

King's College, Cambridge

Annual Report 2013



Annual Report 2013

Contents

The Provost	2
The Fellowship	5
Undergraduates at King's	21
Graduates at King's	25
Tutorial	29
Research	40
Library and Archives	42
Chapel	45
Choir	49
Bursary	52
Staff	55
Development	57
Appointments & Honours	64
Obituaries	69
Information for Non Resident Members	239

The Provost



Professor Mike Proctor

As I write this I am in a peculiar position. My copy must be in by 1 October, which is the day I take up office as Provost. So I have to write on the basis of no time served in office! This is not to say that I have had no experience of King's in the last year since my election. I have met a great number of Fellows, students and NRMs, have attended meetings of the Council and some Congregations, and have been participating in planning for fund-raising initiatives.

Most recently I have attended two Alumni Weekend reunion dinners. So although I don't feel altogether ready, at least I am not arriving utterly unprepared.

In fact I have not come from far away. I have been teaching in the Mathematics Faculty here since 1977 and researching the origin and dynamics of magnetic fields in the Earth, Sun and stars. For the same period (until now) I have been a teaching Fellow of another, larger, College a short distance to the North. It's a short step by road from one to the other, but a significant distance in culture and outlook. The unusual history of King's, its small size until the end of the nineteenth century, the tradition of friendly interaction between Fellows and students, and above all its unwillingness to accept the status quo and insistence on a radical approach (I have found that 'radical' is an often used term of approval), give King's a distinctive flavour, and one that I have appreciated more and more as time has gone by since my election last October.

Others will be able to write fully about what has happened in and around the College since last year. I can report the completion of the Bene't Street

Hostel, offering a standard of accommodation to today's students that will amaze products of the 60's like myself; and a major refurbishment of the refreshment areas of the Arts Theatre. The College has done so much to support this theatre since its foundation and has again helped to facilitate these most recent works. I am also happy to report that a great deal of asbestos has been removed from the basement of the Provost's Lodge, and the drains have been mended, which gives me and my family comfort as we prepare to move in at the end of September!

There are a number of new faces among the Officers since the last Report. While Keith Carne remains at the helm of the Bursary, Rob Wallach succeeded Basim Musallam as Vice-Provost in January. On the Tutorial front, Robin Osborne comes to the end of his five-year term as Senior Tutor in December. His valedictory report is below. I know that Robin has had a very significant influence on teaching in the College. He tells me that no fewer than 40 Fellows have been appointed during his tenure to give College teaching; this must be a record, and is a testament to his skill in finding and recruiting able supervisors for the College. He will be succeeded by Perveez Mody. In fact it is all change in Tutorial: Stefan Uhlig, Mike Sonenscher and David Munday stand down as Admissions Tutor, Assistant Tutor and Bursarial Tutor, respectively. I thank them all for their service to the College.

Their successors, like them, will be focused on the performance of King's undergraduates, a subject that has featured regularly in the Provost's reports from past years. The performance tables, though an interesting snapshot, are highly sensitive to fluctuations, especially in small subjects, and probably only rolling averages are meaningful; in any event, they should not be the sole determinant of policy. The College is justly proud of its skill in unlocking the ambition of bright students with modest educational opportunities, and nurturing them with dedicated teaching. The results we get, 'in the pack' overall, but rather better in value added terms, are testament to this dedication.

I write this on the eve of my assumption of office. Tomorrow (1 October) I am to be given the password to the Provost's email account! It's a prosaic

event, but an appropriately modern rite of passage, to contrast with my formal admission on 15 October in the Chapel. It is a moving moment after a year as Provost-Elect, and I look forward to the next year with some trepidation but great enthusiasm.

MIKE PROCTOR



The Fellowship

New Life Fellows

Professor Ross Harrison, Professor Mike Bate, Dr Basim Musallam

Fellows moving on:

The following left their Fellowships in King's in the last year:

- Alexander Etkind
- Tawfique Hasan
- Richard Jozsa
- Yanki Lekili
- Mairead McAuley
- Elizabeth Murchison
- Jonathan Pridham
- Megan Vaughan

New Provost

MIKE PROCTOR (*Provost, Applied Mathematics*)

Michael Proctor is the son of a farmer. He grew up in Spalding, Lincolnshire, and was educated at Shrewsbury School. He came up to Cambridge in 1968 to read Mathematics at Trinity College; as an undergraduate he was treasurer of the Student Union and also did a lot of rowing. He stayed on to study Part III Mathematics. In 1972, he was awarded a Kennedy Scholarship and spent a year at MIT in Boston, Massachusetts, where he worked with W.V.R. Malkus on nonlinear models of the geodynamo. He then returned to complete his PhD research in Applied Mathematics under the supervision of H.K.Moffatt. He became a

Research Fellow of Trinity in 1974, and returned to MIT in 1975, ultimately as an Assistant Professor. After two years, he was appointed to an Assistant Lectureship in Applied Mathematics at the Cambridge Department of Applied Mathematics and Theoretical Physics (DAMPT), and also became a Teaching Fellow of Trinity. He held many offices in the College including Director of Studies, Praelector, Tutor and (Lay) Dean. He was Vice-Master of the College from 2006-2012. In this position, he was responsible for drawing up new formal arrangements for the election of the Master. In DAMPT, he was successively Assistant Lecturer, Lecturer and Reader, and became Professor of Astrophysical Fluid Dynamics in 2000. Most recently he was the Department's Director of Graduate Research.

Mike's research centres on the generation and dynamics of magnetic fields in astrophysical bodies such as the Earth and Sun. He pioneered the study of magnetic back-reaction in mean-field models of the geodynamo and solar dynamo in his thesis work with Malkus and Moffatt. Subsequently he began a long collaboration with N.O. Weiss on the interaction of magnetic fields and thermal convection (magnetoconvection), with application to the outer regions of the solar atmosphere; they were pioneers in the area of numerical simulation of magnetoconvection in compressible fluids. They have recently completed a major book on the subject. He is also interested in the 11-year solar cycle and has helped to develop simple mathematical models to explain the origin of the cyclical behaviour and its modulation. More generally, he has contributed to the theory of pattern formation and bifurcations with symmetry, in particular the effects of multiple bifurcation with strong spatial resonance, and the effects of symmetry on long-term near-recurrent behaviour. He was elected to the Royal Society in 2006, and has served on several committees.

