat Club. Liz was admitted to the Cambridge University Vice-Chancellor's Circle in November 2017.

Fellows

Dr Zoe Adams	<i>Law, Assistant Admissions Tutor</i>
Dr Ronojoy Adhikari	<i>Mathematics</i>
Dr Tess Adkins	<i>Geography</i>
Dr Sebastian Ahnert	<i>Natural Sciences</i>
Dr Mark Ainslie	<i>Engineering, Learning Support Tutor</i>
Dr David Al-Attar	<i>Geophysics</i>
Dr Anna Alexandrova	<i>Philosophy</i>
Professor John Arnold	<i>History</i>
Dr Nick Atkins	<i>Engineering</i>
Professor Gareth Austin	<i>History</i>
Professor William Baker	<i>Engineering</i>
Dr John Barber	<i>Politics</i>
Professor Mike Bate	<i>Developmental Biology</i>
Dr Andreas Bender	<i>Chemistry</i>
Dr Alice Blackhurst	<i>Modern Languages</i>
Professor Richard Bourke	<i>History & Politics</i>
Dr Mirjana Bozic	<i>Psychology</i>
Dr Angela Breitenbach	<i>Philosophy</i>
Professor Jude Browne	<i>Social Sciences</i>
Professor Nick Bullock	<i>Architecture</i>
Ms Katie Campbell	<i>Archaeology</i>
Dr Matei Candea	<i>Social Anthropology</i>
Dr Keith Carne	<i>Mathematics, First Bursar</i>
Professor Richard Causton	<i>Music</i>
Mr Nick Cavalla	<i>Mathematics</i>
Revd Dr Stephen Cherry	<i>Theology, Dean, Study Skills Tutor</i>
Dr Francesco Colucci	<i>Life Sciences, Graduate Tutor</i>
Dr Sarah Crisp	<i>Medicine</i>
Dr Laura Davies	<i>English, Graduate Tutor</i>
Professor Anne Davis	<i>Applied Mathematics, Research Manager</i>
Professor Peter de Bolla	<i>English, Wine Steward</i>
Dr James Dolan	<i>Science Communication, Assistant Tutor</i>
Professor John Dunn	<i>Politics</i>
Professor George Efstathiou	<i>Astrophysics</i>
Professor Brad Epps	<i>Modern Languages</i>
Dr Aytek Erdil	<i>Economics, Financial Tutor</i>

Dr Sebastian Eves van Den akker	<i>Natural Sciences</i>
Professor Khaled Fahmy	<i>AMES</i>
Dr Elisa Faraglia	<i>Economics</i>
Professor James Fawcett	<i>Physiology</i>
Professor Iain Fenlon	<i>Music</i>
Dr John Filling	<i>Philosophy, Assistant Tutor & Tutor</i>
Dr Tim Flack	<i>Electrical Engineering, Senior Tutor</i>
Dr Freddy Foks	<i>History</i>
Professor Rob Foley	<i>Biological Anthropology</i>
Dr Dejan Gajic	<i>Mathematics</i>
Professor Matthew Gandy	<i>Geography</i>
Dr Chryssi Giannitsarou	<i>Economics, Financial Tutor</i>
Lord Tony Giddens	<i>Sociology</i>
Dr Ingo Gildenhard	<i>Classics</i>
Professor Chris Gilligan	<i>Mathematical Biology</i>
Professor Simon Goldhill	<i>Classics</i>
Dr David Good	<i>Social Psychology</i>
Professor Caroline Goodson	<i>History</i>
Professor Tim Griffin	<i>Computer Science, Tutor</i>
Professor Gillian Griffiths	<i>Cell Biology & Immunology</i>
Professor Ben Gripaios	<i>Theoretical Physics</i>
Professor Mark Gross	<i>Mathematics</i>
Dr Henning Gross Ruse-Khan	<i>Law, Lay Dean</i>
Dr Aline Guillermet	<i>History of Art</i>
Dr Cesare Hall	<i>Engineering</i>
Ms Lorraine Headen	<i>Director of Development</i>
Professor John Henderson	<i>Classics</i>
Dr Felipe Hernandez	<i>Architecture</i>
Dr Kate Herrity	<i>Criminology</i>
Dr Ryan Heuser	<i>English</i>
Dr David Hillman	<i>English</i>
Dr Stephen Hugh-Jones	<i>Social Anthropology</i>
Professor Dame Carrie Humphrey	<i>Asian Anthropology</i>
Professor Herbert Huppert	<i>Theoretical Geophysics</i>
Dr Alice Hutchings	<i>Computer Science</i>
Mr Daniel Hyde	<i>Music, Director of Music</i>
Professor Martin Hyland	<i>Pure Mathematics</i>
Mr Philip Isaac	<i>Domus Bursar</i>
Professor Mark Johnson	<i>Psychology & Behavioural Sciences</i>

Mr Peter Jones	<i>History, Fellow Librarian</i>
Dr Jerelle Joseph	<i>Chemistry</i>
Professor Richard Jozsa	<i>Mathematics</i>
Dr Aileen Kelly	<i>Russian</i>
Professor Barry Keverne	<i>Behavioural Neuroscience</i>
Dr Philip Knox	<i>English</i>
Dr Joanna Kusiak	<i>Urban Studies</i>
Professor James Laidlaw	<i>Social Anthropology</i>
Professor Richard Lambert	<i>Physical Chemistry</i>
Professor Charlie Loke	<i>Reproductive Immunology</i>
Professor Sarah Lummis	<i>Biochemistry</i>
Professor Alan Macfarlane	<i>Anthropological Science</i>
Dr Naomi McGovern	<i>Medical Sciences</i>
Professor Dan McKenzie	<i>Earth Sciences</i>
Dr Marwa Mahmoud	<i>Computer Science</i>
Dr Cicely Marshall	<i>Plant Sciences</i>
Professor Nicholas Marston	<i>Music, Vice-Provost, Praelector</i>
Professor Jean Michel Massing	<i>History of Art</i>
Dame Judith Mayhew Jonas	
Professor Cam Middleton	<i>Engineering</i>
Mr Jonah Miller	<i>History</i>
Dr Fraz Mir	<i>Medical Sciences</i>
Dr Perveez Mody	<i>Social Anthropology</i>
Professor Geoff Moggridge	<i>Chemical Engineering</i>
Dr Kamiar Mohaddes	<i>Economics</i>
Dr Ken Moody	<i>Computer Sciences</i>
Dr Basim Musallam	<i>Islamic Studies</i>
Dr Johannes Noller	<i>Physical Sciences</i>
Dr Julianne Obadia	<i>Gender Studies</i>
Dr Rory O'Bryen	<i>Latin American Cultural Studies, Tutor</i>
Dr Rosanna Omitowaju	<i>Classics, Welfare Tutor & Tutor</i>
Professor Robin Osborne	<i>Ancient History, Research Manager</i>
Dr Tejas Parasher	<i>History</i>
Dr John Perry	<i>Medical Sciences</i>
Dr Adriana Pesci	<i>Mathematics</i>
Professor Chris Prendergast	<i>French</i>
Dr Surabhi Ranganathan	<i>Law</i>
Dr Ben Ravenhill	<i>Medical Sciences</i>
Professor Bob Rowthorn	<i>Economics</i>

Professor Paul Ryan	<i>Economics</i>
Professor Hamid Sabourian	<i>Economics</i>
Professor Jason Sharman	<i>Politics</i>
Dr Mark Smith	<i>History</i>
Dr Mike Sonenscher	<i>History</i>
Dr Sharath Srinivasan	<i>Politics</i>
Prof Gareth Stedman Jones	<i>History</i>
Dr Erika Swales	<i>German</i>
Dr James Taylor	<i>Engineering</i>
Mr James Trevithick	<i>Economics</i>
Professor Caroline van Eck	<i>History of Art</i>
Dr Bert Vaux	<i>Linguistics</i>
Dr Jamie Vicary	<i>Computer Science</i>
Dr Rob Wallach	<i>Material Sciences</i>
Dr Darin Weinberg	<i>Sociology</i>
Dr Godela Weiss-Sussex	<i>German</i>
Dr Tom White	<i>Physics</i>
Professor John Young	<i>Applied Thermodynamics</i>
Professor Nicolette Zeeman	<i>English, Keeper of the College Art Collections</i>
Dr Edward Zychowicz-Coghill	<i>History</i>

Director of Research

Professor Ashley Moffett

Honorary Fellows

Professor Danielle Allen
 Mr Neal Ascherson
 Professor Atta-ur-Rahman
 Professor John Barrell
 Professor Sir G.W. Benjamin CBE
 The Rt Hon Lord Clarke of Stone
 Cum Ebony
 Professor Michael Cook
 Miss Caroline Elam
 Professor John Ellis CBE
 Sir John Eliot Gardiner
 Professor Dame Anne Glover

Sir Nicholas Goodison
 Professor Oliver Hart
 Dr Hermann Hauser CBE
 Lord King of Lothbury
 Professor Sir Geoffrey Lloyd
 Professor Dusa McDuff
 Ms Frances Morris
 The Rt Hon Lord Phillips of Worth
 Matravers KG
 Professor C.R. Rao
 The Rt Hon the Lord Rees of Ludlow
 Lord Sainsbury of Turville
 Professor Leslie Valiant
 Professor Herman Waldmann
 Ms Judith Weir CBE

Fellow Benefactors

Mr Robin Boyle
 Mr Ian Jones
 Mr Kahshin Leow
 Mr Martin and Mrs Lisa Taylor

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 Ms Meileen Choo
 Mr Alan Davison
 Ms Elizabeth Desmond
 Mr Anthony Doggart
 Mr Hugh Johnson OBE
 Mr Stuart Lyons CBE
 Mr Lars McBride
 Mr Malcolm McKenzie
 Dr Jonathan Milner
 Dr William Owen
 Mr P.K. Pal
 Dr Mark Pigott Hon KBE, OBE
 Mr Benjamin Reiter and Mrs Alice
 Goldman Reiter
 Mr Hartley Rogers and Ms Amy Falls
 Dr Stephen and Mrs Priscilla Skjei
 Ms Zadie Smith and Mr Nicholas Laird
 Mr Nicholas Stanley
 Mr Adrian and Mrs Tessa Suggett
 Mrs Hazel Trapnell
 Mr Jeffrey Wilkinson
 The Hon Geoffrey Wilson
 Mr Morris E. Zukerman

Emeritus Fellows

Professor Bill Burgwinkle
 Professor Anne Cooke
 Professor Julian Griffin

Professor Christopher Harris
 Mr Ken Hook
 Dr David Munday
 Ms Eleanor Sharpston
 Professor Azim Surani

Bye-Fellows

Dr Poppy Aldam
 Dr Fiona Godlee
 Ms Stevie Martin
 Mr Ben Parry

Emeritus Chaplain

The Revd Richard Lloyd Morgan

Chaplain

The Revd Dr Ayla Lepine

College Research Associates**2017**

Dr Katherine Brown
 Dr Adam Green
 Dr Julie Laursen
 Dr Nazima Pathan
 Dr Anna Schliehe

2018

Dr Johannes Lenhard
 Dr Tobias Mueller
 Dr Velislava Petrova
 Dr Sinead-Elouise Rocha-Thomas

2019

Dr Felix Anderl
 Dr John Danial
 Dr Emily Linnane
 Dr Andrea Popov Bistrovic

Dr Sarah Whiteside
 Dr Christina Woolner
 Dr Rosie Worsdale

Lectrice, Lecteur

Ms Gabrielle Candelier
 Mr Stéphane Lambion

2020

Dr Chloe Coates
 Ms Sophia Cooke
 Dr Carmen Diaz-Soria
 Dr Chihab El Khachab
 Mr Matthijs Maas
 Dr Robin Oval

NICHOLAS MARSTON

Vice-Provost





Tutorial

‘Pandemic’: the word is unavoidable, and in reflecting upon the academical year 2019–20 it would be all too easy to allow the COVID-19 virus, which has had such an enormous impact on life at King’s, the wider University, and in general, to define all our activities. However, that would be to the detriment of reporting on the many good things that have happened. So, while there follows a hefty serving of COVID-19-related material, I hope that there is enough good and inspiring content in this report to give grounds for optimism about life at King’s during last year and the coming year.

COVID-19 impact

Until the end of Lent Term 2020, life at King’s had continued as usual, with COVID-19 feeling like something that was happening to other people, elsewhere. The Tutorial Office had settled in under the new day-to-day management of Bronach James, who took over in the summer of 2019 from the long-serving Janet Luff. The student body was its usual diverse, vibrant self, working hard and playing hard.

Then, at the end of Lent Term 2020, the University transitioned very rapidly from ‘amber’ phase (COVID-19 an imminent threat, but following the Government lead that we were in a containment phase and all was well) to ‘red’, the equivalent of the Government’s delay phase, in which schools and HEIs were ordered to close. Accordingly, students were asked to leave, knowing that College and the faculties would in all probability be closed for Easter Term. Undoubtedly one of the saddest things I have had the misfortune to witness at King’s was our finalist students moving out: this in the knowledge that they would be denied a last term together with their friends, the opportunity to celebrate their achievements at General Admission, and generally to say goodbye properly. However, we are determined to welcome them back when it is safe to do so, and we hope that as many as possible will be able to return.

Back to the evolving pandemic: difficult decisions had to be taken with astonishing speed, and without the attention to detail and consultation that we usually like to exercise. While there is no doubt that some students were adversely impacted, we did our best to support all those who told us that returning home would not be an option. In the steady-state, we had around 30 undergraduates and 30 graduates remaining in residence during Easter Term.

And so began a huge amount of work. Some of this was immediate: putting in structures to ensure that students remaining in residence received basic care, and that those who returned home were able to study effectively for their exams; calling off pre-planned events, such as the Lent Term Mingle, the Telephone Fundraising Campaign and the King's Affair, and dealing with the resulting fall-out. Much of the work was longer-term: how to run the College with minimal staffing while protecting the most vulnerable staff, students and Fellows; preparing to support our students during exam term; preparing for remote teaching, supervisions and pastoral care; liaising with student reps to explain the steps being taken by the University and the College, especially concerning modes of assessment. We organised consultations with our graduate students to understand the impact on their research of their faculties closing, and to enable us to determine funding requirements for the inevitable overruns that will now occur.

Having survived Easter Term, and the main assessment period, much of the summer was taken up with planning for the following academical year. Those plans frequently had to be revised in light of the latest Government advice and restrictions.

But here we are, at the start of a new academical year that will be like no other. We hope that all of our planning, and our ongoing ability to react to the unexpected, will pay off. While there are undoubtedly severe challenges ahead, we can take some positives from an otherwise difficult situation. What are these positives?

• **The King's community pulling together:** after an inevitably rocky start, all in our community pulled together. Staff, students and Fellows all played their part, understanding the enormity of the challenge. Often in extremely difficult circumstances, our students helped each other, and acquitted themselves very well in their formative and summative assessments, which took the place of exams. Fellows adapted to online governance, and those with teaching and other student-facing responsibilities found ways to ensure that their students were well-supported.

• **The King's community adapting:** with virtually no notice, we have all had to adapt to new ways of working. We are all now experts in the use of remote communications platforms, whether for teaching, learning, College governance or communicating with our staff. Paper has become a thing of the past, and apparently with very little impact. This is a trend that I will encourage post-pandemic. The formation of management and operational structures has facilitated swift decision-making and generally worked well. Departments have had to adapt to new ways of interacting, where certain objectives can be achieved only by close cooperation and mutual understanding.

• **College/student relations:** after some initial difficulties, we have become far better at communicating with our students, hearing their concerns and generally working constructively together. I am indebted to the KCSU and KCGS Officers, in particular Eunice Adeoyo, Estella Nouri and Oscar Wilson (KCSU) and Edward Everett, Stephane Crayton and Sergio Russo (KCGS). All have helped and advised on such thorny matters as helping out our overseas students who were required to quarantine, how to welcome our new students safely, how to have some sort of Freshers' week following the announcement of the 'Rule of six' and other measures that impacted just a few weeks before the start of term, throwing existing plans into disarray.

• **Business as usual:** well, not quite, but it is heartening how much 'normal' Tutorial business has been possible. We now have three new 'Zoom' Fellows, one in English and two Computer Scientists, as well as a

new Chaplain and Schools Liaison Officer. There are many other similar examples that you can read about elsewhere in this report.

- **Our wonderful staff:** Our staff have worked tirelessly in support of our community, and all have excelled in their roles. Of the Tutorial Office staff, Bronach James has been a permanent source of strength and optimism, and this is quite astonishing given that she is in the first year of her job as Tutorial Office Manager. Maria Bossley and Caroline White both deferred their retirements, knowing that recruiting their replacements would be desperately difficult in the circumstances. Such loyalty is extraordinary. The Admissions staff and Tutors have facilitated remote Open Days, and for the first time a Bridging Programme run jointly with Christ's College. Lucy Ogden, John Filling and Philip Isaac have worked exceptionally hard to make our accommodation as safe as possible for returning students, supported by Victoria Zeitlyn. Jonty Carr, seconded from Development, has managed some very difficult logistical problems, such as students who needed to return early to quarantine, postgraduate research students returning as faculties slowly re-opened, as well as providing communications expertise. The help of our Welfare staff, and in particular Susie Forster, the College Nurse, has been immense. Never before have their abilities to look after the health needs of our students, to reassure them and allay their anxieties, been in such demand. The support of other departments has been amazing too: Neil Seabridge and his team of Porters have been instrumental in managing the safe arrival of our students and providing their reassuring round-the-clock presence; Susan Madden has made sure that our self-isolating students are supplied with nutritious, healthy meals; Tracy Waldock and her staff have prepared rooms for our students, often working to tight timetables, as well as keeping our communal areas as safe as possible.

Enough of COVID-19; now to the regular Tutorial report, starting with our results.

Results

The pandemic meant that most Part I students were asked to complete optional formative assessments. There were some notable exceptions, usually courses that require professional accreditation such as Law and Architecture. The assessments were designed to encourage students to continue learning during Easter Term, and to consolidate the year's work. They were also intended to give them a sense of achievement, and to measure their progress. They were not centrally administered, and as such Directors of Studies and, less directly, Senior Tutors, are at the mercy of the faculties in terms of the dissemination of the results.

Most Part II students were required to take summative assessments such that a classified degree could be awarded. The assessments were largely taken under open-book conditions, were not invigilated and had to be completed within a 24-hour window from the release of the assessment in order to avoid disadvantaging overseas students owing to time zone differences. So candidates would download their assessments, complete them, scan them in and upload them for marking.

Some departments felt that the potential for cheating and the loss of rigour meant that they should award only on a pass/fail basis. In those cases, students had the option to return in September to sit their exams under normal conditions so that a degree classification was possible. Furthermore, any student missing assessments had the opportunity to sit the missed assessments under the same conditions during a second assessment period.

Finally, Part II students were given the benefit of a safety net, meaning that providing they passed their assessments, they would obtain at least the degree classification that they obtained in the previous year. This meant that anyone who got a First last year simply needed to pass this year to get a First, whereas anyone who got a Third last year received no advantage from the safety net.

In terms of figures, all that can be reported here is a subset of the results of our finalists. Roughly speaking, 50% of our finalists achieved a First/

Distinction, 50% a 2.1, and there were no 2.2s, Thirds or Fails. All finalists in the pass/fail subjects, of which there were 22, passed. Some of those returned to sit in-person exams in September; the results of these are unknown at the time of writing. Three finalists had the option of taking assessments in the second period due to having missed assessments for various reasons during the main period. Overall, it is fair to say that despite the extraordinary difficulties our students have faced, they have come through the ordeal (at least academically) in very good shape. This is a huge tribute to them and to the Directors of Studies, Tutors, other welfare staff and Fellows who taught and supported them.

Undergraduate Admissions

Never before have the interviews proven to be as indispensable as in 2020. One of the great challenges of admissions is to be able to spot talent, potential and drive through just a short personal statement and 25-minute interview; but in fact these generally do provide a reliable picture of a student's motivation and training on which we can rely during our decision making. This year, with the chaos of A-level marking, King's was able to turn to our own evaluations and interview impressions and reprieve quite a few of those who had been discriminated against on the basis of school performance even before the Government U-turn. When the dust had settled in late August, we had admitted 145 rather than the intended 135, to the great relief of all. Once again, our commitment to equal treatment and trust in indicators of potential paid off; we are confident that we did not eliminate any candidate who had not had the cultural advantages of private education or extra lockdown teaching and whose teachers gave them their unqualified support.

King's was again this year a popular choice with applicants, attracting 817 [911: brackets indicate last year's figures]. From that pool of applicants we made offers to 172 [163] for immediate entry in October 2020 and 4 [4] for deferred entry. Of these 176 offers, 165 went to applicants who had applied directly to King's and a further 11 were added from the winter pool. 71.59% [80.98%] of the offers were made to candidates from the UK, 10.23% [9.82%] went to candidates from the EU or EEA, and 18.18%

[9.2%] to overseas candidates. 46.59% [47.85 %] of our offers went to women, and 53.41% [52.76%] to men, largely a reflection of the gender disparity in applicant numbers between STEM subjects and arts and social science subjects. Of applicants from UK schools, 84.87% [81.39%] were from the maintained sector/non fee-paying schools and 14.08% [18.26%] from independent schools (also 1.5% from other schools/universities). A further 31 [47] candidates, or 18.02% [24%] of our pooled applicants, received offers from other Colleges, a good sign that we continue to attract strong candidates.

Ever increasing attention was paid this year to access issues and attracting applicants from schools and areas that do not generally send students to Cambridge. Thanks to a generous donation from an alumnus in 2017, we were again able to offer to potential students who were multiply flagged (indicating areas of deprivation, free school meals, in care, poorly performing schools, etc.), or who had been recommended by their interviewers or potential Directors of Studies, peer mentoring by current University students. In 2019 we began offering to these students extra tutoring in the subject in which they most needed help approaching their A-level exam or equivalent and in 2020 these offer holders were invited as well to participate in a Bridging Programme, co-sponsored by King's and Christ's College, and supported by another generous donation from a King's alumnus and supporter. King's initially invited 24 students and Christ's eight; and after the announcement of A-level equivalent results, we added an additional six whose results indicated potential weakness in some areas of the Tripos. Despite the COVID-19 crisis, we were able to offer a 2.5-day stay in College at the beginning of September, followed by an additional 18-day online programme of lectures and supervisions in areas where students needed support, but without replicating any Tripos teaching. These 'access' students will be mentored during their first term at King's and will also receive support for pursuing summer study or internships that they might not otherwise have been able to afford. It goes without saying that at no time is the identity of those who have participated in the Bridging Programme divulged to the larger body of student members.

Confirmation

We had 51 missed offers, of which we reprieved and had already confirmed 26 before the Government U-turn. After the U-turn we still had 8 missed offers, 6 of whom have indicated that they wish to reapply in this round and sit exams either this autumn or in the summer. If they are successful in these exams, they will be made unconditional offers for 2021 entry, without having to go through the interview process again.

Planning for next round

We are going paperless in Admissions, so files will not be printed and all material will be provided online. The Cambridge Admissions Office (CAO) is supporting Colleges with digital versions of our usual forms (extenuating circumstances, disability disclosure, etc.) and all additional materials will have to be submitted digitally as well.

We are investigating online interviewing platforms, with Zoom and breakout rooms options currently the most likely, but are also awaiting more guidance from the CAO. We were able to add another person to the Admissions team in September and are feeling ready and confident about the new cycle and the year ahead, despite the rapid changes to our usual way of doing things.

Other things

We have learnt a lot over the summer in terms of online provision. We managed to rally fairly quickly and recreated a joint residential course with Christ's online at the end of May, which had originally been planned to run in-person in April. Open Days in July and September and a large number of school sessions were also held online, with feedback being very positive. This will definitely have an effect on our future work with schools, with a programme aimed at link-area students now in planning. This will initially run online but in the future is envisaged as a blending of online and in-person interventions.

Graduate Admissions

For graduate admissions we work within a framework agreed by the Governing Body at the Annual Congregation in 2009, with a target of

admitting 45 for the MPhil and 25 for the PhD. The proportion of graduates confirming their places varies greatly from year to year, however, and the 160 offers made (on the basis of 592 applications received before we closed on 19 March 2020) yielded 87 rather than the target of 70 new graduate students: 51 for the MPhil (or other Master's course) and 36 for the PhD. 7 students are continuing to Clinical Medicine. 15 King's undergraduates continued into graduate work; another 8 'new' graduate students are King's MPhil students continuing to PhD. Of these, we have a good balance of 42 female students and 45 male students, with 63 in the Arts and 24 in the Sciences. 56 King's graduates are wholly or partly supported by College studentship funds. We have been moderately successful in bringing down the number of graduate admissions so that we are closer to the target number than we were last year. This is always a difficult task, made even more complicated by the pandemic, and the sense that many graduate offer holders might withdraw, especially those from overseas. For the second time, King's admitted students to the relatively new MSt in Entrepreneurship. We made 11 offers which resulted in 8 places being taken up. These students are part-time, spending four residential weeks at Cambridge over the two-year duration of their course. As such, this places very little burden on the College. Development continues to be successful in raising money for graduate studentships, and funding for graduate students is generally far more accessible. This is likely to be a major driver for the increased conversion from offer holders to admissions.

Bert Vaux stepped down from his role as Graduate Tutor at the end of last academical year. Bert has masterminded graduate admissions and funding at King's for many years now, and he must take a huge amount of credit for the healthy state of graduate studies at King's. Bert's will be a very tough act to follow, but I am delighted that Francesco Colucci has agreed to take over from him.

At the end of this report, the names and thesis titles of our graduate students who successfully completed a PhD during 2019–20 are given, as well as figures concerning successes in one-year graduate courses.

Finally, at the end of what has been the most disrupted and challenging academical year at King's that I can remember, and at the beginning of one that has the potential to go one better (or worse!) I would like to extend my gratitude to all in our community who have supported the Tutorial effort. Students, Fellows and staff alike make this the incredible community that it is. I feel certain that we have the people and structures to continue to thrive, whatever the future may have in store for us.

TIM FLACK

Senior Tutor



Undergraduate scholarships and prizes

As I write this report, we are still considering how to distribute undergraduate scholarships. In previous years, all undergraduates who achieved a First, irrespective of their year of study, would have received a scholarship. In 2019–20, with very few in-person exams (and the results of those only just becoming available), and most non-finalists being asked to take formative assessments, our usual scholarship awards process needs re-thinking. We hope to resolve this at the next Education Committee meeting, and will be able to include the outcome in next year's Annual Report.

However, prizes did go ahead for the most part, not being dependent on exam results, and these are detailed below.

College Prizes relating to Tripos results

Classics (Walter Headlam Prize for best dissertation by a Finalist):

Issy Arnaud

Mathematics (Gordon Dixon Prize for best performance in Part II):

Jash Juthani

Other Prizes and Scholarships

Derek Cornwell Scholarship (instrumental performance)

Sol Alberman

Daniel Brooks

Stephane Crayton

Sam Greening

June Park

Sam Rudd-Jones

Tommaso Scimemi

Tammas Slater

Olivia Tang
Chris Winkless-Clark

John Rose Prize

Yutong Chen
Toh Qin Kane, Emelyn Rude

James Essay Prize

Cecily Bateman

Jasper Ridley Prize

Esther Laver
Dónal McCann
Georgie Penney

Edward Gollin Prize

Joe Zubier

Bertram Faulkner Prize

Sam Rudd-Jones

Harmer Prize

Samuel Lloyd

Susie Gautier-Smith Prize

Sara Hazemi-Jebelli

Rylands Art Prize

Anna Germon
Shirley Lo
Solange Manche
Danny Martin

Bedford Fund

not awarded this year due to
COVID-19

H. E. Durham Fund

not awarded this year due to
COVID-19

The Provost's Prizes

Rachel Bourne
Victoria (Vicky) Clarkson
Sergio Russo
Joe Zubier

Graduates

In the academical year 2019–20 33 graduate students listed below successfully completed the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. In addition, some 54 [35] graduate students completed a variety of one-year graduate courses of which 48 [34] were MPhils.

Adam, Taskeen (Development Studies)

Addressing injustices through MOOC's: a study among peri-urban, marginalised South African youth

Ansbro, Megan (Biological Science at Wellcome Sanger Institute)

An investigation of the mechanisms of piperaquine resistance in *Plasmodium falciparum* malaria

Atta-Darkua, Vaska (Management Studies)

Three essays in asset management: ethical and investment exclusions

Barr, Anna (Medicine)

Developing frameworks to measure physical activity in free-living populations in sub-Saharan Africa

Chan, Sue Li Adelyne (Medical Science at CRUKCI)

Predictive reporter system for investigating dose dependency in oncogene-induced senescence

Colla, Marcus (History)

The politics of history and the 'Prussia-Renaissance' in the German Democratic Republic, 1968–1987

Crisford, Toby (Applied Maths and Theoretical Physics)

Violating the weak cosmic censorship conjecture in asymptotically anti-de Sitter space-times

Franco-Calderón, Angela (Architecture)

The production of marginality: paradoxes of urban planning and housing policies in Cali, Colombia

Ghiorzi, Enrico (Pure Maths and Mathematical Statistics)

Internal enriched categories

Gomes, Tomas (Biological Science at Wellcome Sanger Institute)

Tissue-specific adaptations of cell types

Grant, Thomas (Anglo-Saxon, Norse and Celtic)

Craftsmen and wordsmiths: an investigation into the links between material crafting, poetic composition and their practitioners in Old Norse literature

Haco, Sasha (Applied Maths and Theoretical Physics)

Large gauge transformations and black hole entropy

Hawkins, Robert (History of Art)

Questions of sculptural idiom in the later bosses from Norwich Cathedral cloister (c.1411–1430)

Heider, Katrin (Medical Science at CRUKCI)

Detection of trace levels of circulating tumour DNA in early stage non-small cell lung cancer

Huhn, Oisín (Obstetrics and Gynaecology at MedImmune)

Innate lymphoid cell diversity in pregnancy and ovarian cancer

Hunt, Rosanna (Spanish and Portuguese)

Fragmentary States: a study of power in conflict narratives from Peru and Columbia

Jardine, Lachlan (Engineering)

The effect of heat transfer on turbine performance

Kanen, Jonathan (Psychology)

Neurochemical modulation of affective and behavioural control

Leigh, Aaron (Divinity)

Poststructuralism *avant la lettre*: language and gender in the thought of Rabbi Shalom Dovber Schneersohn

Love, Rebecca (Medical Science at MRC Epidemiology)

Inequalities in children's physical activity and interventions

Niccolai, Lea (Classics)

Age of philosophy: the self-representation of power in the post-Constantine empire

Ou, Canlin (Materials Science)

Aerosol-jet printed nanocomposites for flexible and stretchable thermoelectric generators

Payne, Charlotte (Zoology)

Moths & legends: the contribution of Chitoumou, the edible caterpillar *Cirina Butyrospermi*, to food security, agriculture and biodiversity in a low-intensity agroforestry system

Schlegel, Martin (Engineering)

Fitting interatomic potentials to reproduce phase transitions

Seo, Young Il (Architecture)

Constructing frontier villages: human habitation in the South Korean Borderlands after the Korean War

Singla, Shruti (Physiology, Development and Neuroscience)

Mechanisms behind the fate of early chromosomal and transcriptional heterogeneities in the mouse embryo

Sprenger, Teresa (Biochemistry)

Molecular mechanism of *Trypanosoma brucei* Aquaglyceroporin 2

Stevens, Daniel (Divinity)

A promise remains: a study of promise in the Epistle to the Hebrews

Stevenson, Anna (Classics)

Conceptions of law in classical Athens

Vargas Holguin, Elizabeth (Spanish and Portuguese)

A Pacific coast ontology of intensity and process in the writings of Alfredo-Vanín-Romero, Antonio Preciado-Bedoya, and Gregorio Martínez-Navarro

Wu, Joseph (History and Philosophy of Science)

The limits of screening

Xiao, Mingfei (Physics)

Charge transport and mechanical property study of high mobility conjugated polymers

Yun, Chao (Materials Science)

New ways to tune the multi-functionality of oxide thin films for memory applications

Undergraduates

This has been a radically different year for King's undergraduates. The pandemic has meant having to quickly adapt and find innovative ways to run the Student Union. Video conferencing and online events were some of the ways we managed to keep a sense of community during the lockdown. The resilience of King's students was very commendable during a difficult and uncertain period. KCSU has taken a more welfare-focused approach this year with the majority of our projects aimed at ensuring the physical and mental wellbeing of students. We hope to continue and expand upon this crucial work in the new academical year.

Student Welfare

KCSU voted to implement a prescription fund which would allow students to submit prescription receipts and be reimbursed. The fund was pioneered by the Disabilities Officer and met with a resounding vote of support from undergraduate students, many of whom felt that the fund was a great step in destigmatising conversations about physical and mental health, as well as increasing accessibility for students. A project to provide free reusable sanitary products for all students was launched. The project aims to provide a sustainable alternative to single-use sanitary products that contribute over 200,000 tonnes of waste and plastic pollution to landfill each year. The free menstrual cup scheme shows KCSU's commitment to improving the quality of life of undergraduate students and creating a more environmentally conscious College. We hope that the project reduces the social stigma surrounding periods and prevents students from having to deal with period poverty during or after their studies.

Going online

Despite not being physically present in College for Easter Term, the undergraduate community was thriving and active. The Ents Officers organised online pub quizzes and music events, ensuring that King's

students were still having fun even while studying from home. Michaelmas Term at King's is taking a different shape this year. Government restrictions are still in place which has meant finding creative ways to facilitate social interactions. This year's Freshers' Week, expertly planned by the KCSU Sports and Societies Officer, was a combination of outdoor and online activities, allowing new students to meet each other and be safely integrated into the King's community. KCSU has also taken its finances online, allowing for more transparency and better management of the budget.

Student Politics

King's has a well-known history of student radicalism and activism, from the apartheid divestment campaign of the 1970s to the rent strikes of the early 2000s. King's students added to that history this year with their support for the Black Lives Matter movement. KCSU passed a motion to donate its unspent Easter budget to two anti-racism charities: the Stephen Lawrence Fund and Imkaan, a UK-based organisation dedicated to addressing violence against women and girls.

On 1 October 2020, Cambridge University committed to full divestment from fossil fuels by 2030 as a result of a five-year campaign led by Cambridge Zero Carbon. Many King's students were central to the final push for Cambridge to divest, and King's Divestment was set up in 2019 to support the University-wide divestment campaign. Alongside this, King's Divestment unsuccessfully campaigned for the approximately £7.5 million that King's indirectly invests in the fossil fuel industry to be divested.

Over the last academical year, members of UCU (University and College Union) took 22 days of strike action to protect pensions and fight for better pay, fairer workloads, an end to precarious contracts and equality. KCSU backed the strikes with an Open Meeting motion in support, passing overwhelmingly and funding the purchase of a huge PA system to make sure students and staff could be heard. Ten years after the King's Art Centre had been used to make the effigies of Cameron and Clegg burnt in the anti-fees protests, these rooms once again provided a space to construct placards, banners and posters. King's students were also crucial

to the ten-day occupation of the Old Schools in solidarity with UCU staff, providing access to the occupation, showers and cooking facilities, as well as a massive presence at the occupation.

In closing, I would like to acknowledge the hard work of the KCSU Officers, many of whom worked tirelessly over the summer to ensure the safe and smooth return of students to King's this Michaelmas. A few special mentions go out to those who have gone above and beyond their required duties: Samuel Owers, Accommodation Officer; Oscar Wilson, Sports and Societies Officer; Oishika Ganguly, Treasurer; Shaimerden Abekov and Will Parker, Ents Officers and Hannah Girma, Chair. I would also like to thank Tim Flack, Senior Tutor, and Zoe Adams, Assistant Admissions Tutor, for their commitment to student-College relations and willingness to consult students in all decision making; and Jonty Carr, Communications Officer, for his morale-boosting summer newsletter and keeping students informed about changes to make College safer. I am very grateful to have been able to work with such dedicated people at all levels of the College and to have helped make a positive impact on student life. I will thoroughly miss my time on KCSU.

EUNICE ADEOYO

KCSU President

As the new King's College Graduate Society (KCGS) Executive Committee eagerly assumed their positions on 1 January, none of us could have anticipated the unprecedented changes that would befall the King's community at the end of one, fleeting, academical term. Even as we entered March, the usual trappings of graduate life at King's were in full swing. Superformals, High Tables and Formal Swaps assumed their usual position as the highlight of a packed and exciting events calendar for Lent Term. Meanwhile KCGS Officers were settling into their positions; steaming ahead with their campaigns and the fulfilment of their manifesto promises, and ensuring that the voice of the King's graduate community was heard at both a College and University level. Fast-forward just a few weeks, and the majority of King's students were scattered across the world, dealing with all the emotional and logistical difficulties that accompanied displacement caused by a global pandemic of biblical proportions. The following report details the response of the KCGS Executive as they transitioned from dealing with the 'ordinary' to the truly extraordinary, and the inspiring way in which King's graduates came together in this strange new world. At few other times in the long history of King's has a strong and supportive student body been more important.

January–March 2020 BC (before-COVID-19)

That a world existed before COVID-19 is sometimes hard to believe. And yet there was, indeed, a time when people shook hands with one another, had never heard of Zoom, and only ever bought enough loo roll to last the next month rather than the next millennium. Lent Term 2020 was such a time, and during this period KCGS made significant progress in achieving its main aim: *Tackling Institutional Memory*. We recognised that King's would not be what it is today without the incredible work of our predecessors. But such efforts are often compromised as the means of ensuring their longevity were lacking. Too many KCGS long-term goals

have been precariously navigated on the oral information passed down from one generation of students to the next. Details committed to record were frequently scattered, often not updated, and were sometimes lost entirely. Redressing this meant professionalising the way KCGS operated by reforming the procedures and customs that had underpinned it for much of its recent history. Only then, we realised, could we effectively build on the momentum of our predecessors, and lay the foundations that will allow our successors, in turn, to continue our initiatives. There were three principal parts to this campaign:

- *Data Collection and Record Keeping*: without this, KCGS risked (unwittingly) fighting the same battles again and again. The Minutes of KCGS meetings have so often been overlooked and underexploited as a means of mitigating the chances of this. We painstakingly sourced and made openly available to all students over a decade's worth of Minutes on our website. We added a word-search function so their contents can be easily sourced and extracted.
- *Raising Awareness*: we have worked tirelessly to make sure students know who we are, what we do, and how they can get involved. Collective action (and memory) is power! This was achieved both through an increase in the number of physical displays and noticeboards around College, but also by ensuring that our social media accounts were dynamic, informative and engaging.
- *The Go-Between*: we felt that KCGS needed to reaffirm its position as the crucial intermediary between College and King's graduates. Central to this were our efforts to foster a stronger relationship between the KCGS Executive and College Officers. We adopted a Committee-wide 'Communications Policy' which will ensure that the dialogue between KCGS and College remains consistent, meaningful, and respectful from one year to the next.

With a clear sense of direction from the get-go, it is no surprise that KCGS soon clocked up an impressive list of achievements in Lent Term. Some of the highlights include:

- *Safety and Security*: we compiled a new Disciplinary Policy with the input and support of Senior College Officers. This ensured that there was absolute transparency about what is and is not acceptable at graduate events and in communal graduate spaces. On the back of this, a new Social Media Policy was implemented for all online platforms on which King's members can post and comment. Analogous to these, we addressed security concerns raised by graduates with College members, including the Head Porter. This resulted in important changes when it came to granting remote access to accommodation blocks. All these measures represent a really significant step towards ensuring that everyone feels safe and secure during their time at King's.

- *A Home Away from Home*: KCGS have been determined to ensure that graduate spaces in College become more accommodating and functional. The start of the year witnessed a comprehensive deep clean and reorganisation of the Graduate Suite, in what also turned out to be a formative team building exercise! We followed on from this by initiating a refurbishment of the Graduate Computer Room, which saw all computers updated and general facilities improved with the assistance of the King's Computing Office. The King's Graduate Bar (KGB) underwent a comprehensive overhaul, which gave it a whole new look, a whole new staff and a whole new menu! While its official relaunch was unfortunately delayed because of lockdown, when it does reopen KGB will once again take back its crown as the edgiest place in Cambridge.

- *Building a(n even) stronger King's Community*: social events are the lifeblood of the community at King's, particularly among graduates – research degrees especially often require large periods of independent, and sometimes isolating, study, and so it is important that all students get involved in College life. We created an events calendar that catered to all tastes; one that reflected and celebrated the eclectic mix of interests and cosmopolitan make-up of the King's Graduate Community. This included placing less emphasis on alcoholic events, and introducing new and inspiring fixtures such as nature walks, museum trips and foreign film screenings.

- *Continuing the Work of our Predecessors*: under the banners King's Green, King's Clear, and King's Fair, the 2019 KCGS Executive Committee achieved so much, and we were determined to make sure their efforts were not wasted. Standing on the shoulders of these giants we worked to continue their legacy with efforts that included: aiding the work of the College's Sustainability Committee (whose efforts saw King's awarded the Gold Environmental Award); working closely with College Officers on the drafting and enforcement of policy papers that improve the lives of students and staff; and continuing to campaign passionately on longstanding issues relating to Graduate rents and accommodation.

As Lent Term drew to a close, therefore, KCGS had much to be proud of. We had all transitioned smoothly into our roles, and already made our mark on College life. Campaigns were well under way, participation at KCGS events was lively and engaged, and a strong community spirit was unmistakable. As it turned out, during this short period we had unwittingly laid the groundwork that allowed us to engage quickly and effectively with an impending global crisis.