Away from mathematics, Mike is a Trustee of the Gladstone Memorial Trust, offering travel awards to undergraduates, and is a Governor of Mill Hill School (where he was formerly Chairman), Shrewsbury School and the King's School Ely. His wife Julia is a GP in Melbourn near Cambridge and they have between them five grown-up children and two cats. His interests include travel, gardening, and Blues, folk and classical music.

New Fellow Commoners

MORRIS ZUKERMAN

Mr. Zukerman is Chairman of M.E. Zukerman Investments plc in London and New York as well as a Director of Affiliates of Shell Oil, Conoco Phillips, and Exxon Mobil which are joint venture partners of ME Zukerman Energy Investors. Mr. Zukerman previously was a Managing Director of Morgan Stanley & Co. Prior to joining Morgan Stanley, Mr. Zukerman served as an economist in the U.S. Office of Management and Budget in Washington, D.C. under its Director, George P. Shultz, 1970-1972.

Mr. Zukerman graduated from the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration with High Distinction (Baker Scholar). Following his graduation from Harvard University with an A.B. *magna cum laude*, he came up to King's College, Cambridge University in 1966 as a Knox Fellow from Harvard.

Mr. Zukerman has served as a member of the Board of Overseers of Harvard University, a Trustee of Phillips Academy, and a Trustee of The Spence School in New York. He currently serves on the Harvard University Resources Committee, a Fellow of The Pierpont Morgan Library, and a Member of the Metropolitan Opera Council for Artistic Excellence in New York. He was appointed a Member of the Vice Chancellor's Committee for Cambridge University's 800th Anniversary 2006-2010.

BRIAN CLARK

Brian Clark is Professor Emeritus of Biostructural Chemistry, the department he founded in 1974 at the University of Aarhus in Denmark. He was a Research Associate at MIT (1961-62) and a Visiting Fellow at NIH (1962-64). In 1964 he became a Scientific Group Leader at the British Medical Research Council's Laboratory of Molecular Biology, working in the Division of Molecular Genetics. His expertise involved decoding of the initiation of protein synthesis and the structural elucidation of transfer RNA. His current research interests centre on the molecular mechanism of disease including cancer and age-related diseases. In particular, he advises

on protein engineering and molecular gerontology. His scientific contribution comprises more than 200 articles.

Brian has been Vice-Chairman of the European Molecular Biology Organization Council (EMBO), member of the BankInvest advisory board, past Chairman of the Federation of European Biochemical Societies (FEBS), past President of the International Union of Biochemistry and Molecular Biology (IUBMB), Chairman of the EU Expert Advisory Group in International Cooperation to the EU Commissioner for Science, Information and Technology and Coordinator of the EU Integrated Project, Proteomage. He is presently Vice-President of the European Federation of Biotechnology (EFB) and Chief Scientist of PhytAge Aps. He is a member of the King's College 1441 Foundation and a former Captain of KCAF, the College's football club.

Brian is a Foreign Member of the Royal Danish Academy of Sciences and Letters and a Member of the Danish Academy of Natural Sciences. Other honours include: Honorary Member of the Hellenic Biochemical and Biophysical Society; Honorary Doctorate from the Engelhardt Institute of Molecular Biology, Moscow; Copernicus Medal from the Polish Academy of Sciences; Honorary Professor at Beijing Institute of Genomics; Honorary Doctorate, University of Athens; medal from the American Chemical Society for work in deciphering the genetic code at US National Institutes of Health.

New Fellows

INGO GILDENHARD, (Ordinary Fellow – Classics)

Dr Ingo Gildenhard was an undergraduate at Pomona College (Claremont, California) and Jesus College Cambridge and took his PhD at Princeton University. He taught at King's College London (1999–2006) and Durham University (2006–2012) before being appointed to a University Lectureship in the Faculty of Classics here. He held a visiting professorship at the Università di Roma, La Sapienza (2002–3), a senior fellowship at the Institute of Advanced Study of the University of Konstanz (2009), and a Major Research Fellowship funded by the Leverhulme Trust (2009–12). His research focuses on Latin literature, Roman culture, and the classical tradition.

Recent and forthcoming publications include *Creative Eloquence: The Construction of Reality in Cicero's Speeches* (Oxford 2011), *Transformative Change in Western Thought: A History of Metamorphosis from Homer to Hollywood* (co-edited with Andrew Zissos, Legenda 2013), and *The Classical Tradition: Art, Literature, Thought* (with Michael Silk and Rosemary Barrow, Blackwell 2013).

DAVID DUNNE (Extraordinary Fellow, Pathology)

David Dunne is Professor of Parasitology at the Department of Pathology, Cambridge. He came to science late, after studying graphic and fine arts. He obtained a BSc in Microbiology from Bristol University aged 27 and a PhD in Immunoparasitology at the London School of Hygiene & Tropical Medicine, before arriving in Cambridge in 1985. Since then he has carried out multi-disciplinary research on human schistosomiasis and other neglected tropical parasitic diseases, mainly in rural East Africa (Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania) in long-term partnerships with African colleagues. He has also worked in the Philippines, Mali, and Brazil, spending a year as visiting Professor at Centro de Pesquisas René Rachou, Belo Horizonte, Brazil in 1995.

Supporting African researchers is an integral part of his work and a personal commitment. He leads the 'Cambridge in Africa' initiative, including participation in the MUII and THRiVE African research strengthening programmes in East Africa; CAPREx (Cambridge-Africa Partnership from Research Excellence); the Cambridge-Africa Research Fund; and he is Director of the Cambridge Centre of Global Health Research. 'Cambridge in Africa' which aims to advance African research, on African priorities, in Africa, by making Cambridge academic and research resources, across all disciplines, readily available to African researchers through mentorship, training and collaboration.

DAVID AL-ATTAR (Ordinary Fellow – Natural Sciences)

David was born in Cumbria, and grew up in Cheshire. He studied Earth Sciences as an undergraduate at St Edmund Hall, Oxford. He then completed a D.Phil in geophysics at Worcester College, and remained in Oxford for a further two years as a JRF at Merton College. His research

focuses on mathematical problems arising in geophysics, with particular interest in solid mechanics and inverse theory. Within Cambridge, David has been appointed as a lecturer in geophysics, and is based in the Bullard Laboratories, part of the Department of Earth Sciences.

SIOBHAN BRAYBROOK (*Trapnell Fellowship – Natural Sciences*)

Siobhan A. Braybrook is a Gatsby Career Development Fellow at The Sainsbury Laboratory. She obtained her Honours Bachelor of Science in Plant Biology from the University of Guelph, Canada (2003), and her Doctorate in Plant Molecular Biology at the University of California at Davis, USA (2009). Prior to her post in Cambridge, she was a USA National Science Foundation International Post-doctoral Fellow at the University of Bern, Switzerland. Her current research interests centre on the growth of shape and form in plants. Dr. Braybrook's new research group uses materials science, biology, chemistry, genetics, and physics to examine how plant cells and organs obtain their specific shapes, and subsequently how these shapes relate to function. Her research group studies shape and pattern formation in many plant species including sunflower, tomato, maize, tobacco, and thale cress.

MATEI CANDEA (*Ordinary Fellow, Social Anthropology*)

Matei Candea was born in Bucharest, Romania, and moved to France at the age of five, where he grew up. He first came to Cambridge in 1998 to read Archaeology and Anthropology, after which he stayed on to complete a PhD in Social Anthropology focusing on identity and sociality in Corsica. This led to the publication of an ethnographic monograph entitled *Corsican Fragments: Difference, Knowledge and Fieldwork* (Indiana UP, 2010). He has also worked on the French social theorist Gabriel Tarde (ed. The social after Gabriel Tarde, Routledge 2010). Matei lectured in social anthropology at Cambridge from 2006-2009 (during which period he was a King's fellow), then at Durham University (2009-2013). His current ethnographic research focuses on human-animal relations in scientific research.

TIM GRIFFIN (*Ordinary Fellow, Computer Science*)

Tim Griffin studied mathematics at the University of Wisconsin, Madison, and went on to earn a doctorate in Computer Science from Cornell. After

teaching at UNICAMP in Brazil for two years he engaged in industrial research for 14 years at Bell Laboratories, AT&T Research, and Intel Labs. He joined the Computer Laboratory on January 1, 2005, (from 2007 to 2010 he was a King's fellow), and where he is currently a Reader. His research interests include developing mathematical models of Internet routing. He is married to Irene Ferreira, PhD in mathematics from Cornell, who works in the pharmaceutical industry. Their daughter Julia is studying Geology at the University of Bristol.

BRAD EPPS (*Professorial Fellow, Modern Languages*)

Brad Epps is Professor of Spanish and, beginning on 1 January 2014, Head of the Department of Spanish and Portuguese at the University of Cambridge. He was Professor of Romance Languages and Literatures and Professor and former Chair of the Committee on Degrees in Studies of Women, Gender, and Sexuality at Harvard University for over two decades. He holds a PhD from Brown University, an MA from the University of Virginia, and a BA from Wake Forest University in the United States. He has published extensively on modern literature, film, art, architecture, urban culture, queer theory, and immigration from Spain, Latin America, Hispanophone Africa, and Catalonia.

He has taught as visiting professor or scholar in Spain, Germany, France, Chile, Cuba, the Netherlands, Sweden, the People's Republic of China, and Great Britain. His research interests include eighteenth to twenty-first century Spanish and Latin American literature, Catalan literature and film, Ibero-American cinema, photography, and art, Hispanophone Africa, theories of visuality, modernity, critical theory, gender and sexuality studies, feminist thought, queer theory, urban cultures, immigration, and post-colonial studies, among others.

ALEKSANDAR STEVIĆ (*JRF, English*)

Aleksandar Stević is a literary and cultural historian. He grew up in Belgrade, Serbia, and having successfully studied civic disobedience as well as comparative literature, he graduated from the University of Belgrade in 2004. He spent several years teaching at his alma mater, and earned his MA there in 2006. He then moved to the United States to

obtain a PhD in Comparative Literature from Yale University in 2012. Before joining King's, he spent a year as a visiting assistant professor at Hampshire College in Massachusetts.

Aleksandar works mainly on the relationship between the evolution of literary genres and intellectual and social history. Most of his research focuses on the nineteenth and early twentieth century French and English novel, although he also works on tragedy, the history of aesthetics and literary criticism, and occasionally on aspects of post-1945 literature. His published and forthcoming work includes essays on Dickens and on Holocaust representation, as well as numerous translations of critical and theoretical texts from English and French into Serbo-Croatian. He is currently working on a new history of the European bildungsroman.

VALENTINA MIGLIORI (*Phillips JRF, Biological Sciences*)

Valentina was born and grew up in Italy. She obtained her Bachelor and Master degree in Biotechnology at the University of Bologna. She moved to Singapore to pursue her PhD in Biochemistry at Yong Loo Lin School of Medicine (National University of Singapore), under the supervision of Dr Guccione at the Institute of Molecular and Cellular Biology (IMCB). In 2012, she came to Cambridge to work as a research associate in the lab of Tony Kouzarides at the Gurdon Institute and she was awarded the prestigious European Molecular Biology Organization Fellowship. Her research interest focuses on understanding the epigenetic mechanisms controlling gene expression in cancer and development, to ultimately identify potential drug targets.

DAVID STEWART (*Ordinary Fellow, Mathematics*)

David Stewart returns to King's, having matriculated as an undergraduate in 1999. He read Mathematics until 2003 before teaching Mathematics and Philosophy to A level students in Surrey's Esher College. He left teaching to take up a PhD in algebra under Martin Liebeck at Imperial College. He then spent three years as the G.H. Hardy Fellow of Mathematics at New College, King's sister college in Oxford. He is interested in wine and plays the piano poorly, yet is an excellent cook.