Life in Lockdown

In the days leading up to the announcement that the UK was entering lockdown, the KCGS Committee worked tirelessly to ensure that all graduates felt supported, and were equipped with as much information as was available about what their next steps should be. We set up the so-called 'King's Grad Pod', an online platform where we have been able to consolidate information and resources pertinent to the plethora of circumstances graduates were – and continue to be – faced with. Beautifully crafted by Margaret Mertz, our outgoing International Officer, with contributions from all KCGS Officers, the King's Grad Pod also serves as a space where graduates can escape their COVID-19 concerns. Its pages are dedicated to providing resources that allow students to look after their mental and physical wellbeing, as well as tips on how to wile away the long and sometimes lonely days in quarantine or self-isolation. Indeed, KCGS' determination at the start of the year to continue to foster a strong community spirit at King's was not dampened by COVID-19. Erin McFadyen, our Welfare Officer, missed not a beat in setting-up a 'buddy

system' to ensure that all students who were isolating had a strong, reliable support structure in place, where they were partnered up with one or two other (non-isolating) King's students. These 'buddies' were responsible for performing practical tasks, such as purchasing groceries, as well as providing a friend who could be called upon for a chat when needed.

Indeed, the one constant amid all this turmoil and distress has been the hard work of the KCGS Executive Committee. As far as we were concerned, Easter Term was going to be as close to business as usual as possible. Meetings of the KCGS Committee continued to be conducted weekly on Zoom, as did all of our usual activities: Charlotte Lawrence, our Education Officer, dutifully continued to host the King's Writing Group online twice a week, which helped keep us productive as our libraries (and coffee shops) remained unavailable and our motivation and inspiration took a nosedive. Social Events also moved online, as Sergio Russo, Luise Scheidt, Chris Parry and Janeska de Jonge, our Social Secretaries, hosted online Graduate Drinks, and weekly challenges and competitions (with prizes!) to help us retain our sanity. And for those who needed a further opportunity to unwind and connect, Erin McFadyen (Welfare) continued to host the much-loved King's institution that is Welfare Tea over Zoom twice a week from Australia. All of these events were scheduled so as to be as convenient as possible for students across all time zones so that, wherever King's members were in the world, there was always a way to stay connected.

Student-College Relations

Thanks to the hard work of staff in the Tutorial Office, particularly Tim Flack, Senior Tutor, and Zoe Adams, Assistant Admissions Tutor (at the time Assistant Tutor), along with the KCGS Committee, it has been possible to chart a new course for Student-College relations as we look forward to the start of a new academical year. The most formative exercise in facilitating this was an online 'Town Hall' meeting in July, held jointly with KCSU. Following the College's efforts to encourage students to get in touch (through KCGS) and give feedback on College's handling of the COVID-19 crisis, it was possible to identify key areas of concern that required direct and immediate action. The meeting granted students the opportunity to

hear directly from the senior College Officers in attendance as to how these concerns would be addressed. It also proved invaluable in generating greater transparency on College's handling of the virus, in that it equipped students with a better understanding of why certain policies had been adopted, the lessons learnt and the plans in place for the future. A further outcome was that KCGS' position as the intermediary between graduates and College was further entrenched. KCGS Officers are now involved more closely than ever in the meetings and discussions that shape College policy, which guarantees that the voice of the graduate community is heard loud and clear.

Tackling Racial Injustice and Inequality

King's students were naturally shocked and outraged at the murder of George Floyd. Siobhan Gormley, our Equalities Officer, dealt with the ensuing anger and distress among King's graduates with her customary competence and compassion. All members of the Committee were similarly determined to ensure that our response would create powerful, lasting change in helping tackle racial injustice suffered by staff and students at King's and across the University. Lockdown had, somewhat fortuitously, provided KCGS with the financial resources that could help us work towards realising this aim, since funds earmarked for events that could no longer take place could be diverted towards supporting initiatives and campaigns that strive to tackle racism. While KCGS had many thoughts as to how this could be realised, we wanted to hear from the King's community too. As such, we invited all students to get in touch and suggest ways they would like to see the additional funding we had at our disposal deployed to help tackle institutional racism. The responses we received were innovative and exciting, and included working towards diversifying events at King's, such as: increased multicultural offerings at King's Affair; improved representation of cultural traditions at College events; increased diversification of food options in Hall; BAME-specific events to help Freshers with the initial culture shock, and much more.

Many of the aforementioned initiatives and ideas will, we hope, be a feature of life at King's in the very near future. All have the full backing of the KCGS Committee. Three schemes were identified as the most deserving recipients of the immediate funds KCGS had at its disposal. These were:

- to provide an injection of funding to support the activities of the soon-to-be-established King's Black Lives Matter Society: the work of this Society will include specific events intended to raise awareness of systemic racism and broader initiatives to tackle the same.
- to create a fund for student-led BAME events at King's: this will help realise some of the aforementioned ideas that will help ensure that the diverse community at King's is celebrated.
- to support the activities of the University-wide BAME campaigns: specifically, helping fund the compilation of an anti-racism glossary, which will document the stories of BAME students at the University in order to raise awareness of the everyday injustices they face.

There is, of course, no quick fix, or perfect solution, when it comes to making the world a fairer, more accepting place. But it is hoped that the course of action pursued by KCGS, both now and in the future, will contribute towards broader efforts to tackle such historic prejudices.

Looking Forwards

Perfectly coinciding with the start of a new academical year, KCGS has launched its new website! Every piece of information relevant to graduate life at King's has, for the first time, been painstakingly sourced and conveniently gathered in one place. Its value to graduates for years to come will be immeasurable, and constitutes KCGS' greatest contribution towards tackling institutional memory to date. A huge thank you to our very own International Officer, Margaret Mertz, and Computing Officer, Tomas Deingruber for the extraordinary amount of time they have dedicated to building a website that combines both striking aesthetics with flawless functionality – a tour de force, as I'm sure you'll agree: kcs.org.uk.

As I write, the preparations for welcoming incoming students are nearing their final stages. A comprehensive programme of events has been meticulously planned for all kinds of COVID-19 scenarios that will ensure incoming graduates are warmly welcomed into the King's community.

Life, of course, continues to be far from normal. But, as this report has demonstrated, the KCGS Committee has a track record of being able imaginatively and resourcefully to face challenging exigencies head-on as a team; I am confident that Michaelmas Term will be no different. And for that, I am truly grateful to each and every one of them. Some have been personally mentioned here; it is only for lack of space that the individual praise they all deserve could not be included. But I also want to extend my thanks to all King's graduates. I want to thank you for persevering when we didn't immediately have all the answers, for continuing to trust us to act as your representatives on matters of the greatest magnitude, and for adapting to the changing way KCGS operates. The way in which you have all continued with your studies in the midst of unprecedented turmoil is nothing short of remarkable. This year, perhaps more than any other, King's graduates have demonstrated that, no matter how challenging the circumstances, nothing can dent or diminish the strength of community that exists here, and which will no doubt endure for years to come.

EDWARD EVERETT

KCGS President



Chapel

The Chapel's year was very much one of transitions. We welcomed Daniel Hyde as Director of Music, alongside new members of the Choir, while knowing that our Chaplain had just been appointed Chaplain of St John's and would be leaving at Christmas. We also knew that Sir Stephen Cleobury's health was deteriorating and were bracing ourselves for the inevitable. Stephen died in the last minutes of Friday, 22 November, St Cecilia's Day, and it is to the huge credit of the pastoral care offered by the School staff and the deep resilience of members of the Choir that we were able to offer a beautiful and full Choral Evensong on the Saturday evening. Stephen's funeral was in York Minster and, while a relatively private occasion, the Director of Music and Dean were able to attend together with the Senior Choral Scholar and Organ Scholar. A considerable amount of work was undertaken to prepare for a Memorial Service in Chapel in May and there was a great deal of interest in attending. We were well advanced in the planning when all our lives were changed beyond recognition by the COVID-19 pandemic.

Andrew Hammond spent just over four years with us. Like Richard Lloyd Morgan, his predecessor, he had been a professional singer, but unlike Richard Andrew had also been a minor Canon at a cathedral, with responsibility for liturgical administration. With a passion and flare for design, he led us to streamline the style of orders of service and other publications. His aesthetic eye was put into service as we had full sets of green and white vestments made. We also simplified the Eucharistic ceremonial during Andrew's time, in a way that enabled our Thursday evening sung Eucharists to have a peaceful and contemplative quality, even when attended by hundreds of people. As Andrew relates below, we also developed the 'Chaplaincy Team' concept during his years. This team, I believe, is an invaluable part of the bridge to span the gap that inevitably forms between Chapel and College. It is a real delight to us that Andrew

has gone only as far as St John's, where he will doubtless have an equally successful and warmly appreciated ministry.

There was also change in the Verger's team. Last year during the Michaelmas Term, we welcomed Tim Atkin as our new Deputy Dean's Verger, following the departure of Malwina Soltys. Tim is an alumnus of Robinson College, where he also sang with the College choir and has recently completed his doctoral thesis on Medieval French History. We look forward to getting to know more about Tim as he settles into his new role at King's.

We were joined in Lent Term by the Reverend Tom McLean, whom we had appointed interim Chaplain for two terms; but even that brief period was foreshortened and Tom joined the furlough scheme in May. I am glad to be able to include two sub-reports by Andrew and Tom, reflecting in their own way from the Chaplain's perspective.

In Easter Term we ran an appointment process for a new Chaplain, and after interviewing a number of applicants on Zoom we called three back for a hugely socially-distanced interview in the Ante-Chapel. We also asked the candidates to give a short address in the Chapel itself, and the Director of Music conducted a singing test. We were delighted to appoint Dr Ayla Lepine to the post. Ayla is Canadian by birth and is an art historian; indeed, both the Chapel and Bodley's Court feature in her PhD thesis. She is also a qualified theologian, of course, and comes to us from her curacy in Hampstead.

John McMunn, a former Choral Scholar, who has been our Concerts Manager and with whom I have enjoyed working, especially on the Easter Festival, left at the end of August to work full-time managing the Academy of Ancient Music. We will miss John's richly informed and clearly-focused approach to the role and wish him and the AAM well in the future. We will look forward to some shared ventures, perhaps, when the time for concerts and festivals returns.

The final transition of the year was the most unexpected. Judy Freeman, Assistant Verger, who had worked tirelessly in the Chapel for the past nine years, died on the evening of the August Bank Holiday Monday. The news came as a complete shock to her colleagues and indeed the wider College community. Judy's funeral took place in Chapel on Monday 28 September. As the COVID-19 restrictions limited attendance numbers, she in fact had two services, the first in the Ante-Chapel for the College community, and the second in the inner Chapel for family and close friends. The Chapel does not see many funerals, the last being that of Peter Avery in October 2008. It will certainly have been the first time that a Leafcococon eco-coffin has been seen in the Chapel. Judy had a PhD in Botany and had worked as a plant scientist before coming to King's; she remained an enthusiastic gardener and collector of antiques and antiquarian books. A most modest and kind person, she served the Chapel and Choir with tremendous reliability and good grace. We will all miss her greatly.

The closure of Chapel to visitors did have one benefit in that it enabled the installation of the new lighting to proceed in an efficient way. The benefits of the system will become apparent over a longer period than we had originally expected; however, it is good to know that contemporary and adequate illumination will be part of the 'new normal' for Chapel – when we get there.

During the year we continued to offer audio webcasts of services from the Chapel, free of charge to listeners around the world. In lieu of Chapel services during the Easter Term, we offered a webcast from the archive every day of the week until July, when the term would have ended. Alongside that, I prepared a number of special short webcasts, 'A Deeper Listen', which introduced and offered a prayerful response to a piece of music that had been recorded by the Choir. We intend to develop what we offer digitally from January.

Elsewhere in our digital work, the College record label continues to flourish, with recent releases receiving excellent reviews. In September 2019 we recorded the third solo album by an alumnus of the College,

harpist and organist Parker Ramsay. This was released in September 2020 and follows outstanding recordings by Guy Johnston (cellist) and Richard Gowers (organist).

Andrew Hammond writes:

In my last term at King's I continued to offer activities and events for students, both in Chapel and in the wider College, over and above the usual sequence of services. In Chapel this meant maintaining what had come to be known as 'Thursday Lates', services or occasions designed to encourage students to enjoy the Chapel as their Chapel, and in original and atmospheric ways. Sometimes we simply opened the building up for students to spend quiet time there. This was 'HeartSpace': candles lit, incense burnt, and the Chaplain available to talk privately. We also had three Choral Complines, sung by Choral Scholars or King's Voices, followed by port and hot chocolate.

Then there was 'Critical Mass', which we began in late 2017 and which has gained quite a following. There were three of these: we sat on rugs at the west end of the Ante-Chapel, with projected texts on the west wall and ambient music played electronically. I gave a talk, aiming to relate a Bible passage to the life and experience of students. The last of these was something of a farewell occasion, and some 125 students came, which made for a spectacularly squeezed-in after-party in my rooms.

Some students have sought spiritual direction, received preparation for Confirmation and explored vocation to ordained ministry. And, of course, students sought me out for pastoral advice and help. In this work, I continued to nurture the strongly collaborative working relationship within the College's Welfare Team (Senior Tutor, Welfare Tutor, College Nurse, CBT Therapist and Mental Health Adviser). Other hospitality included drinks for the LGBTQ+ College group and the annual Founder's Breakfast. Much of my work in Chapel and in the wider College was greatly enriched by the Chaplaincy Team scheme. This began with one undergraduate in 2016–17, and has grown to include three students. Members of the team are involved, to varying degrees, in chaplaincy events and in Chapel worship.

They also act as ambassadors for the life of the Chapel to the wider College community, encouraging other students to experience that life.

Tom McLean writes:

As Interim Chaplain, and beginning in January, ahead of the start of Lent Term, I was expecting to serve the Chapel and the College through until the end of July. As we all know, things didn't quite go to plan . . .

With the support of, and aided by the hard work of, the student chaplaincy assistants, I was asked to continue to support and develop the 'Thursday Lates' that make the Chapel available to students as their Chapel: 'HeartSpace', offering a space for stillness in the Chapel; Choral Compline, sung by the Choral Scholars and by King's Voices; and 'Critical Mass', an informal Eucharist at the west end of the Ante-Chapel with refreshments and conversation afterwards. I also continued the chaplaincy activities that form part of the College's welfare programme, seeking to be available to members of the College of all faiths and none, to talk about anything they wished. I was also asked to provide some chaplaincy support to King's College School, including preparing a number of students there for Confirmation – an occasion that was among the many sadly postponed.

As the pandemic forced the close-down of so much of College life, I initially remained in residence to seek to continue providing support to students, through online versions of the Thursday night services, and through availability particularly to those students and Fellows who remained in residence, as well as to the staff continuing to come in to work. Alongside this, and extending the College's existing charitable work, I worked with the Domus Bursar, Head Porter and Senior Housekeeper to facilitate making available one of the College's hostels as emergency accommodation for a number of homeless local residents. However, the Dean and I agreed that it was appropriate, after a few weeks of this, for me to be furloughed, and so my time at King's effectively ended much sooner than planned.

I extend my thanks to those alongside whom I worked in these activities, and I leave the College thankful for the opportunity to have accompanied,

even if only on a short part of their journey at King's, so many wonderful people. I don't know whether what I had to say was always helpful, but I rarely left a conversation with anyone without feeling I had learnt some wisdom from them. I have now departed Cambridge to return to full-time study, as a graduate student at KU Leuven in Belgium, conducting research in the area of liturgical theology.

Visiting Preachers

Michaelmas Term

The sermons and homilies were preached by the Dean and Chaplain respectively, with the exception of Sunday 27 October 2019, when we welcomed the Revd Dr Hannah Cleugh, Senior Chaplain to the Bishop of Ely.

Lent Term

26 January 2020	Maria Fihl, Danish Lutheran Ordinand, Westcott House, Cambridge
23 February 2020	The Revd Dr Callan Slipper, National Ecumenical Officer for the Church of England
1 March 2020	Jenny Walpole, Ordinand, Westcott House, Cambridge

Easter Term

No Services took place during Easter Term; nor was Professor Nicholas Adams able to give the 2020 Sermon Before the University on 26 April.

Members of the College who have offered sermons or addresses

Lent Term

16 February 2020	Rachael Gledhill, graduate student at King's College, Ordinand at St Mellitus College, London.
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Finally

It has indeed been a year of transitions. It is fair to say that we have been tested in ways that we did not expect and I have no doubt that each member of the Chapel team and community has had more than one moment of wobble. However, the quality of mutual understanding and support, the ability to be flexible, even when our greatest strength is often understood to be in how traditional and formal our Chapel life is, and the sheer desire for people to support each other has been impressive, encouraging and humbling. It has been my privilege, as Dean, to be of such support as I can to those who have been diligent and creative in their support of others – the Director Music supporting the Choir, the Chaplain the students, and Dean's Verger the whole verging and stewarding team. As Chair of the School Governors I have also had a role in supporting the Head and Master over the Choristers, as she provided leadership to the School and the boys of the Choir. I am, therefore, all the more grateful than ever that this support has invariably been richly reciprocated and that I have had the support myself of such a positive and professional PA in Caryn Wilkinson. I am grateful too for the support of Caroline Walker while Caryn was on furlough. Ben Sheen, the Label and Media Manager, found his work both changing and increasing, while many others went on furlough and it is clear now that the investment that we have made to reach out using new technology has been more than worthwhile.

Through all this, the commitment of the Chapel team remains resolute, as together we seek to offer worship, music, pastoral care, hospitality and digital outreach, not only with excellence, but also with humanity and generosity in these uncertain times, hoping that the lives of many may be touched, that some may be comforted, some even healed and all enriched.

STEPHEN CHERRY

Dean

During the summer of 2019 there were many occasions at which the College was able to celebrate and thank Sir Stephen Cleobury for all that he gave to King's in his 37 years as Director of Music. Sadly, Stephen was not well enough to travel to Australia on his final tour with the Choir, and so I, as the incoming Director, began my work a little ahead of the new academical year, and on the other side of the world. Following this hugely successful tour comprising nine sell-out performances, the Choir returned to Cambridge in September for the regular round of Choral services in Chapel.

In November it was a pleasure to welcome the Academy of Ancient Music for a Handel programme on the opening night of the Cambridge Music Festival; a particular highlight of the evening was Senior Organ Scholar Dónal McCann playing Handel's Organ Concerto No. 4 in F major HWV293, alongside stirring performances from the Choir of the four Coronation Anthems. Without wishing to single him out above his peers, Dónal's performance on this occasion encapsulated the essence of his time at King's as a model Organ Scholar, and as a musician who gave so much to the College. The annual Procession for Advent brought the term to a close, before the BBC arrived to film *Carols from King's* and *Easter from King's*. With a couple of pre-Christmas concerts under our belts, the annual *A Festival of Nine Lessons and Carols* and the Christmas morning service brought a long term to a happy conclusion.

Following a short break in early January, the Choir returned to its regular format of services in Chapel throughout Lent Term. It was a moment of huge frustration when COVID-19 became a reality, and all our activities beyond early March were either cancelled or moved online. For the students, a quick transition was made to online learning and assessment throughout Easter Term; for the Choristers, after some time away, we were able to resume Choir rehearsals on Zoom and from June onwards in small

groups for those allowed into school. The elephant in the room throughout all of this was the lack of in-person rehearsals and performances; while we made the best use of our resources to keep some teaching going, our activities were severely limited during this time. Ben Sheen deserves special thanks for all that he did to transform our rehearsal spaces into hi-tech teaching labs almost overnight.

Much has been said elsewhere, and a separate publication will pay tribute to Sir Stephen Cleobury, whose tragic death so early into his much deserved retirement shocked us all. Stephen's legacy lives on, and it is a huge personal sadness to me that he is not able to enjoy the fruits of so many years of hard work that he gave to the College. As soon as we are able to make firm plans once again, we shall hope to hold a fitting memorial to him at some point in the future.

DANIEL HYDE

Director of Music

King's Voices

Like every other aspect of College life, King's Voices' activity during 2019–20 was massively curtailed by the COVID-19 pandemic which swept across the final term of the academical year. However, the first two terms provided some wonderful opportunities for the Choir. Hugh Rowlands joined us as King's Voices Organ Scholar – Hugh is a 2nd year Organ Scholar at Sidney Sussex College. We also welcomed Iman Simo from Newnham College as a new soprano Choral Volunteer.

Highlights of the Michaelmas Term included a joint service with Aldeburgh Voices, the resident choir at Snape Maltings, as well as a performance of Sir Philip Ledger's *Requiem – a Thanksgiving for Life* on All Souls' Day. With the rest of the College community, we mourned the death of former Director of Music Sir Stephen Cleobury, who died in November on St Cecilia's Day; Stephen founded King's Voices in 1997 and we are so grateful for his unflinching support. At the start of December the Choir once again performed a Carol Concert in Chapel to a capacity audience (conducted by Christopher Robinson) in association with Fine and Country, raising nearly £20,000 for charities helping people facing homelessness.

For the annual Lent Term concert the Choir performed Beethoven's *Elegischer Gesang* (to celebrate the 250th anniversary of his birth); the concert took place during the storms of early February which prevented me from travelling to conduct. Concert organiser Maxim Meshkovich bravely took up the baton to conduct the performance on my behalf. During Lent Term, the Choir gave the première of an anthem, *The Divine Image*, by King's student Sam Rudd-Jones, and performed a sequence of music to celebrate International Women's Day at the beginning of March. This service was repeated at the church of St Mary Magdalene in Richmond, Surrey (one of the College Livings) just two weeks before lockdown. The Choir had hoped to tour to Portugal in March, but due to the impending pandemic the tour was cancelled. We hope to return there next year.

During lockdown, King's Voices was heard online in recordings, as part of a Cambridge 105FM broadcast of Evensong and also as part of one of the King's online Compline services.

We said goodbye to our former alto Choral Volunteer Mariam Abdel-Rasek, along with other volunteer members of King's Voices whose time with us was cut so cruelly short.

BEN PARRY

Assistant Director of Music

Director, King's Voices

King's College Music Society (KCMS)

King's College Music Society had a successful start to this academical year with a large-scale and ambitious orchestral concert in Michaelmas Term, conducted by three second-year Music students at the College. This concert featured a challenging repertoire: Janacek's *Sinfonietta*, Debussy's *Prélude à l'après-midi d'un faune* and Smetana's *Vltava*. These required a large orchestra, including two harps and twelve trumpets!

In Lent Term we held our traditional concert with King's Voices. This was one of the first concerts of the Beethoven 2020 Festival and was introduced by Nicholas Marston, Vice-Provost and Director of Studies in Music, and a leading authority on Beethoven. The orchestra performed Beethoven's *Egmont* and *Coriolan* Overtures, along with Reger's Variations and Fugue on a Theme by Beethoven, op. 86; King's Voices took part in Beethoven's *Elegischer Gesang*, op. 118, and Haydn's *Insanae et vanae curae*.

The Society also continued its programme of smaller-scale recitals. These included the Freshers' recital, Chris Winkless Clark's Romantic French Horn recital, Joshua Geddes' performance of Vaughan Williams' *Songs of Travel*, and Jacob Partington's concert of pieces from Schütz's *Symphoniae Sacrae*.

Unfortunately we had to cancel several events due to COVID-19. Preparations for the annual May Week Concert had already begun, with the booking of the orchestra well underway, making this particularly disappointing. It would have been Daniel Hyde's first engagement with KCMS. Several smaller events were also cancelled, including violin recitals by June Park and a concert by Sam Rudd-Jones of his compositions for piano, violin and clarinet.

To ensure the long-term stability of the Society, a new constitution was prepared and voted on at the Annual General Meeting on 30 June 2020. The old constitution was very outdated, so this should serve to clarify several of the Committee roles, and ensure effective handovers each year.

SAM GREENING

KCMS Junior President



Research

Whereas College teaching continued uninterrupted during the pandemic, the research activities of the College were variously affected. At the undergraduate level, the very successful schemes for funding summer projects of undergraduates working with Fellows, or King's undergraduates working on projects of their choice with chosen supervisors, had to be suspended; the undergraduate work on legacies of slavery, begun in 2019, was also disrupted. Among Fellows the conference activity which is so much part of academic life, and enabled in various ways by College funding, was either suspended or translated into virtual contact – something that proved good for discussing specific questions, significantly less good for blue-skies thinking. Almost all Fellows' research was detrimentally affected by the closure of College and of University departments, including laboratories and libraries. The College recognised the particular problems faced by final-year Research Fellows with the universal academic hiring freeze and made arrangement to support them for a further year.

But if the pandemic made this year less productive than normal, two significant donations, both secured through the consummate skill of Lorraine Headen, the Director of Development, enabled the College to embark on exciting new research projects. First, through the generous agency of Honorary Fellow Danielle Allen, the College had been invited to bid for funding from the Mellon Foundation. The Foundation agreed to fund the first two years of two Research Fellows in the fields of Punishment and of Prejudice (themes chosen to reflect the particular interests of Danielle Allen). There were 66 applications for Prejudice, more or less equally divided by gender; 12 were longlisted (6M, 6F), 4 were interviewed (2M, 2F) and Jonah Miller, an historian of eighteenth-century England from King's College London, was elected. For Punishment, there were 51 applicants, again more or less equally divided by gender; 16 were longlisted (8M, 8F), 5 were interviewed (1M, 4F) and Katherine Herrity from the University of Leicester was elected.

The second new research project is the programme of Silk Road Studies, generously funded to support a series of Research Fellows, PhD students and research activities. There were 50 applications for the first Research Fellowship competition, divided more or less equally by gender; 20 were longlisted (13M, 7F), 5 were interviewed (2M, 3F) and Katie Campbell and Edward Zychowicz-Coghill, both of whom did their doctoral work at Oxford, were elected. Edward simultaneously secured a Leverhulme Early Career Fellowship and so will be non-stipendiary for the first three years of his Research Fellowship. We were fortunate to secure the invaluable advice of Professor Peter Frankopan from Worcester College, Oxford throughout this process.

In addition to these Fellowships we ran a stipendiary competition in the Physical and Chemical Sciences and a non-Stipendiary science competition. There were 58 applications, three-quarters of them from men; 5 were shortlisted (4M, 1F) and Jerelle Joseph, who did her doctorate in Cambridge, was elected. Jerelle's research is at the interface between theoretical chemistry and theoretical physics and probes the formation of biomolecular condensates via liquid-liquid phase separation. We also ran a non-stipendiary science competition in which there were 12 applicants, again three-quarters of them male. Four candidates (4 M) were interviewed and Johannes Noller was elected. Johannes is a theoretical physicist whose research is in theoretical cosmology and modified gravity theories.

As College Research Associates we reappointed Johannes Lenhard, Tobias Müller, Velislava Petrova and Sinead Rocha-Thomas for a further two years and appointed Chihab El Khachab and Matthijs Maas in the Arts & Humanities; Chloe Coates, Sophia Cooke, Carmen Diaz-Soria and Robin Oval in the Sciences. Chloe will use her CRA to run creativity in research workshops and seminars; Sophia is researching sustainable development targets in the Galapagos and identifying knowledge gaps. Carmen, a microbiologist, set up the Wellcome Trust project 'The Golden Eagle', to bring science to prison residents and their families. She intends to extend her project to include prison officers' families. Robin, a structural engineer, aims to study the unique fan vault of the Chapel.

In addition to the now regular seminars in Lent Term in which the CRAs introduce themselves and the Research Fellows talk about their work, the Research Managers this year ran an additional series of weekly seminars, featuring a wide range of Fellows and CRAs, during lockdown. This proved a very valuable way to keep the research conversation going, and in particular gave a number of younger Fellows and CRAs the opportunity to get a wide range of feedback and engagement with their work. Other regular seminar series, such as the Biological Science and Physical Science series, continued in Michaelmas and Lent Terms and were well attended by a wide cross-section of the King's community.

The College continues both to give personal research grants to individual Fellows for research-related expenses (and was able to help Fellows equip themselves to work away from College during the lockdown) and to fund research initiatives of various kinds, including meetings to develop or make known research. Although in-person workshops and conferences have been impossible since March, causing the postponement of such events as Richard Bourke's Anti-Colonial Political Thought conference, Brad Epps managed to get in before the pandemic with a one-day conference celebrating the cinema of Pere Portabella, one of the most celebrated avant-garde filmmakers still working, who celebrated his 93rd birthday at King's in the days before the conference. Portabella has been one of the leading voices of progressive politics in his native Catalonia, known for his staunchly anti-Francoist stance and his intricate intertwining of the aesthetic and the political. Those talking at the conference, which attracted news coverage in Catalonia, included Esteve Rimbau, director of the Filmoteca de Catalunya, and Teresa Grandas, art historian and curator at the Museum of Contemporary Art of Barcelona (MACBA), as well as Portabella and Brad himself.

Even during lockdown Fellows have been able to promote their research in various ways. Two projects stand out. We were able to support the production of a new recording (to be released on CD and via Spotify, iTunes and elsewhere) of Richard Causton's song cycle *La Terra Impareggiabile* (The Incomparable Earth). This piece comprises ten settings of words by the Sicilian poet and Nobel Laureate Salvatore Quasimodo, and it

was composed over a period of 20 years. It is being recorded by Marcus Farnsworth (baritone) and Huw Watkins (piano), who premièred the work in 2020. So too we were able to support Laura Davies' collaboration with Menagerie Theatre Company during the pandemic lockdown, to create three original audio dramas (*Seven Arguments with Grief*, *End of Life Care – A Ghost Story* and *A Look, A Wave*) exploring death, dying and bereavement (the dramas plus video interviews can be accessed at <https://good-death.english.cam.ac.uk/collab/>).

The range of research that goes on in the arts, humanities and social sciences, and the support that the College gives, is nicely illustrated by four other projects. Jason Sharman has been using College support to further an investigation into whether, when and why the global rules on transparency introduced to require banks to determine the real owners behind companies holding accounts in order to prevent corruption, money laundering, tax evasion and a wide range of other serious financial crimes are effective. Michael Sonenscher used a part of his research allowance to cover the costs of acquiring a translation of an early 19th-century thesis (in Latin) on the Germanic Confederation established by the Vienna Settlement of 1815. The 16-page *Habilitation* thesis by Heinrich Ahrens was rejected by Göttingen University; its author organised a campaign to have the thesis accepted and, early in January 1831, took over the municipal Government of Göttingen (for a week). When the army was brought in, Ahrens headed for more propitious surroundings in Paris before becoming a law professor in Brussels and later served in the Frankfurt Parliament of 1848. The College support enabled Julianne Obadia to travel to New York to conduct interviews and begin work on a new project on mortality, and then to present some of that early material at the 4S (Society for Social Studies of Science) conference in August, although the conference was moved to a virtual platform in lieu of its original location in Prague. And College support for Caroline Goodson's research will become visible to all when her new book *Cultivating the City in Early Medieval Italy* is published by Cambridge University Press in January 2021, since it paid for the illustrations. The book reveals how urban gardening reconfigured Roman ideas and economic structures into new, medieval values.

With College support Bert Vaux worked with undergraduates to finalise three books on dialects, including English dialects and Armenian dialects of Isfahan and Salmast in Iran. Nick Bullock used College support to cover the cost of the images for a major book on post-war architecture and urbanism in France which grows out of a research collaboration originally undertaken with colleagues in Université Paris 1/Sorbonne. This grew out of College support for a meeting of the group in Cambridge in May 2011. Henning Grosse Ruse-Khan organised 'Intellectual Property beyond Borders', a conference looking at interfaces between general public international law doctrine and practice on the one hand, and cross-border IP protection on the other, which was held virtually due to the pandemic. An open access book will result from the conference, with College support. Simon Goldhill received a research grant to enable him to participate in the annual conference of the Society of Classical Studies in Washington DC, where he was on the programme committee.

On the Science side several Fellows have bought iPads, laptops and desktops to help continue research during the pandemic, to enable communication with collaborators, to write research papers and research notes efficiently, to give virtual conference presentations and for data analysis. Zoom licenses and specialist books were also invaluable due to the pandemic. With College support Naomi McGovern was able to perform extensive data analysis to further medical science and communicate her results to colleagues. Of particular note the Provost, Mike Proctor was able to take a well-deserved sabbatical in New Zealand to further his research with College support. This has proved invaluable for preparing two papers for publication, one of which is in press for *Proc Roy Soc A*. Geoff Moggridge used College support to help with his joint project with James Taylor for the Cambridge Open Ventilator System initiative. They have been involved in the design and manufacture of flow meters and solenoid valves for the project and have enabled the manufacture of 20 prototype devices for testing. During the shutdown one of Geoff's students was able to join and contribute to the project. In addition James Taylor was joined by two 4th-year Engineering students to work on electric-powered vertical take-off aircraft. King's support enabled the students to build and measure the performance of scaled drone models of the propulsors. Sebastian Ahnert co-authored a book: *The Network Turn*

will appear in November 2020, published by CUP with College support. This unique book explores the opportunities of network analysis in the humanities, and the benefits of a humanities perspective for network science. Sarah Lummis was able to visit collaborators in CalTech, USA, to perform experiments with them. Ben Gripaios was able to visit the University of Canterbury, New Zealand, as an Erskine Fellow, where he gave a series of lectures, 'From Quantum Mechanics to the Standard Model and Beyond'.

A new project has been initiated on the Spurling report, a two-year project that 30 years ago looked at all aspects of women in College through a series of in-depth interviews. The new project, directed by Anne Davis and run with graduate student Auriene Terki-Mignot and others aims to consider changes in women at King's 30 years after the original report. Progress was interrupted by the pandemic, and the presentation of preliminary findings had to be postponed. This project is partly supported by the College and partly by the UL.

Our College Research Associates have also been very active over the year. College support has enabled CRAs to attend conferences and buy books and equipment during lockdown. Jon Danial's work on Artificial Intelligence in single molecule microscopy has been accelerated thanks to the purchase of a graphical processing unit to train Deep Learning Networks. Tobias Müller was able to purchase specialist books for his new research project on climate change and state legitimacy. As the libraries were closed, this enabled him to write and submit a Marie Curie Global Fellowship Application to further his career. Zongyin Yang has written a review article, currently in press for *Science*, on his innovative design of the smallest spectrometer which summarises the technologies that have emerged toward the miniaturisation of optical spectrometers and also discusses the challenges associated with improving spectral resolution while device dimensions shrink ever further. Zongyin has just taken up a full Professorship at Zhejiang University, China.

ANNE DAVIS AND ROBIN OSBORNE

Research Managers

Library and Archives

As for the rest of the College this has been an extraordinary year. The Library and Archives closed to users in March 2020, and at the time of writing the Library is about to reopen to students. Once lockdown began, Library and Archives staff were allowed to work from home or were furloughed at different times, but effectively the buildings were shut down. Books already borrowed could not be returned, and of course no new books could be borrowed. The Library team set about increasing electronic access to books and other resources for our student users, with the help of the University Library. In some cases it was possible to put books in pigeonholes for those students still with access to the College. Book buying could still proceed but many books were sent direct to students at home. The long-expected – and delayed – replacement of the physical book by its electronic equivalent, at least for teaching during the pandemic, seems to be gathering pace.

It became clear that if the Library building was to reopen drastic measures would need to be taken to make it safe for visitors and staff alike. The Library is trickier to make COVID-19 secure than even the College Hall or the Chapel, given the need to handle books, the many rooms and the tight spaces. The drastic measures required included reconfiguring the layout of desks and installing safety screens on each desk. Hand sanitisers are now everywhere, as are notices explaining how to keep circulating and studying safe. We have fewer than half the study spaces we had before, so access to the Library will need to be carefully managed. We are doing our best to make our new and returning students feel that they are getting the academic support they need, and cheering them on, while keeping them as safe as possible.

The impact has been felt elsewhere on Library and Archive activities too. Our plans to celebrate the important centenaries of E.M. Forster and Beethoven with exhibitions in 2020 have had to be curtailed. We did have a Beethoven display in the Library, while it was still open, which James

Clements, the College Librarian, put online early in lockdown (<https://kcctreasures.com/2020/04/30/celebrating-beethoven-2020/>) and an online exhibition on Forster was inaugurated in September (<https://www.kings.cam.ac.uk/digitalweek/online-archive-exhibition-e-m-forster-in-retrospect>). Other exhibitions put online this year include one on the Apostles (<https://www.kings.cam.ac.uk/archive-centre/the-apostles-up-to-1930>) and another on Roger Fry (<https://www.kings.cam.ac.uk/archive-centre/roger-eliot-fry-1866-1934>). Peter Monteith, our Assistant Archivist, has worked hard on these from home.

Storage for the College Archives has become an acute issue. We hope it may be possible to create new storage areas within plans for new buildings on the Chetwynd Court site, or elsewhere. Meanwhile we have begun to send archive boxes for offsite storage (at a cost). These can be retrieved when they are needed for College purposes. Offices are increasingly going paperless (papers are scanned and shredded, with the electronic records retained for the appropriate time) which relieves pressure on the temporary storage, but permanent archival storage is still urgently needed. Efforts are being stepped up to develop a College-wide programme for permanent, reliable storage of committee minutes and other born-digital records without the need for paper copies at all.

A 16th-century commons book was loaned to the Fitzwilliam Museum's 'Feast and Fast' exhibition. It was to run from the end of November 2019 to the end of April 2020 but it had to shut down for some weeks during lockdown, reopened, and was finally taken down at the end of August.

A very positive development has been the installation of environmental monitoring in a number of Library and Archive stores, which we hope will forestall any further risks from temperature and humidity. The final two deliveries of boxes from Harwell containing Archive materials damaged by mould were received with a great sigh of relief.

We have changed our policy on photography of special collections and Archives items to allow readers to take their own photos, under

supervision. This should save time spent on scanning documents by Archives staff. The Archives have given great help to College research on the wooden panels formerly at the east end of the Chapel, to research on legacies of slavery, and to development of a multimedia College guide. We are not sure yet when we will be able to open the Archives reading room to outside researchers, but we plan to do so as soon as we can. The archivists continue to answer external enquiries, and have been busy with the switch from the Janus catalogue to the new University-wide one, ArchivesSearch (<https://archivesearch.lib.cam.ac.uk/>).

This year four Greek manuscripts have been digitised at the University Library as part of the Polonsky Foundation Greek Manuscripts project. The manuscripts were taken to the UL and brought back safely in early January. Conservation work was done on the manuscripts where necessary, and catalogue entries written for each one. Digitised images will be available in due course on the project's website (<https://www.lib.cam.ac.uk/collections/departments/manuscripts-university-archives/subject-guides/medieval-manuscripts/polonsky>).

Dr Iman Javadi continued his work on cataloguing the College's early rare books, chiefly from the Jacob Bryant and Chawner collections. Work had to be paused because of the pandemic, when Iman was furloughed. For the same reason Gareth Burgess's work on cataloguing Beethoven editions in the Rowe Music Library was interrupted. Gareth was also helping us to purchase recordings by Stephen Cleobury and the Choir missing from our collections. We hope that these valuable projects will resume in the new academical year. We are not sure what to expect of 2020–21 but if the past year shows anything, it shows we can adapt to whatever comes our way.

PETER JONES

Fellow Librarian

Results for 2019–20

At the start of the 2019–20 academical year, the College had a clear plan. The budget set for the year showed a modest surplus of £244,295. The reason for this was that, in the summer of 2020 we would be carrying out a lot of building works, which would mean that there was no income from conferences. We therefore expected to make a deficit in 2020–21 and planned for surpluses in the years before and after to balance that. The COVID-19 pandemic undermined that careful planning. At the end of Lent Term in March 2020, the Public Health Authority announced restrictions for the pandemic and the University agreed to close. Our students were encouraged to go home, if they could, and the numbers in residence fell to very low numbers. This continued throughout Easter Term, when teaching and examinations were all online. This had a very major impact on students, staff and Fellows as we all tried to adapt to different and rapidly changing circumstances. Inevitably, we made mistakes but, overall, everyone tried to work in this new environment and to help as best they could.

The pandemic and the lockdown had a very marked effect on our finances too. Income fell immediately. There were no rents or catering charges from students who were not in College; there was no external catering or conferences; and there were no visitors. Overall, that led to a loss of income of £2,165,000. There were also some savings as supplies were not needed and the Government furlough scheme provided significant support. In addition, our staff were able to make some savings to help in these difficult circumstances. Our overall loss due to the pandemic was approximately £1 million and we ended up with a deficit of £708,703 for the financial year to 30 June 2020. Although we need to redress this deficit, the College considered this a good outcome in the difficult circumstances we faced and approved a new budget for 2020–21.

Plans for 2020–21

The College relies heavily on the skills and dedication of our staff. It was these which helped us keep the losses in 2019–20 to reasonable levels. Hence, we do not want to lose valued members of staff if there is a reasonable expectation that they will be needed in the future, when life returns to normal. There was also a strong sense from the Governing Body that we did not want our staff to suffer more than necessary in these difficult times. The College did not make any staff redundant because of the pandemic and continued to pay full salaries to staff who were on furlough. In normal circumstances we would occasionally look to reorganise departments and, in 2020–21 we had planned to do this for the Maintenance Department. Even that did not lead to any compulsory redundancies. The College very much hopes to be able to maintain this although much remains uncertain about the future and our needs.

It is also the case that our staff have shown great flexibility and dedication in responding to the changing circumstances. In particular, the Housekeeping Department has had to adapt to different and more rigorous cleaning schedules, while all departments have needed to learn new ways of working to keep the community safe.

We do not believe that we will be able to achieve a balanced budget for 2020–21; in the current exceptional circumstances it would be inappropriate to attempt to do so. We have therefore set a budget that anticipates a gradual recovery of income and tries to keep expenditure as low as we reasonably can without causing lasting damage. The Governing Body agreed a budget with a predicted deficit of £1,343,082. We are also conscious that this budget is far less certain than it would be in normal times. There is a possibility of a further lockdown as well as risks that the recovery of the economy and of tourism are delayed much longer than we anticipate. Hence, we may face greater losses than in our budget and will need to review it regularly throughout the year. In the first few months of the new financial year our budget has proved to be somewhat more pessimistic than necessary but we are still in uncharted waters.

We have a responsibility as a charity to ensure that our endowment is used fairly for the benefit of all generations. That means that we should ensure that our spending is kept in line with our income. The College considers the current circumstances this year as exceptional and so believes it is right to allow a budget deficit. It plans to redress that deficit over the coming years. This will mean that we will have to adapt our expenditure and our aspirations to whatever new reality we face. We intend, however, to maintain the strength of our staff and community in order to face that new reality as best we may.