RACHEL HOFFMAN (*Ordinary Fellow, History*)

Rachel G. Hoffman is a Fellow on the Conspiracy and Democracy research project, funded by the Leverhulme Trust and based at the University of Cambridge. She completed her Bachelor in History and International Relations at Brown University and her Master in Modern European History at Cambridge. Her Cambridge doctoral dissertation examines political murder plots and assassination attempts against heads of state and high-ranking officials in Germany from the end of the Napoleonic Wars to the outbreak of the First World War. She has held visiting research positions at Yale University and the New School for Social Research.

HENNING GROSSE RUSE-KHAN (*Ordinary Fellow, Law*)

Dr Henning Grosse Ruse – Khan joined the Faculty of Law and the Centre for Intellectual Property and Information Law (CIPIL) at Cambridge as a University Lecturer in September 2013. Henning is also an external research fellow at the Max Planck Institute for Intellectual Property and Competition Law in Munich (Germany) and an associate fellow at the Centre for International Sustainable Development Law in Montreal (Canada) At Cambridge University, he supervises intellectual property (IP) law and lectures IP and WTO Law. Henning is a member of the editorial board of the International Review of Intellectual Property and Competition Law (IIC) and co-founder of the international IP network at the Society of International Economic Law (SIEL). His research and teaching focuses on international IP protection, development issues, world trade and investment law, as well as on interfaces among distinct legal orders in international law. Henning previously worked as a senior research fellow at the Max Planck Institute, as a lecturer in international trade law at the University of Leicester and a research fellow on IT and Media Law at the University of Muenster (Germany) where he obtained his PhD in 2003.

HANNA WEIBYE (*JRF, History*)

Hanna Weibye was born and grew up in Edinburgh. She read Modern and Medieval Language (French and German) at Jesus College, Cambridge, where she also undertook an MPhil in Political Thought and Intellectual

History, and doctoral studies in History. She works primarily on German history, investigating the emergence of nationalism in the period around 1800. Her doctoral thesis was an intellectual biography of Friedrich Ludwig Jahn, one of the key national thinkers in Prussia during the Napoleonic Wars and also the famously eccentric inventor of German gymnastics. Her next big project focuses on ideas about the German national character from the seventeenth to the nineteenth centuries, and a side project will be on Joseph Pilates, inventor of the eponymous movement practice. Her non-academic interests include classical ballet, and knitting.

JOHN OTTEM (*Non Stipendiary Research Fellow, Pure Mathematics*)

John Ottem grew up in Norway and studied mathematics at the University of Oslo, where he earned his Bachelor's and Master's degrees. As a Gates scholar in Cambridge, he recently completed his PhD in mathematics and is now continuing his research as a Junior Research Fellow at King's. As a PhD student he spent time as a visiting student at UCLA, MIT and the Ecole Polytechnique. His research is within the field of algebraic geometry, which studies the geometry of mathematical spaces that arise as zero sets of polynomials. Aside from research, John enjoys classical music, cinema and playing the guitar.

PAU FIGUERAS (*Ordinary Fellow, Pure Mathematics*)

Pau Figueras was born and raised in Olot, a small town in the Catalan Pyrenees. Pau obtained his MSc followed by a PhD in theoretical physics at the University of Barcelona. He then moved to Durham University, where he worked for three years as a research associate in the Department of Mathematical Sciences. Three years ago, he came to Cambridge as an EPSRC post-doctoral research fellow in the Department of Applied Mathematics and Theoretical physics. Pau has recently been appointed Stephen Hawking advanced research fellow.

Pau's research interests fall into the broad area of general relativity and black holes. He is particularly interested in developing computational techniques to study black holes in novel and exotic settings, different from

the usual astrophysical playground. The reason is that gravity (and black holes) in these new settings can be used to study non-gravitational physics in strongly interacting systems. This has found applications in high-energy physics (e.g., quark/gluon plasma), condensed matter (e.g., high temperature superconductors) and fluid mechanics (e.g., turbulence).

Full list of Fellows 2012-13

Fellows

Dr Tess Adkins	<i>Geography</i>
Dr Sebastian Ahnert	<i>Natural Sciences</i>
Dr Mark Ainslie	<i>Electrical Engineering</i>
Dr David Al-Attar	<i>Natural Sciences</i>
Dr Anna Alexandrova	<i>Philosophy</i>
Dr Lori Allen	<i>Asian & Middle Eastern Studies</i>
Dr Nick Atkins	<i>Engineering</i>
Dr John Barber	<i>Politics, Lay Dean</i>
Professor Michael Bate	<i>Developmental Biology</i>
Professor Sir Patrick Bateson	<i>Zoology</i>
Dr Andreas Bender	<i>Chemistry</i>
Dr Nathanael Berestycki	<i>Mathematics</i>
Dr Camille Bonvin	<i>Theoretical Physics</i>
Dr Mirjana Bozic	<i>Psychology</i>
Dr Siobhan Braybrook	<i>Natural Sciences</i>
Dr Angela Breitenbach	<i>Philosophy</i>
Professor Sydney Brenner	<i>Genetic Medicine</i>
Mrs Julie Bressor	<i>Director of Development</i>
Dr Jude Browne	<i>Social Sciences</i>
Dr Nick Bullock	<i>Architecture</i>
Professor Bill Burgwinkle	<i>French</i>
Dr Matei Candeia	<i>Social Anthropology</i>
Dr Keith Carne	<i>Mathematics, First Bursar</i>
Mr Richard Causton	<i>Music</i>
Mr Nick Cavalla	<i>Extraordinary Fellow, Investment</i>
Mr Stephen Cleobury	<i>Music, Director of Music</i>
Dr Francesco Colucci	<i>Life Sciences</i>
Professor Anne Cooke	<i>Pathology</i>
Dr Sarah Crisp	<i>Life Sciences</i>