Investments

When the World Health Organisation declared a pandemic, the stock markets fell sharply and our equity investments fell too. The major markets did, however, recover quickly and our equities are back at previous levels. Unfortunately, that has not been the case with property holdings. In the current circumstances, it is very difficult to let retail properties and consequently very difficult to assess their value. This has meant that the property part of our endowment, consisting mainly of retail premises in Cambridge, has fallen sharply in value by about 25%. Our income from the rents on those retail premises has also been affected. Many of our properties are let to small, independent traders. While all retailers have been affected by the fall in customer numbers, those small retailers have less resilience. The College has tried to help them by waiving and deferring rent so that we share the pain with them. We have done this because the Investment Committee thinks that it is best to support our existing and successful tenants rather than seeking new tenants in the current, difficult climate. Although I believe that this is the right and prudent thing to do, it has meant that our income has fallen sharply.

The Investment Committee has also continued to be concerned about our responsibilities as equity investors. We hold no direct investments and have pressed the managers of the funds we hold about their approach to responsible investment. The Committee has also increased its investment in Impax Environmental Markets, which it believes has a strong and effective commitment to supporting environmentally positive companies. It has also performed well financially. Most of our assets are, however, invested in

index funds. The Committee is concerned about how we can exercise our responsibilities as investors through such funds and is actively looking at alternatives as they become available. Part of our assets are also invested in the Cambridge University Endowment Fund and that, too, is looking at how it can be more engaged with the companies it ultimately and indirectly invests in.

Buildings

We had planned to do a large amount of building work over the summer. While the pandemic has made this harder, we have proceeded nonetheless. Indeed, the lockdown has enabled us to carry out works with less concern about disruption to our members. The Clerk of Works has been very busy and remarkably successful in advancing these projects, despite the difficulties caused by lockdown restrictions, and all of the projects are progressing well.

The Stephen Taylor and Villa Buildings on Cranmer Road have been completed and are now occupied and very much appreciated. These buildings came from a very generous donation and further support for the development at Croft Gardens is promised. The re-roofing of Bodley's Court has also finished. The roof, with new Collyweston stone, looks impressive and the planting in the court has now been restored and improved. The renovation and extension of Garden Hostel was delayed by the lockdown but it is now expected to complete before Christmas. Finally, work at Croft Gardens has begun and will continue over the next two years. All of the new buildings and renovations will improve energy efficiency, achieving *Passivhaus* standard for the new buildings.

We have also begun major works in the main part of the College. Half of the rooms in the Keynes Building were renovated over the summer, with the remaining half to be done in 2021. The slate roof of the Hall is being replaced over the latter half of 2020. Finally, the College bar is being renovated and we hope to restore some of the beauty of the original Wilkins design as against the design from the 1960s. This will also allow us to make the bar, Hall and other parts of the College in that area more easily accessible to the disabled, which is a considerable and very welcome benefit.

The past months have been very challenging. I am grateful that our staff, students and Fellows have all risen to the challenges and been imaginative in trying to maintain the College's core principles.

KEITH CARNE

First Bursar



Staff

Staff Leaving

The following members of staff left the College:

- Clifford Start, Painter & Decorator (46 years' service)
- Robin Moule, Electrician (28 years' service)
- Albert Covington, Electrician (24 years' service)
- Christopher Clarke, Senior Lodge Porter (20 years' service)
- Lee Smith, Plumber (13 years' service)
- Peter Welford, Lodge Porter (11 years' service)
- Gabor Mezei, Food Services Supervisor (11 years' service)
- Jailene Souza, Domestic Supervisor (10 years' service)
- Sean Kelly, Painter & Decorator (9 years' service)
- David Gordon, Relief Visitor Guide (9 years' service)
- Ian Benton, Mechanical & Electrical Co-ordinator (8 years' service)
- Katarzyna Wisniewska, Domestic Assistant (5 years' service)
- Maria-Vittoria Sugden, Relief Visitor Guide (5 years' service)
- Alexander Quig, Relief Porter (5 years' service)
- Andrew Hammond, Chaplain (4 years' service)
- John McMunn, Concerts & Festival Manager (3 years' service)
- Diego Silvestro, Food Services Assistant (3 years' service)
- Lukasz Maciejewski, Webmaster (3 years' service)
- Deane Conroy, Carpenter & Joiner (2 years' service)
- Christopher Darke, Infrastructure Analyst (2 years' service)
- Kinga Vincze, Sous Chef (2 years' service)
- Claudiu Nita, Buttery Porter (1 year's service)
- Isabel Ryan, Development Officer: Regular Giving & Communications (1 year's service)

- Eniko Lazar, Domestic Assistant (1 year's service)
- Anna Targanska, Domestic Assistant (1 year's service)
- Julia Andersson, Gardener (1 year's service)
- Kerry Griggs, Seasonal Visitor Guide (1 year's service)
- Ting-Yin Liu, Seasonal Visitor Guide (1 year's service)
- Csilla Varga, Senior Coffee Shop Assistant (1 year's service)
- Matthew Hulme, Visitor Guide (1 year's service)
- Michael Burkin, Buttery Porter (8 months' service)
- Anna La Mura, Commis Chef (7 months' service)
- Maria Marti Fernandez, Domestic Assistant (7 months' service)
- Thomas McLean, Interim Chaplain (6 months' service)
- Joanne Hollywood-Nunn, Domestic Assistant (6 months' service)
- Davide Iafrate, Food Services Supervisor (6 months' service)
- Jason Graham, Seasonal Gardener (5 months' service)

Staff arriving

We have welcomed the following members of staff:

- Ryan Morrison, Commis Chef
- Eunice Marques Dionizio Inacio, Food Services Supervisor
- Lina Leader, Food Services Assistant
- Brian Magarinos, Buttery Porter
- Ian Strangward, Kitchen Porter
- Ayla Lepine, Chaplain
- Timothy Atkin, Deputy Dean's Verger
- Nather Al Khatib, Computer Officer
- Olivia Judge, Gardener
- Brett Haythorpe, Apprentice Gardener
- Catherine Greed, Domestic Supervisor
- Joanna Andrzejewska, Romana Bacia, Valentina Borgia, Kate Fieldhouse, Aylin Gyuner, Orathai Kukun, Roxana Lopez Casco, Hanh Nguyen & Chelsea Taylor, Domestic Assistants

- Eleanor Nethaway, Admissions & Outreach Officer
- Robert Harding and Kenneth Rayner, Visitor Services Assistants

Deaths

It is with great sadness that we report the death of the following members of staff:

DR JUDY FREEMAN, who was Assistant Verger for eight years. Judy died on 31 August 2020.

MR RICHARD NASH, who was Head Porter for 16 years. Richard died on 1 August 2020.

MR NOEL PARRIS, who was Senior Porter for 13 years. Noel died on 25 November 2019.

MS TRACY RUDLING, who was a Domestic Assistant for five years. Tracy died in May 2020.

MR MIKE YOUNG, who was a Porter/Relief Porter for 13 years. Michael died on 17 September 2020.

Development

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DEVELOPMENT

This has been one of the most extraordinary years in the College's history, and we have achieved a great deal despite the incredible challenges thrown up first by Brexit and then by the global pandemic. The College's current financial resilience and ability to respond to this situation is due to a great extent to the support of our alumni and friends. By the end of our financial year on 30 June 2020 we reached £71.2 million towards our £100 million King's Campaign target. We send you our sincere gratitude for your loyal support and confidence; on behalf of our students, Fellowship and staff, thank you for investing in King's College and helping secure its future.

Philanthropy has underpinned many of the new initiatives launched this year; the Supplementary Exhibition Fund (SEF) and student hardship funds have provided essential help to many of our undergraduates and graduates, especially leading up to and throughout lockdown; and the Future Fund, where donations are directed towards top priorities which may change with external pressures, has provided a safety net in these turbulent times.

Many of the new student access and support initiatives (SASI) that were announced at the launch of the King's Campaign and mentioned in last year's report have started this year: the 'post-offer, pre-A-level' tutoring scheme, the Bridging Programme, the annual bursaries to undergraduates from economically disadvantaged backgrounds. Each initiative has met with success despite the nationwide problems around A-level exams and the need to move courses online.

Graduate students have also benefitted. One of the highlights of the year was the opening of our new graduate accommodation, the Stephen Taylor Building and the Villa on Cranmer Road. At a small private gathering in December 2019, a stunning plaque was 'unveiled': a unique design commissioned by

our donor and created by the Kindersley-Cardozo Workshop. It comprises 27 Welsh roofing slates, hand-carved and decorated with cottage garden flowers as a dedication to Stephen Taylor. The accommodation is constructed to *Passivhaus* environmental standards and provides an additional 59 student rooms. These spacious modern buildings have provided excellent housing throughout the lockdown period; the wide passageways, roomy kitchens and communal areas have allowed safe social distancing and the beautifully landscaped gardens have been a boon for the wellbeing of the residents.

King's is one of the most popular Colleges for graduate student applications, but with limited funding to offer we often miss out on securing some of the brightest talent. However, a generous gift has bolstered a new fund for graduate support, and the University has matched this with additional funding. Another gift has been made to help graduates in hardship. Our ambition is to build on these keystone donations, to help us rise to the perennial challenge of supporting PhD students who overrun the traditional three years. The length of time needed to complete a PhD is increasing, especially if a student wants to stay in academia – they need publications, conference papers, teaching experience – and this has been exacerbated by lockdown and limited access to libraries and labs, as well as the restrictions around travel and fieldwork.

Similarly, there is limited support for Master's students, yet this level of qualification is required for entry to a PhD course and can also provide a springboard into a new career path. It has been a real pleasure to work with an alumnus and his wife, who came to King's on an MPhil course in 2002, to establish a five-year King's-Yale MPhil fellowship programme, with the first recipient arriving in the new academical year 2020. Another visionary donor has created the Quantedge-Cambridge Refugee Master's Scholarship, which was also launched this year, and we were delighted that the first award was made over the summer to a student arriving in the new Michaelmas Term.

The College was deeply saddened by the death of Sir Stephen Cleobury on 22 November. During his long tenure as Director of Music he greatly

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DEVELOPMENT

enhanced the reputation of King's College Choir, and developed it in myriad ways. Sir Stephen was deeply committed to widening the reach and impact of music at King's, both in the Choir and among students. In 1997 he founded King's Voices, the mixed-voice choir of King's students, Fellows and staff and was a generous, dedicated teacher and role model to thousands of singers and organists over the four decades he was in post. Many of our alumni and friends made donations in his honour as part of the Sir Stephen Cleobury Memorial Fund Appeal, which will help support the excellence of music at King's.

The Alan Turing Initiative at King's is starting to gather momentum. It was launched in 2016 to celebrate this profound thinker, whose pioneering ideas changed our world and continue to hold significant potential for our future. We now have funding secured for the next five years for the annual lecture and dinner; our first fully-funded TPP Alan Turing MPhil Student arrived in October 2019; and we received a corporate gift to establish the Enactor Alan Turing PhD Studentship programme. This gift attracted matching funds from the Cambridge Trust partners, which allowed sufficient funds for three PhD students to start in October 2019. On the same day, the University launched the Harding Challenge, and this 'Turing' gift immediately qualified to release matching funds for undergraduate student support where it is most needed across the University.

On this theme, an alumnus has funded a unique engineering project at King's supervised by Tim Flack, Senior Tutor, which has enabled an Engineering student, Hal Evans, to build a replica cyclometer over the last year. Hal completed the project in September 2019 and will give a demonstration of the machine before the Alan Turing Lecture in April 2021, which is likely to be a digital event. The first machine was built in Poland in 1934–35 to analyse the German Enigma cipher, but destroyed by the Poles when Germany invaded. Turing was aware of the Polish innovations, and based on this knowledge he managed to build a huge computer that would finally crack the cipher. There have been software-based recreations of the cyclometer, but Tim and Hal are certain that recreating the physical machine is a world first.

We were further delighted to hear the Bank of England's announcement that Alan Turing will appear on the new £50 polymer note, expected to enter circulation by the end of 2021.

Alumni Relations

Today, as many of us continue to work from home and all of our events are virtual, it is hard to recall the very busy Alumni Reunion Weekend we hosted in College in September 2019. It was extremely well attended and a very upbeat, happy occasion. We were delighted to welcome back 110 alumni to the 50th plus Dinner; 216 alumni and guests to the 35th, 40th and 45th Reunion Dinner; and 210 alumni and guests (including many children) came to Afternoon Tea held in Webb's Court and visited an exhibition hosted by Peter Jones. The exhibition featured William Blake's illuminated copy of *Songs of Innocence and of Experience* left to the College by E.M. Forster, alongside a newly acquired limited edition set of impressions printed by Michael Phillips on a replica of Blake's printing press. These impressions are in monochrome and can be compared directly with the illuminated pages of Forster's copy by putting them alongside. What emerges from the comparison is that some of the features of Blake's monochrome printing were effectively painted over in the Forster copy, and other features appear in the illuminations that were never in the monochrome print. Forster would have been delighted to have been able to see the Phillips impressions alongside his copy of the *Songs of Innocence and of Experience* in this way. Better still, members of King's will be able to enjoy this experience as Forster would have wanted.

The London Drinks Event in October was as popular as ever, where a crowd of around 70 alumni gathered at the Botanist. The Class of '77 hosted a pre-drinks meeting nearby to discuss the new access initiatives at King's with the Provost and the Admissions Tutor, and to pledge to raise annual support from the Class of '77 for the 'post-offer, pre-A-Level' tutoring scheme for those from the most disadvantaged backgrounds. We are very grateful to those who have initiated this fundraising drive, and to all who have contributed. It is a powerful fundraising model that we hope to replicate with other year groups. If anyone would like to know more, please feel free to contact me.

Professor Adam Tooze (KC 1986) was our guest speaker at the 1441 Foundation event and dinner on 30 November 2019, when we had 194 guests. Adam is the Kathryn and Shelby Cullom Davis Professor of History at Columbia University and Director of the European Institute, and recently won the Lionel Gelber Prize for his book *Crashed: How a Decade of Financial Crises Changed the World*. In a crowded Keynes Hall, Adam gave an inspiring session ‘in conversation’ with Sarah Legg (KC 1986 and Chair of the King’s Campaign Board) who was formerly the Group General Manager Officer of HSBC. Ross Harrison, former Provost, was in the audience, and later he, Adam and Sarah recalled how Ross had led the College’s outreach initiatives in the early 1980s and was responsible for inspiring both Adam and Sarah to come to King’s! Our guests were invited to listen to presentations by the three prizewinners of the Entrepreneurship Competition 2019, and offered the opportunity to tour the new graduate accommodation at Cranmer Road. We held our first Campaign Board meeting on the same day, which was highly constructive and helpful.

In January, we welcomed back our first intake of MSt in Entrepreneurship students at a networking session and dinner. Members of the Entrepreneurship Competition judging panel are involved in mentoring these students. It was an excellent meeting and dinner gathering, where the students discussed their ‘legacy project’ – what they would like to give back to the College. They are developing a platform to host resources connected to entrepreneurship which will be available to the King’s community. Early stages as yet, but we can see that it has great potential.

The closing of the College on 20 March 2020 and the months of lockdown brought many new challenges, along with generous donations from alumni of face coverings and other PPE for College staff, students and Fellowship. COVID-19 has curtailed our development activities and overseas travel to alumni and friends. A planned trip in mid-February to Hong Kong and Shenzhen, China, for meetings to explore new opportunities had to be postponed with the spread of the virus in China. We hope we may be able to reschedule this next year.

The Telephone Fundraising Campaign (TFC) in March was halted after two days, as concern about COVID-19 grew. We have now rescheduled this TFC for 7–12 December 2020, when we hope that things will have settled down, and we can ensure that our student callers have a safe working environment.

All Development Office staff have been working from home since the closure and we are grateful to our IT Department for their swift help with hardware and software, which meant that the transition was quick and effective.

The Communications Team, Jonty Carr, Morven Knowles and Cristina Travieso-Blanch, have played an essential role throughout lockdown, and continue to do so. Jonty has been heavily involved in all aspects of the King’s COVID-19 communications, working with the Tutorial Office and resident students, the College Nurse and ‘Silver’ team. Among a myriad of other things, the Communications Team have been dealing with press enquiries, and producing weekly ‘internal’ newsletters with an informal upbeat tone, and bi-weekly alumni newsletters that have been very well received. Here is one of the messages that brought home to us the importance and impact of keeping in touch, and what the College means to those who have lived here:

As an alumnus, I felt compelled to write to say how much I am enjoying the newsletters. They are well written, not too serious and have absolutely no agenda other than sharing what’s going on with members present and past. Congratulations to the team and contributors.

The Founder’s Obit video in particular took me back to my time serving in Chapel 26 or so years ago in a way that I was not expecting on a Friday afternoon following 10 hours of Zoom calls. Hearing Stephen Cherry’s voice (he was Chaplain in my time) echoing down the years was quite literally the cherry on the cake (sorry!). From that, I was next doing exercises with the Boat Club. This is the weird kind of juxtaposition that only King’s can provide.

The COVID era is an odd one. At exactly the time when visiting Cambridge, much less going punting with friends, is practically impossible, I feel more connected with King's than I have in a quarter of a century. It's comforting to know that the institution is weathering this storm and will emerge stronger than ever.

Thanks again, and I do hope you'll keep up these newsletters as the world moves to some new phase of 'normal'. (KC 1991)

In recognition of outstanding philanthropy and support for the College, we are delighted to have elected one new Fellow Benefactor and one new Fellow Commoner. We thank them for their generosity, and in addition we thank all those who have given their time, advice, support and help in so many ways. Special thanks go to the members of the Campaign Advisory Board: Sarah Legg (KC 1986), Ian Jones (KC 1980), Dr Francis Cuss (KC 1972), Mike Carrell (KC 1982), Chris Hodson (KC 1985), Hartley Rogers (KC 2019) and Sandy Peng (KC 2005); to the Entrepreneurship judging panel: Stuart Lyons (KC 1962), Adrian Suggett (KC 1985), Jonathan Adams (KC 1986), Dr Hermann Hauser (KC 1973), Dr Sarah Wood (1992), Dr Gemma Chandratillake (KC 1997), Gerry Mizrahi (KC 1970), Dr Megan Donaldson (KC 2015), Dr Shai Vyakarnam (KC 2019), Professor Michael Bate (KC 1991), Dr Tim Flack (KC 1995); to those on the Investment Committee, Paul Aylieff (KC 1983), Mark Gilbert (KC 1986), Martin Taylor (KC 1987) and Ian Kelson (KC 1974); and to the Provost, Fellowship and staff for their unerring support in all of our activities.

LORRAINE HEADEN

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Dr M.M. High
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Mr R.C. Day
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Asst Prof L-G. Milroy
Mr L.E. Pearce
Mrs C.R. Proffitt
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Mr M.J. Tancock
Dr P.H. Thomas
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2010

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2016

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Major Promotions, Appointments, Honours and Awards

Fellows

Professor Richard Causton

Promoted to Professor.

Professor William Baker

Awarded the Torroja Medal from the International Association of Shell and Spatial Structures.

Professor John Dunn

Appointed Honorary Professor of Renmin University, Beijing, China.

Dr Aytek Erdil

Promoted to Reader.

Professor Khaled Fahmy

Elected Fellow of the British Academy.

Winner of the 2020 Social History Society Book Prize for *In Quest of Justice: Islamic Law and Forensic Medicine in Modern Egypt* (Oakland: University of California Press, 2018).

Professor Iain Fenlon

Awarded a two-year Leverhulme Emeritus Research Fellowship, commencing 2021.

Dr Freddy Foks

Jointly awarded the 2020 Prince Consort & Thirlwall Prize and Seeley Medal for best history dissertation, 'Social anthropology and British society: c. 1920–1975'.

Professor Timothy Griffin

Promoted to Professor.

Professor Dame Caroline Humphrey

Appointed Honorary Professor at Shanghai International Studies University, China.

Awarded Lifetime Achievement Prize by the Royal Anthropological Institute, London.

Awarded the Mikluho-Maklai Gold Medal of the Russian Geographical Society.

Professor Herbert Huppert

Awarded The Royal Society Royal Medal 2020 for his work at the forefront of research in fluid mechanics.

Dr Joanna Kusiak

IJURR (International Journal of Urban and Regional Research) 2019 Best Article Award 'for the article that makes the most original and outstanding contribution to our understanding of cities and urbanization': 'Legal Technologies of Primitive Accumulation: Judicial Robbery and Dispossession by Restitution in Warsaw'.

Dr Perveez Mody

Promoted to Senior Lecturer.

Dr Tejas Parasher

Joint winner of the American Political Science Association's 2020 Leo Strauss Award for the Best Dissertation in Political Philosophy.

Dr James Taylor

Awarded the Bronze Medal by the Royal Aeronautical Society for his advances in jet engine technology.

Professor Caroline van Eck

Elected Fellow of the British Academy.

Honorary Fellows

Dr Danielle Allen

Awarded the 2020 John W. Kluge Prize for Achievement in the Study of Humanity.

Professor John Ellis CBE

Elected Honorary Fellow at the Institute of Physics (IOP).

Judith Weir CBE

Nominated for a Cambridge University MusD, *honoris causa*.

Non-Resident Members

Abulafia, D.S.H. (1968)

Awarded the Wolfson Prize for History 2020 for *The Boundless Sea: A Human History of the Oceans* (London: Allen Lane, 2019).

Adjepong-Boateng, K. (2019, current student)

Awarded a CBE in the Queen's Birthday Honours 2020 for services to philanthropy.

Alford, H.M.J. (1983)

Appointed to the Pontifical Academy of Social Sciences.

Cann, P.L. (1972)

Awarded an OBE in the New Year's Honours 2020 for services to combatting loneliness in older people.

Collard, I. (1994)

Awarded an OBE in the Queen's Birthday Honours 2020 for services to British foreign policy and to national security.

Coldicutt, R.S. (1992)

Awarded an OBE in the New Year's Honours 2020 for services to the digital society.

Elliott, B.J. (1984)

Awarded a CBE in the Queen's Birthday Honours 2020 in the New Year's Honours 2020 for services to the social sciences.

Frenk, C. (1976)

Clarivate 2020 Citation Laureate for his fundamental studies of galaxy formation and evolution, cosmic structure, and dark matter halos.

Layton, S.D. (1985)

Awarded an MBE in the Queen's Birthday Honours 2020 for services to classical music.

McCann, D.J. (2017)

Appointed Assistant Organist at New College Oxford.

Platt, E.L. (1987)

Awarded an OBE in the New Year's Honours 2020 for services to the social sciences.

Trotter, T. (1976)

Awarded the Queen's Medal for Music 2020.

Twigge-Molecey, C.F.M. (1965)

Awarded the Vale Medal for Meritorious Contributions to Mining by the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum (CIM) 2020.

Wallen, E. (1999)

Awarded a CBE in the New Year's Honours 2020 for services to music.

Websdale, H.J.S. (2016)

One of 10 musicians selected from all over the world for the new Mascarade Opera Studio launching in Florence in 2020.





Obituaries

Obituaries

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OBITUARIES

Obituaries for the following members are included in this year's Annual Report. For a list of members of whose deaths we have been informed since the publication of the last Annual Report, please see page 244.

A memoir of Sir Stephen Cleobury is in preparation and will be published separately.

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OBITUARIES

IAN STUART BARTER (1989) was First Bursar at King's for 10 years. Born in Guildford in 1933, he studied at Cranleigh School before coming to Cambridge to read Law at Gonville and Caius College. On graduating he continued his legal studies and was called to the Bar at Gray's Inn in 1958. Ian continued to practise until 1960, at which point he joined food manufacturers Unigate, which had recently been formed as a result of the merger between United Dairies and Cow & Gate. As Personal Assistant to the Chief Executive, Ian gained a wide understanding of management and administrative techniques, paving the way for successive promotions in the company. In 1968 he was made a manager of Unigate's foods division, with responsibility for the firm's African subsidiaries, and by 1971 he had been appointed as managing Director for Cow & Gate Exports.

After enhancing the firm's profits, Ian was appointed Chief Executive of Unigate's nascent International Division in 1975 alongside a term as Chairman of the Cow & Gate subsidiary. He remained as Chief Executive until his retirement from full-time work in 1987, remaining a board member and taking on consultancy work before he arrived at King's.

Throughout his life Ian was a committed Christian, being for many years Chairman of the Banner of Truth Trust, a publisher of religious literature. He had great admiration for the Victorian evangelist Charles Simeon, former Dean of King's, and enjoyed climbing the staircases of the Gibbs Building as Simeon had done so many years before.

Ian was married to Gillian Ide in 1960, and the couple had three children: Charles, Charlotte and William. He died on 21 July 2019.

GORDON LEFF (1948) was born in 1926 in London and educated in Suffolk at Summerhill School, to whose Headmaster A.S. Neill, some 40 years later, he dedicated perhaps the best of his books, *Heresy in the Later Middle Ages* (1967), in return for being shown by Neill 'the perennial need for dissent even when we no longer punish heresy'.



Known to his friends as 'Bunny', he read History at King's, gaining Firsts in both parts of the Tripos, and commenced research into 14th century scholastic thought under the supervision of the Benedictine monk Dom David Knowles. On the strength of this he gained a Fellowship at King's in 1955 before moving to Manchester the following year as Lecturer in Medieval History, bringing about the beginnings of important friendships with colleagues Gerald Aylmer and Norman Hampson, and the High

Master of Manchester Grammar School, Eric James. When James and Aylmer became respectively the first Vice-Chancellor of the University of York and the first head of York's History Department in 1963, they did not forget Bunny. When the University was two years old, Bunny also made the switch, remaining there for the rest of his career. After a short deviation to Newcastle, Norman Hampson also joined the trio there.

Bunny's scholarly output was astonishing, at one point almost a book a year. In his younger days at King's he was a committed Marxist, but he moved away from the doctrine, with *The Tyranny of Concepts* (1961) acting as a refutation of Marxist historiography. Almost all his other publications were devoted to the history of medieval scholastic philosophy and theology, especially in the 14th century. There were books on the theory of history for an academic readership, general histories of Paris and Oxford Universities, but most of all there was a long series of monographs on 14th century thinkers, culminating in a massive tome on William of Ockham. That its pages numbered 666 amused Bunny. *Heresy in the Later Middle Ages* was also massive, and perhaps his most successful work, with its extensive expositions of the thought of Eckhardt, Wycliffe and Hus.

Bunny was mischievous in his description of his methods. First, he read straight through the original texts, ploughing through the lot and propping up volume after volume on the lectern. Then he wrote the book. And then

– and only then – he would buy two or three weeks of return tickets to Manchester, in order to spend days in the John Rylands Library. There, he said, he would acquire the book's secondary apparatus – *after* he had already written it – by reading a few modern scholars who had written on the subject.

His extraordinary scholarly labours were achievable only by 'economies' elsewhere. His teaching hours were not as numerous as those of other colleagues, his office bare: no books, no papers, no filing cabinet, only chairs and a table. Timetable clashes did nevertheless occur, but mostly between exams and cricket, so it was not unusual for Bunny to be marking scripts in between overs during a Test Match at Headingley. He was brilliant as an examiner, and seemed not to be handicapped by having to keep his eye on a fast bowler.

Although largely free from administrative burdens, Bunny did go to departmental meetings, which in those democratic days often lasted many hours. While most of his colleagues would sit round the tables placed in the centre of the room, Bunny would place himself in a corner with a waste-paper basket and a few weeks' worth of post. After ripping through the post he would turn to a package containing a book sent to him for review, rip it open, read the book, and finally in the last hour of the meeting write the review.

His preparation for lectures was similarly economical, but Bunny was an extraordinary communicator, scriptless and spell binding. He had all his lectures timetabled for 9.15am, and would walk the seven miles to York from his home in the village of Strensall thinking about the lecture. Entering the lecture hall at the precise start time, he would begin talking as he walked to the lectern, deliver a beautifully shaped lecture and as he was ending 55 minutes later he would say the last words while walking to the door.

Bunny was always an idealist in politics; although membership of the Communist Party and work on the streets of Manchester for the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament were now in the past for him, he remained the

supporter of an Attlee-style practical and moderate Left. He was also an idealist with regard to education and the life of the mind, having been introduced to educational utopianism at a young age: Summerhill had been a co-educational boarding school where attendance at lessons was optional. And he was of course living through a period of intense debate about the shaping of the new university, whose leading contributors included Eric James and Noel Annan, for whom Bunny represented one of the 'minds of Our Age'. Gracious living in a Cambridge or Oxford College did not tempt Bunny. Rather, he let his career play out in a university in which, in the early years, he could glimpse some educationalists' utopian dreams. In this career, research and writing came first.

Bunny had bought a very attractive cottage in Strensall, where he carefully tended a large and beautiful garden. Ronald Sims, a brilliant practitioner of discreetly modern architecture, was commissioned by Bunny to build a wing to the house, extending back down one side of the garden. This housed Bunny's huge library of post-medieval philosophy and political theory. The sitting room housed Bunny's complete set of *Wisden* annuals, as well as his recorded music – in later years Beethoven quartets yielded ground to Bach masses – and of course his beloved cat Bianca, who lived to a grand old age.

Bunny was interested in everyone, regardless of status. He was an exceptional conversationalist and had a personal warmth that was held at a steady medium distance, never uncomfortable or intrusive. Right up to very old age, he was more interested in listening than speaking; sharp as a razor, picking up everything with lightning speed, seeming to see everything; self-aware, witty, and ever-ready to laugh. Bunny died on 19 March 2020 at the age of 93.



JASPER ALLISON ROSE (1949) was an artist and teacher who was a founding faculty member of the University of Santa Cruz. He cared deeply for the emotional life of his students and was a staunch advocate of a holistic and humanistic education that rejected the burgeoning obsession with grades and standardised testing.

Jasper was born in London on 10 March 1930. His father William was a Professor of German, and from Hitler's rise to power

in Germany, Jasper's father took a keen interest in the fate and welfare of German exiled intellectuals, some of whom spent time living in the Rose household.

When he was young, Jasper went to a series of girls' schools, because his mother felt that since his sister was already there, it would be more convenient. His father came home in 1940 via Dunkirk, having spent three or four days on boats, and then went off again to serve in the Army in Egypt, before returning in 1942 to work as a German language specialist at Bletchley Park. Jasper was convinced that his father was a spy, because he disappeared for days at a time and was constantly speaking German.

Jasper was at boarding school from the age of nine, spending weekends in the family home, and then went at 14 to Cheltenham Gentleman's College, where he began to take an interest in art and started to learn to paint. He began to dread that the war would be still going on by the time he was old enough to join it, but fortunately it was 1948 by the time he did his National Service in the Royal Army Education Corps. Although he was considered officer material, Jasper begged to differ, preferring to spend his time teaching illiterate middle-aged soldiers how to read.

Jasper had already won a place to study at King's and the College asked for his release from military service, which was granted. He found the contrast

between austere military life and walking into Cambridge a magical, liberating experience. Jasper read History, and these years were profoundly influential for him in his later career, as they imprinted on him an idea of what education could be. He noted that he rather wasted his time as an undergraduate but that he learned as much from the whole experience as he did in lectures: appreciating the qualities of great architecture, learning to judge wine and how to punt, and understanding the feelings and ideas that inform music. He later wrote about the various cliques that develop in undergraduate society; his own focused on literature and poetry where there was 'rampant snobbery' among people who jostled to be invited to the parties of E.M. Forster. Jasper was also in the circle of the English painter and printmaker Cecil Collins, and of the scientist Francis Crick.

As he developed his talents as an artist, Jasper soon had his first gallery show and the paintings began to sell. He started to become torn over whether to pursue a career as a professor or as a painter. At a party in 1951 he saw coming towards him 'a teeny fairy, a bright-eyed vision bearing jam tarts', Jean McLaurin Melville, whom he went on to marry in 1954. When they first met, he did not realise that she too was a very talented artist.

Jasper spent a short time as an Assistant Lecturer at Keele University, which had been founded only in 1949. The University was very new and Jasper was not happy there, describing it as 'pious aspirations deflated by disastrous administration'. Nevertheless, the experience was useful for him in shaping his ideas for his subsequent career.

Jasper and Jean returned to Cambridge where Jasper was to edit *The Cambridge Review* and was a Research Fellow at King's. It was through his work on the *Review* that he met John Ziman with whom he wrote *Camford Observed* (1964), a book that inverted the more common term 'Oxbridge' and was intended to describe the customs of Oxford and Cambridge to foreigners, and which caused quite a stir. The couple were both early members of the Cambridge Society of Painters and Sculptors, which in the late 1940s and 1950s encouraged Cambridge to a new appreciation of contemporary art.

Two sons were born around this time: William in 1961, and Inigo in 1963, both of whom went on to become successful international artists. Jasper was becoming more interested in painting and less interested in history, so he left his position at King's to accept a teaching position at the Cambridge School of Art, where he was hired to teach museum studies, history of art and drawing. Then through a friend came an invitation from Houston offering what seemed like an astronomical figure, three times Jasper's salary in Cambridge. The family moved to the US in 1963, knowing nothing about the country or its education systems, where Jasper was soon to become a founding member of the University of California, Santa Cruz. Finally he had the opportunity to put some of his ideas about what university education should be into practice.

Jasper very much stood for the kind of education he had found at King's, and at Santa Cruz he imagined what college life could look like and what a collegiate university could accomplish. He wanted to create an experience, not just an education, for students, and worked to foster the growth of the arts on campus as well as being instrumental in launching the Cowell Press. Jasper held waltzes in the dining hall (he and Jean were very good dancers) and welcomed students to the Provost's house, inviting them to paint and express their artistic talents. For more than a decade he taught extraordinary classes in the history of landscape painting and also sponsored classes in stained glass making; the windows can still be seen on the campus today. In the summers, he returned to Portugal Place in Cambridge where he and Jean still had a home.

Some people were put off by Jasper's manner, as he could be temperamental and theatrical, getting carried away by passions and snits. He carried a cane that he banged on the table in lectures to illustrate a point, and occasionally banged on the projector screen, ruining at least one. He determinedly kept the accent of an English Oxbridge gentleman, getting more and more English over the years to the point that it seemed out of place even in Cambridge. Jasper wore flowing academic robes that were at odds with the more casual dress of his American colleagues, had wild white hair, bow tie and beret, and talked incessantly. Despite scatter-brained appearances, he

was a very good administrator, systematic, and very hard-working, and was genuinely anxious for his students to learn and to succeed.

Jasper believed that the main purpose of a liberal arts degree was to illuminate and bring forth the particular and essential qualities of each individual student. He fought to preserve an intelligent alternative to academic grades, saying that grades were only appropriate to the sorting of vegetables, and advocating instead a narrative evaluation system. He thought that grading meant that the students were always working towards assessments, and that lecturers would make it clear to students that they had to do exactly as they were told if they wanted credit, turning what should have been a university into some kind of colourless military establishment. Unfortunately for Jasper, a grading system was introduced. There was also a reorganisation that meant a collegiate system moved towards ever more separate academic faculties. Jasper missed the healthy interchange of ideas at mealtimes, and began to realise that he needed to find a different way to exercise his talents. He retired with sadness from the University in 1986, encouraged by having seen advertised a lovely house that he could afford.

On returning to England near Trowbridge, Jasper was able to devote more time to painting. He painted daily and exhibited often in the UK as well as in the US, producing works with a magical freshness and innocence. He also began illustrating poetry, which he undertook with rigour, working through the poem from beginning to end without skipping any parts and without allowing himself to be restricted by historical accuracy.

At the beginning of 1998 Jasper and Jean moved to a stately Georgian home in Sydney Place, Bath, that had previously housed the Bath School of Art and Design. It stands opposite Sydney Gardens, just along the street from the house once occupied by Jane Austen. Nearby is the 'Imagination' Gallery, run by Nicola and Ian McLean, who got to know Jasper and Jean very well and often exhibited their work.

Jasper began trying to recapture from memory images of people he had known throughout his life. In all he painted about 900 portraits, about

a hundred of which were of Cambridge figures including several King's Fellows. An exhibition of them was held at the Eloise Pickard Smith Gallery at Cowell in 2019, closing just a few days before Jasper's death on 12 June 2019. Altogether he left perhaps 10,000 paintings; he also illustrated many poems from Donne, Marvell, Milton, Keats and others. He is survived by Jean and their sons.



ROBERT MAXWELL YOUNG (1960), who died on 5 July 2019, was an academic, psychotherapist, publisher and writer of several important books about Darwin, psychoanalysis and the history of ideas.

Bob was born in 1935 and raised in Dallas, Texas, into a Presbyterian family. He was the son of Harold Young, who worked for a cotton filtering machine company, and his wife Suzanne, who brought him up with his older sister Peggy in Highland Park, an

affluent Dallas suburb, although he and his family were not rich. His peers in the neighbourhood were largely the offspring of oil barons, whose social attitudes were repellent to Bob, although he retained a love of aspects of Dallas culture: steaks, the novels of Larry McMurtry, Dr Pepper, popular music and the rhetoric of the preacher. In his youth he was mainly interested in motorcycles, girls and dancing. Bob went to Yale on a swimming scholarship, where he became interested in philosophy and religion. A week after graduating he married Barbara Smith. He then began his medical training at the University of Rochester Medical School; there he discovered the intellectual theme that was to run through all his life: the gap between the medical understanding of the physical human body, and the individual's mental life of purposes and values. Bob looked to psychoanalysis to bridge this gap but finding that it fell short, he turned to a detailed study of the history of science in the 19th century to understand why. By the end of his second year he had a son, David, and with Barbara having difficulties

with depression it was clear that the family could not stand the strain of medical student life. A chance to take a year at King's to study the history of medicine seemed an opportunity for a new start, and the family set sail in the autumn of 1960. Nevertheless, the severity of Barbara's depression intensified and she left, leaving Bob and David living in a Cambridge flat together. The year's study turned into a PhD as Bob decided not to return to his medical training. The PhD, under the supervision of Oliver Zangwill, explored a neglected problem: the extent to which current work on the brain and behaviour is dominated by philosophical preconceptions. Bob was convinced that thorough historical study with adequate philosophical sophistication was needed in order to help brain research move forward.

While at Cambridge Bob was seen to be extremely keen and studious, sometimes attending the same classes in consecutive years in order that he could get certain philosophical points absolutely clear. His thesis became his first book, *Mind, Brain and Adaptation in the Nineteenth Century* (1970), and in 1964 he was elected a Fellow at King's. Energetic and enterprising, despite his young age Bob was chosen to become Graduate Tutor shortly afterwards, although he tended to divide opinion. In 1967 he obtained a University post as Assistant Lecturer in the History of Science, but his proposed upgrade to Lecturer a few years later did not have the full support of his department, and despite protestations from those in favour, the General Board of the University declined to appoint him. Nevertheless, by the time his contract had expired the Wellcome Foundation had offered to fund a special research unit in the history of medicine, with Bob lined up to act as its head.

During these years Bob had married Sheila Ernst with whom he had two daughters, Sarah and Emma. Bob and Sheila became very caught up in the politics of the late 1960s, and were involved in a particular struggle to prevent the deportation of Rudi Dutschke, a German student radical based at Clare Hall, a case with international ramifications and ultimately which they lost. The couple visited Rudi in Denmark and came back with the idea of setting up a commune, but this was short-lived and spoiled Bob and Sheila's relationship, which ended in 1971.

Further tensions between Bob and the Wellcome Foundation followed, leading to his resignation from the research unit in 1976, when he left Cambridge to live for the rest of his life in North London. There he established a relationship with Margot Waddell, with whom he had a daughter Anna and a son Nicholas before they separated in 1985.

In London, Bob was at the centre of a radical science collective, becoming involved in producing a journal and papers drawing out the relation between science and social relations from a Marxist perspective. He helped produce materials for the Open University, trained as a psychotherapist and began publishing the works of other authors whose work he admired. He was the central force in the 1980s Channel 4 documentary series *Crucible*, on science in society. The series was generally well-received but the contract was not renewed. Bob was a lousy businessman, for lack of an acquisitive attitude. He set up a publishing company, Free Association Books, and took on additional partners as the company needed more capital, but he eventually lost control as the partners edged him out.

With the changes sweeping across Europe in 1989, Bob took a leading role in introducing psychotherapy training in Bulgaria. He also accepted a new position as Professor and Chair of the Department of Psychotherapeutic Studies at the University of Sheffield's Medical School, where he set up a series of new courses, many online. He started a new relationship with Em Farrell, a specialist in eating disorders, and had another daughter, Jessie. They spent a year or more fixing up a derelict house and involving themselves in various political projects and study groups.

Bob was a large man with an often dominating presence, a combative manner and an exceptional vitality of intellect. Underneath this colourful surface there was a deep moral and philosophical commitment to the value of the individual person, which he sought to live, first in academic and intellectual terms and then through a radical Marxist interpretation of science. He created an exceptionally rich, if sometimes difficult, life for himself and for those around him. His writings were complex, yet cogent and incisive and scrupulously researched. Bob was generous with his time

but could also be acerbic and abrasive, and liked to massage his own ego in a manner that many found unattractive.

In later years he had a number of medical complications, and was hampered in movement by weight and knee problems. He enjoyed using the internet to spread his ideas, organising websites around the theme of human nature, and working in a study full of heaped paperwork, books, discs, electric cables and broken chairs. His partner Susan Tilley shared his last years with him.

The Council records the death of the following Non-Resident Members

DILIP BHALCHANDRA ADARKAR (1954) described himself as a Hindu Indian American with family roots in Maharashtra. He was born in India on 20 February 1936, in the city of Allahabad, where his father was an economist and his mother a doctor. As his father's work took him to many different cities, Dilip moved frequently as a child, living in Simla, Delhi and Mumbai and attending at least ten different schools before coming to the UK for an education at Dulwich College, and then to King's.

Dilip arrived in Cambridge with a distinguished pedigree. His father and uncle had both read for the Economics Tripos at Cambridge and had gone on to notable careers. Dilip, however, showed some independence when he chose not to follow them into economics but to read engineering instead. He had an accessible room on the ground floor of Bodley's Court, which made it easy for people to drop in and listen to his intricate and beguiling playing of the tabla. Dilip had an engaging, cheerful disposition that enabled him to make friends easily, perhaps a skill developed through such frequent changes of early schooling. Students of engineering in those days were often imagined to have limited outside interests, but Dilip immediately dispelled such false prejudices through his intellectual curiosity and, in particular, his interest in politics, relishing the role of devil's advocate.

Dilip was drawn by friends into membership of the Cambridge Majlis, an historic, influential society aimed at strengthening the link between the University of Cambridge and the Indian subcontinent, then made up of India and Ceylon. Founded in 1891, the society provided a forum for debate, cultural events and the promotion of dialogue, counting Jawaharlal Nehru among its alumni and hosting some of the most important leaders and thinkers before and after Independence, including Gandhi and Bose. Dilip was appointed General Secretary of the Society in the Michaelmas Term of 1955, before being elevated to President the following year, with Amartya Sen serving as his General Secretary.

At the end of the 1955 Long Vacation Dilip, along with Amartya, Rehman Sobhan and Suresh Pai, decided to hitchhike from Cambridge to Scandinavia. The enterprise was masterminded by Dilip, who rather overestimated the ease with which four South Asian young men would be able to get lifts across rural Sweden. Having made it to Newcastle and taken the ferry to Bergen, the next leg of the trip proved more problematic, so the group took the train to Oslo then split into pairs to improve their chances of securing a lift. Dilip, paired with Suresh, successfully made it to Stockholm, while Rehman and Amartya bailed on the Swedish leg and reconvened with their compatriots in Copenhagen. Amartya had no such trouble getting to Stockholm when he was awarded his Nobel Prize there in 1999.

After King's, Dilip spent a year at Imperial College, London, where he obtained a Master's degree, and was then accepted into the doctoral programme in mechanical engineering at Stanford. On 4 August 1959, Dilip gathered with his family on the docks at Mumbai to begin a sea voyage that would eventually arrive in the US; while at the docks, his father recognised a former academic colleague, who was there to see off his daughter, Chitra Joshi. Chitra was headed to Vienna to begin her posting with the Indian Foreign Service. Dilip and Chitra were introduced and, over the next 11 days at sea, while the ship made its way from Bombay to Marseille, fell in love and were eventually engaged. They were married on 28 December 1960 but always celebrated 4 August in addition to their wedding anniversary.

After Dilip completed his PhD in 1962, he and Chitra moved to Pasadena and Dilip began a career in the aerospace industry that lasted for over 30 years. Their daughter, Swati, was born soon after they arrived, followed by a son, Ashwin, the following year; another son, Sachin, completed the family two years later. In 1965 they moved to Manhattan Beach in Los Angeles, where they remained for over 50 years. Dilip joined the Douglas Aircraft Company in 1968, where he started as an engineer but found a niche in marketing, working throughout South Asia, Africa and the Middle East securing international sales of commercial jet aircraft. He retired in 1993, thereafter spending his time volunteering with local civic organisations, making frequent trips to visit family and indulging his

passion for Indian and US politics. In 2001, more than 40 years after his arrival in the US, Dilip decided to become a citizen, inspired by the tragedy of 9/11. A loyal friend and natural peacemaker with a capacity to bring good cheer whenever he made an appearance, he kept up with many of his friends from Cambridge days.

Dilip died on 24 November 2019 at the age of 83, survived by Chitra, their children and grandchildren.

BRIAN ANTHONY BATCHELOR (1953) was born in Ilford on 11 June 1932; his father was a piano tuner and his mother kept house and raised Brian and his older brother Alan. Early photographs of Brian show his love for the family dog, and a shock of Shirley Temple-like blond curls. Life was not always easy; when the war came, Brian was evacuated to Burton Bradstock in Dorset, an experience which dented his future appetite for travel.

Brian's love of the theatre was nurtured early at Ilford Grammar School by his young English teacher, Heinz Spitz. Mr Spitz took a group of working-class boys whom he thought had potential and introduced them to the arts; he would take them on theatre trips, to galleries and recommend books for them to read. Many of these pupils, including Brian, formed lifelong friendships and met up periodically to have lunch and watch a play. At school, Brian was active in the production of the school magazine and was cricket captain, but theatre was his major passion. He took leading roles in school productions, including *King Lear*, and his performances were reviewed in the local papers: 'The scene was dominated, inevitably, by Batchelor's Inquisitor . . . it was a performance of rare talent.' Brian also produced Bernard Shaw's *Androcles and the Lion* and the reviewer wrote: 'Batchelor's production was astonishingly good . . . it is rare to see a school play on so elaborate a scale which is entirely the work of the boys . . . The result should be a source of very genuine pride.'

After leaving school, Brian went on to do National Service where he was appointed as Progress Clerk in the statistics section of the Royal Air

Force. He was put in charge of the chaotic library, which he restored to order, initiating a system of issues and returns enabling the library to run smoothly again. Brian was asked to take charge of the Gramophone Music Circle, a task he tackled with aplomb, designing programmes for the evenings and writing explanatory notes about the music. He was commended by senior officers for his unusual skills in taking on executive responsibilities; although he had a quiet disposition, he was supportive of the morale of others and had the kind of altruistic personality that made him a natural leader. Brian also organised Unit cricket teams and trips to concerts for his fellow airmen, and made efforts to keep up his academic work in spite of the obstacles National Service presented to serious study.

During this time Brian suffered from polio, but had made an almost complete recovery by the time he came to Cambridge in 1953, where he met his future wife Judith Morris, a very pretty and fiercely intelligent Newnham student from Cardiff. Brian read English, but theatre remained his ruling passion. His acting and directing occupied most of his spare time and a great deal of the time when he should have been studying. He was involved with the University Actors, the Marlowe Society and the ADC Theatre. In his final year he took on the coveted role of Chairman of the ADC Theatre, which Judy said made him 'quite the catch'. His contemporaries and cast members included Jonathan Miller, Joan Bakewell, Clive Swift, Anna and Daniel Massey, Sylvia Plath, Bamber Gascoigne and the film director Ridley Scott.

Following his time at Cambridge, Brian was very tempted to become a professional actor but chose instead an apprenticeship with the BBC, where he spent the next 35 years until he retired. He worked at Broadcasting House for Radio 2 in the early 1970s, and for long periods in BBC Drama. His career at the BBC took him around the country, most frequently to Stratford-upon-Avon, where he talent-spotted rising stars at local theatres, as well as seeing potential in established actors and actresses playing in the West End.

Brian continued to work behind the scenes at the BBC, in television artists' contracts, during a golden age of TV drama. A particular source of pride

for him was his involvement in John le Carré's *Tinker, Tailor, Soldier, Spy* starring Alec Guinness.

During his middle years, Brian rediscovered his Christian faith and became a Quaker. He was greatly attracted by its credo of quiet contemplation, and enjoyed his membership of the Brentford and Isleworth Meeting House, as well as enjoying the company of the Friends he met there.

Shortly after leaving the BBC he received a phone call from Richard Attenborough, who asked if Brian wanted to go over to his house to watch football (it was during Italia 1990) and to discuss a job offer. Even though Brian was mainly a cricket fan and had just retired, he accepted the invitation: Lord Attenborough was not someone to turn down easily. Brian became Chief Executive of the Actors' Charitable Trust, a cause that remained very dear to him.

After Brian retired for the second time, he and Judy continued to live in their house in Ealing, visited by their friends, children and their spouses, and grandchildren. They often sat around the kitchen table putting the world to rights or enjoying parties in the leafy garden. In 2017 Brian and Judy celebrated their diamond wedding anniversary. Although he became frail as he got older, Brian still appreciated trips to music concerts. Shostakovich was one of his favourite composers and he once enjoyed a season of all 15 of his string quartets – not a venture for the faint-hearted.

Brian died on 5 May 2019, survived for a few months by Judy. He was the father of Matthew, Gareth and Hilary, and grandfather to Ellen, Lucy and Joel. He is remembered as an original, lively, pleasant and modest man who was easy to work with. Throughout his life he spoke fondly of his time at King's and the pivotal role of his time in Cambridge in the shaping of his future life.

In his matriculation photograph, **STEPHEN CEDRIC DEXTER BEMROSE** (1970) gave the appearance of a slightly nervous-looking

18-year-old, without the beard which was soon to become such a signature feature, as was his name. Although at first he was called Stephen (or, as was not uncommon in the all-male environment of the time, simply by his surname) he quickly became known as Cerdic, his preferred version of one of his middle names: King of Wessex in the sixth century, as opposed to the usual Victorian form popularised by *Little Lord Fauntleroy*.

Cerdic was born in Southampton, but his early childhood was spent in Borough Green, where his father and mother ran the manual telephone exchange in which the family also lived. He went to Sevenoaks School in 1963 and proved to be an able pupil, excelling at all subjects, with additional talents for bridge, music and later drama. He tried to write a symphony at the age of 12 and took on the demanding part of Goldberg in Harold Pinter's *The Birthday Party* at 17. At the school he also developed a passion for coin collecting which would last the rest of his life. In the sixth form he was a member of a group of boys who held court in 'The Athenaeum', a room on the top floor of the Manor House. Together they founded some short-lived but intriguing-sounding societies such as 'The Pedants' Club' and 'The Illuminati'.

When Cerdic arrived at King's, it was as one of three Sennockians, together with Richard Cotterell and Stephen Mason. The King's of the day had the reputation of being a left-wing College but was in fact a broad church, and the overlapping interests of the members of the student body (and indeed the Fellowship) allowed individuals to intermingle and flourish. Cerdic was certainly to the right of the political centre, but his innate sense of humour and easy-going nature prevented him from becoming doctrinaire or hardline. His Catholic upbringing led him to an interest in that particular aspect of Italian culture and literature: Dante was an early enthusiasm, as was Thomas Aquinas. His musical heart was also in the Renaissance; although he regularly attended Evensong, it was those services that featured the likes of Gibbons, Byrd, Tallis and Palestrina that particularly appealed to him.

No doubt inspired by the example of *Monty Python*, which was all-pervasive at the time, Cerdic began writing a series of irreverent songs

about philosophers, the best-known of which was ‘St Thomas Aquinas had Long Green Hair’. It was set in a style redolent of Jerry Lee Lewis, and Cerdic needed little excuse to give an enthusiastic rendition at the battered piano which followed him through his first four years at King’s. (It was eventually abandoned at Newnham Terrace, where it had needed to be taken apart to go up the stairs, leaving future residents baffled about how it got there in the first place.) More conventional musical activity included singing in the KCMS chorus, and a short-lived small vocal group with some Newnhamites. He also began the intermittent production of a satirical news-sheet entitled *Goat*, hand-written and never photocopied at the time: each issue had to be viewed in Cerdic’s room in Garden Hostel. *Goat* contained take-offs and riffs on fellow undergraduates and College goings-on, much of which made sense only to a small circle of close friends.

Moving to A staircase (with piano in tow) for his second and third years, Cerdic had a superb view of the Front Court, and even a very small balcony, where he was marooned more than once as a prank. The dangerous pastime of roof climbing had not yet been stamped out, and there were expeditions out of windows in Bodley’s and over adjoining buildings, sometimes at risk to life and limb.

Yet he survived and moved on to research in his beloved Dante, having become something of a King’s character, and serving a term as President of the Chetwynd Society in 1974. With a well-stocked mind across a variety of areas, he had been the reserve player for *University Challenge* in his third year, and made it to the screen in 1976. That year he was also appointed Lecturer in Italian at the University of Sheffield, where he met Gillian Cawthra, whom he married in 1987. Their son Timothy was born in 1989.

While at Sheffield, where many knew him by his first name, Stephen completed his PhD. The reorganisation of university departments in England in 1986 prompted a move to the University of Exeter, a city in which he was to spend the rest of his life. There he wrote an introductory biography of Dante with the aim of making the poet’s life accessible to both specialists and non-specialists.

In Exeter, Stephen was known as an erudite and humorous man with a great love of medieval history, held in high regard for his knowledge and passion for the subject as well as for being a wonderful teacher and excellent linguist. The ‘Bemrosian Society’ was formed there in his honour.

By 2006, Stephen and Gillian had parted, although they later re-established friendlier relations. Stephen was forced to take retirement because of serious illness, but continued to work part time teaching Italian, lecturing on art history and undertaking trips abroad for art enthusiasts. He ran an extremely popular art history course for the WEA at Kennaway House for three years, discussing the paintings of the great masters to a rapt audience. Those, soon known as the ‘Leonardo Ladies’, who attended his courses were charmed by his enthusiasm and the genuine interest he took in their observations. Stephen loved to travel, and particularly to visit Florence, invariably by train owing to his dislike of air travel. He also made trips to London to attend coin auctions and to meet up with old friends. A devout Roman Catholic, he was a regular member of the choir at Blessed Sacrament Church in Exeter.

Towards the end of his life Stephen underwent radiotherapy for liver tumours, but nevertheless his death on 15 May 2019 at the age of 68 came as a shock to many to whom he had seemed indestructible. Characteristically, given his love of Golden Age detective fiction, he left cryptic clues for the location of the coins in his collection, which – coupled with the obscure pseudonymous contacts in his address book – led to much bafflement for Timothy when he came to sort out his father’s estate.

Few people have enjoyed as long an association with King’s as **JOHN DAVIDSON BRIGGS** (1936). After studying as a Chorister at King’s College School, he returned to King’s as an undergraduate and later became Headmaster of the School until his retirement. He was the last surviving Chorister to have sung in the historic first BBC broadcast of the *Festival of Nine Lessons and Carols* in 1928, aged 11.

Universally known as David, he was named after his godfather Randall Davidson, Archbishop of Canterbury. He was born in Norwich in 1917, the middle one of five children of clergyman and hymn-writer Canon George Wallace Briggs and his wife Constance. David and his siblings were raised in a vast 800-year-old rectory (long since demolished) near Loughborough where his father was rector of the local parish church.

David's father had been one of a large working-class family. His eldest brother George had won a scholarship to Emmanuel College, and after a few singing lessons at Fairfield Prep School in Loughborough, David and his brother Stephen were taken by their father to Cambridge for voice trials. David's audition piece was the first verse of 'Hark! The Herald Angels Sing', and his audition was a success.

School life was kindly but spartan. The boys wrote home every Saturday night, and every week his mother replied, enclosing a copy of *The Children's Newspaper*, which got passed around. She tried to visit once or twice a term, and near the date of David's birthday, November 7, she would arrive with fireworks for him to enjoy with a few friends on the Backs. On Sundays the Headmaster's wife read them all a story before bedtime, but even so David never forgot the feelings of homesickness for the first fortnight of every term.

The Headmaster of the Choir School, Mr Fiddian (known as Fid) was very keen on fresh air, constructing classrooms outside in the summer months and taking the children skating in winter when the meadows froze over. He was also absent-minded; one mother despaired of getting a reply to her requests to register her son as a new boy and so simply bought him the uniform and deposited him, successfully, at the School. On another occasion Fid pulled a letter out of his pocket, read it and told Matron that a certain boy would be starting at the School soon. The boy had already been a pupil for two years.

Although no recording of the 1928 Christmas Eve service is known to exist today, David remembered it well, and the very primitive equipment

in place for the broadcast. The Choristers took the preparation in their stride with no sense of nervousness; the Organist and Dean treated it just like another 'School family' occasion before they were all dispatched home on Boxing Day. When David joined the School the Choir was directed by Arthur 'Daddy' Mann, who was then succeeded in 1929 by Boris Ord. David, like so many others, loved the broadcast service all his life, feeling that it was an opportunity to pause and reflect during the frenzy of the modern materialistic Christmas.

After his voice broke, David moved on to Sedbergh School in Cumbria, and then became a foundation scholar at Marlborough, where he joined the chapel choir, learned the violin, and formed a jazz band called The Dandelions. He shared a study with a boy called Franc Sadleir, who became a very close friend. Boys at Marlborough had to join the Officers' Training Corps until they were 16, after which they had the option of leaving to join the Scouts. By this age David was already tending toward the view that pacifism was more in line with his Christian beliefs, and so he chose the Scouts.

When David left school in 1936, he returned to King's for three years as an Exhibitioner, to read Classics for Part I and History for Part II. He was also a Choral Scholar with a rich bass voice, and despite encouragement to think about singing professionally, after two recitals David realised that his nerves could not cope with live performance and that he should pursue a different career.

David's room in the Gibbs Building had bullet holes in the walls, the result of a tragic incident many years earlier when an undergraduate had shot his tutor and a police officer who happened to be on the premises; nobody else wanted the room. David loved sport, but Choir practice precluded commitment to team games, so he was given permission to keep on Scholars' Piece a 17-hand horse called Tiny, at the cost of a shilling a week. On one occasion the horse broke free, and at 3am David was woken by the Porters with a complaint that Tiny was eating the crocuses and could David please do something about it. On another occasion, David ordered fodder for Tiny and returned one day after lectures to find that his staircase had

been completely blocked by a haystack, trapping all the Fellows who lived in the rooms above.

In 1940 David married Catherine Mary Lormer, known as Mary. She was also a Cambridge graduate and mathematician, from Australia; her own career included teaching Andrew Wiles, who went on to solve Fermat's Last Theorem, and (Sir) Timothy Gowers, who went on to hold the position of Rouse Ball Professor at Cambridge and to win the Fields Medal. She had never particularly wanted to teach, but marriage to David obliged her to do so once he became a schoolteacher himself. Mary was an extraordinary mathematician, winning a scholarship to Girton at a time when it was revolutionary for a woman to want to study a supposedly masculine subject like mathematics. Mary and David took their finals in the summer of 1939, to the rumour of war.

As the new Organ Scholar David Willcocks went off to serve in France, later winning the Military Cross for his actions during the Battle of Normandy, David remained a pacifist and became a conscientious objector. He was drafted into the Pay Corps, which he disliked intensely, and eventually his father managed to intervene and get him moved into the Medical Corps. George did not share his son's pacifism, finding it incomprehensible, but he was supportive of David's independent choice. Although David did not want to fight, he longed to save lives and had never intended to spare himself the horrors of war with a safe desk job. However, the rules changed and it became a requirement that members of the Medical Corps should carry guns, something that was not in accordance with his beliefs. There was no wavering in his conviction; David was prepared to face execution rather than compromise. At first he was threatened with court-martial; but when it was discovered that this went against the Geneva Convention, he was for the rest of the war ineligible for promotion or decoration but continued as a corporal and conscientious objector. He took part in the Normandy landings, like Willcocks, and helped to set up a field hospital near Bayeux. His school friend Franc was killed in action in 1944, leaving a pregnant young widow. Throughout his time in France, David took every opportunity to make music and to organise musical events for the medical staff.

Once the war was over, David at first considered following his father into the church, but instead moved into education. He joined Bryanston School in Dorset, where music and the arts were strong and the ethos of the school fitted well with his own beliefs, and taught Classics. With Mary's mathematical help, David supervised the successful building of the Greek Theatre at the school. Then in 1959, King's College Choir School advertised for a Headmaster. David had not previously thought of going into junior education but applied and was appointed. By that time David Willcocks was already established as organist at King's, and so the two were able to rekindle their burgeoning friendship.

David was able to run a very successful school, helped by the fact that he had already lived through the Chorister experience. The first change he made was to abolish corporal punishment, a change that was highly unpopular. At the beginning of every summer he and Willcocks would don ever more absurd fancy dress and open the freezing school swimming pool with a pillow fight on a wobbly plank above the water. With his staff, David managed to create a school that was as close to a warm and loving family as a school can be. David's last achievement, before his retirement in 1977, was to make the Choir School co-educational, for ideological rather than economic reasons. He did not, however, have any authority to change the composition of the Choir, whose '16 boys' had been decreed by Henry VI in the 15th century.

After retirement, David and Mary continued to live near Cambridge, singing in the choir of St James' Church and often working with groups of teenagers to put on plays and musical events. He returned to King's School in 2004 when the Duchess of Kent opened the Briggs Building, named in his honour, which houses classrooms for science, languages and maths.

David and Mary moved in with their daughter Anne when they were both 91. Mary had been diagnosed with dementia and, after being possibly the best-loved maths teacher in Cambridge, she suddenly began to forget how many noughts there were in a million. It became increasingly clear to the family that David could not cope single-handedly with Mary's care, and so

a bigger house was purchased in order that David and Mary could live with some independence in their part, while being able to share the conviviality of Anne's household and have care when they needed it. Sadly Mary died only five weeks after the move, much to David's devastation.

Speaking on Radio 4 to Michal Husain, David explained that in spite of all the different music in his life, he remained particularly moved by 'Hark! The Herald Angels Sing' and 'O Come, all ye Faithful', because for him faith was an essential part of life and it was the Christian religion that kept him going.

David died at the age of 102 on 16 March 2020, unable to have the funeral full of music that he had planned because of Covid restrictions. He is survived by his two sons and two daughters.

DAVID ARTHUR LLEWELLYN BROWN (1952) was born on 19 November 1929 in Yatley, Hampshire, the son of Nancy and Llewellyn, a Major-General in the Army. David followed his father to Wellington College, where he was in Talbot House and served as a House Prefect as well as being in the cricket, rugby and hockey teams. After leaving Wellington he did his National Service in Kenya, laying water pipes as a Royal Engineer. The story that his father visited him during training at the depot and found him cutting the grass with nail scissors was perhaps an apocryphal one!

Most of David's uncles, like his father, had distinguished careers in the armed forces, in government service or the church; his grandfather most notably had been decorated with the Victoria Cross. It may have been David's own military experience that led him to pursue a career in the developing countries of the world, working as a tropical agronomist.

After National Service, David read Agricultural Economics at New College, Oxford, where he continued his enthusiasm for hockey, earning College colours and acting as secretary to the College team. He took up a room in Headington Vicarage, as well as an interest in the vicar's daughter, Priscilla. David came to King's for one year as a postgraduate to continue

his studies in agriculture on the Colonial Service Course, specialising in Tropical Agriculture, after which he studied for a further year at the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture before embarking on a career in overseas development.

David and Priscilla were married in July 1954 and went on to celebrate their 65th wedding anniversary in 2019. Very soon after the wedding, the couple moved to Tanganyika where David had work as a District Agricultural Officer in Mbulu, Moshi and Dodoma. Three sons were born: Alick, Richard and William.

Just before Tanganyika gained its independence, the family moved back to the UK, where David worked for the Commonwealth Development Corporation (CDC) in London. They then moved to Tawau in Sabah, the former British North Borneo, where David worked on oil palm and rubber which were replacing abaca, grown for its strong leaf fibre. Returning from Sabah to the London office in 1968, David noted that after all his time overseas, the same people took the same corner of the same compartment of the same train from East Grinstead, just as they had before he left.

In 1969 David was appointed by the Overseas Development Administration (ODA) as Head of the Agronomy Division of the newly-formed Cocoa Research Institute of Ghana, where he worked for three years during which there was a military coup. After Ghana, he worked as a consultant to the Food and Agriculture Association (FAO) in Indonesia on a mission to improve research into rubber, oil and coconut palms, and after that went to Medellín in Colombia where he worked for three years on coffee development and diversification.

David returned to the CDC as Senior Agriculturalist in London in 1976, retiring in 1987. He carried on working as an independent consultant variously for CDC, FAO and the World Bank until 1991; he was recognised as an expert in identifying land suitable to grow cocoa. This work included trips to Belize, Vanuatu, up rivers in New Guinea in canoes, and a similar trip to Costa Rica, where a colleague was impressed by David's knowledge

of and insight into St John's Gospel. It was not surprising that, once settled back in England, he trained as a Lay Reader for the Chichester Diocese.

David continued his career as an independent consultant until his retirement in 1991, thereafter taking on voluntary roles for East Grinstead Citizens Advice and the Stroke Association and finding enjoyment in sketching, stamp collecting and his garden. He died on 18 November 2019, the day before his 90th birthday, survived by Priscilla, their three sons, six grandchildren and one great-granddaughter.

MYLES FREDERIC BURNYEAT (1939) was a classicist and philosopher whose expertise ranged wide and deep over material stretching from the pre-Socratic philosophers to the great Hellenistic figures. He was seen very much as the leader of his field in his generation and had many honours and distinctions bestowed upon him in recognition of his work.

Myles was born on New Year's Day 1939 in London, to parents Peter, a shipping merchant and market gardener, and Cherry (née Warburg), a painter and potter. His father soon joined the war effort, ending as a Temporary Captain with an MBE. Myles and his sister Jane were removed from London by their mother to Much Hadham in Hertfordshire, where they lived with Cherry's sister Audrey and her husband Robert Jessel, with whom Myles would discuss classics and philosophy. Myles and his cousin Jeremy were brought up together almost as brothers, and remained close after the war when the Burnyeats moved to nearby Hatfield Broadoak.

At the age of eight, Myles was despatched to Bryanston School, where he excelled in cricket, tennis and rugby, captaining the school's First XV through an undefeated season. Academically, his ability was in evidence from an early age; he took A-levels in Latin and Greek at the age of just 15, and it was no surprise that he was appointed Head Boy.

Despite his father's wish for Myles to enter the Navy, and ultimately take on the family business, Bryanston entered him for a place at King's and he

was awarded a scholarship. Nevertheless, Myles opted to do his National Service in the Navy, which appeased his father until it transpired that Myles had changed tack and was qualifying as a Russian interpreter. At the end of his National Service he took a two-month trip with Jeremy around Italy on scooters, visiting various cities and classical sites while smoking pipes, drinking cappuccinos and growing their first beards.

Myles arrived at King's at the age of 20, studying first Classics and then, from the end of his second year, Moral Sciences. Living in the so-called 'Drain' on the other side of King's Lane from the College, he quickly made friends with fellow classicist Ralph Grillo, co-founding the Theoretical Amoralists society, where the emphasis was very much on the theoretical. At the end of their third year Myles and Ralph, together with Richard Fries, moved out of College to rent a thatched cottage at Duck End in the village of Girton, with Myles the sole driver of an Austin A40 that would convey the trio to and from the city centre. The experience proved an enjoyable learning curve for the friends as they honed their culinary skills, looked after Oedipus the cat, and laid a lawn in the cottage's garden – their hard work soothed by the accompanying Bach being played by Simon Standage (KC 1959), who had been invited out for the purpose! In 2009, to celebrate the 50th anniversary of their friendship, the three reunited with a meal and a visit to Duck End, still standing but much updated.

Myles' academic interests lay more in literature, history and philosophy than in the translation which dominated his first year. Lectures by Denys Page on Sophocles, Moses Finley on the Peloponnesian War, and above all by the Senior Tutor John Raven on Plato's *Republic* and the pre-Socratics, were particularly well-received. The extent of Myles' capacity for detail, formidable powers of concentration, and tenacious persistence were quickly becoming apparent to his tutors. So impressed were they by the originality and quality of his work that they pushed him to submit an essay on Pythagorean religion to *The Classical Quarterly*, where it was readily accepted. Indeed, in a reference for Myles at the end of his undergraduate studies John Raven declared that he 'had never had a pupil whose work has impressed me more'.

After graduating Myles undertook further study in Aristotelian philosophy at University College London, supervised by Bernard Williams. He subsequently joined the staff at UCL, where he remained until his appointment as Lecturer in Classics at Cambridge in 1978. Shortly after his return to Cambridge he was appointed a Fellow of the newly-constructed Robinson College, and in 1984 – the same year that he was elected a Fellow of the British Academy – he was made Laurence Professor of Ancient Philosophy. His final academic post as Senior Research Fellow at All Souls College, Oxford, began in 1996.

An exhilarating lecturer, Myles was also an inspiring and dedicated teacher. Never wanting to impose his own views, he preferred his students to develop as independent thinkers in their own right. Graduate students would often be sent postcards, usually bearing a single reference which would set them off on a voyage of discovery in order to ascertain the relevance of the quote.

In his own work he applied rigour, wit, imagination and learning to the texts of the ancients, treating the questions they raised as contemporary philosophical problems while being critical of those who sought to use the past for their own contemporary agendas without real scholarship or philosophical strenuousness. He was interested in showing how questions of logic and epistemology could be important in our daily lives, and sought to reveal to his readers and listeners a broader philosophical picture from detailed textual analysis. Among his critiques was his argument against the observation made by Protagoras that ‘Man is the measure of all things: of things that are, that they are, and of things that are not, that they are not’. His view was that this principle is self-defeating; if it is taken that the principle is true, then it takes only one person to disagree with it to make it false. He argued, in his paper ‘Can the sceptic live his scepticism?’ that philosophical theories must not only be logically coherent but they must also be capable of being lived in the real world. Radical scepticism, doubting the truth of anything and everything, is incompatible with human existence: ‘The supposed life without belief is not, after all, a possible life for man’.

Over the course of his career Myles wrote 65 learned papers in several languages, and wrote, edited or collaborated on 14 books, as well as translating works from French, Ancient Greek, Latin and Russian. His book reviews – often for the *New York Review of Books* – were also works of penetrating insight, and he had a distinct talent for communication, making frequent appearances on radio and television. In recognition of his work he was awarded a CBE in 2007.

Myles married Jane Buckley, a psychologist and lecturer, in 1972, and the pair had two children, Abigail and Jake. They were divorced in 1982, and two years later he married the poet Ruth Padel, with whom he had a daughter, Gwen. That marriage ended in divorce in 2000, and he was subsequently married to Heda Segvic in 2002, until her death the following year. For the last 16 years of his life he lived with his partner, the musicologist Meg Bent.

Although dementia took its toll on his intellect and language, he continued to be fascinated by words on a page or a wall, even if they had little meaning to him. This sense of wonder – a voracious appetite to expand his own horizons – was a fundamental feature of his life and something he had great capacity to inspire in others. Myles died on 20 September 2019 at the age of 80.

JOHN NICOLAS BUSK (1953), known as Nick, was born in 1932 in Gillingham, Kent, to Charles and Dorothy Busk. He attended Eagle House Prep School and then Wellington College before serving for two years in the 1st Royal Tank Regiment, spending most of his National Service in Korea.

Nick then followed his father and brother to King’s, where he displayed his sporting prowess and captained both the College Cricket Club and Hockey Club, as well as playing for the University Wanderers Hockey Club, the College Rugby Club and Badminton Club. He studied French and German for Part I and then changed to History for Part II. Although sport dominated his time, Nick had a wide range of interests, including being an active participant in a porty reading group, and a member of the Chetwynd Society.

After graduation Nick embarked on a varied career that began in the textile industry and led into management consultancy. This took him across Europe, the US, Mexico and the Philippines. Throughout his life he had a passion for sport, especially cricket and hockey. He played both sports for Cheam and was instrumental in founding the Surrey regional cricket championship in 1968, representing Cheam on the inaugural committee. Such was his commitment to cricket that his wedding to Ann Wyatt on a July Saturday in 1959 was scheduled early to allow 11 of the guests to fulfil their playing obligations. They turned up at the Chiswick Civil Service ground in their morning suits, telling the opposing team that they always dressed up for away games.

Nick died peacefully on 20 November 2019 at the age of 87. His wife Ann predeceased him, and he is survived by his daughter Emma and son Giles.

ALAN CAIGER-SMITH (1949) was a potter who inspired the revival of tin-glazed earthenware and lustreware, and founded Aldermaston Pottery, which ran from 1955 to 1993. A collaborative group of creative craftspeople, the Pottery achieved artistic recognition and commercial success despite the small size of the venture, guided by Alan's distinctive earthenware forms for bowls, plates, goblets, jugs and tall jars, some over four feet in height. They were all tin-glazed white and decorated with brushwork that was both abstract and reminiscent of Islamic calligraphy, often reduction-fired to achieve lustre effects in wood-fired kilns that Alan built himself from his own designs.

Alan was born in Buenos Aires where his father Chris was an industrial chemist working for ICI. The family came back to the UK when Alan was two years old; tragically, three years later Chris drowned in a climbing accident when scaling rocks on the north Cornish coast, leaving his wife Helen to bring up Alan and his brother Mark on her own. Helen retrained as an orthoptist at the outbreak of the war and moved from Brighton to Aldermaston in rural Berkshire.

Through the war years Alan survived Belmont, his rather eccentrically-run prep school. There he excelled at archery, and in front of a visiting Inspector of Schools – at the sudden command of the Headmaster – shot a chicken that had wandered across the field. The Headmaster served it to the Inspector that evening. Alan moved on to Stowe where he thrived, particularly in history.

Alan came to King's on a Foundation scholarship after an unsatisfactory and difficult year in London studying painting at Camberwell College. Having left Stowe intending to become a painter, and ineligible for National Service because of his asthma, he had hoped that London and art school might offer an exciting and bohemian experience such as he had witnessed from the sidelines as a schoolboy on trips to Paris. But he found postwar London dreary and smoky, and the Camberwell uninspiring, so arriving at King's was a glorious release for him. Alan had just missed the years when many undergraduates had recently returned from active service; he was one of the 'peace boys', the first generation not to have been scorched by war. He read History for two years, taught by Christopher Morris, John Saltmarsh and Noel Annan among others, and then switched to English where Dadie Rylands held sway. Alan developed a circle of close friends including Martin Shuttleworth, Francis Haskell, Jasper Rose and Simon Raven, many of them similarly creative and keen not to follow conventional career paths but to find their own way. Alan was proud to claim, in later life, that the only salary he had ever drawn was the florin a day he earned from the local farmer in Aldermaston when he had helped with the harvest of 1947.

Alan was, with his King's friends and various Fellows including Rylands, Beves and Forster, an active member of the Ten Club, the play-reading society at King's. Outside College he ran the Art Society and invited speakers to address its members: luminaries such as Anthony Blunt ('absolutely charming, charismatic, a brilliant speaker'); his own older cousin Bernard Leach, who also brought Lucie Rie up with him when he spoke; and Sir Gerald Kelly, then President of the Royal Academy, who, realising after a College dinner and before his talk that women would be

present, alarmingly and stubbornly refused for an hour to speak ('Talking about painting is like taking your trousers down – I can't talk to women!'). Alan's rather desperate entreaties finally prevailed and all passed well.

Many of Alan's most rewarding activities at Cambridge were extra-curricular: excavating skeletons on a dig one winter at nearby Melbourn; reading weeks among the shepherds in the Welsh hills; hitch-hiking up and down the country. On a trip in East Anglia he and a friend discovered some medieval wall paintings that led Alan to years of research, later developed and published as *English Medieval Mural Paintings* (1963). Alan also painted, exhibiting at the Heffer Gallery and selling paintings to students and Fellows, including Forster and Patrick Wilkinson. He made his first forays into ceramics at Cambridge, modelling clay figures on request and discovering the potter's wheel at the house of the photographer Lettice Ramsey. He knew little of pottery at this time although he had stayed with Bernard Leach at his studio in St Ives during his undergraduate years, cycling from his home in Berkshire. He always said that his 'light bulb' moment came on a sailing trip with Cambridge friends in 1952 to Spain and Morocco, where he visited pottery workshops and was fascinated by the activity, the firing and the decoration of pots.

Alan set aside his plans for research and a possible Fellowship, and instead returned to art school, joining evening classes at the Central School of Arts and Crafts in Holborn. There he was drawn to the tin-glazed earthenware that was to become his passion – unfashionable at the time but being revived in a small way by a few potters, including his teacher Dora Billington. Having learned the rudiments, Alan decided to set up a pottery of his own in an old smithy across the street from his family home in the village of Aldermaston. He worked alone for a time, learning by trial and error and making few sales. After a year he was joined by Geoffrey Eastop, the first in a long line of potters – most with little or no experience – who worked at Aldermaston over the next 50 years. A natural teacher and raconteur, Alan was drawn to communal and collaborative working, believing that all members of the Pottery should learn every stage of the process. As his reputation and fortunes gradually increased, the workshop

grew to accommodate seven or eight assistants at any time. He was able to pay each of them a wage – an arrangement very uncommon in studio potteries at the time – and many of those who passed through the Pottery went on to establish studios of their own. Alan's work was bought by all the major British public collections, with particularly striking examples at Reading Museum and Art Gallery.

Alan was always drawn to the techniques of lustre, which involves the seven metals that alchemists regard as manifestations of celestial intelligences. To him, it felt like taking part in the long tradition of turning base metals into gold, starting off mud-coloured and transforming with heat to a red gold colour that shines like the fire of the sun. More than anything, he was a *maker*. In ceramics, he found endless fascination in the unpredictability of the lustre, the combination of the elements (earth, air, fire and water), and of the aesthetic, the technical and the philosophical. Even more fundamentally, he was a *seeker*. He had a keen awareness and understanding of different cultures, faiths and languages. Raised as a Church of England Christian and loyal to those roots all his life, his personal quest was to understand what it was to be human in the vastness of the cosmos and in one's own inner life. His early fascination with both medieval mural paintings and decorated ceramics was just the beginning of that very private journey, shared with his wife and a cadre of dedicated friends over his lifetime.

After the Pottery closed in 1993, Alan concentrated on scholarly work, writing a beguiling account of running the workshop in *Pottery, People and Time* (1995), in which he explored not only the day-to-day life of the Pottery but also the creative impulse, the geology associated with clay, the chemistry behind the glazes and the history of similar ventures in other cultures. Alan also published other books, on tin-glaze pottery and lustre pottery, works that are still considered to be key texts.

Alan was married to Anne-Marie Hulteus, a Swedish architectural engineer who was very much involved in the growth of the Pottery, designing many of its buildings. Anne-Marie died in 1994. Some time after, Alan met

Charlotte Davis, his partner for the last 25 years of his life. He was deeply attached to rural and village life, and continued to plant trees, dig the garden and keep animals until he died on 21 February 2020 at the age of 90. He is survived by Charlotte, his four sons Nicholas (KC 1976), Martin (KC 1977), Patrick and Daniel, and 11 grandchildren.

SYLVIA HAMILTON CHANT (1978) was a world-leading feminist geographer whose work helped to promote the recognition of the role of women in international development. With a deep commitment to the transformative power of research, her stellar career as a highly respected and hugely influential academic was always allied to her desire to make a tangible difference to people's lives.

Sylvia was born on Christmas Eve 1958 in Dundee, the daughter of Stuart, a senior lecturer in microbiology, and June, a legal secretary. She grew up in London and went to Lady Margaret School in Parsons Green, transferring to Kingston College for sixth-form study and then coming to King's in 1978 to read Geography. Gregarious and sociable, she mixed well with all people and within a week appeared to be known to everyone in her year by the sobriquet 'Sylvia the Geographer', her person already intimately interwoven with her chosen course of study. In supervisions she was something of an ideal student – articulate, spontaneous, forthcoming and perceptive – combining a pleasantly relaxed approach with a serious-minded desire to tackle and resolve difficult problems.

It was at King's that Sylvia developed the interest in feminism that was to become the focus of her life's work. After graduating she went to University College London to study for a PhD on the role of women in the construction of housing in Querétaro, Mexico; her thesis was one of the first studies to recognise the role of women in self-build housing in poor urban communities of the global south.

Following a period of postdoctoral work, Sylvia briefly relocated to the University of Liverpool before moving to the London School of Economics

in 1988, where she stayed for the rest of her career. It was at the LSE that Sylvia became established as a global authority on gender, poverty and development, earning many awards and visiting professorships in Madrid, Seville, Fribourg, Bern and Gothenburg.

Throughout her career she published 18 books and more than 150 papers, often working collaboratively – a reflection of her skills in working alongside others. This was perhaps most apparent in the impressive edited collection *The International Handbook of Gender and Poverty: Concepts, Research, Policy* (2010), which comprised chapters from more than 125 established and early-career authors. Sylvia's first book, *Women in the Third World: Gender Issues in Rural and Urban Areas* (1989) written with Lynne Brydon, was a pioneering work which argued for the importance of recognising the role of women in developing countries and of listening to oral testimony rather than relying solely on statistical data. In other writings she went on to develop ground-breaking conceptual and empirical work on the gendered nature of poverty, inequalities and urbanisation, all based on meticulous fieldwork and always with a view to effecting real change.

In her lifelong quest to challenge ignorance towards gender issues, Sylvia worked extensively (and intensively) with women in poor urban communities across the world, and especially with those who were the heads of their own households. She did this through deeply engaged fieldwork in Mexico, Costa Rica, the Philippines and The Gambia, as well as through sustained theoretical innovation. In doing so she became the world's leading expert on female-headed households and poverty, consistently challenging the misleading way in which these were simplistically linked in much literature. Sylvia's work stressed the need for greater nuance and she had no hesitation in calling out academics and policy-makers who insisted on using erroneous and homogenising data. Her knowledge and insight meant that she was regularly called upon to give advice to international agencies including the Commonwealth Secretariat, the International Labour Organisation and UN Women. Her work in The Gambia contributed to the country's outlawing of the practice of female genital mutilation in 2015, and the following year Sylvia was

made a Fellow of the Academy of Social Sciences following a process of peer review for the excellence and impact of her work.

As a teacher Sylvia was inspiring and dedicated – a natural communicator with a sense of humour who devotedly mentored her students and imbued them with the confidence and responsibility to speak truth to power and actively to practise solidarity. Her power to communicate made her writing and lectures popular and accessible to undergraduates as well as scholars, with her talent for photography and her tales of personal experiences bringing to life the data she presented.

Sylvia's prolific career was matched by a rich personal life, and she had exceptional gifts for friendship, empathy and understanding. Deeply loyal, utterly supportive and unstoppably warm, she had a wide circle of friends with whom she kept up assiduously, comparing the ups and downs of their relationships and recounting her own with disarming frankness and good humour. Her bewitchingly low intonation was peppered regularly with her wicked laugh, often in response to the latest gossip or to make fun of some kind of pomposity. With boundless energy, she was always on the move, dashing through corridors or off to an airport, brimming with anecdotes and new ideas to take to meetings. Even when she was ill with cancer, she continued to take the trouble to send cheerful and helpful emails to colleagues and students.