Professor Anne Davis	<i>Applied Mathematics</i>
Professor Peter de Bolla	<i>English, Wine Steward</i>
Professor John Dunn	<i>Politics</i>
Professor David Dunne	<i>Extraordinary Fellow, Pathology</i>
Professor George Efstathiou	<i>Astronomy</i>
Professor Brad Epps	<i>Modern Languages</i>
Dr Aytek Erdil	<i>Economics</i>
Dr Elisa Faraglia	<i>Economics</i>
Professor James Fawcett	<i>Physiology</i>
Professor Iain Fenlon	<i>Music</i>
Dr Pau Figueras	<i>Pure Mathematics</i>
Dr Lorna Finlayson	<i>Philosophy</i>
Dr Felix Fischer	<i>Computer Science & Mathematics</i>
Dr Timothy Flack	<i>Electrical Engineering</i>
Professor Robert Foley	<i>Biological Anthropology</i>
Dr Chryssi Giannitsarou	<i>Economics</i>
Lord [Tony] Giddens	<i>Sociology</i>
Dr Ingo Gildenhard	<i>Classics</i>
Professor Christopher Gilligan	<i>Mathematical Biology</i>
Dr Hadi Godazgar	<i>Mathematics</i>
Dr Mahdi Godazgar	<i>Mathematics</i>
Professor Simon Goldhill	<i>Classics</i>
Dr David Good	<i>Social Psychology</i>
Dr Julian Griffin	<i>Biological Chemistry</i>
Dr Tim Griffin	<i>Computer Science</i>
Professor Gillian Griffiths	<i>Cell Biology and Immunology</i>
Dr Ben Gripaios	<i>Theoretical Physics</i>
Dr Cesare Hall	<i>Engineering</i>
Professor Ross Harrison	<i>Philosophy</i>
Professor John Henderson	<i>Classics</i>
Dr Felipe Hernandez	<i>Architecture</i>
Mr Arthur Hibbert	<i>History</i>
Dr Adam Higazi	<i>African Studies</i>
Dr David Hillman	<i>English</i>
Ms Rachel Hoffman	<i>History</i>
Dr Stephen Hugh-Jones	<i>Social Anthropology</i>
Professor Dame Caroline Humphrey	<i>Asian Anthropology</i>
Professor Herbert Huppert	<i>Theoretical Geophysics</i>
Professor Martin Hyland	<i>Pure Mathematics</i>

Mr Philip Isaac	<i>Domus Bursar</i>
Mr Peter Jones	<i>History, Librarian</i>
Dr Aileen Kelly	<i>Russian</i>
Professor Barry Keverne	<i>Behavioural Neuroscience</i>
Dr 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 Nicholas Marston	<i>Music, Praelector</i>
Professor Jean Michel Massing	<i>History of Art</i>
Dame Judith Mayhew Jonas	<i>Law</i>
Dr Malachi McIntosh	<i>English</i>
Professor Dan McKenzie	<i>Earth Sciences</i>
Dr Richard Merrill	<i>Evolutionary Biology</i>
Professor Cam Middleton	<i>Engineering</i>
Dr Valentina Migliori	<i>Biological Sciences</i>
Dr Pervez Mody	<i>Social Anthropology</i>
Professor Ashley Moffett	<i>Medical Sciences</i>
Dr Geoff Moggridge	<i>Chemical Engineering</i>
Dr Ken Moody	<i>Computer Sciences</i>
The Revd Dr Jeremy Morris	<i>Theology & Religious Studies</i>
Professor Clement Mouhot	<i>Dean & Graduate Tutor</i>
Dr David Munday	<i>Mathematics</i>
Dr Basim Musallam	<i>Physics, Bursarial Tutor</i>
Dr Eva Nanopoulos	<i>Islamic Studies</i>
Dr Rory O'Bryen	<i>Law, Equal Opportunities Tutor</i>
Dr Rosanna Omitowoju	<i>Latin American Cultural Studies</i>
Professor Robin Osborne	<i>Classics</i>
Dr John Ottem	<i>Ancient History, Senior Tutor</i>
Dr David Payne	<i>Pure Mathematics</i>
Dr Ben Phalan	<i>Engineering</i>
Dr Anastasia Piliavsky	<i>Zoology</i>
Professor Chris Prendergast	<i>Social Anthropology</i>
Dr Oscar Randal-Williams	<i>French</i>
Dr Surabhi Ranganathan	<i>Pure Mathematics</i>
Professor Robert Rowthorn	<i>International Law</i>
	<i>Economics</i>

Dr Henning Grosse Ruse-Khan	<i>Law</i>
Professor Paul Ryan	<i>Economics</i>
Professor Hamid Sabourian	<i>Economics</i>
Dr Suchitra Sebastian	<i>Physics</i>
Dr Michael Sonenscher	<i>History, Assistant Tutor</i>
Dr Sharath Srinivasan	<i>Politics</i>
Prof Gareth Stedman Jones	<i>History</i>
Dr Aleksandar Stevic	<i>English</i>
Dr David Stewart	<i>Mathematics</i>
Dr John Stewart	<i>Applied Mathematics</i>
Professor Yasir Suleiman	<i>Asian & Middle Eastern Studies</i>
Professor Azim Surani	<i>Physiology of Reproduction</i>
Dr Erika Swales	<i>German</i>
Dr Simone Teufel	<i>Computational Linguistics</i>
Mr James Trevithick	<i>Economics</i>
Dr Stefan Uhlig	<i>English, Undergraduate Admissions Tutor</i>
Dr Bert Vaux	<i>Linguistics</i>
Dr Rob Wallach	<i>Material Sciences, Vice Provost</i>
Ms Hanna Weibye	<i>History</i>
Dr Darin Weinberg	<i>Sociology</i>
Dr Godela Weiss-Sussex	<i>German Literature</i>
Dr Tom White	<i>Physics</i>
Dr Flora Willson	<i>Music</i>
Professor John Young	<i>Applied Thermodynamics</i>
Dr Nicolette Zeeman	<i>English</i>

Honorary Fellows

Mr Neal Ascherson
Professor Atta-ur-Rahman
Professor Marilyn Butler
Sir Adrian Cadbury
Miss Caroline Elam
Professor John Ellis CBE
Sir Nicholas Goodison
The Rt Rev Lord Habgood
Dr Hermann Hauser
Professor Lisa Jardine
Lord King of Lothbury

Professor Sir Geoffrey Lloyd
 Lord Phillips of Worth Matravers

Professor C R Rao
 Lord Rees of Ludlow
 Lord Sainsbury of Turville
 Professor Herman Waldmann
 Ms Judith Weir
 Sir David Willcocks

Fellow Benefactors

Mr Robin Boyle
 Dr John Sperling

Fellow Commoners

Mr Nigel Bulmer
 Ms Meileen Choo
 Professor Brian Clark
 Mr Oliver Dawson
 Mr Anthony Doggart
 Mr Hugh Johnson
 Mr P.K. Pal
 Dr Mark Pigott Hon KBE, OBE
 Mr Nicholas Stanley
 Mrs Hazel Trapnell

Mr Jeffrey Wilkinson
 The Hon Geoffrey Wilson
 Mr Morris E Zukerman

Emeritus Fellows

Mr Ian Barter
 Professor Christopher Harris
 Mr Ken Hook
 Professor Nicholas Mackintosh
 Ms Eleanor Sharpston





Undergraduates at King's

It's been an eventful year for KCSU, which I'm sure we say every year. While not as characterised by anti-government protests as previous years, we have had a mixture of our own battles and successes.

KCSU Alumni Dinner

Last year, with the help and support of the then Provost, Ross Harrison, the Development Director Julie Bressor, and Alice Hardy from the Development Office, we ran our first ever event for ex-KCSU Executive Officers. We had a very successful dinner in the Saltmarsh Rooms with a mix of fellows, current KCSU Officers and KCSU alumni. We even had the founders of KCSU with us, which was a great pleasure. I look forward to this becoming a tradition in years to come (not just because I want to be invited back for dinner every year).

Formals

The fight for formals has been one of the longest battles we have engaged in, lasting just over a year from Summer 2012 to week one of Michaelmas 2013. After three open meeting motions, two Council papers and countless meetings, a cross-common room working party was set up. Now, with the first formal of the year rapidly approaching, we have finalised a deal, bringing the ticket price for formal hall down to a four year low, and bringing back the universal subsidy. This could only have been accomplished with the help of our Council representatives Raphael Scheps and Paula Melendez as well as support of the Vice Provost and Senior Tutor.

Access

After a year's intermission, we had a very successful access bus run by our access officers Arran Murray Sanderson and Tobias Phibbs. The response from schools was very positive, and they were even featured in "The Northern Echo" newspaper.

International Students

Tomohito Shibata, our International Officer, worked hard to secure early arrival for international students, which was very appreciated by the freshers, giving them time to set up bank accounts, phones and register with the police. This also gave the international freshers the chance to participate in an iCUSU freshers' week event for the first time. With all the extra administrative burden and jet lag out the way, the internationals were free to mingle easily with their fellow freshers.

The Bunker

The Bunker (previously the Cellar Bar) has always been a precarious operation, ever since Jon Brown and Danielle Bassan managed to get it reopened. Threatened in Council with a permanent shut-down, KCSU agreed to incorporate the Bunker as a "subcommittee" and take responsibility for it. Since then, and the inception of the Bunker Oversight Committee, College has agreed to allow weekly "Bunker nights" and several other events throughout the term, including two film nights. Having written a new Bunker constitution, and a constitutional amendment to allow subcommittees, I hope that the rigidity of this new framework keeps the Bunker on the straight and narrow. Time will tell.

Sport

For the first time since the inception of Fairbairns 84 years ago King's won the Fairbairn cup this year, and it's been a generally good year for KCBC, with the same crew going on to compete in the prestigious Henley Regatta. King's sport in general has been enjoying something of a renaissance with King's dominating the basketball blues team and our athletics team has continued its winning streak. We have a new Tennis Club thanks to Kert Putsepp and this year, due to the efforts of Alex Ford our Sports, Societies and Freshers Officer, we have pictures of the sports teams in the bar.

Green and Charities

It was a rich year for KCSU Green and Charities, and we hope to keep growing and achieving ethical projects in King's this year. We have a new "Green Team" of six undergrads working on ethical projects ranging from recycling in College to the investments policy. Our Green and Charities Officer, Laura

Weidinger, initiated the first charity hustings, to decide which charities to support, with Jimmy's Night Shelter and the Marianne Foundation winning the elections. There was a clothes swap in Michaelmas, the profits of which went to our elected charities, and leftover clothes to Oxfam, and new donation boxes were introduced to the Coffee Shop and Servery. We have also managed to "de-clutter" the recycling scheme in College, merging everything into singular "recycling bins", instead of the separate bins we had before. In addition to all this, new recycling cartons were brought into the library, and King's participated in the University-wide "Switch Off" campaign. Thanks to the Domus Bursar's input we managed to participate in the CUECS "Energy Table". Finally, we have been working with catering to reinstate Meat-Free Mondays and the purchase of ethical food products. We have also been regularly updating a Facebook page and sent emails to the undergrads, informing them about events in College and the University.

Constitutional Changes

As has been the trend of late, KCSU's Constitution has been in a state of some flux. I took it as a personal crusade to try and increase the effectiveness of KCSU's structure and I hope we have come some way along the road. There is work left to do, but it must fall to my successors to continue.

We now have a Steering Committee, set up to provide more long term guidance to KCSU, with a greater institutional memory than the one-year Executive Committee. The Steering Committee also look after Chiron, which is the online wiki I set up last year to ensure some continuity of knowledge. We also have working groups, to allow the student body more opportunities to get involved (and to allow us to monitor these groups, for in the past they have often faded out of memory without achieving their original goals). Taking on the Bunker necessitated the creation of the Subcommittees protocol, for formalising offshoots of KCSU.