Sylvia died on 18 December 2019 at the age of 60. She is survived by her husband Chris, her mother June, her sisters Adrienne and Yvonne, and her nieces, nephews and godchildren.

THOMAS WILLIAM CHAPMAN (1952) was born on 5 September 1933 in Hong Kong. He was educated at Shanghai Western District Public School until 1943, at which point his schooling continued for two and a half years in an internment camp until the end of the war. In 1947 Tom came to the UK to attend the Judd School in Tonbridge, where his father, a retired customs official, had a farm.

Tom excelled at the Judd School, where he developed a remarkable talent for sculpture; one of his bronze heads was commissioned by the Skinners' Company for their Hall. He was also an accomplished painter and captain of the rugby team; he continued to play at King's as a very useful Half in the College XV. Tom read English for Part I and then changed to Modern Languages for Part II, managing to get to Italy on a motorbike in the Long Vacation.

He moved to Canada after graduation to be near his family, who had emigrated to Vancouver. He obtained his chartership in accountancy in Canada and began working for a small firm that dealt mostly with tax. He then moved to a larger Canadian firm, Clarkson, Gordon & Co., and audited clients from all over the country. In 1963 he married Joyce, a proud Canadian, who was an avid reader and enjoyed crossword puzzles.

In 1964 Tom decided to follow his brother Tony and make a move to the Bay area of San Francisco, where they settled in Concord. Tom joined a rapidly expanding local accountancy practice in Oakland: Rooney, Ida, Nott and Ahern (RINA), through which he became an expert in forensic accounting, providing testimony in many cases, and becoming a partner in 1970. Tom and Joyce started a family and had two daughters, Anne and Lynne.

One of Tom's strengths as an accountant was the ability to remember that he was dealing with people rather than just numbers. He was a lover of words throughout his life and enjoyed well-crafted reports and nuanced vocabulary that sometimes left his colleagues searching for a dictionary. He was a charming, energetic and charismatic man with a quick wit, always full of stories about his travels.

Tom took seven-mile bike rides every weekend right up until his death. He and Joyce enjoyed driving holidays several times a year, through Canada and the US, to Europe and many times to Maui, their favourite Hawaiian island.

Tom and Joyce had a loving marriage that lasted for 57 years. He had vowed not to leave his ill wife behind, and died aged 84 on 21 April 2018,

within hours of learning of her death. They are survived by their daughters Anne and Lynne, and their grandchildren.

DAVID DOUGLAS COFFIN (1948) was an American Professor of Latin and Greek who taught at the Phillips Exeter Academy in New Hampshire for more than 30 years.

Born on 26 November 1922 in New York, David was the son of a clergyman. He was educated at the Hotchkiss School in Connecticut before going on to Yale at the age of 16 in 1939, where he took his BA in 1942 in a cohort whose studies had been expedited by war. Immediately after graduation he became a Naval Intelligence Officer and Japanese language interpreter for the remainder of the war. He then returned to Yale graduate school, where he received his MA in 1947 and a Kellogg Fellowship to study at King's for a year.

David came to King's for a single academic year in 1948 and followed the normal course for Classics Part I. He was not required to take any exams but made a strong impression on his tutors, both for the quality of his work and for his contribution to the life of the College. It was in Cambridge that he met Rosemary Baldwin, whom he married in 1949.

After three years as Instructor in Classics at Smith College, Massachusetts, during which time his daughter Sarah and son Peter were born, David took up a post at Phillips Exeter Academy in 1953 and remained there for the rest of his professional career until retirement in 1987. The full title of David's professorship was the Bradbury Longfellow Cilley Professor of Greek, even though he taught Latin as well; in fact he co-authored three of the most commonly-used Latin textbooks in the US.

In 1959 David came back to the UK for a year as an exchange teacher at Eton. The head of the Classics department there was at first nervous about letting an American teach Latin, because of the differences in American and English pronunciation. However, when he went to collect his daughter from David's daughter's birthday party not far into the term, he discovered

while the children were finishing the birthday cake that David was a fellow Kingsman, and his concerns abated! Overnight David's timetable changed and he was given a much more interesting selection of the course to teach.

David was an outstanding and motivational teacher, able to bring the ancient world alive and instrumental in instilling a lifelong love of Latin and Greek in his pupils, a surprising number of whom went on to become Classics teachers themselves. He had exacting standards with high academic expectations, and was unafraid to express his displeasure when students had neglected to prepare well for their classes. In one lesson, as one student after another failed to provide the correct answer to his question, David's face grew redder and his voice sharper with each wrong answer. After the sixth failure his frustration burst into wide-ranging reprimands and he leaned back further in his chair until he tipped over backwards, so that only his legs and feet could be seen. The students exchanged panicked glances, not knowing whether to laugh, but David sprang back and continued as if nothing had happened.

David taught his students the value of precision and clarity of thought, and the idea of intellectual discipline. He received awards from Harvard and from the University of Chicago as a distinguished and outstanding teacher, and was particularly proud of the awards for which he had been proposed by his students.

At the Academy David had a broader, more liberal view of society and politics than many of his colleagues. He had a special interest in poetry and literary criticism, and would keep up with the contemporary scholarship on whichever authors the students were studying, even if they were outside his subject.

Although he set unflinchingly high academic standards, David was also an exceptionally kind and caring member of staff. His students remember being invited to lunches, dinners and croquet parties with David and Rosemary, the couple helping them to experience a homely atmosphere while they were boarding, and seen by some as surrogate parents.

Rosemary used to wait for a suitable pause in David's smaller classes and enter with a tray of hot drinks and home-made scones or English muffins. One student, from Thailand, was given the opportunity to use David and Rosemary's kitchen so that she could cook Thai food occasionally, despite not even being in David's class. He supported his students by turning up to watch them play sports, even when they were playing away matches; Rosemary provided hospitality for homesick students and was someone they always felt they could talk to. The pair also encouraged students to take a public stand on issues they were passionate about, whether the ERA, nuclear war or Vietnam, and helped students with issues relating to the draft. They kept in touch with many after they had left school, attending bridal showers and offering sensitive advice on adult life when asked.

Although his career was a main focus of his life, David was also an avid tennis player and a hiker; his joy in mountains never left him throughout his life. His children remember being taken to climb Snowdon when they were about seven and eight, but usually they climbed in the Adirondack mountains of upper New York State. Returning almost annually, David became a '46er' in 1972 after completing all the peaks above 4000 ft, and later served on committees to help conserve the mountain environment.

David's extended professional affiliations included his roles as Vice President of the Classical Association of New England, Chair of the National Association of Independent Schools' Latin Committee, and a Visiting Professorship at the summer school for Trinity College, Hartford. Rosemary was also someone who more than pulled her weight in making a contribution to society; she founded the Seacoast Hospice, was instrumental in establishing a service for retired people, helped with the Girl Scouts, volunteered at the hospital, worked with people in low-income housing and received many honours for her services including a Citizen of the Year award. They were a couple of quiet faith who stepped up whenever they saw a need that they could meet.

Predeceased by Rosemary in 2011, David died on 22 December 2019 at the age of 97. He is survived by his two children.

RICHARD ANTHONY BRADSHAW COTTERELL (1970) died of bronchial pneumonia on 21 June 2020, having been in poor health for many years. He came to King's from Sevenoaks School as a Scholar when he was still 17, and was to become a regular contributor to College life for the next eight years.

Richard was born in Farnborough, Kent, the son of two teachers, his father being a classicist while his mother taught English as well as piano. Displaying exceptional intelligence from an early age, Richard won a scholarship to Sevenoaks when he was just 11 rather than the usual 13, and was placed in a form two years above his age group. The school's environment was very agreeable to Richard, as he combined outstanding academic talent with an attractive outgoing personality, enabling him to make many close friends quickly. During the summer of 1968 he spent a term at a school in Paris, acting as a *de facto* reporter on the student riots there for the school newspaper, for which he was a regular correspondent.

By the time he reached the sixth form Richard's circle had formed a strong social group, with discussions that provided a witty and sometimes eccentric counterweight to trendier opinions. His greatest love was words, languages and their evolution, leading to straight As in his A-levels of French, German and Latin. A scholarship to King's in 1969 to read Modern and Medieval Languages was a natural progression.

Richard spent eight happy years in Cambridge. He fitted in well, embracing the social life of the College, singing in several choirs, serving in Chapel and contributing to *Granta* as well as the King's student paper *Coll Rag*, the latter benefiting from his cartoons as well as his written copy. He also represented the college for *University Challenge*, the team all sporting dinner jackets and winning three times before being eliminated. His physical appearance in those days was in line with a more attractive version of Charles II, and following his TV appearances Granada Television passed on to him a couple of letters from viewers complaining about the length of his hair, to which he went to some trouble to reply, though this failed to result in a meeting of minds.

Thus it seemed he had the world at his feet when he and a group of friends obtained rooms in U staircase (Bodley's) for their third year. Richard had a set on the ground floor that became a popular meeting place for a social circle that spread across the whole College, until the end of the Michaelmas Term when he was struck down by a glandular fever so severe that he had to take the rest of the year off, causing him to graduate a year later than his immediate contemporaries.

After that he stayed at King's, starting a PhD on the works of the Provençal troubadour Cadenet. This occupied him for another four years during which he continued to play an active part in the social life of the College, but it seems he rather fell out of love with his research topic. Apparently he had no problem translating poems from Old Occitan to modern English but found the task unstimulating to the point of boredom, and so a pattern developed with short periods of work occasionally breaking through long periods of inertia. This latter symptom may have been a long-term consequence of the glandular fever, and it was to feature more and more in his life. Those who knew him well were also aware that his ability to entertain and often take centre stage and make one laugh till it hurt concealed a certain underlying degree of social anxiety which may have exacerbated the physical consequences of his illness. Eventually, with time running out, he put a thesis together; according to him, the assessors asked him to rewrite some of the commentary to qualify for a PhD, but he was also told that if he made no changes he could be awarded an MLitt. Since he could not summon up enough enthusiasm to rewrite anything, and taking the view that an MLitt was a rather unusual not to say exotic postnominal, he opted for this, and thus found himself finally cast into the outside world.

Perhaps unsurprisingly it was not easy for him to find the right niche. He started teaching French at James Allen's Girls' School in Dulwich but was somewhat disquieted to see his job advertised in the paper. This suggested to him that his contract might not be renewed, which turned out to be the case and he left after one term. There followed a brief sojourn in a travel agency and a slightly longer period as a wine salesman, which he found more amenable in some ways but nevertheless intellectually unstimulating.

Meanwhile a friend from his Cambridge days had a landlady who was a patent agent. She took a shine to Richard and introduced him to the related worlds of trademarks and patents which were much more to his taste and appealed to his fascination with words, symbols and the details of their origin and meaning. Having decided that trademarks were more interesting than patents, he proceeded to train and qualify as a registered trademark agent. This profession occupied him for a couple of decades and he ended up working for a firm in Chancery Lane. He adjudged himself to have finally succeeded in life when his name was placed on the firm's headed notepaper.

However, the old problem of languor that had stymied his PhD research came to the fore once more, and he eventually parted company with his employers to settle for a more bohemian lifestyle based around his flat in south London. A talented linguist and parodist who might write an acrostic sonnet to a girlfriend, he also maintained a strong sense of fun. A King's alumna, part of his circle of friends at that time, remembers arranging for Richard to help her to brush up her Spanish. Since virtually all languages came easily to him he readily agreed. On the appointed day he turned up at her flat in academic sub-fusc having walked through the streets of London in flapping gown and mortarboard, and expressed disappointment at his tutee's reluctance to wear a gown as well for this supervision session.

In the following years a pattern of gradual decline in health was established, his underlying fatigue and inertia now interrupted by bouts of physical illness affecting his mobility and eyesight, and culminating in severe diabetes. Following his father's death in 2005 he moved back into the family home in Kent where he lived alone, in an isolation that became increasingly less splendid. For a while his friends continued to enjoy hearing from him with news and views wittily expressed in characteristic calligraphy on his Christmas cards, but as time went on he gradually closed off social contacts and became more and more reclusive, declining visits and invitations. His last two years were marked by serious physical deterioration and he eventually died in the same hospital that had seen his birth just over 67 years previously.

Before the illness in his third year, most of his contemporaries at King's assumed that Richard's future might lie in academia or in some occupation to which he could apply his broad intellect and wit, and that he would be highly successful in whatever he did. Although things did not completely work out that way, his many friends have fond memories of a kind and brilliant person, a philologist and linguist who loved words and excelled at wordplay, and who could be the best of company.

LEON SERGEANT CRICKMORE (1950) received what he considered to be the present of a lifetime on Christmas Eve 1949 when a telegram arrived granting him a scholarship to read Music at King's – the first time an academic scholarship had been awarded in the subject. Leon embraced the opportunity to develop his love of performing on the piano and organ, and of composing, in which he had shown promise from an early age. He was obviously not too disheartened by an early encounter with the College Organist, which Leon later recounted:

'At my first tutorial [supervision] with Boris Ord, for which I had carefully prepared a piano accompaniment to a given vocal line, Boris sat in silence, though smoking noisily, for what seemed like an eternity. At last, the oracle spoke: "When you write an accompaniment to a song, it is usual to make it fit with the tune. Good afternoon, Mr Crickmore."'

This was not the pedagogical style which Leon, as Her Majesty's Inspector for Music, would later look for when observing the conservatoires, but it proved not to be wholly ineffective. Leon went on to hear his own Sonata for Violin and Piano performed in the 1953 May Week Concert, an achievement that earned him the admiration of E.M. Forster and an invitation to afternoon tea. His attention to the art of navigating a punt was, however, not quite so dedicated. On a return to the College 20 years later, he treated his young family to an excursion on the Cam, the blissful scene punctured by Leon's anxious request to 'get the children out' with his pole far behind, stuck beyond the last bridge!

After graduating from King's and completing a postgraduate degree at the University of Birmingham, Leon studied in the library of the Royal Conservatoire in Brussels, editing harpsichord concertos by Carl Philipp Emanuel Bach. Teaching posts followed at Wolverhampton and Staffordshire College of Technology and as Lecturer in Liberal Studies at Bilston College of Further Education, where he was responsible for preparing daily five-minute broadcasts on topical or cultural issues which would be broadcast to each classroom via loudspeaker. With the Principal, Harry Lamb, determined to make Bilston a flagship college for liberal studies, Leon would find himself having to convince sceptical students of the benefits of new-fangled 'broadening the mind' lessons. On one occasion, when yoga had come up as a topic, he found himself being directly challenged to complete the headstand that he was asking his students to complete. Unperturbed, Leon emptied his pockets and did just that, re-establishing respect for both lecturer and subject.

Leon had continued to write poetry and compose music, and it was at this time that he became committed to church music. Wherever professional appointments took him and his family, there seemed to arise a need for an organist and choirmaster, a role he would eagerly take up each time. The publication in Germany of his *Mass for the People*, composed for his choir and congregation in Wolverhampton, led to Leon meeting up again with Rita Maria Hohlmann, who acted as his interpreter. A happy marriage of 55 years, with three children and seven grandchildren, followed.

In 1967 Leon and his family moved to Epping, with the added bonus of being near Cambridge, which he always regarded as 'home'. He had taken up a post at Waltham Forest Technical College and School of Art as Head of Department in Related Studies. When the College was subsequently merged with other nearby institutions to create the North East London Polytechnic, Leon was appointed Head of Department of Applied Philosophy and Dean of the Faculty of Art until 1978.

Under Leon's stewardship the Applied Philosophy department flourished, introducing students to alternative modes of thinking and freeing them

from the restrictive paradigms of their respective disciplines. In Anthony Sampson's influential *The New Anatomy of Britain*, the author wrote: 'NELP has an astonishing department of Applied Philosophy, nobody knows quite what it means.'

On the basis of his wide educational and administrative experience, in 1978 Leon was invited to join Her Majesty's Inspectorate's Further and Higher Education branch, based in Tunbridge Wells. As an HMI, Leon went on to play a national role in the inspection of the non-university sector, such as polytechnics and conservatoires. The work led to several visits abroad including to the Juilliard School in New York. In 1986 he was promoted to Staff Inspector for Music, and oversaw the publication of *Curriculum Matters 4* which, in the context of the lively debate on the school curriculum ahead of the 1989 Education Act, gave expression to the widening range of musical education and liberal arts for which Leon was a passionate advocate.

Throughout his years as a senior civil servant, Leon retained his interest in music making, and joined the Department of Education and Science's chamber orchestra. Retirement in 1992 saw no let-up in his interests and capacity for work, and it was a happy moment when he was invited by Philip Ledger (KC 1956), then Principal of the Royal Scottish Academy of Music and Drama, to join the Academy as Head of the Validation and Review Unit. During this period, the Academy was successful in its submission for degree-awarding status, and Leon was made an Honorary Fellow in recognition.

Once again 'retired', Leon continued his public service on a number of committees, notably the Society for Education, Music and Research, of which he had been a founder member and Chairman. Above all, though, his enthusiasm was refocused on a series of personal research projects involving musical archaeology, psychology and philosophy. One such project involved reinterpreting a cuneiform tablet at the British Museum, which attracted international interest and drew him back into the academic world of conferences and publications.

To his vigorous professional and intellectual life, Leon brought many personal strengths: a quiet, retiring demeanour, a searching analytical intellect, clear powers of expression and a ready humour, all backed up by firm convictions and a lasting Roman Catholic faith to which he had been converted while still at Cambridge, under the guidance of the flamboyant University Chaplain Monsignor Gilbey. It was a life enriched by reading (particularly detective novels), frequent theatre-going, foreign travel and country walking. Its bedrock was a warm family life.

Leon died peacefully on 15 August 2019, having suffered from Alzheimer's for some months. His wife, Rita, died a few months after him; together they brightened many lives.

TERENCE CROOKS (1968) was born in Birmingham on 12 March 1950, but moved with his parents Jim and Rosamunde initially to London before settling in the West Yorkshire village of Bramhope. He remained a proud Yorkshireman despite spending most of his life outside the county. He was educated at the local primary school before attending Moorlands, a prep school in Headingley, Leeds. A feature of his life at this time was singing in the church choir in Bramhope when he regularly attended both morning and evening services. Moorlands was followed by boarding at Shrewsbury School.

Shrewsbury introduced Terry to two of his lifelong passions: the outdoors and the French horn. He was already a good pianist when he went to Shrewsbury but it was the introduction to the French horn that would set him on a new musical journey. When he came to King's to read Natural Sciences, music continued to play a major part in his life. He played the horn in the Second University Orchestra, classical music in College concerts and very successfully organised the incidental music in a joint drama production between King's and Newnham College. Terry thoroughly enjoyed his three years at King's, making the most of the opportunity to attend services and concerts in the Chapel and other University venues, becoming Chairman of the University Stamp Club, and on one memorable occasion depositing an aunt in the River Cam while out punting.

Despite his northern sensibilities, job opportunities were greater in the south of England and Terry found employment in the Research Department of Wyeth Laboratories, a pharmaceutical company on the outskirts of Slough. He was pleasantly surprised to find that there was more countryside around Slough than he had imagined. Subsequent employment followed at G.D. Searle in High Wycombe and Roche in Welwyn Garden City, although both ended in redundancy when their research and development sections were closed down. Terry's last job was at Lonza Biologics, back in Slough, with a change of direction to quality assurance and auditing of supply companies. Being involved in the development of compounds that led to the successful treatment of AIDS was perhaps what gave him the most satisfaction from his working career.

From the first move to Slough until the end of his life, Terry played second horn in the Slough Philharmonic Orchestra. He was a popular and valued member of the orchestra for over 40 years, and is remembered for his reliability and attention to detail for every concert. Highlights of his horn-playing included performing the works of Mahler, and Schumann's *Konzertstück* for four horns and orchestra. He had a wide knowledge and love of classical music.

One formative experience from his time at Shrewsbury was a cadet training exercise in the Brecon Beacons. Terry found that he was able to cope with and enjoy mountain walking, and he pursued this new hobby with relish. Walking trips followed across the British Isles and abroad. It was on one such trip to the French Alps in 1976 that he met his future wife, Sue Slator. Terry and Sue's subsequent mountain adventures included climbing Kilimanjaro and Mount Kinabalu. Terry's interest in astronomy ensured a visit to the south-west of England in the summer of 1999 to view the total eclipse of the sun. However, with the sun obscured by cloud, a further attempt was required. A trip to Libya in 2006 to view the eclipse in the desert south of Tobruk provided a perfect view with not a cloud in the sky.

In 2018 Terry attended the 50th anniversary reunions of both leaving Shrewsbury and starting at King's, giving him the chance to meet up with old

friends. The last few months of his life saw a rapid decline in his health from a rare form of pulmonary fibrosis, which deprived him of his enjoyment of walking and ability to play the French horn. He died on 24 March 2019 and is survived by Sue, their daughter Eleanor, son Ed and grandson Jack. Terry is remembered as a thoroughly decent, conscientious and utterly reliable person, rather shy on first acquaintance but a man who always got along well with people and was never afraid to join in with things.

GEOFFREY PETER CUBBIN (1962) was born in Bolton in 1943. His father died when he was a teenager, leaving his mother working as a cook and his sister playing a significant role in bringing up Geoff and younger brother John (KC 1965). He showed early intellectual promise and was a Lancashire schoolboy chess champion. Alongside his studies in French and German, at King's Geoff threw himself wholeheartedly into the footballing life of the College, playing for the 2nd XI and showing great commitment in organising the intercollegiate leagues. In doing so he would assign each team either a philosopher or comedian for his own amusement, so that matches were drawn pitting Plato against Tommy Cooper, or Ken Dodd against Nietzsche. He also wrote witty articles in his regular weekly column for the *Green'Un*, East Anglia's football newspaper, under the pseudonym Sid Pickles.

Academically Geoff had great capacity and passion for his subject, and sometimes demonstrated this too much, resulting in numerous reprimands from the University Librarian for borrowing too many books. Despite being a modest man, he was never shy to back his own viewpoints, particularly if these were at variance with established opinion. After attending a talk in Cambridge by Jim Callaghan, he wrote to the Prime Minister to put him right on a couple of points. His reward was a lengthy letter in return, written in Callaghan's own hand during a flight over the South Atlantic.

On graduation Geoff embarked on a PhD in medieval ecclesiastical German, investigating the causes of the disappearance and semantic

development of certain words; he spent his first year on the continent, making lifelong friends in the process. With his doctorate under his belt, he tried his luck at becoming a captain of industry, though this was somewhat short-lived. Although he didn't find marketing for Birds Eye especially fulfilling, it did furnish him with an amusing anecdote about how Fish Fingers had very nearly been advertised as Cod Pieces. A stint at the Post Office followed, where he and his roommate made a seminal contribution by developing a method for dividing the UK into postal code areas. Apparently the burghers of Falkirk were none too pleased with the letters they were assigned but felt unable to state the grounds of their objection, and FK it remains today.

In 1971 Geoff returned to Cambridge as a University Lecturer, taking enormous pleasure in making his lectures interesting and amusing. Although he drew stimulation from his main research project – the editing of the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle – he found the long periods of archival work to be an increasingly lonely occupation. Naturally gregarious, he had few peers with which to discuss his work, once complaining that he had just published a paper which would likely be understood by only six people, four of whom would probably disagree with him!

It was with happiness that Geoff retired to start a new life back in Bolton with his wife Lynne, allowing him to devote time to writing match programme notes for Bolton Wanderers. A self-deprecating man, he had an enormous stock of stories and a great capacity for making people laugh. A proud Boltonian, he had a good ear for accents, particularly local ones, which he could pinpoint with some accuracy to where the speaker had been brought up. Geoff died on 5 July 2019.

RONALD MATTHEW DOBSON (1943) was a naturalist who specialised in the study of insects and their impact on crops.

Ron was born in Blackburn, where he went to the Queen Elizabeth's Grammar School before coming to King's to read Natural Sciences on the

accelerated wartime course, and where he rowed for the College Boat Club. He moved on to do his PhD at the University of London on the species of *Psylliodes*, a genus of flea beetle.

Part of the conditions of studying at university rather than joining the military was that the scientists would subsequently work for the government, and so Ron began his career after graduation with the Ministry of Food as an Insect Infestation Inspector. In 1947 he moved to Glasgow and worked for the Department of Agriculture for Scotland for two years, concentrating on the economic aspects of entomology, studying the creatures that become pests of stored food products, and publishing a number of papers that were deposited in Glasgow's Hunterian Museum.

The next step was a move to the Imperial College of Science and Technology in London, where he was a postgraduate entomology student conducting research on pests of cruciferous crops, based at the University's field station at Wye College in Kent. Ron was working in the horticultural department studying living insects, while Ruth Nash was working next door in the Department of Chemistry developing products to kill them. They were introduced to each other as colleagues and soon became a couple, both playing the violin in the College orchestra. Ruth then took up a post in Edinburgh to do some work on the eradication of biting midges, but the relationship continued long-distance and the two were married in 1955. By this time Ron had moved to a research post in Harpenden, Hertfordshire, where he published papers based on his past research and also began some work on the biology and control of the wheat bulb fly.

In 1959 he was offered a post as Lecturer in Zoology at the University of Glasgow, where he remained for the rest of his career, progressing to a Senior Lectureship in 1974 and working until his retirement in 1995. He was the leader of the Glasgow University Exploration Society, taking groups of staff and students to South Uist and Portugal and using the expeditions to add to museum collections of natural history. His research work expanded to include craneflies and domestic dust mites, and he taught both an honours degree programme and a postgraduate diploma course,

mainly aimed at overseas students. Ron was an excellent PhD supervisor in rather an idiosyncratic way; he had only one rule – that students were not to come and see him between half past twelve and half past one, because he would be having his lunchtime nap, with his chair leaning back against the bookcase and his feet on the desk. Ron understood a PhD to be like an apprenticeship, with the research students understanding by the end what they needed to know in order to work as independent scientists: how to formulate hypotheses, design and conduct experiments, present and analyse results and respond to reviewers' comments.

In 1963 Ron and Ruth bought an old and dilapidated schoolhouse at Kilmory, a hamlet in North Ardnamurchan on the west coast of Scotland with a wild and unspoilt bay and sandy beach. The house stands in about an acre of land with superb views of surrounding hills and islands. The family used this as a holiday home for themselves and their friends, visiting whenever they could, enabling the children to appreciate and enjoy the Highlands and the adults to use it as a base for natural history research. Ruth was a lover of natural history with a special liking for birds and vascular plants; she published several papers on the flora and fauna of the area surrounding Kilmory. Ron, too, took the opportunity during family holidays to work on Scottish natural history, studying insects on the Isle of Muck to supplement work done in other places with colleagues.

On a climbing trip to Ben Resipole in Ardamurchan in the 1970s, Ruth lost her footing and fell head over heels into a deep ravine, falling into the stream below. She was with their son John, then 13, who managed to get help so that Ruth was rescued. She had dislocated her thumb and badly damaged her back; the thumb was soon put right but the back injuries caused her pain for the rest of her life.

Ron was an active member of the natural history community of Glasgow for many years, joining the Glasgow Natural History Society in 1963 and serving in a range of roles including editing its journal and becoming Vice-President. As an honorary curator of the Hunterian Zoology Museum he organised teams of volunteer students to help with the layout of many of

the British insect drawers, adding samples from his own field of study to the collection and thereby making important contributions to agricultural entomology as well as to the understanding of the importance of some insects in human medicine. In retirement he worked voluntarily through thousands of samples of preserved beetles, labeling and identifying them for future research.

In addition to his scientific work, Ron was a devoted family man with a family of five children, seven grandchildren and a great-grandchild. He played the viola and the violin for many years in amateur orchestras, and also kept up the interest in rowing he had developed while at King's. Ruth predeceased him; Ron died on 21 November 2019 at the age of nearly 94, having been able to live independently until just a few days before his death.

HUGH JAMES FEILDEN (1971) was a gifted architect who ran a successful practice in East Anglia and had a passion for the conservation of historic buildings.

He was born in 1952, the fourth of six children of Anne and Randle Feilden of Bright's Farm, Bramfield, near Halesworth in Suffolk. All the children had their own particular interests, Hugh's main pastimes being sailing and horse riding. He started at Bramfield Primary School a year early, as he was so talkative at home that he was driving his mother up the wall. He made several close friends at school and displayed an early enthusiasm for military adventures, dressing up and carrying makeshift weapons around as well as playing a lot with a big box of toy soldiers. This interest in soldiering disappeared quite quickly and Hugh became an exceptionally pacific person. He joined the Sea Cubs and then the Scouts who met in nearby Halesworth, and, as he moved into secondary education at Norwich School, he continued this interest, crewing a dinghy at a national Sea Scouts event in which they were the first boat to cross the line. This qualified Hugh and his friend to represent Britain at an international competition held in Canada. They won no prizes but for a 14-year-old it was a great experience.

Part of a King's dynasty that included his uncles, brother and cousin, Hugh arrived in Cambridge in 1971, having cut a dash at his interview with flowing locks, an embroidered waistcoat and flared jeans. He was a responsible and mature presence, good-natured with a perpetual smile, and was active in the life of the College as a prominent member of the Arts Centre Committee and a leading light among the Architecture students. A keen sportsman, he played rugby, cricket and water polo at King's.

Having done architectural fieldwork in Algiers, Hugh's membership of the underwater archaeology club also took him to Cyprus in the summer of 1976 on an exploration at Salamis. Unfortunately, the Turkish invasion of the north of the island meant that the club members had to be evacuated, which proved to be a rather frightening experience with much uncertainty and waiting for places on military aircraft.

After his training at the University School of Architecture, Hugh qualified and joined the Royal Institute of British Architects (RIBA). A serious motorbike accident on the way to take his professional architectural exams meant that he lost a year, during which time the support of his wife Allison, whom he married in 1981, was crucial. On his recovery, Hugh ran a successful practice in East Anglia, including being diocesan architect for many Suffolk churches, before joining Feilden and Mawson, the firm founded by his uncle Sir Bernard Feilden, becoming a partner in 1996.

Although the physical damage from his accident lasted the rest of his life, sailing remained a passion for Hugh and an excuse to get some fresh air after days spent in the office or in a dusty old building. Mostly he sailed in a 505, a high-performance single-trapeze dinghy, which he raced at Felixstowe and at Southwold, where he was an enthusiastic supporter of the Sailing Club. He and his crewmate won only occasionally, capsised often, but loved mingling with other crews, particularly at classic boat festivals where they would organise the racing. One memorable trip saw Hugh sail from Harwich to London – a two-day journey that took him right up to St Katherine's Dock beside Tower Bridge – a dream trip for an architect with the views of so many historic buildings from the river.

As his career progressed, Hugh was accredited by RIBA as a specialist conservation architect, capable of leading design teams and working on all grades of buildings. He worked in both the public and private sectors on all types and sizes of buildings, from the UK Supreme Court to redundant buildings on a remote airfield in Norfolk.

One especially significant project for Hugh was winning the contract for a £13 million overhaul of the Grade I listed Norwich Castle. The Norman castle, which dominates the city skyline and was once one of the most important secular buildings in Europe, had been much altered over the centuries and seen a number of different uses as a palace, a prison and a museum. The vision for the castle was to reinstate the historic floor levels and room layouts in the former royal palace as well as recreating the great hall, involving studying the drawings of a Victorian architect Edward Boardman who had wanted to undertake a similar renovation but had run out of money. Hugh's research of a similar castle in France enabled him to make use of augmented reality technology to show a virtual projection of how the old castle may have looked, allowing visitors to get a sense of the original without compromising its conservation.

Hugh was also an advisor on the project of restoring the Palace of Westminster, in dire need of repair to mitigate the major fire risks and parts of the roof that were in danger of collapse. Over the years a significant amount of asbestos had been used in the building and decisions needed to be made about whether to repair the building little by little, with MPs remaining *in situ*, in a process that could take over 30 years, or whether to vacate the building completely and renovate the whole thing in around six years, saving several billion pounds but causing significant disruption. Hugh advised the committee that they should not underestimate the impact and hazards of asbestos and that it would be much less risky to vacate the building for the duration of renovations.

His handbook *Conservation* was published in 2019 by Routledge, giving a practical reference guide to best practice and clever solutions to issues in architectural conservation, written for those working on projects and

also for students getting to grips with the realities of conservation work. He appeared as an expert witness in planning enquiries and was Chair of the RIBA Conservation Group. He often challenged the orthodoxies and textbook attitudes to architecture and conservation, seeing historic buildings as an essential means of sustaining important social values. He embraced change, and did not think it was the role of the conservationist to try to freeze a building in time, but instead to take a pragmatic approach that balanced responsibility to the environment with the needs of today.

Hugh wore his learning lightly; a sense of humour was never far from the surface and was often used to diffuse meetings which were becoming mired in bureaucracy. He was a commanding and kind presence, an excellent teacher to his researchers, and always kind and considerate while expecting his high standards to be met.

His last day spent at Walberswick on the Suffolk coast, Hugh died suddenly and unexpectedly on 24 August 2019. He is survived by Allison and their son Freddie.

ERIC FLETCHER (1945) was born in 1927, the youngest of five children of Grace and George, a miner and colliery deputy, living in Woodlands, near Doncaster. He had a rich childhood and upbringing in a working class family culture of which he was very proud; in later life he could always relate stories that illustrated values of steadiness, fairness, forthrightness, the importance of rules and the sharp humour that had influenced him throughout his life.

Eric attended Doncaster Grammar School from 1937 to 1945, gaining scholarships to King's where he studied English and French. His time at King's was busy, happy and formative, and he made several lifelong friends. Together with Lionel Jackson, Peter Kitcatt and Trevor Martin, he was one of the four grammar school boys to arrive at King's in 1945; the influx of men who had served in the war and the preponderance of public school undergraduates presented them with a somewhat challenging situation,

so they formed a close-knit group later known to their wives and friends as the 'gang of four'. Eric's mining background had given him a certain down-to-earth attitude to life, though he could relax into a breathy laugh if something tickled his sense of humour.

One of the great benefits of King's for Eric was that he got to know E.M. Forster; they developed a friendship that continued after Eric's graduation. Eric saw a good deal of Forster at King's, at his home in Keighley and in various other venues such as at the première of Britten's opera *Billy Budd*, for which Forster co-wrote the libretto with Eric Crozier. Over the years, Forster exchanged several hundred letters of gossip, affection and advice with Eric.

During his National Service, Eric served as an Education Officer in the RAF based near Hereford, and subsequently moved into education as a career. He held posts as WEA Tutor-Organiser in Herefordshire from 1950 to 1953, as Resident Adult Tutor in Bromsgrove for a year, then as Adult Tutor at Sawston Village College in Cambridgeshire for four years. In 1959 he moved to become Head of Department at Keighley Technical College and School of Art where he stayed for five years, finishing his career as Principal of Barnet College of Further Education in North London, taking early retirement in 1985.

Eric's liberalism was both social and interpersonal. He valued privacy, anonymity, the community of individuals and friendship circles, and was sceptical of national and organisational policy-making, feeling that none of the political parties represented him. Eric was very keen on order, doing things according to the rules and methodical working; he disliked 'spin' in management and public life and diagnosed a general decline of professional integrity and erosion of individual privacy.

As an educationalist, Eric was challenged by some of the operational and management issues he encountered. He thought modern education policy entailed increasing limitations and inhibitions and was too concerned with the developing marketisation of education.

Eric was married in 1955 to Jeanne Appleton, with whom he had two children. They divorced in 1965 and he went on to marry Audrey Chubb a year later. On his retirement, Audrey and Eric moved from Hertfordshire into a Cotswold village where they began to develop their garden, of which they were immensely proud. They both became involved in village activities, with Eric serving on the Parish Council and taking an interest in building planning issues. He helped to raise funds to repair the church roof and was a member of the churchyard mowing team; not for the glory of God, as he was an agnostic, but in order to help maintain an attractive community resource. Eric held a deep fascination for the architecture and symbolism of old English churches and would drive around the country to explore interesting examples.

Eric increasingly relied on Audrey as he pursued a quiet, literary life. They were both warm and charming company, enjoying entertaining at home with family and old friends. Eric liked to 'seize the teaching moment' through conversation and discussion, to educate those with him. While he could, he enjoyed driving and showing family and friends around the Cotswolds, explaining features along the way. He kept a large and diverse library and had time to read widely, especially in history, and kept up his membership of a number of organisations including the Royal Society of Arts, the Humanists and a range of environmental groups. He was excited about what was going on in the world, especially the CERN project, right up until the last few months of his life, but he knew little about computers and left all such activities to Audrey. He was repelled by what he had gathered about the internet, social media and their associated privacy issues and harboured a profound suspicion of smart meters.

In later life, Eric's health was undermined through chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, which he bore bravely. He was very grateful for the care he received from local health and social services and from close neighbours, that allowed him and Audrey to live at 'The Garth' and enjoy their home and garden for as long as possible. Audrey died in 2015 and Eric in March 2019 at the age of 92, survived by his two children and seven grandchildren.

ALEXIS CHRISTOU GALANOS (1960), who died aged 78 on 15 July 2019, was an esteemed Cypriot politician and mayor of the contested city of Famagusta. He was a public-spirited and generous man who liked to joke among friends that he was one of the few Cypriot politicians who ended up poorer than he was when he entered politics, his involvement spanning more than 40 years.

Alexis was born in Famagusta to a wealthy family. He finished his schooling at the American College of Athens before applying to King's. In order to sway the Senior Tutor's decision, his father sent cases of Cypriot oranges and wines to the College, not realising that this would have a detrimental effect on his son's chances of being admitted. Nevertheless, Alexis was deemed a suitable candidate and arrived to study Economics. On leaving King's he became a barrister, having studied law at the Inner Temple, and moved back to Cyprus to work in the family firm.

In its heyday in the 14th century, the walled port of Famagusta was the region's richest city, the fabled setting for Shakespeare's *Othello* and the historic bridge between East and West, and between Christianity and Islam. It was later ruled by the Italians and then conquered by the Ottomans, leaving 2,000 years of historical architecture to tell the tale. The beachside suburb known as Varosha (which translates as 'suburb') was once a glamorous resort that played host to Hollywood stars.

World events led Alexis into a career in politics. In 1974 Turkish forces invaded Cyprus in the wake of a coup. Life in Cyprus plunged into chaos, and Alexis was involved with providing foodstuffs and medical supplies to the hospital when the invasion started. Within a day the town was deserted as its 40,000 Greek inhabitants fled the approaching Turkish tanks, fearing a massacre. Alexis and his friends camped with other refugees near to the town, waiting for the green light telling them that they could go back.

When the aerial bombing stopped, those who had fled found themselves unable to return, as Turkey kept control of the area, surrounding it with

barbed wire and chain-linked fences. The town's crumbling, war-scarred beachfront hotels have become an emblem of the division in Cyprus between Greeks and Turks. Few have set foot in the town in 45 years, as it remains heavily guarded, still containing the decaying homes and possessions of its displaced inhabitants.

Alexis was a founding member of Diko, the Democratic Party in Cyprus, serving as an MP from 1976 and being elected a further four times. From 1991–96 he held the post of President of the House, before breaking away from the party over disagreements with Diko leader Spyros Kyprianou. He set up his own political Eurodemocratic Renewal Party, standing unsuccessfully in the 1998 presidential elections.

Political work took Alexis around the world, briefing legislators and others on the developments in 'the Cyprus issue' and the efforts being made by the Cyprus government to achieve a fair and workable settlement. He had useful discussions with the US Congress, seeing that they could have a role in helping to bring about peace. Recalling the help Cyprus had given to the US in situations surrounding the Lebanon crisis, he expressed the hope that the US would treat the Cyprus situation on its merits and not be influenced by any strains in its relations with Greece. Turkey, in Alexis' view, remained the aggressor and should be persuaded to obey the rule of law so that the town's former inhabitants could return to their homes. By the 1990s Cyprus was one of the world's most militarised areas, with significant disparities between the Greek Cypriot economy and that of the Turkish Cypriots, a situation that continued to make relations between the two groups fragile and hostile.

Alexis stepped back from politics in 2001 but soon found it was an addiction he could not kick, and planned his return. In 2006 he was elected mayor (in exile) of Famagusta and was subsequently re-elected twice more. In a rare bicommunal project in 2013, the city's estranged Greek and Turkish Cypriot communities attempted to unite to advance a conservation project to preserve Famagusta's historic buildings, with Alexis acting as representative for the displaced Greek community. A joint

statement was issued with his Turkish Cypriot counterpart calling for the return of Famagusta to its former owners and registration of the city as a UNESCO World Heritage site. His aim was not only to preserve the past but also to help build a future. With a lack of political will and funding, the project faltered, much to Alexis' dismay. From time to time he would walk up to a viewpoint in Dherynia to gaze over the familiar row of ghost hotels along the seafront, yearning to return to his family home.

When not working, Alexis had a passion for crime fiction, particularly the hard-boiled American writers such as Dashiell Hammett and Raymond Chandler, but also the more genteel English novelists Agatha Christie and Dorothy L Sayers. He had a library in his house including many first editions in their original dust jackets.

Alexis died suddenly while on holiday on the Greek island of Kos. He reportedly felt unwell at the beach and lost consciousness; rescuers were not able to resuscitate him. He is survived by his wife Alexandra and two children.

CHARLES GARTON (1947) was a professor of Classics and an avid historian of Lincoln School. He was born on 13 August 1926 in Farsley, West Yorkshire. His father's career was as a journalist in Lincoln, and so Charles was educated at Lincoln School, where, among other roles, he was editor of the school magazine *The Lincolnian*, in which some of his poetry was published. As a school prefect, Charles carried out his duties with tolerance and good humour, putting pupils into detention for misdemeanours such as 'untimely eloquence' and 'tweaking my ear incessantly'. His schooldays were extremely important to him, sparking a lifelong interest in the institution, to which he was very generous in later life.

After leaving school, Charles did National Service in the Royal Navy, where he learned Japanese and became a sub-lieutenant in the Special Branch (Naval Intelligence), including time at Bletchley Park at the close of the war. He came to King's as a Scholar in January 1947. Shortish in build and not naturally prepossessing, as well as tending to introversion, in his two and a

half undergraduate years Charles found it difficult to make friends and had little time or zest for non-academic pursuits. He did, however, fall in love – a passionate, hopeless and essentially unspoken love – with a Newnham girl, an experience which left him with a kind of Hardy-esque pain. He was awarded Firsts in Classics in both parts of the Tripos, and was elected Porson Scholar in 1949. Postgraduate study and research into Greek tragedy followed at the University of Basel and the British School in Rome.

Charles began his teaching career in 1951 as Assistant Lecturer in Classics at the University of Hull, and in 1953 was appointed Lecturer in Classics at the northern division of the University of Durham, which later became Newcastle University. In both places he worked under the guidance of Kingsmen, and in Newcastle formed a close friendship with the philosopher Karl Britton, who later became godfather to his elder son. Charles was an avowed humanist; he regarded Classics as an art, and once scandalised the Institute of Classical Studies in London by reading a strictly humanist paper when they had expected something at least methodologically scientific.

In 1965 Charles moved to the US after being invited to join the faculty of the State University of New York at Buffalo, where he became founding editor of the classical journal *Arethusa*. In 1972 he became a full Professor and also published *Personal Aspects of the Roman Theater*, which even the most cantankerous critic admitted had some real virtue. He edited and translated hitherto untranslated treatises from post-Renaissance Latin and, with L.G. Westerink, from the field of Byzantine theology. He read rather than spoke foreign languages, and reviewed books written in several of them.

As a young man, Charles used to say that he mentally divided academics into the two categories of ‘Finish’ and ‘Unfinish’, and that he himself belonged to the latter category. Hardly ever satisfied, he found it difficult to bring any large-scale project to completion. From his early 30s he was troubled by a depressive ailment of the nervous system, the treatment of which in later life impaired his memory and mental stamina and reduced his attention span to about 20 minutes. He said his mind was never wholly

clear or at his own disposal. This at least lent him a ready and effective sympathy with students who had psychological problems of their own. Americans found his lecturing style to be somewhat formal, but when he was teaching languages every class sprang to life, and he had something of a flair for imparting biblical Greek.

Charles’ book reviews were often highly praised. His review of the New English Bible New Testament (1961) was characterised by Bishop A.T.P. Williams, the chair of the project, as the best judgement on it that he had read.

Charles listed his interests as literature, local and educational history, family history and genealogy, and the study of people. This does not do justice to one of his life-long passions, which was to study, record and classify the complex 900- year history of Lincoln School. One of the rooms at the school is now called the Garton Archive in recognition of the curatorial work he did, as well as of the financial contributions he made towards its construction. Charles spent four decades collecting documents, photographs, uniforms, concert programmes and all kinds of other treasures. The room was officially opened in 2004.

Towards the end of his long life Charles moved into a care home in Ann Arbor, Michigan. He died peacefully with his family present after a long illness, on 5 July 2019, survived by his wife of 59 years, Hilary, their two sons Hugh and Christopher as well as grandchildren. Plans were made for his ashes to be spread around a tree in the grounds of his beloved Lincoln School.

DENYS MILES CAMERON GAYTHWAITE (1964) was born in Glasgow in 1943, the only child of Wilson and Vera Gaythwaite. During his childhood Miles spent summer holidays with his grandmother at her beach bungalow (a wooden hut) called ‘Latona’ at Braystones, a seaside village in Cumbria. Devoid of ‘mod cons’, trips to the house would involve fetching water from a nearby spring and emptying the Elsan water closet – a hazardous task which involved carrying the pail and its malodorous contents across slippery rocks.

After schooling at Merchiston Castle School in Edinburgh, Miles took his undergraduate degree at Glasgow University, and then arrived at King's in 1964 to take a PhD in organic chemistry. This was a struggle, as he suffered from anxiety and did not get on well with his supervisor. He was working on synthetic studies in the field of indole alkaloids, but was more interested in romantic speculations than testing his proposals, and his experimental work tended towards chaos and destruction. Despite the lack of control in the lab, Miles' writing-up of his experiments was almost obsessively neat.

Already friends with Norman Livingston (KC 1962) from their schooldays, he quickly joined the circle who were self-appointed members of the entirely unofficial King's College Drain Society – a group of scholars who in October 1962 were put into the building known as The Drain (staircases M and N), where they had to endure the coldest winter of the century. These staircases, just off King's Lane, were demolished in summer 1965 to make way for the Keynes Building. To celebrate their graduation and the demise of the staircases, the society was formed and met for either lunch or dinner almost every year since, not infrequently in College. Miles, as a witty and sociable character, was an enthusiastic and regular attendee.

After completing his PhD, he started work with a firm of patent agents, Elkington and Fife, using his skills in science to good effect in understanding products and ideas. He subsequently moved to Bird and Bird, a leading London firm of solicitors, and with them re-qualified as a solicitor specialising in patent law. Miles went on to have a very distinguished career with Bird and Bird. His success was undoubtedly due to his powerful intellect, clear mind and knowledge of law, as well as his argumentative skills and wit, which often went down well with judges. However, Miles always saw his working life as something that had to be done in order to finance his interests; it was not the centre of his life.

He had a wide range of interests, including playing bridge both at Cambridge and later in London. He enjoyed opera and frequented the cheapest seats at ENO. Like many chemists, he became an excellent self-taught cook, and his seven-course dinners, timed to the nearest minute, were an unforgettable

experience. He set the table with beautiful linen and sparkling cutlery, with long rows of glasses destined to be filled with a sequence of choice French wines. Miles adopted the habit of putting menus on the table, listing all the dishes to be served with the accompanying wines, a thoughtful way of warning guests that there would be seven or eight courses so that they would not over-indulge in second helpings at an early stage of the evening. He cooked everything with no outside help, including soufflés served as a dessert, all risen to a light and fluffy perfection. He loved France and eventually bought a holiday home in the Pyrenees in order to have a base for holidays and gastronomic travelling. It was there that he celebrated his 50th birthday in 1993, a magnificent gathering with about 100 guests from all over the world.

After his retirement Miles spent almost half his time in France, with an active social life in the local community including membership of the Rotary Club. He worked when he felt like it, doing some consultancy in France and London.

Miles remained a bachelor throughout his life and never had a partner. He was very faithful about keeping in touch with friends, by phone or email, and visiting when he was anywhere near them, sometimes arranging meetings at a halfway point in a restaurant from *The Good Food Guide*, which he seemed almost to have learned by heart.

Miles died from a bacterial infection of the heart on 28 April 2019.

GIORGIO ADELCHI ARTURO GILIBERT (1968), who was born in 1944 in Italy, was Professor of Political Economics at the University of Trieste.

After graduating at the University of Turin, where he was a brilliant and distinguished student, Giorgio enrolled at Cambridge in 1968. Initially under the supervision of Joan Robinson, although quickly transferred to the tutelage of Robin Marris, Giorgio built on his economic research into the problem raised by the price reform in some countries, particularly East Germany. Military service in Sardinia interrupted his studies at King's

and, although he would return to Cambridge in 1971 he never completed his doctoral thesis.

In 1974 Giorgio took up a Readership at the University of Catania, remaining in Sicily for five years before returning to his *alma mater* in Turin. After more than a decade there he had stints at the Eduardo Mondlane University in Maputo, Mozambique, at the University of Modena, where he was Professor of Political Economics, and his final post in Trieste. During his long academic career he made significant contributions to the fields of economic theory and development, with a particular focus on Classical theory, and more specifically the conception of a ‘circular’ economic system in contrast to the ‘one way street’ of marginal theory.

Giorgio wrote some important works on the economic theories of Quesnay, Sraffa and von Neumann, and also on the lesser-known writings of a stream of German and Russian economists. His wide-ranging knowledge led the editors of *The New Palgrave: A Dictionary of Economics* (1987) to ask him to write three entries, on circular flow, revenue, and classical theories of production. Two of these entries were retained for the 2008 edition.

Giorgio died on 27 April 2016.

MICHAEL GARRETT GRAHAM (1945) was one of the generation whose education was interrupted by the Second World War. He took the Cambridge Scholarship exam in December 1941 but then disappeared into the Army in September 1942, to reappear at King’s halfway through the Michaelmas Term 1945. He liked to tell the story of how, while waiting to take the Cambridge Entrance History paper, a news placard announcing the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor put his intended study of history into sharp perspective.

Michael was born on 11 October 1923 in Rugby, where his father worked as an electrical engineer in the large local engineering works, researching lamp bulbs. Michael always considered himself lucky to have been born in a town with an excellent grammar school as well as a leading public

school; Michael went on to attend both schools in turn. At Rugby he had the further good fortune to be taught by an outstanding history master, Robert Cameron Watt, a Scot, of whom Michael remarked that he had only to turn a handle and another scholar fell out. In his final year Michael won the King’s Medal for a history essay on Oliver Cromwell, a prize instituted by former Headmaster Thomas Arnold during the reign of Queen Victoria.

Almost immediately on leaving Rugby Michael found himself signing on for military service, eventually ending up, after Officer training at Sandhurst, as a tank commander in the 23rd Hussars, part of the 11th Armoured Division. He fought in the Ardennes, continuing across the Rhine into north Germany, and finally at Lübeck on the Baltic. He was eventually demobbed in November 1945.

Returning to England and Cambridge, Michael found himself in good company with a five-year supply of returning scholars, many of whom became lifelong friends. The winter of 1946–47 was known as the ‘Shinwell winter’, taking the name from the then Minister for Fuel and Power. Harsh weather conditions combined with the deprivations of the war caused severe hardships with disruptions to energy supplies for homes and public buildings. Road and railway lines were blocked by snowfall, cattle froze or starved to death and vegetables were frozen into the ground, causing food shortages. When the temperatures rose in the middle of March, rapid thawing brought significant flooding, including in Cambridge, where Michael had vivid memories of the Cam becoming a rolling torrent and students at next-door Queens’ College having to punt between staircases in the Fisher Building.

Despite this, Michael’s time at King’s was an immensely happy one. He achieved a First in Part II of the History Tripos, opening a wide range of career opportunities to him, although his tutor Christopher Morris’s advice was oblique: ‘I always saw you as doing something peculiar!’. Michael had become secretary of the Political Society, a detail that caught the eye of Reginald Maudling, then head of the Conservative Research Department (CRD), when he was looking for a graduate to fill a vacancy. An essay written on ‘the American Boss Culture of the 1920s’ clinched the opportunity, with

the result that one morning soon after arriving in London Michael found himself attending a briefing in Anthony Eden's bedroom as Eden prepared for an afternoon speech on the Steel Nationalisation Bill.

It was a remarkable start to a History graduate's career. Michael found himself working for distinguished figures in the Conservative Party, which at the time was in opposition to a Labour government with a tiny parliamentary majority. Controversial issues were few: hence Michael found himself devoting close attention to the thorny problem of the 'cattle-grids bill', the results of which can be observed in the English countryside to this day. Another environmental measure of greater significance was the passing of the Clean Air Act (1956) for which Michael found himself the author of an HMSO publicity pamphlet called simply 'Make War on Smog!'

After seven interesting years with the CRD, Michael felt obliged by the relatively low levels of pay and lack of a pension to seek his fortune in the wider commercial world. His first position with Shell Petroleum, supported by two seasons of evening classes at the London School of Economics, ignited a specialisation in economics that would define the rest of his career. Secondments to the UN in New York and to the National Economic Development Organisation (NEDO) offered him unusual scope to test out a number of different career pathways.

At NEDO Michael served as anchorman on two committees, for Paper and Board Manufacture and on Newspapers and Publishing. By 1965 there was an urgent need to find a modern solution to replace the antiquated systems of goods distribution at the London Docks, and Michael was appointed to be the secretary of the working group on the movement of exports, an area of developing expertise which would occupy the remainder of his working life.

By this time Michael had become a married man living in Twickenham with a small family, having in 1963 married Patricia Jennings, whose eventual work as a career adviser proved a useful aid to Michael's own career planning – she would later describe him as her first client!

In 1967, shortly after the creation of Overseas Containers Ltd (OCL), Michael was invited by one of its directors to develop the company's new Economic Department. The new decade saw OCL grow to become a world leader in the international container shipping industry, and enabled Michael to rediscover the political element in his working life that he had enjoyed at the outset. He worked for the company as a representative, chair and advisor until his retirement in 1987.

After retirement Michael continued to work as a freelance consultant, with a part-time post at the Chamber of Shipping as well as involvement with journalism and publications, and teaching via a visiting lectureship at City University. In his mid-80s, and with Patricia's assistance, he contributed to an historical account of Britain's contribution to the deep-sea container shipping industry, in *British Box Business*, published in 2010. Michael was a passionate supporter of the European Union and described himself as broken-hearted by the Brexit vote, but did not live to see the final separation. He died in a Tunbridge Wells care home, aged 96, on 9 June 2020.

GEOFFREY WALTER GRIGG (1950), who died of pneumonia on 14 August 2008 at the age of 82, was a highly original scientist who was influential in the fields of genetics and molecular biology, and helped pioneer Australia's biotechnology industry. He had a very wide range of scientific interests and demonstrated the ability to exploit opportunities in biotechnology in a long career that stretched from postwar microbial genetics to the sequencing of the human genome and beyond.

Geoffrey was born in Mildura in northern Victoria, Australia, the eldest of three children of Walter Grigg, a forestry officer, and his wife Eva. The family moved around the state with Walter's work, including to Lal Lal, south of Ballarat, where the children would have to ride their bikes for kilometres along dirt tracks to attend the local primary school. Geoffrey began his secondary school at Upwey in the Dandenong Ranges near Melbourne, and from there won a scholarship to Melbourne Boys' High School. Once he finished school, he spent a year working for ICI in the chemistry division, where his boss suggested he might pursue a science degree.

Geoffrey obtained his first degree at the University of Melbourne, although he failed the third year of the course. This turned out to be a fortunate event, because in repeating the year he was able to change his focus and pay more attention to zoology, which would prove an asset to him in his postgraduate work. Continuing his studies at Melbourne, he exploited the new field of electron microscopy to reveal the structure of the tails of chicken spermatozoa. However, the practical application, importance and originality of his discovery went unrecognised for many years.

After completing his Master's degree, Geoffrey came to King's in 1950, having married Ailsa-Clare Trevor-Smith the day before the ship left Melbourne. At King's, in his PhD studies under the supervision of David Catcheside, he uncovered an important feature in the measurement of mutation rates, a lifelong interest, which became known as the 'Grigg effect' after the publication of his discoveries in *Nature* in 1952. He questioned earlier assumptions about non-mutant cells and soon demonstrated that the density of background cells could have a strong influence on the observed mutation frequency.

Back in Australia, Geoffrey became a research scientist with the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation (CSIRO), initially in Adelaide and then in Sydney, looking at the effects of caffeine on DNA structure, and discovering new methods for isolating mutant strands with deficiencies in DNA repair or with greatly altered spontaneous mutation rates. His work made significant steps forward in the development of anti-cancer drug treatments and their effects. During this time he published at least 40 papers, participated in international conferences and became an internationally-recognised authority in the fields of mutagenesis, DNA repair and carcinogenesis.

Around that time, the family bought a block of land intending to build a house, but struggled to find the money to complete the build. Undeterred, Geoffrey entered and won a competition in the *Australian Woman's Weekly* for readers to design a house in which they would like to live, and the vision became a reality.

In 1972 Geoffrey accepted an invitation to come to Cambridge and work on DNA sequencing with Fred Sanger, in the Laboratory of Molecular Biology (LMB). Geoffrey was one of the first to recognise the significance of the idea that cytosine methylation in DNA might control gene expression and provide a new mechanism of inheritance. He understood the practical use of bisulphite in DNA sequencing, and put to good use his abilities to combine recognition of the implications of technical breakthroughs with the skill of persuading others to support their commercial development. The same abilities led him to establish Australia's first antibody company, Bioclone.

For many years, Geoffrey's research remained in the fields of DNA damage, repair and mutagenesis in bacteria. This led to the investigation of anti-tumour agents such as bleomycin that act by breaking down DNA molecules; Geoffrey discovered that caffeine greatly enhanced their potency. His interests led to the foundation in 1986 of Peptide Technology, which as Arana Therapeutics grew to be one of Australia's most successful biotechnology companies. In the late 1980s and 90s he made frequent visits back to Cambridge and the LMB; among the firm's investments was funding to advance the technology for Gregory Winter's approach to making human therapeutic antibodies. This investment formed the basis for the founding of Cambridge Antibody Technology (CAT), with Geoffrey as Chairman. The result was the first human therapeutic antibody (Humira) to be approved by the US Food and Drug Administration, used for the treatment of rheumatoid arthritis and other inflammatory diseases.

Geoffrey's work was widely published and presented at international conferences, establishing his worldwide reputation in genetics. He was elected in 1995 as a Fellow of the Australian Academy of Technological Sciences and Engineering, and was awarded a Centenary Medal in 2003.

As well as developing an exciting environment for scientific discoveries, Geoffrey also developed a palate for good food and wine. He combined a visit to France to meet fellow scientists with gastronomic opportunities, and was associate judge at the Royal Agricultural Society's wine show in Sydney for 15 years.

Geoffrey was a natural leader who preferred negotiation to confrontation. He was charming and engaging, with something of the absent-minded professor about him too. Once when his flight from Los Angeles to Tokyo stopped over in Honolulu, he went for a walk only to see his aircraft taking off for the second leg of the journey without him. Suspiciously, he did the same thing a second time, also in Honolulu!

Geoffrey was survived by his wife Ailsa and his children David, Fiona, Sian and Simon, four grandchildren and a great-grandchild.

BOB SUGENG HADIWINATA (1995) was one of the most talented Indonesian social scientists of his generation. He was born in 1963 in Bondowoso, East Java, and studied for his first degree at the Gadjah Mada University, one of the oldest and largest institutions in the country. Wanting to develop his academic knowledge and gain a PhD, he looked for an opportunity to study overseas, and although he was unsuccessful in his first applications he successfully gained a place at Monash University in 1990 on a Master's course in International Relations. Bob was keen to develop the academic discipline of International Relations in Indonesia, and saw study overseas as the best way to enhance his long-term career, as well as to put him in a position to contribute to the political and academic life of his country.

When he arrived in Australia, Bob moved to a shared house in the Melbourne suburb of Clayton. Academically, writing and thinking in English proved difficult at first, but he soon adjusted. He wrote two Master's theses: one about co-operation between Indonesia and India, and the other criticising hegemonic stability theory. Learning about Marxism and feminism during the course was new and exciting for him.

Once he had finished his degree, Bob went back to Indonesia for two years, where he worked first as a teaching assistant and then in a role as a Junior Lecturer in International Relations at Padjaran University, before he got a scholarship to come to England to pursue a PhD at King's on the topic of non-governmental organisations.

Space for families in the College was limited, so Bob was given a three-bedroom house off site, where he lived with his wife Dinari, who worked as a volunteer in an Oxfam shop. The scholarship did not include a stipend, and after the devaluation of the Indonesian rupiah, getting by proved a struggle. Bob took a job as a postman to make ends meet until he was seen on his rounds by his supervisor, who found him a paid role as a research assistant instead.

When Bob returned to Indonesia he experienced something of a culture shock, as he had not been home for over two years and found his home country very crowded. He was nervous about driving a car, and queued up in British fashion at the Post Office, while everyone walked past him to the front. He helped to set up a British Council sponsored link between the University of Leeds and Parahyangan Catholic University in Bandung, involving a series of short-term exchanges. Bob was an unfailingly generous academic host, always taking his guests out to lunch and dinner to discuss the weighty issues of the day and the rapid and exciting political change in Indonesia. He visited Leeds in April 2002, and the following year published his thesis-based monograph *The Politics of NGOs in Indonesia*, an influential volume for many students of South-East Asia.

Bob went on to write many other articles and chapters on topics ranging from Indonesian politics to the Aceh insurgency, electoral violence, civil society and international relations theory. He was rapidly promoted to full Professor at Parahyangan, and by 2003 was the Head of International Relations, frequently invited to give talks and presentations overseas, especially in Germany and the US.

Bob was an inspiring lecturer, skilled at making complicated concepts accessible and exciting. He always encouraged his students to take up any opportunities to study overseas, especially in countries where education put an emphasis on critical thinking and discussion. He believed that studying in other countries helped them develop their skills in thinking for themselves, analysing and developing ways forward.

Just as Bob was beginning to gain the domestic and international recognition he deserved, in 2008 his health began to fail him. He had an electrolyte deficiency that affected his peripheral nerves, so that he lost movement and was unable to speak for two months. He had to spend three weeks in hospital and took a month to recover before returning to teaching, but he was never quite the same. Intellectually he remained very sharp, but physically he gradually shut down. One colleague noted that at the end of a lecture he had given, for the first time ever, Bob had no questions.

Bob was a humble, gentle, caring and considerate man, completely devoid of arrogance and who never said a mean-spirited word about anyone. He died on 28 May 2019.

NEIL BAILLIE HOWLETT (1954) was a baritone with English National Opera (ENO), a Professor at the Guildhall School of Music and Drama, and Director of Studies at the Royal Northern College of Music. He was regarded as the most accomplished Verdian baritone of his era, excelling in a huge range of roles for ENO.

Neil was born in Mitcham on 24 July 1934, but the family moved to a semi-detached house near Epsom Common when he was two, and this was where his memories began. His father worked for the telephone service and his mother was a primary school teacher. Both of Neil's parents were very keen amateur musicians, singing in church and in choral societies and going to concerts when they could afford it.

Neil's mother was Scottish, canny with money and Presbyterian, so Neil and his sister Ann were brought up in a religious household and went to Sunday School every week. Ann, as the older sibling, walked Neil the mile to school every day, but in 1942 everything changed when Ann won a place at the girls' grammar school in the opposite direction and Neil's parents had to rethink. His mother found out about St Paul's Cathedral Choir School, where a boy could be educated at no cost if he could pass a voice test. So she

taught Neil the rudiments of music and a song by Schubert. Neil passed the entrance exam for St Paul's, and from there his life changed.

Until this time he had been a happy little boy who ran around a lot on the sandy paths of the Common and did not enjoy hard work. His sister was a wonderful pianist, practising for hours every day and passing her Grade 8 when she was very young, which had an unhelpful effect on Neil, making him do as little piano practice as possible. The realities of leaving home for boarding school at the age of eight did not completely sink in until he was on the school train to Cornwall, where evacuation had sent St Paul's, watching the tense faces of his parents disappear from view as the train gathered speed away from Paddington Station.

It took nine hours to reach Cornwall by train, going past the tank traps on the beaches of Dawlish before arriving in the dark. There were only 36 boys in the whole school, six in each year, and a dire shortage of male teachers because they were all at war. Discipline was very strict with corporal punishment for noise after lights out; Neil remembered one of his classmates suffering intensely from homesickness and wailing and sobbing loudly in the dormitory at night despite the efforts of his classmates to quieten him. A master appeared and all of the boys were given 'six of the best', an injustice that still rankled with Neil decades later.

In 1944 the school moved back to London, as opinion was that once the Blitz was over there would be no danger of further bombing. They had failed to anticipate the V-1 and V-2 missiles, so life in London remained precarious. The Cathedral choir settled into a more normal routine, with practice every morning and Evensong every day, with Wednesday off for the boys, and two services on Sundays. After church, the children went out to play among the bombed buildings in the surrounding streets. Terms were long because the boys had to stay at school until the Christmas Day and Easter services were over, so their school holidays were often little more than a week, depending on when Easter fell. The summer holidays, however, were the same as for other children, usually spent with buckets and spades on the coasts of Devon and Somerset.

At the end of the war there were many special services in the Cathedral, so much so that it became commonplace for Neil to see the King, Queen and princesses, assorted heads of state and politicians at close quarters. St Paul's itself had of course been bombed, so the choir and congregation were huddled together within touching distance of each other under the dome at the chancel end as the rest of the building was out of action.

Neil was solo boy for his last two years at St Paul's and won a music scholarship to Trent College, not far from Nottingham. The school had beautiful grounds planted with hundreds of different trees, cared for by the former chaplain who was a member of the Royal Horticultural Society. The music master heard Neil play the piano on his arrival, and immediately advised him to take up the oboe! Neil had a very good teacher who was a professional oboist and inspired him to practise assiduously; by the time he was 16 he had auditioned for the National Youth Orchestra and been accepted. As well as playing in the school orchestra and singing in the choir, Neil was captain of rugby, cricket and athletics, and had his first taste of performing on stage in dramatic productions.

Life at home during the holidays remained the same, with Presbyterian church services in which Neil and Ann listened intently to the sermon, knowing that there would be a family discussion about it when they got home. However, both Neil and his sister realised they were beginning to drift away from the doctrines with which they had been brought up.

The war was in recent memory, the Korean war was being fought and the Cold War was rapidly gathering pace, so at the time all boys in private schools were members of the Combined Cadet Force to train them for the military. National Service loomed for all of them; Neil chose to join the Navy and so took part in various outdoor activities that were meant to act as preparation for physical hardships. He also applied for two scholarships: an oboe scholarship at the Royal College of Music, and a Choral Scholarship at King's. The oboe audition happened first, and then the Cambridge interview, where Neil arrived by train to be given singing and sight-reading tests. After the Cambridge interview, it was late and the

journey back to school would have been impossible, so Neil was offered a bed in College. Terrified at the prospect of having to eat and talk with strangers, he declined the offer and said he would make his own way back. He got as far as Bedford on a bus, by which time it was distinctly late; he had the idea of going to a lorry depot and asking for a lift if anyone was going to Nottingham. One driver agreed to take him, and dropped him at a village about six miles away from his school. For the remainder of the night, he walked with his suitcase, was stopped and questioned by the police, and eventually arrived at school exhausted at six in the morning.

Neil was awarded both scholarships, but chose King's because the Royal College wanted an immediate start, whereas opting for King's meant that he could undertake his National Service at the earliest opportunity. The place at King's also came with sufficient funds to remove the need to burden Neil's parents with his upkeep. So his dreams of becoming an orchestral musician were abandoned in favour of singing.

In the Navy, Neil was persuaded to be a coder and to learn Russian. He had been well-prepared for the shouting of orders and the drills, but the mindlessness of the discipline was a bore. It was difficult for him to keep up his music, although he managed to put together a choir for Remembrance Sunday.

When Neil arrived at King's he was surprised to discover that the Choral Scholars were alone at the College for a week before everyone else arrived. They got to know each other, practised and sang and treated the city like tourists, settling in at Peas Hill and making use of the College's Rowe music library.

Neil quickly discovered that he had no idea what a Music degree was going to involve. To his disappointment, he found it unrelentingly academic and arid. In addition it was vital that a student must be a keyboard player of more than average ability. After a first term of translating lute tablatures and other procedures that he found desperately boring, he switched to English with the enthusiastic support of his Director of Studies.

Neil loved reading English but felt that his years in the Navy and his unfortunate start with a music degree had not helped him to adjust to the pace of Cambridge academic life. He was two years older than most of his contemporaries and found much of their conversation and attitudes immature and schoolboyish. Fortunately he soon found others who had also done their service first, and common experiences united the different age groups after a while. Dinner in Hall was a formal affair with a special table for Choral Scholars, but lunch was buffet style and people could sit where they liked. Fellows would choose to sit next to someone they had not met before and strike up conversation; these casual conversations formed an education in themselves and were an important part of life at King's. E.M. Forster took this responsibility particularly seriously.

Choir tours became a part of Neil's life, the first to Switzerland with a busy schedule and no time for sightseeing, but the students had no money to spend in any case. Cambridge also presented Neil with his first real opportunity to mix with girls from the local language schools. Sport had to take a back seat as there was no opportunity to fit anything that needed commitment around Choir rehearsals, so Neil opted for occasional athletics which once involved competing against Oxford in the discus and shot put. He decided to read Archaeology and Anthropology in his final year. Two sad events also stood out in Neil's memories of King's: the suicide of the Dean, Ivor Ramsay, who threw himself from the Chapel roof, and the increasing frailty of Boris Ord through multiple sclerosis, which led to enormous pressures on the Choir and the Organ Scholar, Richard Popplewell.

Spurred on by Ord, the College decided that Neil should have extra singing lessons with Julian Kimball in London, as it was felt that his voice had operatic potential. So every Monday Neil travelled up to Baker Street and was introduced to the singing of operatic music in Italian style. Kimball had been a professional singer himself but his career had been cut short by the First World War when he had been shot in the throat. He introduced Neil to King Philip's great aria from Verdi's *Don Carlo*, and gave him the idea of competing for the Kathleen Ferrier Scholarship. At the time Neil was also responsible, with another Choral Scholar, for the conducting of Chapel services, as Ord was no longer able to manage them.

Much to his surprise Neil won the competition and was immediately whisked away from the judging panel to Broadcasting House to sing live on the radio. He was completely unprepared as he knew only the one song he had sung for the competition and it was much too long. On his way back to Cambridge afterwards he realised that his future was irrevocably decided. He decided to spend his prize money on singing training in Vienna, aware that the Royal Philharmonic Society would be disappointed that he had not chosen to stay in the UK.

After graduation, with a bag on his back, Neil rode 1500 miles to Vienna where he had vocal tuition with Tina Pattiera and became very ill as a consequence of having too little money to look after himself properly. From there, he studied in Stuttgart and Milan before returning to appear with Benjamin Britten's English Opera Group and Glyndebourne Touring Opera.

Early recognition came through the English Opera Group. In 1964 he sang in the world première of Britten's *Curlew River*, which led to appearances at Covent Garden, Welsh National Opera and Scottish Opera. Neil then took an appointment with Sadler's Wells English National Opera where he distinguished himself in a number of important roles: Pizarro in *Fidelio*, the Pharaoh in *Moses in Egypt*, Scarpia in *Tosca*, and many roles in contemporary opera over more than 20 years. He also wrote articles on singing, insisting that those who performed early music should pay attention to the techniques that were practised at the time; he wrote about the performance of Wagner, believing that the composer's desire for *legato* and nuance had been lost in the quest for more and more volume.

He held positions as Professor at the Guildhall School of Music and Drama from 1974 to 1992, and then at the Royal Northern College of Music from 1992 to 2000, first as head of vocal studies and later director of repertoire studies. As a teacher, Neil was inspirational, and also vocal about the lack of opportunities for emerging professional singers as well as the expense of staging performances.

He had a wide range of interests outside opera. For a time he acted as resident custodian for Charles Darwin's Down House in south-east London, where

through voracious reading he became knowledgeable about the artefacts on display, the principles of evolutionary science and the ways in which Darwin's theories had both influenced and been misapplied. He continued to enjoy a variety of sport, including jogging and cycling, and always loved to read, often getting through three books a week from his large library. For many years he enjoyed the company of a pair of King Charles spaniels.

A kind, sensitive man, Neil was easily moved to tears by great performances across the arts. He was independent of mind and unafraid to stand up for justice and fairness – sometimes dramatically so!

Neil was first married to Elizabeth Robson, a soprano and Conservative Party politician, with whom he had two daughters. The marriage ended in divorce, and in 1988 he married the mezzo soprano Carolyn Hawthorn. Neil died on 21 May 2020, at the age of 85.

ANTONY MICHAEL HULME (1961) was born on 4 May 1943 in Upminster, Essex, but spent most of his formative years in Whitley Bay, Northumberland. He attended King's School, Tynemouth, where he had considerable academic and sporting success, becoming head boy. It was during his schooldays that he met Muriel Grey whom he would later marry, in 1965. As an undergraduate at King's, Tony read Natural Sciences for Part I and Electrical Engineering for Part II.

As a student he lived for a while at 3 Newnham Terrace. The landlady, known as 'Mrs P', was not one of Tony's favourite people. One morning he found broken glass in his cornflakes and was very suspicious of her motives. He had a room on the second floor and one morning came down to find smoke billowing up the basement stairs. 'It's all right,' she said, 'I'm only making marmalade!' She was also concerned for the students' moral welfare. After one of Muriel's visits Mrs P was convinced that Muriel was still in the house after lock-up. She raced up to Tony's room and burst in only to find a stark naked Tony in the middle of the floor doing his exercises.

From Cambridge he went straight to Lancaster University for postgraduate studies; as one of the first students at the new university he helped to write the student charter. In 1974 he was awarded a PhD in operational research, a fairly new topic at the time.

In his early career, Tony was employed by several major companies including Dunlop, ICL and British Leyland. He started with two years living in Germany where he enthusiastically engaged with the language and the culture. This experience underpinned his later career working from home as a translator of technical material from German to English. Significantly, he not only understood the language but also the scientific context, which was a major bonus for his clients. Having spent many holidays in the picturesque Bavarian town of Mittenwald, in 2006 Tony and Muriel decided that they liked the area so much that they would buy a flat in the village. They spent several months a year there, enjoying the walking and scenery and often entertaining family and friends.

Having lived in Lancaster, Reading and Sutton Coldfield, Tony and Muriel eventually settled back in Whitley Bay where their son and his family still live in the family home. Tony had no practical musical skills, but loved music of all sorts. An extension to their large bungalow provided a room where he could play his records and CDs as loudly as he wanted. He was an avid collector of many things, including books and records or CDs mainly from charity shops. He also pounced on anything that might prove useful in the future. At Tony's funeral an old school friend recounted how, while walking through the town, Tony would stop and pick up a bolt or washer that could be recycled. His admirable independence involved, *inter alia*, a strong distrust of electronic communications and answerphones.

Although fit and active for much of his life, in his 70s Tony began to suffer from heart problems. He died on 2 December 2019 and is survived by Muriel, their four children Alison, Sarah and twins Victoria and Edwin, and eight grandchildren.

ANTHONY SEYMOUR LAUGHTON (1945) was a pioneering marine geologist and oceanographer who was responsible for significant advancements in deep-sea photography.

Tony was born on 29 April 1927 in Golders Green to Sidney, a furniture salesman, and Dorothy, a nurse. As a child his family had a series of holidays in the Cornish village of Coverack where, together with his brother Dennis, Tony developed a love of boats and sailing, inspired by Arthur Ransome's *Swallows and Amazons*. During the war, the brothers found an old rowing boat rotting in a shed and set about restoring it, before taking it onto the Thames. His love of the open water remained with him for the rest of his life; later he built a small sailboat from scratch and family outings often involved cramming into a dinghy with a picnic and supply of fudge.

Tony's father had always felt that he had been denied the education he could have had, because of the expectations that he would go into the family furniture-making business, and so he was determined to devote his earnings to the education of his own sons. As a result, Tony went to Marlborough College, despite fluctuations in his father's income, and then came to King's. Because it was 1945, Tony's Cambridge experience overlapped with training for the Navy, so lectures for the military 'short course' were interspersed with marching, hoisting flags and naval discipline on the Cam. Tony's proficiency on the French horn enabled him to join the university orchestra – there were only two amateur players in the whole brass section, which gave Tony some memorable experiences of playing alongside quality musicians and tackling major pieces. Tony's mother died of breast cancer at the end of this short course, and so he returned home for the funeral and then took a summer job working in British Aluminium, where he got plenty of hands-on experience with scientific equipment and techniques. He learned many of the techniques of photographic enlargement and printing, and played around with building his own equipment out of Meccano and bits of aluminium he had scrounged from the laboratory. Finally he came to King's in 1948 to start his full-time degree in Natural Sciences on a minor scholarship that enabled him to keep the same room for three years.

In the first two years of his degree, Tony was able to enjoy Cambridge life as a returning serviceman, of which there was a whole undergraduate community. In those two years he entered fully into the musical life of the College, played rugby and football, joined the debating society and rowed. In the third year, however, the standard of the science expected was much higher, with lectures from Paul Dirac on quantum mechanics and from Brian Pippard on cutting-edge research into extremely low-temperature physics.

On completing his undergraduate studies Tony had hoped to move into the field of atomic and nuclear physics, but unfortunately his white blood cell count was low and not compatible with working with radioactive materials, and so instead he joined Maurice Hill in the marine geophysics department. Despite knowing little about what the subject involved when he began, Tony successfully completed a PhD exploring the compaction of marine sediments, with the subtitle 'on squashing mud'. From Cambridge, he moved on to the Lamont Geological Observatory of Columbia University in New York. It was an expedition to the bottom of the Gulf of Mexico that inspired Tony to start the development of a deep-sea underwater camera that could take photographs three miles deep.

In 1955 Tony made the career-defining decision to join the fledgling marine geophysics group under Sir George Deacon at the National Institute of Oceanography (NIO). This brought him to Surrey, where the Institute was based in buildings behind King Edward's School, Witley. Arriving at the NIO, Tony was given free rein to develop photography equipment. His persistence and ingenuity led to fascinating photographs of features and creatures of the sea bed never seen before. Expeditions to the Atlantic and Indian Oceans on RRS *Discovery* contributed greatly to the understanding of seafloor spreading and plate tectonics, which was at the time a new and exciting theory; Tony's team was able to provide evidence to support it. In later life Tony commented on how much fun they used to have in 'the old days' when there was no ready-made equipment and so they had to design and build it all.

On beginning work with the NIO, Tony took lodgings as a paying guest at Tigbourne Court, the house designed by Edwin Lutyens in Wormley, Surrey.

There he met the lively daughter of the house, Juliet Chapman. They were married in 1957, moved to Hambledon and had a son, Andrew, in 1959. The marriage did not last, however, and the couple divorced in 1962.

Tony stayed with the NIO for the rest of his career, ending up as its Director from 1978 until his retirement in 1988. His specialism remained the deep ocean floor and this took him all over the world, meaning he would often be at sea collecting data for months at a time.

The period covering Tony's working life was one of scientific revolution, brought about by technical innovation and underpinned by long periods away from home on research ships. Tony, as leader of the geophysics group at Wormley and later as the Laboratory's Director, played a significant role in that revolution. He contributed to and eventually led international efforts to map systematically the depth of the ocean. He helped the Wormley Institute to develop a unique series of towed underwater vehicles called GLORIA (Geological Long-Range Inclined Asdic) that could map large swathes of the sea floor, revealing features hundreds of kilometres in extent that were previously unknown and unnamed. The GLORIA vehicles became a major technological asset of the NIO as they enabled surveys of the deep sea bed using low frequency sonar to reveal, among other things, previously unknown volcanic mounts. The atmosphere on the ships could be somewhat laddish; Tony occasionally complained about the amount of alcohol his colleagues got through. In those days oceanographers were free to name the features they discovered with whatever names they chose, so some were named after favourite characters from *The Lord of the Rings* while others were given the names of favourite biscuits.

Tony was an influential advocate for the UK's involvement in an even more ambitious project to drill deep into the earth's crust, revealing its history and structure and changing our understanding of its composition. He fought many battles against bureaucracy and for science, not just his own science but for all areas from plankton and whales to computers and building ships. For these contributions he received recognition through many awards, Fellowship of the Royal Society, a knighthood in 1987 and

an honorary doctorate from the University of Southampton. Tony was also a governor of Charterhouse School in Godalming and a trustee of the Natural History Museum.

Following the Wormley Lab's closure in 1995, Tony led a group of former colleagues whom he dubbed 'the history boys and girls' to document the work of the Lab. The resulting book *Of Seas and Ships and Scientists* (2010) is a voyage through a golden era of scientific freedom, a book that showcased Tony's meticulous attention to detail and commitment to completing the task in hand. He also wrote a privately-published book of memoirs, *Not All at Sea: an Oceanographer Remembers* (2013), containing a rich stock of stories.

Tony married Clare Bosanquet in 1973. He had first seen her strolling off a tennis court while on a family holiday in Northumberland. She was, like Tony, an adventurer and had to be persuaded over five years to enter into the marriage as she was initially reluctant to leave her job in Cambridge. They went on to have two daughters, Rebecca and Sarah, in a marriage that lasted for 46 years until Tony's death.

As a family man, Tony was patient and unflappable. On one occasion, he and 80 colleagues travelled to the Himalayas to investigate unusual rock formations, only for a blizzard to trap them inside their hotel for a fortnight. Tony hastily helped to arrange impromptu committees and the guests passed the time putting on lectures for one another. Another time, when setting out for a lecture tour of India, Tony's briefcase was stolen, containing all his lecture notes and slides. He boarded his flight, ordered a Bloody Mary, got hold of a pencil and wrote all the notes again, borrowing slides from an Indian colleague once he arrived. He was an ingenious designer of equipment and could turn his hand to whatever needed doing – whether carving tables, brewing cider, screwing studs into horses' shoes, or the never-ending task of finding Clare's handbag.

In retirement, Tony and Clare followed their passion for music through the Haslemere Music Society, of which Tony was President. He continued to

play the French horn, while Clare was a member of the choir. With Clare, he created a beautiful garden and warm home in Chiddingfold, where they lived from 1975. He also loved Christmas traditions, Tom Lehrer songs, Gilbert and Sullivan, walking the dog and napping with the cat. Tony died at the age of 92, on 27 September 2019.

ANDREW PETER LEGGATT (1950) was a Lord Justice of Appeal known for his ruthless forensic attention to detail and his dry wit.

Andrew was born in 1930, the son of Captain William Leggatt, a naval officer, and his wife Dorothea. He was educated at Eton in the war years, when baths could not be filled above a five-inch water line as part of the war effort, and was elected to the elite Eton society known as Pop. Two years of National Service in the Rifle Brigade followed, after which he came to King's, following his father and other family members.

As an undergraduate, Andrew read English for Part I, with supervisions by Dadie Rylands, who inspired his lifelong love of Shakespeare. After taking Part I at the end of his first year, he switched to Law. Outside of his studies, he played tennis and captained the College's squash and rugby clubs. George Plimpton, who went on to found *The Paris Review*, was a close friend with whom he shared rooms. Even more importantly, in the summer of his first year he met Gillian Newton who was visiting friends in Cambridge. She came from a Cambridge family but had grown up and graduated from university in Cape Town. Andrew and Gillian were married after Andrew's graduation in 1953, with George as their best man. They went on to have two children: Alice, who worked in the City, and George (KC 1976), who like his father would go on to become a justice of the Supreme Court.