The last challenge was to interface better with KCGS, and with the advent of the Joint Leadership Committee (paramilitary branch coming soon) we're hopefully on the way to a more productive working relationship, especially on controversial issues like that of fourth year students.

The modus operandi of the Exec has also changed somewhat, with a new minuting style and the formalisation of reporting mechanisms (for working groups and College committees) designed to not only make meetings more efficient, but allow us to better communicate what we do with each other and the student body as a whole.

The Website

Unfortunately the KCSU website was hacked in Michaelmas last year, meaning that we had to take it down completely. Luckily, this afforded us the opportunity to completely rebuild it to make it as secure and "future proof" as possible (although we had no budget to do so). Thankfully Conor Burgess took on the project, and has done a sterling job. We hope that the new website proves useful to all our members in the coming years.

Crystal ball

Looking to the future of KCSU, my hope is that as subsequent Execs get used to all the changes that I have introduced, especially Chiron (the wiki) and the working groups protocol, taking advantage of these things becomes more common and the Union becomes more open and transparent to our Members, and more efficient and focussed amongst its Officers. I am sure that we will build on our sporting success, and the excellent work of my colleagues on the Exec and continue to go from strength to strength.

I also sincerely hope that more KCSU Alumni dinners follow last Lent's success, for it is my opinion that KCSU has a vital part to play in the interactions between the College and our wider community of non-resident Members. I am very keen to see greater interaction, via KCSU, between the student body and the alumni community. Perhaps I have a vested interest: having spent three years in the former, after just one more I shall be joining the latter, and I hope that the disjunction betwixt the twain won't be too jarring an experience.

GIDEON FARRELL

KCSU President 2012-13

Graduates at King's

King's graduates remain a vibrant and active community supported by College and the Graduate Society. In addition to maintaining the quality of services and activities already provided to the graduates, KCGS had three objectives this year: to engage with alumni, to increase interaction with the fellowship, and to refurbish the Graduate Suite. The following summary offers the highlights of this year, as well as considerations for the future of KCGS.

Academic Pursuits & Interaction with the Fellowship

The Lunchtime Graduate Seminars continued this year with great success. The number of fellows and undergraduates participating in the seminars increased, and such participation is encouraged for the future. The KCGS Computing Officer, Krishna Kumar, offered free classes on LaTeX, Word and Mendeley. Josh Booth, with the help of other graduates and the guidance of Professor Chris Prendergast, started the King's Review, an online current affairs magazine providing high-quality academic journalism. The Review has published pieces from current King's students, fellows, and alumni, with visitors to the website from 116 different countries.

For graduates preparing for academic careers, the Academic Officer, Kieron Kumar, organized Post-Doctoral Talks and Q&A sessions with fellows. Kieron plans to host a social event with Junior Research Fellows in Michaelmas. KCGS hosted meetings in the Graduate Suite with the Provost, Vice Provost, and Graduate Tutor. These meetings allowed for graduates to voice their concerns or ideas within an open setting. Graduates also participated in the interview process for the new Senior Tutor.

Engagement with the broader fellowship, not only those in College Officer positions, remains a high priority for King's graduates. For this reason, two

High Table dinners with graduates have been organized for Michaelmas. Additionally, a team of graduates and fellows is currently organizing 'Research Exchange' evenings. Such evenings will provide a forum in which graduates and fellows present and discuss aspects of their research and continue their discussions over dinner.

Alumni Outreach

Graduates have been directly involved with alumni events this year. Ten graduate students presented their research for the Foundation Lunch attendees at a 'Graduate Showcase' in Lent. The presentations were followed by a Q&A. During Alumni Weekend in September, graduates hosted the 'Graduate Suite Open House'. Alumni and graduates mingled together in the newly refurbished Graduate Suite common room. For the upcoming 1441 dinner in November, graduate participants will offer brief presentations about their research. A current team of graduates is organizing a 'Conversations with King's' series. The aim is to host a panel of distinguished alumni and discuss career trajectories outside of academia.

Social Activities

Collectively named 'Purple Reign', the Social Secretaries for this year were Katie Reinhart, Tobias Hausermann, Jessica Corsi, and Nicholas Mulder. Events organized by Purple Reign included formal swaps, graduate drinks, graduate formals, wine tasting, chapel roof tours, and intercollegiate mixers. Formal swaps have also included a trip to Oxford and the hosting of Oxford graduates at one of the graduate formals. Thanks are due to the Catering department for helping arrange the superb graduate formals, with themes this year of 'Film Noir', 'War of the Roses', and 'Studio 54'. To name but a few highlights, the 'Film Noir' formal featured an original 4.5 minute film noir homage to King's, 'War of the Roses' included a modern ballet dance, and 'Studio 54' surprised attendees with a spontaneous disco flash mob dance before the dessert course. Graduates look forward to the final graduate formal in December and are already speculating as to its theme.

Freshers' Week (which does in fact extend beyond a week) is a critical period for integration to life at King's. Kittiphat (Am) Chanthong, LGBT+

Officer, assisted Purple Reign in organizing the range of events for this year, from lantern-lit walks to Grantchester to a Spanish tapas dinner. Thanks to the Secretary, Nicholas Worth, for organizing the Freshers' Guide, and Krishna Kumar for maintaining the KCGS website and updating information for incoming freshers. The International Officer, Mike Golan, compiled important information for international freshers and hosted a successful International Food & Drinks night.

Along with KCSU, the Sports and Societies Officer, Max Hewkin-Smith, has worked to update the list, contacts, and inventory of Sports and Societies, as well as to contribute to the establishment of the new gym.

Graduate Suite Refurbishment

A long-term ambition of KCGS has been to improve the Graduate Suite. As EM Forster's old set, the Suite has a special history. Last year the Suite received a heavy 'spring cleaning' and under the direction of KCGS Domus, Andrew Munro, and Domus Bursar, Phil Isaac, the common room of the Suite was refurnished this year. The layout of the room is now focused around the grand fireplace (which was originally commissioned by EM Forster) and is designed to be more conducive to socialising.