For as long as he could remember, Andrew had set his heart on a career as a barrister. He was called to the Bar in 1954 and completed his pupillage at 1 Harcourt Buildings, where Jeremy Thorpe, who was to become leader of the Liberal Party, was a fellow pupil. When the pipes froze at Andrew and Gillian's rented cottage, the couple were invited over to have a welcome

hot bath at Jeremy Thorpe's mother's house, which later became notorious as the place where Thorpe began his ill-fated liaison with Norman Scott.

Andrew gradually built a large practice, initially in criminal law. He was a formidable presence in court: well over six feet tall and an outstanding cross-examiner. The arguments of barristers who had built their case on flimsy foundations would be ruthlessly dismantled. In one criminal case, after one defendant had been subjected to rigorous questioning, the co-accused then refused to go into the witness box. His remarks were often delivered with straight-faced laconic humour, and it was often difficult to tell whether he was joking or not. Beneath his caustic wit, however, was a humane and compassionate man.

In the 1960s Andrew made his mark by appearing in a case that became known as 'The Battle for Bond'. It was a long and complex case involving the film *Thunderball*, which resulted in Ian Fleming being sued for plagiarism of what was, at least in part, his own work. Another high-profile case saw Paul McCartney appoint Andrew as his barrister to represent him when the Beatles split up in 1971; McCartney gave Andrew a signed record and also sent him Christmas cards for many years afterwards.

Andrew took silk in 1972, and then participated in the long-running Summerland and Flixborough inquiries. The Summerland disaster involved a devastating fire at a leisure centre on the Isle of Man in 1973, where inappropriate building materials had been used and unauthorised alterations had been made to the fire alarm system, resulting in the loss of 50 lives and serious injuries suffered by a further 80 people. The Flixborough disaster was the largest-ever peacetime explosion in the UK in June 1974, at a chemical plant in North Lincolnshire, where there were 28 fatalities and injuries to another 35 as well as a complete destruction of the plant; the outcome of the inquiry had a significant impact on risk assessments and safety procedures in chemical works. Andrew was also called upon frequently to work on the many industrial disputes of the 1970s as well as on many fraud cases. His work took him to Hong Kong and Singapore, flying by Concorde.

Andrew served as a member of the Bar Council for many years and was passionate about opening up access to the Bar. He introduced mini-pupillages, whereby young people from all walks of life could gain experience of life as a barrister. He also helped to abolish the practice in which pupils had to pay in order to learn, a move towards a system where pupillage awards are paid by chambers to their pupils, enabling them to become barristers whether or not they have a private income.

In 1981 Andrew became Chairman of the Bar, but very soon afterwards was involved in a serious accident when he was travelling in the back of a London taxi when it was hit by a lorry. He was in hospital for a time but carried on working from his bed, and was still in hospital when he accepted an invitation from Lord Hailsham to become a High Court judge. The injuries Andrew sustained in the traffic accident caused him some pain and disability in later life. The problems slowed him down, which was difficult because he was very keen on time-keeping and used to wear a watch on each wrist so that he could consult either. One of them was a radio-controlled Junghans. It amused Andrew that the manufacturers claimed that if it had been running since the birth of Christ, it would have stayed accurate to within one tenth of a second – a completely unverifiable boast.

Andrew was very keen on Rolls Royces and Bentleys, owning a succession of them when he was a younger man, including a duotone green Bentley which was his particular favourite. Unusually for someone of his generation, he was also very keen on IT, teaching himself to touch type and becoming the first High Court judge to take his notes on a laptop instead of with a pen and paper.

He also had a passion for words and literature, enjoying the colour and intensity of the right words chosen and used in the right way. He discouraged his grandchildren from using bland words such as ‘interesting’, and with his own children took a more robust approach, setting them the task of learning five new words and their meanings every day, using *The Times* as source material. He would check each evening that they had done so. Andrew was a member of the Queen’s English Society, a group that campaigns against a perceived decline in standards of English usage

and promotes the development, clarity and appreciation of the English language in education and the media. He was proud of his eyesight and even in old age could still read small print without a magnifying glass.

In 1990 Andrew was elevated to the Court of Appeal, where in many leading cases he gave judgments that are regularly cited for their clarity and precision of expression. He retired from the bench comparatively early in 1997, at the age of 66, although his life continued to be filled with public appointments including a widely-praised review of the tribunal system that resulted in a radical overhaul of this important part of the justice system.

Between 1998 and 2006 Andrew was the first Chief Surveillance Commissioner, responsible for overseeing the conduct of covert surveillance by the police in the UK. Until he reached the age of 75 in 2005, he also sat regularly in the Privy Council, hearing final appeals from Commonwealth countries, having been made a Privy Councillor following his appointment to the Court of Appeal. When his son George was made a Privy Councillor in 2018, the two were in the unusual position of being a parent and child who were both members of the Privy Council at the same time, a source of great pride to both.

Andrew finally stopped working when he was 80, and spent the rest of his retirement enjoying reading. He died of heart failure on 21 February 2020, aged 89.

GERARD MICHAEL JOSEPH PATRICK MANNION (1990) was an eminent Irish theologian and prolific scholar with a global reputation. He was a lively character who fought an unrelenting battle for the academic freedom of Catholic intellectuals, working towards a Church that fully reflected the many different opinions, beliefs and cultures of the people in it and was fit for the 21st century. He had a great gift for bringing people of different beliefs together to communicate with each other.

Gerard was born on 25 September 1970 in Northampton to Irish parents, and throughout his life maintained a strong sense of his Irish and Catholic

heritage. He went to Northampton's Thomas Becket Comprehensive School before coming to King's to read Theology as an enthusiastic and committed undergraduate. He was a notably well-balanced and gregarious individual and a good sportsman: rugby was his forte and an interest he maintained all his life. From King's he went to New College, Oxford where he completed a doctoral thesis on Schopenhauer's philosophy of religion, and enjoyed an exchange to the University of Bonn where he presented on Schopenhauer in a memorably lively and engaging way, also developing a reputation for being difficult to keep up with when it came to drinking in the evenings. The experience of being a working-class young man at Cambridge and Oxford provided Gerard with a framework for later life in the way he approached personal and professional relationships. He was interested in the role of the Church and in social justice on a practical level, driven by a desire to help others to share in the privileges he had enjoyed.

After leaving Oxford he began to move into ecclesiology, and held academic positions in Leeds, Liverpool, Leuven and San Diego, as well as visiting professorships at Tübingen and Toronto. In 2007 he launched the Ecclesiological Investigations International Research Network, a project he had been putting together for the previous five years. It was formed to foster scholarship and dialogue between the different Christian churches, as well as between Christianity and other faiths and with the secular world. His vision for the organisation was that it should be open and liberal, accessible to the average layperson and setting an example of high ethical standards.

A selfless character with an exceptional gift for friendship and legendary hospitality, Gerard proved himself to be a great doer. He could raise money, get other people to help and also put in a huge amount of work himself, managing to make work feel like fun, especially as he took every opportunity to conduct meetings over lunch or in the pub, so that the participants came away feeling that they had made friends as well as achieving the meeting's goals. Gerard's softly-spoken and self-deprecating manner sometimes concealed the amount he was doing behind the scenes and the energy with which he approached his projects.

Gerard organised major conferences of the Ecclesiological Investigations Network in Assisi in 2012 and Belgrade in 2013, contacting scholars and practitioners from all over the world to foster inclusivity and reflect the diversity of the Church. He was particularly keen to involve young scholars and theologians, as holders of the future, getting personally involved in making sure that their fares were subsidised to enable them to attend and giving them words of encouragement. He often said that the real fruit of the conferences did not appear in the papers and lecture notes but in the corridors, the meals and the conversations.

From 2014 Gerard was Senior Research Fellow at Georgetown University's Berkley Center, and the Joseph and Winifred Amato Chair in Catholic Studies in the Department of Theology and Religious Studies. His work focused on the role of the Church in the world, on social ethics, and on ecumenical and interreligious dialogue; he published widely in the fields of Catholic theology, social justice and the role of the Church in contemporary society.

Although a scholar, Gerard did not believe in spending his life in the library. He made many contributions to life at Georgetown and in the wider world. At Georgetown he cofounded a very popular course focusing on the history and culture of Ireland, and he helped to break down disciplinary boundaries by sponsoring research and conferences with a global perspective. He was passionate about the rights of indigenous peoples around the world and the focus they give to the connection of humanity with the natural environment.

He contributed to a number of media outlets, often pushing the Catholic Church to confront its problematic past. In 2015 he appeared on National Public Radio's *Diane Rehm Show* to discuss efforts to reform the Vatican Bank; in 2018 he published a blistering piece in *Time* magazine calling for US bishops to resign *en masse* in order for the Church to rebuild trust after the findings of the Pennsylvania report on clerical sexual abuse.

At the time of his death, Gerard was working on a book on what he called 'the Art of Magisterium', in which he intended to show how power in the Church should be used properly. He appeared to have a general dislike of

Church leaders, except for Pope Francis, whom he adored. In some aspects of theology Gerard was conservative – for example, he had a great loyalty for his own tradition – but in other respects he was progressive, notably in his support for the rights of women within the Catholic Church. He was very much in favour of the ordination of women although he recognised that this was not something that could be achieved suddenly. He also believed that priests should be allowed to marry, and that the abuse of children by clergy had much to do with the Catholic insistence on clerical celibacy.

Gerard died on 21 September 2019 at the age of 48 after apparently collapsing with a heart attack during a morning jog. He was interred at his father's Irish home in County Roscommon, and is survived by his partner Amanda Elkin, his sisters Maria and Julia and his nephews and nieces.

PETER BRYAN CONRAD MATTHEWS (1946) died in the early hours of 3 March 2020 following a stroke and a fall at home. He held a personal chair in Physiology at Oxford and was a Fellow of the Royal Society.

Peter was born in Cambridge to Bryan (KC 1924) and Rachel Matthews. Rachel was descended from German immigrants who believed passionately in education for all their children; Rachel had studied science at Newnham. Bryan's parents were both pharmacists, and Bryan went on to become a physiologist at Cambridge as well as a Fellow of King's. Bryan's illustrious career included pioneering work on the muscle spindle, a topic that Peter was able to extend and elucidate in his own scientific career. Later, Bryan was knighted for his work in aviation medicine while serving as Head of RAF physiology during the Second World War.

Peter grew up with two younger sisters, Patricia and Rosemary. Early life was full of outdoor holidays with his sisters and cousins. He went first to King's College School (not as a Chorister) which he described as being a continuous stream of 'Latin and maths, Latin and maths', before going on to Marlborough College where his interests in science could be nurtured. He then returned to Cambridge to study Natural Sciences at King's,

following a course in chemistry, physics and physiology. During his final year he became friends with Alan Turing, who had returned to King's as a Fellow following his war work at Bletchley Park. Peter remembered Alan showing him a mechanical differential analyser that he was using in his work on the mathematics of pattern formulation in animals, such as the stripes on a zebra – a very early introduction to computing for Peter.

After achieving a First, Peter moved to Mill Hill Institute in London on an MRC studentship where he worked under John Gray on the physiology of Pacinian corpuscles, nerve endings in the skin responsible for sensitivity to vibration and pressure. It had previously been believed that Pacinian corpuscles adapt very slowly, but Peter's work with Gray confirmed that they were actually adapting very quickly and are highly sensitive to vibration, reacting best to a high-frequency mechanical stimulus. Peter then returned to Cambridge to add medicine to his portfolio, completing his medical studies at the Clinical School in Oxford where he met and became engaged to Margaret Blears, who was at the time spending a year in physiology researching for a BSc. They married in 1956 and went on to have two children, Hugh and Clare.

By then a Departmental Demonstrator in the University Laboratory of Physiology, Peter was elected Reader in Anatomy and Official Student (the equivalent of Fellow) of Christ Church, Oxford in 1958. Margaret, meanwhile, had qualified in Medicine, coming top in her year and with a prize scholarship. In 1961 Peter was appointed as a University Lecturer.

Peter's most important work, published in a paper of 1964, developed a landmark discovery by Sybil Cooper on the physiology of the mammalian muscle spindle. Peter showed that stimulation of functionally single fusimotor fibres had two quite distinct effects; in order to demonstrate these he designed and personally built the equipment necessary for measurement. Eight years later, his monograph *Mammalian Muscle Receptors and their Central Actions* (1972) demonstrated that afferent nerve fibres contribute to our sense of position and movement of our limbs. Both of these publications contributed significantly to the scientific understanding of human motor control, shedding light on the relation

between muscles and consciousness and explaining how joint replacement does not destroy awareness of the joint's position and movement.

In 1973 Peter was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society, and in 1987 he was appointed Professor of Sensorimotor Physiology in recognition of his pioneering work. He held this post until his retirement in 1996, after which he retained his enthusiasm for his specialism as an honorary member of The Physiological Society. He is remembered as an unfailingly kind and supportive tutor who was always excited by intellectual challenges, and an excellent teacher who gave demonstrations to medical students on spinal reflexes with great clarity.

Outside the lab, too, Peter had a talent for finding practical solutions to problems. He was a keen recycler and could often be seen inspecting the skips outside the lab for anything that could be re-used, and his house contained a fine collection of rescued items put to a new use. He was naturally frugal, always riding a bicycle in preference to a car and carrying whatever he needed in two old side panniers tied on with string, while wearing a homemade helmet from recycled materials. He kept his cars for as long as they were roadworthy, in the confidence that he would be able to fix anything that wore out or went wrong, and could often be found welding in the yard on Sundays. He was a tall and distinctive figure, often seen wearing a green Toulouse beret pulled down over one ear: he had fractured his skull while at school and wore the beret to avoid ear infection.

Peter was devoted to his family. Holidays often involved camping in wild and mountainous places all over the UK and Western Europe. Wales was a recurrent location, harking back to Peter's childhood when his mother had taken him and his cousins to Pembrokeshire in 1940 to escape the London bombs. After some very wet camping holidays, Peter and Margaret purchased a small old cottage there, which for many years was a refuge where the family could be visited by friends and relatives.

In 2003, after his retirement, Peter suffered a stroke and was left with severe left-side paralysis and sensory loss. His mind remained clear and

incisive and he struggled valiantly to rehabilitate himself and to enjoy several more adventurous holidays. But in the longer term disability encroached and he was reduced to moving between hand-holds in the house. Mobility scooters lifted his morale and allowed him to go out in fine weather. In his last few months, his health deteriorated rapidly and his death at the age of 91 came as something of a relief. He is survived by Margaret and by Hugh and Clare.

HENRY DUSTIN MIRICK (1962) was born on 6 October 1937 in Philadelphia and named after his father, an architect from Washington. He spent his early years in a lovely house his father had designed in Ardmore, near Philadelphia, on a sumptuous estate dotted with the houses of his grandparents, two uncles and other close relatives. Dustin was a descendant of the Welsh Quakers who followed William Penn to the American colonies in the late 17th century, and he believed his ancestors were related to Henry Tudor. His parents, Marion and Henry, were well-educated and full of interests, most particularly wildlife ecosystems and animals, and instilled in Dustin and his three younger siblings a love of the outdoors. At one stage they had as pets some dogs, cats, a monkey, a parrot and a donkey, and had anecdotes about them all. In a time and place when young men had to prove themselves by feats of mountaineering and fighting forest fires, Dustin preferred fishing, although even this activity had its excitement, particularly when he was arrested by the local sheriff for fishing in the wrong place and was popped in the clink as punishment. Paying what was offered as a 'fine' would have released him, but he said he found his accommodation comfortable, and eventually the sheriff got tired of waiting for the money and let him go.

Dustin was educated at St Paul's School in Concord, New Hampshire and then at Princeton and Columbia universities before coming to England to study at King's on a Keasbey fellowship. At Princeton he was able to persuade all the members of his upper-crust, moneyed fraternity to join forces with the Jewish fraternity, which had hitherto been regarded as being at the bottom of the social pile. In doing so he helped dismantle

the invidious fraternity system and set an example that other campuses followed in the 1960s, at least temporarily. Politically, Dustin was a rock-solid conservative Republican and was critical of President John F. Kennedy, but nevertheless devastated when he received the news of Kennedy's assassination; he would alternate his vote on the principle that all government was corrupt and that nobody should be allowed to remain in power for too long. He was particularly interested in American political and social history: for his Master's degree he had written a dissertation on public schools in the deep South at the time of the Populist movement, exploring the desire of the people for education and the difficulties raised by conflicting racial and sectional prejudices.

Dustin joined King's in 1962 as an Affiliated Student, continuing the PhD he had started at Columbia on the differences between the voluntary social welfare movements of the late 19th century in Philadelphia and Leeds. He quickly made friends with other overseas students who shared his love of open spaces, dislike of pretension and irreverent incomprehension of some of Cambridge's archaic customs. In his last year he shared digs overlooking Parker's Piece, where he perfected the art of 'dog-bowl cuisine', much to the detriment of his diet. He and his friends enjoyed brass rubbing in East Anglia, systematically borrowing all the LPs in the College Library, and taking in cider at the Grantchester pubs.

In the autumn of 1966, while still working on his PhD, Dustin took a teaching job in the American Studies department of the University of Hull. It was here that, in 1973, he married Katherine (Kate) Balme, with whom he went on to have three daughters. In the same year he completed his PhD – a significant undertaking, particularly in light of the fact that he was dyslexic. Nevertheless, Dustin's time at Hull came to an abrupt end after he and his colleagues openly criticised an absentee professor and were served with dismissal orders.

Dustin moved to Bishop Grosseteste College in Lincoln to run a teaching degree, which he soon complemented with a successful degree course in heritage studies which he had developed. This included work by a local

archaeologist, a historian and a lot of work by Dustin, including a CD on the history of western art and architecture. This was very much in line with his interests; when he took visiting friends around Lincoln Cathedral, he clearly knew absolutely everything about it, and was thrilled to live in a Victorian house in Lincoln that was built on a Roman forum and had a medieval cellar.

Eventually working simultaneously on two degree courses became too much, and he retired at the age of 60 to live in Kate's family house at West Stonesdale, in Swaledale. The cottage proved to be a project that would keep him busy for the rest of his life. When the pair were younger, facilities were very much of the no-frills variety, beginning with desperate attempts to ignite the fire using dried orange and lemon peel as firelighters, and with thermal underwear a necessity in winter (and sometimes also in summer). Later in life visitors found their accommodation was more of a luxury break.

Having been an academic for most of his life, it was a huge change for Dustin to live out in the sticks, but shortly after retiring he was moving boulders, digging drains, making compost heaps and joining in local musical and archaeological activities. Dustin and Kate joined the Muker Silver Band, sang in the local choir and performed at festivals; they became very much a part of their community. He re-landscaped the garden, moved stone walls and built menageries and rabbit hutches, always tinkering and taking the time to do things properly. He loved the natural world and took great pleasure in walking and seeing the changing of the seasons. He also loved animals and got very attached to his pets, which at one point comprised two dogs, three cats, six budgies, a guinea pig, rabbit, hamster, turtle, a goldfish won at Reeth Show which far outlasted its life expectancy, and of course a parrot, which had a habit of perching above anyone using the outside loo, cocking its head and saying 'I can see you'. A particular favourite was a Cairn terrier called Harry, who was the yappiest, snarliest, worst-trained small dog one could have the misfortune to meet; but Dustin loved him and made all sorts of excuses for him. When Harry died, Dustin was heartbroken and soon got an identical Cairn terrier called Hamish, who outdid Harry in sheer smelliness; but Dustin loved him too.

Family was at the heart of Dustin's life. He was a hands-on dad when the children were little, especially when it came to things like making rafts and bows and arrows, an echo of his American childhood. When grandchildren eventually came along he loved to spend time with them and took a great interest in their lives. He was a good-looking man who seemed unaware of his own appearance and also of his own moral courage; he had turned down, on grounds of principle, some attractive career opportunities that many might have leapt at.

Faith became important to Dustin during his last long illness, and although he had not been much of a churchgoer throughout his life, he drew great comfort from the Bible and particularly from prayer. In his last days he spoke of the peace and joy he felt from God's presence surrounding him. He said, a few days before the end of his life, 'who would have thought that the end of life would be a door opening, not a door closing?'. He died peacefully aged 78 at his daughter's home in North Wales on 1 October 2016, surrounded by all his family.

JOHN BURT NEWKIRK (1950) was an engineer, medical pioneer and philanthropist who invented a silicone shunt to treat hydrocephalus.

Jack was born in Minneapolis in 1920, and the family moved shortly thereafter to Schenectady, New York, where his father was a senior scientist at General Electric Co. Jack's first degree was in engineering, after which he worked at Bethlehem Steel and then volunteered to serve in the US Navy where he was a diver in the South Pacific for the remaining three years of the war. At the time the German military had recently developed underwater magnetic mines that would detonate when they detected an approaching ship; Jack and his crews developed techniques that offset the magnetic pull, and probably saved a lot of lives as a result.

Once the war was over, Jack earned his doctoral degree at the Carnegie Institute of Technology in Pittsburgh before coming to King's on a Fulbright scholarship, spending a year doing postdoctoral metallurgy work, including

time in the Cavendish Laboratory. Blessed with an angelic voice, while at Cambridge he joined the Choir and organised an American-style barbershop quartet, introducing his British friends to the African-American spiritual genre. One of the members of the quartet was Tim Fisher, son of Geoffrey Francis Fisher, then Archbishop of Canterbury. Letters and photos in Jack's collections describe the group singing before King George VI and a young Princess Elizabeth when they visited Cambridge.

In addition to his studies Jack also used the months in Cambridge to let his thoughts settle on a decision to propose to Carolyn Jordan (known as Carol) of Pennsylvania, a singer with a degree in music. He wrote the proposal letter, sealed it and dropped it in the postbox on Free School Lane, knowing that the die was cast and there was no turning back. Carol agreed, and the pair were married in King's Chapel in 1951, in a ceremony officiated by the Dean, Ivor Ramsay, with Boris Ord at the organ and directing the Choir. Jack formed several lifelong friendships while at King's, some of whom stayed with him and Carol in their Colorado home. Twenty years later, Jack returned to Cambridge for a sabbatical year, this time with Carol and their four children in tow, who themselves developed a love for the UK.

On their return to the US after the wedding, Jack worked as a research scientist at General Electric prior to becoming a professor at Cornell University; in 1967 he moved his family to Jefferson County, Colorado, and then in 1970 to Evergreen.

Jack began teaching at the University of Denver in 1965, retiring in 1985. The part of his work that he enjoyed the most was the interaction with his students, many of whom kept in touch with him through later life. While most of his career was spent as a college professor, he and Carol also developed a number of medical products, motivated by the difficulties faced by their young daughter Victoria who was diagnosed with hydrocephalus at the age of three. Hydrocephalus causes abnormal amounts of fluid to build up in the skull and can lead to convulsions, and sometimes death. The treatment available at the time, in 1969, involved the insertion of a

metal shunt into the skull to drain the excess fluid, but the metal shunts were not always successful and often became clogged, requiring further surgery to replace them. Jack thought of using silicone instead, as it was flexible and resisted clogging, and could be cleaned and reinserted without the need for surgery. In co-operation with Victoria's neurosurgeon and with the encouragement of the University, Jack designed and patented an all-silicone rubber shunting device that could be unclogged by external digital manipulation only. The device was manufactured in quantity and shipped internationally through a company, Denver Biomaterials Inc., that was organised and operated in Evergreen mainly by Carol. On one occasion, Jack produced within three days a tiny shunt for implantation into the brain of an unborn foetus.

The success of the 'Denver shunt' drew approaches from several surgeons eager for implantable shunting devices for managing a range of conditions including glaucoma and Ménière's disease. They also designed and produced a practical oesophageal tube to replace a failed oesophagus and a peritoneo-venous shunt, their work resulting in the granting of five US patents and the building of a new medical complex. During the 1990s the complex was renowned for a spectacular display of Christmas lights that spanned several acres along Highway 73; people would drive for miles to enjoy it and photograph it. It was one of Carol's gifts to the community of Evergreen.

While the Newkirks were travelling in Beijing they met a young man called Jeff Bi and soon became friends; they then offered him a sponsorship to attend the University of Denver for a Master's degree. They took a chance on how well he would do, but when his first report showed no grade below a B they knew they were supporting an outstanding student. Jeff continued to work hard, returning to China after graduating and building a company producing environmentally-friendly packaging that is now the second largest supplier in the world. Jeff became not only a friend but also a family member.

Jack and Carol sold the business and the patents in 2000 to Johnson & Johnson, and used a portion of the profits to start the Snow Valley

Foundation to support various community causes in Colorado. With his son John, Jack formed a new company, Colorado Biomedical Inc., to develop and bring to international distribution several surgically implantable devices and an electronic scalpel with a tungsten needle that simultaneously precision-cuts and cauterises tissue; this surpassed the sales of all their other products combined. For their contributions, Jack and John were awarded the Colorado Governor's citation for distinguished service to the state.

In retirement Jack was kept busy looking after Carol, and also spent his time on beekeeping, gardening, house maintenance and church. He had always been keen on the outdoors, enjoying running, camping, skiing and cycling; he completed the Evergreen Triple Bypass ride several times during his 80s.

Jack died on 9 February 2019, just a few weeks before his 99th birthday. Carol predeceased him, as did his son Jeffrey; he is survived by his son John, his daughters Christina and Victoria and his adopted son Jeff, as well as 10 grandchildren.

GERALD WILFRED OFFER (1957) came to King's on a minor scholarship in Natural Sciences. His parents were of moderate means; his father worked in insurance and his mother was a housewife. They were loving parents and supportive of their two clever sons, although somewhat reserved and determined on respectability.

In a letter to the College in 1989, Gerald wrote that he found his undergraduate studies a 'delight'; he felt that he could not have done better than come to King's and stated his belief that the undergraduates were so well looked after that they were the envy of students at other Colleges. For Gerald, the record and picture lending schemes were examples of the more tangible benefits of being a Kingsman, but symbolised the caring atmosphere and sense of belonging to a community. The division between dons and students was, in his view, less pronounced than at any

other institution in his experience, and he found his biochemistry course particularly thrilling – with ‘the excitement of a detective novel’.

As a Scholar Gerald was expected to read the Lesson in Chapel on a rota on Sundays, and enjoyed this despite his resolute atheism. He also learned to play a mean game of croquet in the Fellows’ Garden. During his undergraduate years he was privately struggling to come to terms with his homosexuality and found the liberal, open atmosphere of the College helpful. He achieved First Class Honours in both parts of Tripos and on the strength of this was awarded funding for a PhD.

As a postgraduate Gerald qualified to live at Madingley Hall, the Elizabethan mansion owned by the University and designed as a community for visiting scholars, postgraduates and affiliated students. It had a wonderful atmosphere with formal dining every evening, tennis courts and a croquet lawn. Here Gerald made many friends, including Clive Constance, an affiliated student from New College, Oxford, who was to become his lifelong partner. In addition to Madingley there was also the King’s Research Club for graduate students, with its own set of rooms in the Gibbs Building. With around a hundred graduate students, this made for a lively intellectual community. Coffee facilities were available after lunch, and every Wednesday in term there was a special formal black tie dinner in Hall; two or three times a term there was a special talk or artistic performance organised by the President and Secretary.

Despite enjoying the social aspect, Gerald found the transition to becoming a research student difficult due to the hit-and-miss nature of experimental work. He worried about not being cut out for research and had an uneasy relationship with his first supervisor, Brian Chappell. As a result, he changed supervisor to work with Malcolm Dixon on the structural and enzymatic properties of myosin, a motor protein found in muscles. Gerald found the study of muscle challenging because of the wide variety of possible scholarly approaches: protein structure, enzymology, genetics, development and physiology. He particularly enjoyed the fact that it was possible to contribute to an understanding of muscle not only through

practical work but also by thinking about the problems and making calculations. He found he was at his happiest when designing and interpreting experiments, rather than executing them, but nevertheless set high standards in the lab, believing that every experiment had to be conducted with great precision.

Gerald’s PhD was finished in the summer of 1964, and three articles were published from it. This led to the question of what to do next. His partner Clive had been appointed to a post in Hemel Hempstead, so Gerald decided to apply for a postdoctoral position in biochemistry at University College London. They shared a lovely flat in King’s Langley, with convenient trains to Euston and Bloomsbury for Gerald’s work.

The post at UCL was at first a great shock. Gerald had applied for, and been awarded, an MRC grant for himself and an assistant. Unfortunately, when he began the post he discovered that the decision to offer the award had been made without consultation, and he was met with open hostility by senior staff. Things eventually settled down, and a year later he was appointed to an assistant lectureship. He had not intended to teach and the thought of doing so filled him with dread. Feeling that he was not a natural lecturer, he nevertheless discovered that by putting in a great deal of preparation he could produce logically structured lectures which students appreciated. Much of his effort was put into running practical classes for medical students, leaving little time for his own research.

At this time Gerald attended meetings of the Muscle Club, where progress on research projects was discussed informally over dinner. These were exciting times, as much was being unravelled about the make-up of muscles through electron microscopy and X-ray diffraction. It was at one of these meetings that Gerald met Jean Hanson, a Professor and FRCS from King’s College London. They became friends and frequently discussed their research; Gerald eventually asked her whether there were any jobs going at King’s. The timing could not have been better as a lectureship had become available that very morning, beginning what Gerald considered to be the golden age of his career. Jean was a remarkable person who had an

infectious enthusiasm for her subject and could talk about it with young people while at the same time setting the highest possible standards for herself and her staff. Through her influence Gerald became interested in muscle structure and its potential for explaining muscular function. From then on he liked to operate at the interface between structure and biochemistry, using the electron microscope to look at the myosin molecule he had long been studying. His major achievement at that time was to isolate from myosin preparations another thick filament protein which he termed 'C protein', and to use antibodies to find its location in the myofibril. While its function was unclear at the time, more recent research has been able to build on the careful groundwork carried out by Gerald and his colleagues to understand its role in hypertrophic cardiomyopathy and muscle disease. Although he was formally on the staff of King's College, first as a Lecturer and then as a Reader, Gerald was associated very closely with Jean's MRC unit. The practical advantage of this was that he had two MRC-funded assistants to help him with his research.

All this came to an abrupt end when Jean died suddenly and unexpectedly from meningitis at the age of 54. As well as the personal loss for Gerald of such a vibrant and supportive friend, Jean's death brought uncertainty about the future. Maurice Wilkins assumed the role of Director of the combined MRC units, but was nearing retirement, and although Gerald helped devise a research programme on cell motility, he was not deemed a sufficiently high-profile name to head the new programme. He became increasingly disillusioned with teaching, and life in London was also becoming less attractive. Despite Haringey's library and swimming pool and the presence of many friends, Gerald was keen to get out into the country more, something he had learned to appreciate in his Cambridge years.

In the summer of 1979 the Directorship of the Meat Research Institute in Langford (part of the University of Bristol) came up. Although his application was unsuccessful, the successful candidate suggested he might apply for the post he had himself just vacated, as Head of the Muscle Biology Department. In this role Gerald continued to teach a modest amount to second-year biochemistry undergraduates and to MSc Meat

Science postgraduates, as well as having a more demanding administrative load. He gradually built up the scientific department to over 40 scientific staff plus postdocs and visitors, building a strong structural approach running in parallel with biochemistry, and was able to acquire state-of-the-art equipment for the department. When Gerald arrived there was a strong tradition of doing fundamental research only distantly connected with problems in meat science. He saw that it was unlikely that applied scientists in other departments would tackle the mechanisms that were responsible for the various quality defects in meat, such as toughness, excessive fluid loss or poor appearance. Gerald wanted to know what it was about a piece of tough meat that caused it to be tough, rather than finding out empirically which factors produced toughness. This approach brought his department international recognition and was exciting for him as it was pioneering work allowing him to do the hypothesising that he most enjoyed. Gerald made important contributions to the understanding of the water-holding properties of meat, with important economic implications. As Gerald's work became better-known he was able to overcome his fear of flying and accept many invitations to deliver papers abroad in countries where he was able to combine work with seeing some of the great wonders of the natural world.

The move to Bristol also gave Gerald the opportunity to purchase Rose Cottage in Burrington on the Mendip Hills. The cottage, half of an early 17th century yeoman farmhouse, had beamed ceilings, an inglenook fireplace and an oak spiral staircase. Gerald was able to develop his passion for gardening in the half-acre plot as well as maintain a commute to Clive in the house they had bought together in Crouch End. When Clive moved to New College Durham in 1981, Clive's lovely house gave the couple a base from which to explore the Dales and the Northumberland coast, with the cross-country commute reasonably easy until rail privatisation.

Despite the success of the meat research institute, the Thatcherite government had plans to reduce expenditure. Although a visiting MAFF inspector was impressed by the quality of the work of Gerald's department, he pointed out that after three years of funding the research, the meat

industry was not doing anything differently as a result. Gerald's protests that understanding and industrially relevant results were part of a long process fell on deaf ears, and he was obliged to give up fundamental muscle work to concentrate on applied work with industrially significant results in order to ensure MAFF funding. A year later, however, MAFF executed another U-turn, deciding that the government should not pay for research of immediate relevance to industry. The effect of the new policy was that governmental support was withdrawn on the grounds that the research was too useful.

In the summer of 1989, the decision to close Langford was announced, leaving the UK meat industry without a research base. Because of the declining budget, the Institute was forced to retrench from 26 staff members to eight, and put under common management with the two other food-related institutes in Norwich (plant products) and Reading (milk).

The silver lining was that Gerald and his group were taken on by the University of Bristol's Department of Clinical Veterinary Science, allowing him to return to more molecular interests, and to start computer modelling of the structure of the myosin tail and other problems in collaboration with his colleagues. He then moved to the honorary post of Senior Research Fellow in the Department of Physiology in the Bristol University Medical School, which gave him continued access to the University's super-computer system and allowed him to continue his modelling studies, which he felt was more central to understanding muscle contraction than any work he had done before. In the late 1990s he obtained funding that allowed him to make visits to collaborators in the US, leading to some important publications.

Despite being diagnosed with prostate cancer and also experiencing heart problems, Gerald continued to work from home. His final project, an investigation into the relationship between phosphate release from myosin and force generation, came to fruition after his death in a publication, which his US colleague had been able to complete.

Gerald died on 20 April 2019, survived by Clive. A distinguished and meticulous scientist with a clarity of vision and understanding. He was an open and generous collaborator, a friend and mentor to many. His beautiful garden in Burrington is being maintained in the hope of opening it for the enjoyment of the local community and in support of the fabric – though not the doctrine[!] – of the parish church.

BRIAN ROBERT PAGE (1954) was born in Ipswich on 11 August 1935, the son of a schoolteacher. He was educated at Ipswich School where he did well academically, took part in school plays and was a prominent member of the school's archaeological society. Although not good at games, he was in the school Scout troop and achieved the grade of Queen's Scout. The school advised him to try for Oxford or Cambridge, and he took the risk of putting all his eggs in one basket and applying only for King's. Brian's interview was with the Senior Tutor Patrick Wilkinson, who, noting that Brian wanted to read French, asked him if he had seen the stained glass windows at Chartres Cathedral. Brian replied that he had not, so Wilkinson told him all about them for 20 minutes, while Brian adopted an expression of polite interest. At the end, Patrick said, 'Well, that's very satisfactory, I think we shall look forward to seeing you here next October'.

Having been awarded a State scholarship on the strength of his A-levels, Brian saw Patrick again on his first day at King's, when the welcoming speech ended with the words, 'Don't forget, you have come here to learn to live'. The students thought that very good advice and put it into practice, particularly at The Copper Kettle and The Mill. Brian studied French and German for the Modern and Medieval Languages Tripos. His French supervisor was Donald Beves, who had an outstanding collection of cut glass housed in display cases in his rooms. Supervisions took place in late mornings, and at the end of the hour Donald generally offered students a sherry. He would take glasses out of a display case, fill them and hand them to the students, saying 'That one is eighteenth-century Venetian, this one is nineteenth-century Bohemian', leaving them trembling in fear of dropping one of these priceless treasures.

While at King's, Brian was a member of the Design Society, which was instrumental in saving a Victorian hexagonal pillar box from a scrap-heap and getting it installed in front of the main gate, where it still stands today. At the end of his final year, Brian applied, as many language students did, for a one-year position as an English language assistant in a French school, and was appointed to a school in Grenoble where he taught classes, gave private English lessons and learned to ski. He then took a job in Grenoble with a firm that manufactured water turbines, working in the export department. The firm knew that he had no technical knowledge but were willing to teach him. As contracts executive, Brian's job saw him communicating with staff in all the different departments of the firm, from design to welding to contracts and invoices.

He joined the Franco-British association in Grenoble, which had a sizeable lending library of English books and ran a very successful film club, when at the time there were very few films in English being shown in French cinemas. Every year they hosted British university theatre groups, and in 1964 they put on a major festival for the 400th anniversary of the birth of Shakespeare. In the meantime Brian had met Margaret, who had come to Grenoble to work as a secretary-translator in a small technical company. They married in 1967, and had two daughters, Anne and Elizabeth, who both went through the French educational system from the *école maternelle* to the *baccalauréat*; both then went to universities in England.

In 1969 Brian was appointed as Information Officer at the British Consulate-General in Lyon, a job that involved reporting back to the embassy in Paris and meeting local politicians, academics and journalists to persuade them that the UK would make a good member of the Common Market, despite the opposition of General de Gaulle. After a year he was appointed vice-consul, and in 1975 he was awarded the MBE.

In 1978, Brian's position was cut in an economy drive, and he was invited to teach at the Université Jean Moulin Lyon 3, where he ran courses in English for business. He also became involved, with a few colleagues, in organising student exchanges, an activity that expanded dramatically under

the Erasmus programme when it was set up in 1987. The role gave him the opportunity to travel throughout participating European universities, developing relationships and facilitating new exchanges.

Brian retired in 2000 at the age of 65, but he and Margaret continued to travel around Europe on short trips and took part in several Franco-British cultural associations. The couple enjoyed music very much and went regularly to the Lyon opera and auditorium. They also enjoyed spending time with their daughters and granddaughters, all of whom are based in Lyon. Brian died on 3 October 2019.

PERCY GORDON PEACOCK (1953) was the fifth child and only son of Emma, formerly in domestic service, and Percy, an engine driver with the Great Western Railway. His earliest memories were of the outbreak of the Second World War and later the constant military presence, air-raid drills, privations and shortages. Nevertheless his abiding memories were of the good things of family life: model engineering with his father, playing games in the street, days in the Shropshire countryside, holidays in Aberystwyth and Sunday school anniversaries at Greenfields Methodist Church.

Gordon's education began in the Lancasterian School, a redbrick building below the walls of Shrewsbury Prison. He was a beneficiary of the 1944 Education Act which enabled him to take a place at the Priory School for Boys on passing the eleven-plus. There Gordon met teachers who encouraged his ability not only for learning Latin and Greek but also for chess and running. He was awarded an Exhibition to come to King's to read Classics, which was soon upgraded to a Scholarship once his tutors recognised his calibre. Gordon was drawn into the Methodist Society, unwillingly at first, before his enthusiasm grew. Looking back at his time at King's, Gordon felt grateful for the educational opportunities it offered him but was also aware that he was part of what he termed 'a privileged minority within a privileged minority', at a time when only two percent of his contemporaries had access to any kind of higher education. The majority of the Scholars came from English public schools and Gordon felt it was not the kind of

environment in which the diffident son of a railwayman could readily make friends. One incident stood out: he and a friend were on their way home for the Vacation, walking through Paddington station wearing their College scarves, informally but not outrageously dressed. Two men passed them going in the opposite direction. 'Good God,' said one to the other, 'is that how chaps go up to Cambridge these days?' The idea that Cambridge should be reserved for a particular kind of 'chap' was still very prevalent.

National Service was an education of a different kind. In August 1956 Gordon began basic training in Oswestry and joined the Joint Service School for Linguistics, an intensive Russian language course led by native speakers. The pressure was relentless, since the penalty for failure was a return to square-bashing, yet Gordon made the cut and further improved his Russian language skills at GCHQ in Cheltenham Spa. The rest of his National Service was spent with the British Army of the Rhine, monitoring Russian voice signals at a listening post in North Germany.

Once demobbed, Gordon returned to Shrewsbury where after a brief period of supply teaching he was encouraged by Jean Howes, a fellow Methodist, to apply for a post with the Shropshire County Library where she already worked. Gordon and Jean married on 2 April 1960 and spent their honeymoon in York where they were to set up home in later life. Their first child, Simon, was born in Shrewsbury in 1961.

Later that same year, Gordon was appointed to the post of assistant librarian at the University of St Andrews, which marked the beginning of nearly 40 years of life in Scotland and was the place where the rest of the Peacock children were born: Alison, Miles and Lois. They moved in 1966 to Alva, in Clackmannanshire, into a new house on an estate to the west of the town, and five years later to an older, larger house nearby, to be close to the new University of Stirling when Gordon got the job of Sub-Librarian, and was soon promoted to Deputy Librarian and then Librarian in 1971. In later life he spoke of the privilege of building a new institution from scratch, and contributed to an oral history of the early days of the university as part of its 50th anniversary commemorations. One event that stood out for him

was the visit made by the Queen in 1972, when she was heckled and jeered by protestors who felt that the expense of the visit was disproportionate when there seemed to be no money to provide adequate social space for students. The incident made headlines around the world and 24 students faced disciplinary action, although this was later dropped. The divisions caused by the visit dragged on and made Stirling quite a bitter place for some time afterwards.

During these years, Gordon and Jean settled into Stirling Methodist Church, where in 1976 he was recognised as a Local Preacher, a calling he fulfilled until 2009 when he gave his final service in York. One great advantage for Gordon of living in Alva was that it was at the foot of the Ochil Hills, and a few minutes' walk from his door took him to Alva Glen. Often he would follow the path to the top of the glen, then on long summer evenings continue his walk to the summit of Ben Cleuch to enjoy a truly panoramic view of central Scotland.

Gordon took early retirement in 1988, as a result of cuts to higher education, and enrolled at the university as a student of Japanese. At the end of the course he made a solo visit to Japan, staying with a family in Sapporo and travelling across the country, practising his language skills and seeing at first-hand the culture and values he had been studying. Although he was older than his classmates by some three decades, he found himself readily accepted by them and noticed the contrast with the way he had felt about Cambridge when questions of status and background had seemed important.

Once all four of the Peacock children had left the nest and were established in homes of their own, Gordon and Jean took the decision to relocate to York where they already had two grandsons and were expecting a third. They became involved in the life of St George's Methodist Church, taking on various responsibilities including building renovations, until the church had to close and Jean moved into a care home. Gordon joined a new church at New Earswick, where even as his health and memory began to fail, he enjoyed participating in services and contributing a fine tenor line to the hymn-singing. Throughout his life, he developed an impressive range of

skills and interests, learning languages, studying astronomy, playing the guitar, calligraphy and poetry.

Gordon's long career as a librarian coincided with the digital revolution. Librarians everywhere tried to imagine what this emerging revolution might mean for their libraries, their readers and, not least, their jobs. It turned out that they were not nearly imaginative enough. Gordon reflected on how, in his later life, half of the books he read were free or cheap downloads to his laptop, his Kindle or his tablet. He could revive his language skills through immediate access to online dictionaries and audio clips; the Greek lexicon he had owned since 1953 now served as a doorstop. 'I slink past my local branch library with a sense of guilt that I no longer need it and now rarely visit it,' he said in 2015, but he felt that there was nothing to fear from the new and the strange, and encouraged others to extend a similar curiosity. He died on 25 June 2019.

RICHARD JAMES RUSHTON (1950) was born on 11 May 1932 in Chingford, Essex, the only son of Frank and Polly, both teachers. Jim started school life in Chingford but was evacuated to Stoke-on-Trent in 1939 to his maternal grandparents for a year. In 1949 he won an open minor scholarship to King's to study Medicine. He played tennis for the College and had very fond memories of his time as an undergraduate.

In 1956 Jim qualified as a doctor and gained membership of the Royal College of Surgeons as well as being a Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians. He started his working life as a House Officer at The London Hospital in Whitechapel, moving on to Banbury and Kettering until 1962, when he gained a Diploma in Obstetrics and Gynaecology, followed by a Diploma in Anaesthesia in 1965. After various roles in Rotherham, Derby and Stafford he eventually moved, in 1965, to Huntingdon in Cambridgeshire, where he spent the rest of his working life.

Jim took up a junior partnership as a GP with Dr Charles Hicks, and over the 30 years in which he was in practice he oversaw the increase in the

number of doctors from two to eight and the creation of three surgeries, in Huntingdon, Godmanchester and at RAF Wyton, collectively known as the Hicks group. He was always dedicated to his practice and his patients, as well as being an excellent clinician whose advice was frequently sought by colleagues who wanted a second opinion. He retired in 1995.

Jim had five children: Chris, Martin, Ian and Gwen from his first marriage to Doreen Grace Parr in 1956, and Alison from his second marriage to Cynthia Mansfield in 1965. They set up home in Papworth St Agnes, where they lived for over 40 years. In later life Jim and Cynthia relocated to Laroc Close; this backed on to the original surgery in Godmanchester, which itself Jim had helped convert from four terraced houses in the mid 1970s.

Jim could turn his hand to almost any DIY task; if he did not know how to do something, be it plumbing, electrics, mechanics or computers, then he would find out. In the 1960s he built his own car, and later, in the 1970s, bought a Ford Transit minibus and converted it into a motorhome with all 'mod cons'. An example of his ingenuity was fitting a redundant fan heater motor into a piece of drain pipe to draw the cooler night time outside air into one of the motorhomes when on holiday on the continent in the summer. Jim had a great love of travel and in the 1970s the family would disappear into Europe for four weeks' camping in the school summer holidays. He managed to find time to learn Italian at evening classes as he was already fluent in French and German. Jim was also an accomplished cook, with a particular love of Indian food, going out of his way in the 1960s to learn recipes from an Indian colleague. He also became very interested in genealogy and, during retirement, often took on the research of friends and their families as well as working on his own family tree.

After Cynthia died in 2012 Jim moved to Farnborough, Hampshire, to live with his daughter Alison, where he spent the last seven years of his life. He died peacefully in his sleep at home on 5 January 2021 at the age of 88, survived by his five children, 13 grandchildren and seven great-grandchildren.

HUGH SOUTHERN (1953) made his career in the US supporting the performing arts. He was Executive Director of the Theater Development Fund, was briefly general manager of the Metropolitan Opera and was responsible for creating the TKTS ticket booths that sell discounted tickets for theatrical productions.

Hugh was born on 20 March 1932, in Newcastle upon Tyne, where his father was a solicitor and his mother a homemaker. From Leighton Park School in Reading, where he was Head Boy, he worked for six months with the Friends' Ambulance Unit International Service, collecting and sorting clothes for refugees. Hugh then came to King's, where he was part of the 'literature, discussion and sherry' group led by E.M. Forster, and graduated in 1956 with a degree in English. As an undergraduate Hugh was very involved in dramatic activities, serving for a time as President of the Cambridge University Mummers and doing a great deal of acting, as well as writing intelligent critiques of performances for *The Cambridge Review*.

Hugh was very eager to seek opportunities in the US, so much so that he and his first wife Jane, whom he had married while in his second year at Cambridge, moved to New York in 1955 before he graduated. Leaving Jane behind, he then returned to King's for several months to finish his degree before relocating permanently to New York, where he became active in the theatre community. He worked as Treasurer for the Westport Country Playhouse in Connecticut, and from 1959 to 1962 was administrator of the Theater Guild. After this he became Assistant Director of the Repertory Theatre at the Lincoln Center and then its general manager; he also advised the producers of Expo 67 in Montreal.

In 1968 he became the first executive director of the Theater Development Fund (TDF), a non-profit organisation in New York working to make theatre more affordable and accessible. It was while he was in this position that he helped to establish the TKTS booth in Times Square. When Hugh first began the role of executive director, Broadway theatre was at a low point and Times Square was a place to be avoided. Hugh believed that enabling people to buy discounted tickets at short notice for theatre and

dance performances was better than having the seats empty and bringing in no revenue at all. He met with some opposition from Broadway producers, who were worried that patrons who might have otherwise paid full price would wait instead for the cut-price tickets. However, Hugh and his team managed to persuade them otherwise, arguing that people who wanted to see a particular show on a particular day, in the seats that they had chosen, would be willing to pay full price, and that the discounts would encourage those who might not otherwise go to the theatre to try something new and fill up empty seats.

The first TKTS booth, in effect a trailer donated by the New York City Parks Department, opened in 1973 in Times Square. It has since been upgraded and is now a modern glass construction with ruby-red glass steps, where people who want tickets congregate and add to the bustle of the 'crossroads of the world'. Two further booths subsequently opened in Manhattan and are today responsible for roughly eight percent of all Broadway tickets sold. Hugh was invited to communities across the US to help duplicate this successful new approach; the TKTS booth in London's Leicester Square is another result of his efforts.

Hugh spent 14 years at the TDF and then moved on to the National Endowment for the Arts (NEA), the federal agency funding and promoting creative activities nationwide. Serving as deputy Chairman of programs from 1982 until 1989, Hugh was then named acting Chairman while the president, George H.W. Bush, looked for someone permanent to fill the role. Hugh's time in the role coincided with controversy, where critics were complaining about taxpayers' funding of the arts. Matters came to a head in 1989 when a substantial NEA grant supported the work of the artist Andres Serrano, whose exhibition included a photograph of a crucifix submerged in the artist's urine, entitled *Piss Christ*. Many on the religious right called for the NEA to be abolished. Hugh was diplomatic in his approach to the problem, saying that he also had found the work offensive but that the NEA was expressly forbidden from interfering with the artistic choices made by the recipients of its grants. Shortly afterwards, President Bush named John Frohmyer as the new Chairman and Hugh left the organisation.

The Metropolitan Opera, however, had noticed his finesse in dealing with the crisis and appointed him as their general manager, even though he had little experience with opera. It was felt that his skills in diplomacy could help with their fund-raising. But, after just eight months, Hugh stepped down, stating that he had ‘not found fulfilment’. Others, however, said that because Hugh’s predecessor had remained on the executive board as a powerful member, and the conductor and artistic director had control over the artistic decisions, there was very little scope for Hugh to make any decisions or changes, which soon frustrated him. Hugh went on to work with various artistic institutions including the Virginia Festival of American Film based in Charlottesville, the New York State Council on the Arts, and Manhattan’s Film Forum.

Hugh loved living in the US but also loved being British. He finally made the decision to become an American citizen in 2015, because for the first time he felt compelled to vote. a

Hugh’s first marriage to Jane, with whom he had two children, William and Hillary, ended in divorce. He subsequently married Kathy Ayers Dwyer in 1988, with whom he had another son, Jaime. Hugh died of congestive heart failure in Virginia on 15 July 2019, at the age of 87.

NICHOLAS MARK TEMPERLEY (1952) was a musicologist who brought a new dynamic to sacred music scholarship. Perhaps his greatest legacy lay in his ability to revive the work of lesser-known stars of 19th century English music.

Nicholas was born in Beaconsfield in 1932 into a family with a military background: his father had fought at Gallipoli and was later British military representative at the League of Nations. His mother, who was from the Netherlands, was musical and artistic and wrote several novels. Music was Nicholas’ main interest from a very early age; at five he began piano lessons and was soon composing his own music. When Nicholas was just seven years old, his father died, war was looming and the family

began to struggle financially. Nicholas won a scholarship to Eton College, where he was guided by Sydney Watson, and amused himself with various unusual recording projects including timing the sermons in chapel services and observing the many different hats worn by the College matron, Miss Iredale-Smith.

From there, after he had spent a year at the Royal College of Music, he came to King’s, again on a scholarship. On his arrival, he realised that the ‘digs’ he had been allocated were in the house where his grandfather had lived in Newnham Terrace, and that the bars on the windows of what had been the nursery were still *in situ*. He lunched every weekday with other members of the Boar’s Head Club, including his lifelong friend Philip Oswald. At King’s, Nicholas studied piano, organ and composition, specialising in the Classical and Romantic periods and in English music, under supervisors such as Philip Radcliffe, Hubert Middleton and Robin Orr; his subsequent PhD thesis, ‘Instrumental Music in England 1800 – 1850’, was deposited in 1959. This choice of repertoire was highly important as such a topic was unfashionable to the point of eliciting derision in some circles. Nicholas was a single-minded standard-bearer for 19th century English music for decades.

Following his studies at Cambridge, Nicholas went to the University of Illinois as a postdoctoral fellow, where he met Mary Dorothea Sleator, an assistant professor of English who was interested in singing. They were married at her home in Ann Arbor in 1960 and lived in Urbana for the next year. They founded a Christmas carol group that sang at people’s homes and continued almost every year from then on: the ‘Temperley Singers’ were still active for Christmas 2019, performing carols Nicholas had composed himself, in the early days singing from bound copies of Nicholas’ own handwritten manuscripts.

In 1961 Nicholas and Mary moved to the UK where Nicholas became Lecturer in Music at Cambridge and a Fellow of Clare College. Their daughter Lucy was born in 1962, followed by a son, David, in 1963. Nicholas researched English parish church music and Victorian opera, and mounted a stage performance of Edward Loder’s opera *Raymond*

and *Agnes* at the Arts Theatre in May 1966, a piece he considered to be an overlooked jewel. It was subsequently broadcast by the BBC and then released on record. (The work was presented and recorded again by Retrospect Opera in 2018.) He collaborated closely with Peter Tranchell, Peter le Huray and David Willcocks in the production of two volumes of Tudor anthems for male voices.

Five years later, after a year teaching at Yale, Nicholas returned to the University of Illinois as Associate Professor of Musicology, where his third child, Sylvia, was born just hours before his first class met. In 1972 he was appointed Professor and Chairman of its Musicology division. He was widely recognised for his encouragement of and interest in the work of young students, generous with his guidance and incisive with his criticisms; he was always kind but very honest, explaining to them that he went to such lengths because he believed in them and their future promise. He supervised over 50 dissertations and theses and served on dozens of doctoral committees. Nicholas and Mary were warm in their hospitality, giving guests memorable cocktails and home-made dips that Nicholas named after composers of the London Pianoforte School.

Nicholas was an authority on church music and published on a wide range of 18th and 19th century topics, including the standard edition of Berlioz's *Symphonie fantastique*; he contributed a great deal to public understanding of this composer, writing a fine article that reviews Berlioz's intentions with respect to the symphony's programme and challenging received opinion. He was an erudite and fine writer, and his advocacy of late Georgian and Victorian music helped to revive interest in this once unfashionable research field. As well as numerous books and essays, including the article on Chopin and several other entries in *The New Grove Dictionary of Music and Musicians* (1980), Nicholas produced several editions designed to encourage performance of neglected British repertoires, including volumes of psalmody and songs in *Musica Britannica* and the monumental 20-volume *London Pianoforte School 1766 – 1860*. His 1983 and 1991 studies of Haydn's *The Creation* convincingly explain the work's English roots and Haydn's tempos and remain outstanding guides to its genesis,

structure and performance. Nicholas was regarded by conductor and founder of The Academy of Ancient Music, Christopher Hogwood, as *the* authority on the English version of *The Creation*.

He was a longstanding member of the Hymn Society of Great Britain and Ireland and was tireless in his contributions to their cataloguing of hymn tunes. Nicholas' masterly work *The Music of the English Parish Church* (2 vols, 1979) was ground-breaking in that no-one before had brought such scholarly discipline and technical understanding to this subject area so important for English culture and yet so neglected.

Nicholas became a member of the Royal Musical Association in 1955. In 2004 he was elected the first President of the North American British Music Studies Association. He was also the co-founder of the Midwest Victorian Studies Association in 1977. Both the NABMSA and the MVSA promoted the rarely pursued interdisciplinary study of Victorian culture. After his retirement he continued to be a prolific researcher, writer and editor, endowing prizes for student research. On the occasion of his 80th birthday he was presented with a *Festschrift* volume, *Music and Performance Culture in Nineteenth-Century Britain* (2012). Appropriately, its contributions cover a wide range of musical topics close to Nicholas's various interests.

Despite his great scholarship and achievements, Nicholas remained a reserved, modest man with a quiet sense of humour and a love of practical jokes. He died peacefully at home on 8 April 2020 in Illinois, at the age of 87. Mary predeceased him and he is survived by their son and two daughters.

TOM VICKERS (1937) was the Operations Manager behind the Pilot ACE – one of the first electronic computers and the forerunner to Alan Turing's ACE.

Tom was born on 28 July 1919 and spent his early life in County Durham between Fence Houses, where his father Harry was a miner, and the moors

of Tow Law, where he was born and spent holidays with his grandfather and cousins. He did well at school, and in 1937 arrived at King's as an Exhibitioner in Mathematics. The contrast with Durham, where he had grown up experiencing the Great Depression, was extreme, and he never lost the sense that there was more to the world than Establishment values. Nonetheless, he enjoyed the opportunities of King's, for example deepening his knowledge of classical music with Philip Radcliffe, and he had no qualms about recommending the College to his three children. Coincidentally, one of the twelve Etonians in the 1935 intake was a Tom D. Vickers, and at least once the Durham miner's son found himself at an Old Etonians party following an invitation that had gone astray.

During the war Tom's Maths degree allowed him to be exempt from military call-up, much to his relief as he thought he would have made a terrible soldier. Instead, he was employed in calculations such as for the trajectories of artillery shells (at the time, computing was hand-cranked by mathematicians on calculating machines). Initially at the Cambridge Maths Lab, Tom's particular memory was of enjoying Home Guard manoeuvres at Chivers Orchards, where they could fill empty kit bags with apples. Later at the Armaments Research Department at Fort Halstead near Sevenoaks, trajectory tests involved firing the munition through paper covering a hoop, to gain information about its nature; but the first one he saw he described as looking as if a dog had jumped through it.

Once the war was over, Tom joined the Mathematics Division at the National Physical Laboratory in Teddington. At the time the Maths Lab represented the state of the art in hand-cranked desk calculators and Hollerith punch card machines. However, this was about to become comprehensively obsolete when Alan Turing (KC 1931) joined to design and construct an electronic computer, the idea for which Turing had come up with before the war, only for hostilities and his work at Bletchley Park to delay his plans.

Tom's memories of Turing included that he did not mix socially to any extent and took no interest at all in lunchtime discussions about sport,

except for occasionally contributing potential mathematical solutions to sporting problems. Turing however frequently raised the subject of Machine Intelligence (this was in 1946, long before it became a fashionable topic), and also broached the possibilities of designing a machine that could play chess, which had become a popular hobby during the war. Of course none of Turing's colleagues had any idea about the code-breaking work he had been doing at Bletchley during the war; this remained a secret for many years and those who knew were bound to secrecy.

Although Turing left the NPL after only two years, frustrated at the slow progress on the prototype of his design, he left enough ideas for others to get the project going. Morale for the project flagged with Turing's departure, but it got a second wind when the electronics section of NPL agreed to collaborate with the Maths Division to build the hardware. The team was led by Jim Wilkinson and they completed the Pilot ACE, one of Britain's first general purpose electronic computers. Later Turing was pleased to see that it became a resounding success.

Although Tom was not part of the team building the Pilot ACE, he was subsequently responsible for making its services available for projects that needed its computational power. Work flooded in from those in government and industry desperate to do their calculations in a fraction of the time. Much of the custom came from Britain's burgeoning aircraft industry, and a big test for the computer came with one of the first passenger airline disasters, when a Comet 4 aircraft exploded in mid-air, killing all 35 people on board. Investigations involved placing a replica Comet in an enormous tank of water to simulate the pressures of air travel. It was up to the Pilot ACE to calculate where and why the metal had cracked. Eight million multiplications later, the problem was discovered and the record-breaking airliner was able to go back to the forefront of modern aviation.

At the NPL Tom met Barbara Gread and they were married in 1949. They lived the entire 70 years plus two days of their married life in Twickenham, where they brought up their two sons Steve (KC 1971) and Bob (KC 1973)

and daughter Penny (KC 1977), all three of whom read Maths at King's, all directed in their studies by Ken Moody.

After retiring from the NPL in 1977, Tom worked as a member of the Computing Board of the Council for National Academic Awards, taking a wide interest in computer education. He was an avid bridge player, teaching classes until the age of 96 and passing on enough knowledge to his family to enable them to play regularly and enjoy his set hands that illustrated bridge phenomena. He also had a great love of music, ranging from jazz to classical, and a particular fondness for organ music of all kinds and for the choral music he had grown to love while at King's.

Another enthusiasm was real ale, and in the 1970s he would seek out the hard-to-find hand-pumped beer in the Twickenham area. Never a snappy dresser and with a distinctive shuffling gait, he was at one point barred from his local Wetherspoons because of his appearance!

Tom was regularly bussing around until the age of 96 when an eye operation and a fall made him less mobile. After that he was clearly much frailer and there were more frequent hospital visits, though he remained mentally alert right up until his final illness. In the last months his care was more palliatively focused, allowing him to be at home where he much preferred to be. Tom died peacefully in his sleep and in his own bed, just as he had wanted, on 28 March 2019, four months short of his 100th birthday.

EUAN DAVID WALLACE (1958) was born in London in 1938, the son of an eminent dermatologist Hugh Wallace and Nora Wallace, also a doctor. He attended Radley College before completing his medical degree at King's and graduating in 1961. Euan had a warm and friendly personality, quietly outgoing without being unduly extrovert, and was noted at King's for his consistent cheerfulness that made him enjoyable to be around. He took a full part in College life, including the Boat Club, making up for his lack of physical stature with boundless energy and contagious enthusiasm, and he was an effective oarsman in the bows of a successful men's Eight.

Euan's first hospital job was at St Thomas' Hospital in London, where he became a House Surgeon in ophthalmology, qualifying as a member of the Royal College of Physicians in 1969. He took his new qualification to visit family in Uganda, where he worked voluntarily in Mulago Hospital as a physician for some months. Later he worked in a mining hospital in Zambia, where he also flew with the Zambia Flying Doctor Service. In 1973 he married Jill O'Sullivan, a Florence Nightingale nurse who had also trained at St Thomas', where they had met. They settled in East Harting, near Petersfield, where Euan worked as a popular local GP at the Swan Surgery. He loved his busy life with Jill raising a large family, surrounded by animals.

While undoubtedly being academically gifted, Euan's decision to devote his medical career to general practice, rather than pursuing more exotic professional heights, enabled him to put his warmth and humanity to full use. Behind his jolly exterior there was a very acute observer of people, and he was always interested to get to know his patients as individuals, rather than just their symptoms. As a consummate, affable primary care clinician, he applied to all his work the rigorous scientific principles he had acquired at Cambridge and the shrewd clinical acumen he had gained at St Thomas'.

In 1992, while undergoing endoscopy, Euan instantly recognised the cause of his symptoms as a gastric malignancy, which turned out to be a high-grade lymphoma. The subsequent partial gastrectomy forced him to retire early from general practice, but he returned to part-time work in palliative care. He developed a further malignancy, this time prostate cancer, in 2002. Due to his ailments he described himself as a 'hardy perennial, the longest surviving medical wreck around'. Indeed, he was to be predeceased in 2004 by his beloved Jill, and in 2016 by their son Conan, both lost to pancreatic cancer.

Euan's seven grandchildren became central to his life in his retirement. He relished the role of eccentric grandfather, teaching reading to the children at Harting Primary School and playing Father Christmas at the pre-school.

He found time for many hobbies, including playing the piano, singing an enthusiastic bass in the Petersfield Choral Society, playing tennis, travelling, bird-watching, photography and above all, walking. Euan and his enormous labradoodle, Samson, were well-known for their 20-mile 'Wallace walks' across the South Downs.

Euan was diagnosed with pancreatic cancer in October 2019, and died as he had wished, at home with his family surrounding him, on 20 December 2019.

JONATHAN PIERS GAGE WALTERS (1955) was born on 13 November 1936 and raised in Gower, Swansea where he went to prep school before being educated at Swansea Grammar School. At school he was a quiet character, a reliable and unfussy young man who just used his initiative and got on with things. He did not stand out in ball games and team sports but was a good sprinter and swimmer.

Piers gained a state scholarship to come to King's, where he read Natural Sciences and was a member of the Boat Club. Piers' father, grandfather, great-grandfather and great-great-grandfather were all opticians, so it was not altogether surprising that he chose the same career. He became a Lecturer in Optometry at the Welsh College of Advanced Technology on graduating, continuing until 1983, and in 1962 he also joined the family business in Mansel Street, Swansea. In 1966 he married Val, an ophthalmic nurse, and they had two children, Fiona and Charles.

Having learned to row at King's, Piers became an active member of the Mumbles Amateur Rowing Club, taking on the role of Chairman and then President. He was known for regularly swimming at Rotherslade, although he allowed himself time off in January and February. Piers confessed to being seriously addicted to crosswords and annually qualified for the regional finals of *The Times* National Crossword Competition. The competition ceased for some years but when it was reinstated in Cheltenham, Piers was delighted to be invited to attend. He was also a railway enthusiast, taking many exotic railway holidays with Val.

Piers served as a magistrate with calm assuredness, taking particular enjoyment in his work for the Licensing Committee, through which he gained a detailed knowledge of not only the law but of the individual licensed premises throughout Swansea! He was unfailingly fair, kind and respectful to everyone who came into his optical business and to everyone who came through the courts, determined to treat them all as equals.

In 1998 he suffered a stroke which left him immobile for many months. Through sheer determination he regained his independence, with the possibility of sitting again on the Bench an incentive to persevere with his rehabilitation.

Piers died peacefully at home on 22 June 2019, after a long illness.

FRANCIS GEORGE WELLS (1949) was an economic consultant who worked for the United Nations and for the European Economic Community (EEC) during his long career.

Francis was born in Blackheath in southeast London in 1928, the only child of a Geordie father and Glaswegian mother. He was baptised in Calcutta and spent his early years in the oilfields of Assam. One of his earliest memories was of being on a ship in the harbour of Marseille, where the family were meant to be going on a guided tour of the city but were confined to the ship because of a nasty epidemic ashore. Francis went on to spend over half of his life in France.

His first formal schooling was in a girls' Catholic convent in Easingwold in North Yorkshire, where he was brilliantly taught by a group of nuns with names like Sister Peter and Sister Paul. He spent September 1938, the time of the Munich crisis, in a house now submerged in the North Sea, and heard Chamberlain's announcement of the declaration of war in the grounds of a mental hospital. He remembered gazing up at the serried formation of German bombers heading for the London docks on the first evening of the Blitz, when he had to run for the nearest tube station on hearing one of the engines cut out.

Francis was educated at Radley College, Oxford, spending holidays helping with the wartime harvest. His two years of National Service were served as 2nd Lieutenant in the Royal Army Education Corps. He came up to King's in 1949 as a Scholar to read Maths and Economics, played hockey and sometimes rugby for the College, and was secretary of the Chetwynd Society. As a Scholar he was required to read at the sparsely attended early Matins, as well as at the occasional Sunday Evensong. Once, to their immense delight, this was in the presence of his parents who were visiting that day; the considerate College Chaplain had seen them on the premises and hastily rearranged plans in order to please them. Francis was well-liked at King's as a balanced, co-operative and good-humoured character.

On graduation he joined the UN Economic Commission for Europe, moving on four years later to Courtaulds Ltd and then the OECD (Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development) where he remained until 1973. He then became Deputy Director of the Development Cooperation Directorate, and finally in the 10 years before his retirement he worked as an economic consultant and specialist translator, translating eight books on economic and statistical subjects from French to English. During his career Francis dined at the White House, visited the Cabinet Room at 10 Downing Street and slept two nights at Windsor Castle. In New York, he attended a charity ball at the Plaza Hotel and lived for a week in a suite at the Waldorf Astoria. His career meant that he travelled a great deal; he particularly remembered going to Hell, a small and uninteresting town in Norway that made a tidy living out of selling novelty postcards. He also remembered crossing the Channel by air with a car, and being the sole first-class passenger on a Lufthansa flight from Frankfurt to Lagos, where he had free access to a huge tub of caviar and some superb vodka. He also had the rare thrill of sliding shoeless down an aircraft's inflatable chute after a crash landing at Brussels airport.

In 1954 Francis married Betty Bjorn, with whom he raised a family. During his long life he survived dengue fever, prostate cancer, a stroke and a very nasty kidney stone, as well as narrowly avoiding being decapitated by a disintegrating traction-engine flywheel. He died in Switzerland on 2 December 2019.

ALAN EMLYN WILLIAMS (1954) was a thriller writer and journalist whose early life was almost as action-packed as his novels.

Alan was born in 1935, the elder son of the actor and playwright Emlyn Williams and his wife, the actor Molly Shan; his godfather was Noël Coward, and Sir John Gielgud featured in his christening photographs. He was educated at Stowe School, followed by the universities of Grenoble and Heidelberg before coming to King's to read Modern Languages. At Cambridge Alan acquired a reputation for hard living. He complained that he was the only Cambridge student of his era not to be recruited by either MI6 or the KGB, a travesty which he put down to the fact that his lifestyle was so outrageous that each security service imagined he had already been recruited by the other.

As an undergraduate, Alan delivered penicillin to insurgents in Budapest during the Hungarian uprising of 1956, managed to talk his way into East Germany on the grounds that he was playing in a tennis tournament (he lost) and was part of the crew that famously helped to smuggle Polish student Stanisław (Stash) Pruszyński into the West. Perhaps his proudest smuggling achievement, however, was bringing the manuscript of Solzhenitsyn's prohibited novel *Cancer Ward* through Czechoslovakia.

Alan's first job after graduating was with Radio Free Europe in Munich, an organisation funded by the CIA. However a career in journalism was soon offered, firstly with *The Guardian* and then as a foreign correspondent with the *Daily Express*. Alan went on to report from many of the world's conflict zones, including Algeria, Vietnam and Northern Ireland, gaining a reputation for hell-raising in dangerous situations. He recalled playing poker with fellow writer Gerald Seymour while under mortar fire, and how he used to wear a rather affected safari suit and Panama hat during the civil war in Algeria until he realised that all the other reporters were giving him a wide berth because he had made himself into such an easy target. Both the French intelligence service and the Algerian rebels were apparently convinced that he was a spy for the other side.

His reporting gave him a taste for dangerous situations which he turned into fiction, giving this his full attention once he had fallen out with the *Daily Express*. Alan's first thriller *Long Run South* appeared in 1962 when he was 27 and set him on the path for a career in thriller writing of the kind where the Englishman abroad (often a journalist) becomes entangled with ruthless villains and spies in exotic locations. Alan's fictional heroes changed with each novel but he created two villains who appeared in several of his novels: Sammy Ryderbeit, a psychopathic Rhodesian mercenary, and Charles Pol, a shifty French spy. By the 1970s, the publication of a new Alan Williams thriller was an eagerly-anticipated event, as well as providing a means for Alan to reveal secrets about the history of the Soviet Union under the guise of fiction. In his novel *Gentleman Traitor*, he introduced Kim Philby as a fictional character. He had met Philby once in a bar in Beirut shortly before Philby defected to Moscow; allegedly in Moscow Philby had a copy of Alan's novel on his bookshelf. His most successful novel, *The Beria Papers* (1973), featured a penurious English author forging the diaries of Stalin's secret police chief, something that Alan had once considered doing himself in the days before the Hitler diaries scandal. Although his novels gradually fell out of print, at the time that he was producing them he was considered to be a serious rival to Ian Fleming and Frederick Forsyth for his ability to tell a good story with plenty of suspense and persuasive historical detail. He was awarded the Pulitzer Fiction Award in 1970.

Alan gave up writing at the age of 46, following ill-health and a stroke. He found the whole process extremely gruelling and depressing, and he self-medicated with alcohol; the end of his career as a novelist coincided with his decision to give up drink, and according to his third wife Maggie Noach, the collapse of communism silenced him for good. As a relaxation he designed and built miniature windmills, which commanded five-figure sums in the US.

Alan was a short and wiry figure with a 'stagey' voice inherited from his father and a talent for mimicry that he used to effect in his retelling of many stories about espionage. For many years after his divorce from Maggie he

divided his time between the Chelsea Arts Club and his tiny flat in Holland Park. He died in a care home at the age of 84 on 21 April 2020, having contracted Covid-19, and is survived by his children and grandchildren.

Our warm thanks to all those who provided tributes, information and anecdotes for these obituaries, which have been compiled by Libby Ahluwalia and Jonty Carr.

Deaths of King's members in 2019–21

We have heard of the deaths of the following members and hope to include their obituary in next year's Annual Report. If you have any information that would help in the compilation of their obituaries, we would be grateful if you would send it to the Obituarist's Assistant at the College. We would also appreciate notification of deaths being sent to members@kings.cam.ac.uk. Thank you.

Christopher (Chris) ABELL (1983)
 David ADAMS (1957)
 James BAILEY (1970)
 George BAMBRIDGE (1947)
 John BARBER (1974)
 Horace BARLOW (1954)
 Philip BARLOW (1967)
 Andre BEESON (1955)
 Jonathan BOUTELLE (1969)
 Francis BRETHERTON (1962)
 Hugh BRIERLEY (1951)
 Meyer BUCOVETSKY (1945)
 Maurice BURNETT (1941)
 Ronald (Robin) BYATT (1954)
 Maria (Lucia) CARDOSO DE ALMEIDA (1980)
 Michael CARROLL (1953)
 John CLAYDON (1954)
 William COLES (1953)
 Michael (Mick) CORNISH (1956)
 Clive CRAIGMILE (1950)
 Edwin (Sydney) CRAWCOUR (1949)
 Peter CRAWSHAW (1971)
 Anthony CREASY (1946)
 Jonathan (Jon) CROSBY (1970)
 Julian CURRY (1957)
 John (Michael) DAVENPORT (1955)

Diane DAWSON (1981)
 Charles (Ian) DONALDSON (1995)
 Linda DONLEY-REID (1978)
 Denis DONOGHUE (1965)
 Michael DOYLE (1951)
 David (Amarjeet) D'ROZARIO (1956)
 Rebecca EDWARDS NEWMAN (1993)
 James ELMSLIE (1938)
 David (Birnie) EVANS (1949)
 Michael EWART (1978)
 Herbert (Malcolm) FAIL (1952)
 Roger FIRKINS (1946)
 David FIRTH (1951)
 Anthony (John) FURPHY (1978)
 William FYFFE (1940)
 Richard (Dick) GEARY (1964)
 Karen GILHAM (1976)
 Roger GILL (1944)
 John (Nicholas) GODLEE (1948)
 Nicholas GOODISON (1955)
 Howard (Scott) GORDON (1954)
 John GRACE (1965)
 Peter GRAHAM (1958)
 John HALE-WHITE (1953)
 Roy HALL (1957)
 Michael (Sebastian) HALLIDAY (1957)
 Timothy HALLIDAY (1967)
 Victor HANCOCK (1953)
 Paul HARVEY (1942)
 Peter HARVEY (1954)
 Syed (Azmat) HASSAN (1963)
 Edmund HAVILAND (1942)
 Ian HAYWARD (1947)
 Lisa HERMANN (1983)
 Morris (Bob) HEYCOCK (1949)

Peter HODSON (1968)
 Michael HOOD (1959)
 John HORE (1949)
 Peter HORE (1958)
 Charles JACK (1973)
 Harold (Lionel) JACKSON (1945)
 Michael JAMIESON (1956)
 Charles JARDINE (1965)
 Stephan KALISKI (1956)
 Richard KIRBY (1969)
 Stephan KLASSEN (1996)
 Joel KUPPERMAN (1956)
 Roger LAMBERT (1952)
 Christopher (Mark) LANCASTER (1968)
 Ian LEAKEY (1942)
 Christopher (Brendan) LEHANE (1957)
 Charles (Peter) LEWIS-SMITH (1941)
 Irma LIBERTY (1972)
 Peter LUCAS (1956)
 Shane McNEICE (1959)
 John MEURIG THOMAS (1978)
 Keith MILLER (1943)
 Donald MOGGRIDGE (1965)
 Martin MORLAND (1951)
 Jessica MORRIS (1982)
 Gordon NEAL (1955)
 Lucian NETHSINGHA (1956)
 John (Oliver) NEVILLE (1968)
 Michael (Bruce) NIGHTINGALE (1952)
 Andrew NORRIS (1960)
 Domenico (Mario) NUTI (1963)
 Hugh ORMSBY-LENNON (1967)
 Philip OSWALD (1951)
 William (Michael) OSWALD (1954)
 Michael OXENHAM (1965)

James (Jim) PESCHEK (1946)
 Maurice PLEASANCE (1956)
 Rosemary POLACK (widow of Kenneth Polack, Fellow, KC 1954)
 Bryan PORTEOUS (1950)
 George (Hamish) PRESTON (1949)
 Kunnathur RAJAN (1966)
 John RANDALL (1950)
 Amanda RIDDICK (1991)
 Jonathan ROGERS (1958)
 Barry RUDRUM (1959)
 Lili SARNYAI (2011)
 Michael SCHULTZ (1977)
 James SCOBIE (1954)
 Arnold SELBY (1943)
 Guy SHUTTLEWORTH (1945)
 Stephen SMITH (1983)
 Peter SPIRA (1950)
 George STONE (1952)
 David STONE (1961)
 Paul STONEHART (1959)
 Erika SWALES (1980)
 William (Bill) THOMAS (1948)
 William (Bill) TROUTMAN (1959)
 John (Michael) TURNER (1944)
 John VILLIERS (1954)
 Robert (Robin) WALPOLE (1958)
 George (Nicholas) WAYLEN (1950)
 Edward WEBB (1953)
 Christopher WILKINSON (1956)
 Katherine WILLIAMS (2006)
 John WOODHEAD (1944)
 Stuart WOODING (1976)

Information for Non-Resident Members

In order to safeguard the King's community, access to the College has been limited to resident members. The College will continue reviewing the situation and updating the relevant section of the website, especially as restrictions are lifted. We apologise for any inconvenience this may cause.

King's takes great pleasure in welcoming alumni who are visiting the College. When visiting, please bring your Non-Resident Member card with you for identification purposes, and be prepared to show it to a Visitor Guide or a Porter if requested. If you do not have a card, the Development Office will be pleased to issue one – you can now request it at www.kings.cam.ac.uk/members-and-friends/nrm-card

Alumni and up to three guests are welcome to visit the College and Chapel free of charge when open to the public.

Address / Achievements

Please let the Development Office know of any change of details (address/phone/email/employment) so that we can keep you up-to-date with College news and events. You may also wish to inform us of any achievements or awards to include in the next Annual Report.

Email: communications@kings.cam.ac.uk

Accommodation

Ten single, twin and double rooms with en-suite facilities are available for booking by alumni. We regret that rooms can be booked for guests only if they are accompanied by you, and that children cannot be accommodated. You may book up to two rooms for a maximum of three consecutive nights. Please note that guest rooms are in considerable demand; booking in advance is not essential, but is strongly recommended.

To book, email guestrooms@kings.cam.ac.uk or, if your request is immediate (e.g. over a weekend), please contact the Porters' Lodge on +44 (0)1223 331100. Rooms must be cancelled at least 24 hours in advance or the full fee will be charged. On arrival, please collect your room key from the Porters' Lodge at any time after 2pm and also pay there on arrival. Checkout time is 9.30am. Breakfast is not included in the room rate.

Breakfast in Hall is available during Full Term, Mondays to Fridays inclusive from 8.00am until 9.15am, and brunch is available in Hall on Saturday and Sunday from 11.00am to 1.30pm. You will need your Non-Resident Member card; please pay in cash at the till.

Use of King's Servery and Coffee Shop

You may use these when they are open. You will need your Non-Resident Member card; please pay in cash at the till.

Use of the Senior Combination Room (SCR)

Non-Resident Members returning to the College may make occasional use of the SCR. Please inform the Butler, Mark Smith (email: mark.smith@kings.cam.ac.uk) or by phone on +44 (0)1223 748947 prior to your visit and introduce yourself to him or a member of the Pantry staff upon arrival.

Purchasing wine

The Pantry has an excellent wine list available to alumni throughout the year. It also has two sales, in the summer and at Christmas, as well as other occasional offers. All relevant wine lists are sent out by email. If you wish to receive these lists, please inform the Butler, Mark Smith (email: mark.smith@kings.cam.ac.uk or tel: +44 (0)1223 331444).

Use of the Library and Archive Centre

If you wish to use the Library, please contact the College Librarian, James Clements (email james.clements@kings.cam.ac.uk or tel: +44 (0)1223 331252. For use of the Archive Centre, please contact the Archivist, Patricia McGuire (email: archivist@kings.cam.ac.uk or tel: +44 (0)1223 331444).

Booking College punts

Punts cannot be pre-booked. If you require use of a punt, please attend the Porters' Lodge at the time you would like to use one. Turnaround is reasonably fast even at the busiest periods, so you should not expect to wait very long for a free punt if one is not immediately available. Punts cost £8 per hour.

Attending services in Chapel

Alumni are warmly invited to attend Chapel services. If you wish to bring more than two guests please contact the Dean's Verger in advance, by phone on +44 (0)1223 746506, or email: deans-verger@kings.cam.ac.uk. When possible, seating will be reserved.

The Dean and Chaplain always enjoy meeting NRMs so please introduce yourself before or after the service.

For some services tickets are issued and different seating rules will apply.

Festival of Nine Lessons and Carols

There are no tickets for alumni for this service on Christmas Eve. Alumni wishing to attend should join the main queue. Details about the service are available on the Chapel pages of the King's website.

SENIOR MEMBERS

Senior Non-Resident Members of the College are defined by Ordinance as those who have:

- a) been admitted to the degree of Doctor of Philosophy by the University; OR
- b) been admitted to the degree of Master of Arts by the University, provided that a period of at least six years and a term has elapsed since their matriculation; OR
- c) been admitted to the degree of Master of Science, Master of Letters or Master of Philosophy by the University, provided that a period of at least two years and a term has elapsed since admission to that degree;

AND

d) are not current students at the University of Cambridge.

Lawns

Senior Non-Resident Members are entitled to walk across the College lawns accompanied by any family and friends. Please introduce yourself to a Porter beforehand.

High Table

Senior Non-Resident Members may take up to six High Table dinners in each academic year; these dinners are free of charge. All bookings are at the discretion of the Vice-Provost, and the number of Senior Non-Resident Members dining at High Table is limited to six on any one evening.

If fewer than two Fellows have signed in for dinner, High Table may not take place. In such an event, we will endeavour to give you advance warning to make alternative plans.

Dinners may be taken on Tuesday to Friday during Term, with Tuesdays and Thursdays designated as Wine Nights, when diners are invited to assemble for further refreshment in the Wine Room following dinner. High Table dinner is also usually available on four Saturdays during Full Term. Those wishing to dine must sign in by 7pm on the day before you wish to dine at the latest, though booking further in advance is recommended. Please email hightable@kings.cam.ac.uk for more details.

A Senior Non-Resident Member may bring one guest at a cost of £53 on Tuesdays and Thursdays during Full Term, and £44 on other nights.

At High Table, Senior Non-Resident Members are guests of the Fellowship. If you would like to dine with a larger group than can be accommodated at High Table, please book one of the Saltmarsh Rooms through the Catering Department (email: entertain@kings.cam.ac.uk)

High Table dinner is served at 7.30pm. Please assemble in the Senior Combination Room (SCR) at 7.15pm and help yourself to a glass of wine. Please introduce yourself (and any guest) to the Provost, Vice-Provost or presiding Fellow. No charge is made for wine taken before, during, or after dinner.

Additional University of Cambridge Alumni Benefits

Cambridge alumni can access the JSTOR digital library of academic journals, free of charge. Please go to:

www.alumni.cam.ac.uk/benefits/journals-and-online-resources/jstor.

The CAMCard is issued free to all alumni who have matriculated and studied at Cambridge. Benefits include membership of the University Centre and discounts at Cambridge hotels and select retailers.

To view all University alumni benefits, including the Cambridge Alumni Travel Programme, please go to: www.alumni.cam.ac.uk/benefits.

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