King's Graduate Bar

During the telephone campaign, one of the aspects of King's life that was asked about by graduate alumni was 'Vac Bar'. Like the Graduate Suite last year, 'Vac Bar' received its own 'spring cleaning' which extended to a name change and updated Bar Rules and Operating Procedures. With new decor, the King's Graduate Bar opened fortnightly during term time, excluding the Easter Quiet Period. Thanks to Jake Howe and Dr. David Munday for enabling King's Graduate Bar to be a successful operation and an important aspect of the King's graduate community.

The Graduate Union

KCGS played a vital role in remedying the crisis at the Graduate Union (GU) which occurred during the 2012-2013 academic year. Submitting the first letter of no-confidence in the GU President, KCGS led a successful

inter-collegiate movement of no-confidence and discovered, then reported a case of serious electoral malpractice. Thanks are due to KCGS External Officer, Ben Abrams.

Future Aims

KCGS aims to maintain the success of the events outlined, as well as that of other events like Women's Dinner and LGBT+ social events. The trial period of later King's Coffee Shop opening times needs to be assessed, with thanks to Adam Reid, the Vice Provost, and the Catering department for organizing the trial. Another trial period in need of further review is the 2012–2013 KCGS affiliation status given to fourth year undergraduates. The costs and benefits of this affiliation will be discussed by both KCSU and KCGS.

Graduate Suite refurbishment, contact with alumni through an organized database, and interaction with the fellows, possibly through the 'mentorship' scheme, will remain agenda items for KCGS. It has been a pleasure to serve KCGS, and I thank you for reading this summary of our year.

KATIE FITZPATRICK
KCGS, President

Tutorial

Choir business was always going to be prominent in 2012–13. The University had convinced itself (on the basis of a poor statistical argument) that those admitted to the University as Choral Scholars did not perform academically as well as others. Keen that there should be no possibility of claiming that different admissions criteria were being applied to those who could sing, the University decided to move from a system in which Choral Scholars were heard singing *before* they were interviewed for academic places to a system where they would be heard only *after* being offered an academic place. This entailed inventing a system whereby, if the college which has admitted them to an academic place does not wish to give them a choral award, but another college does, then, with the agreement of all parties, the student in question can move to the college where he or she holds a choral award.

King's anticipated that this new system might cause a number of problems, including its losing able singers to other colleges, but also saw that this was a chance to give a higher profile to King's Voices by offering Choral Exhibitions in King's Voices as well as Choral Scholarships in the College Choir.

In fact three wonderful things happened, two directly as a consequence of the new system. The first was that we elected our first ever woman choral award holder to a Choral Exhibition in King's Voices. The second was that, far from losing academic stars poached to sing in other choirs, we attracted an academic star from St John's to King's.

The third wonderful thing was that the results achieved by the choral and organ scholars in Tripos in 2013 simultaneously questioned the whole basis of the reform of the Choral entrance system *and* revealed that the differences measured by Tripos League Table position are trivial. For some years past we have monitored the academic results achieved by members of the choir and compared them to the results of the rest of the college. In most years they have

been very similar. This year the choral and organ scholars out-performed the college as a whole by such a margin that, had the whole college performed as well, King's would have been in the top three in the Tripos League Tables. Most remarkably, a significant number of the choral scholars whose results contributed to this success had contributed to a quite disastrous year for choral-scholar results two years ago, when, had the rest of the college performed similarly, we would have been at the very bottom of the table.

While taking great pleasure in success, this particular success confirms that we should not think that league-table position tells us anything significant. We should be, and are, proud of the excellent results that ensured that the college as a whole was absolutely at the middle of the league table. It is the nature of the work done, and the education that takes place over the course of an undergraduate's degree, not the league-table position, that matters. That 26.4% of undergraduates who took Tripos examinations achieved 1sts (compared with 24.5% for the University as a whole) is a great confirmation of the education that we provide, but it is not itself the end towards which we work.

Not the least encouragement with regard to both our current reputation and our future opportunities in undergraduate education is that in the 2012 Undergraduate Admissions round we received 947 [819 in 2011] valid applications – yet another record. Of these 48.8% [51.6%] applied from schools in the UK, 26.4% [28.1%] from the EU or EEA, and 24.8% [20.3%] from overseas. 48% [43.8%] of our applicants were female, 52% [56.2%] were male. Of applicants from UK schools, 85% [83%] were from the maintained sector, and 15% [17%] from independent schools.

We made 136 [150] offers, 131 [137] for immediate and 5 [13] for deferred entry. Of these 67.6% [67.3%] went to candidates from the UK, 16.9% [20%] to candidates from the EU or EEA, and 15.4% [12.7%] to overseas candidates. 43% [39.3%] of our offers went to women, and 57% [60.7%] to men. Of the offers made to UK applicants, 77% [75.2%] went to candidates from the maintained sector, and 23% [24.8%] to candidates from independent schools. A further 81 [51] or 37% [27%] of our pooled applicants received offers from

other Cambridge colleges – another sign that our applicants were not merely numerous but of high quality. Having the highest ratio of applications to places of any college put great strain on the admissions staff. Not that that showed. The whole exercise ran exceptionally smoothly, a measure of the outstanding dedication, and efficiency, of the college admissions office staff. The College has recognized, however, that the very success of the Admissions office means that it needs further staffing, and in the summer of 2013 we appointed a second Admissions Officer to work alongside the existing officer.

In Graduate Admissions we work within a framework agreed by Governing Body at the Annual Congregation in 2009, with a target of admitting 45 for the M.Phil. and 25 for the Ph.D. The proportion of graduates confirming their places varies greatly from year to year, however, and the 161[172] offers made (on the basis of 544 applications received before we closed on 27 March 2013) yielded 89 [101] (rather than the target 70) new graduate students, 45 for a Ph.D, 39 for an M.Phil (or other Master's course), 1 Erasmus exchange student and 4 students continuing to clinical medical studies. 18 King's undergraduates continued into graduate work; another 30 'new' graduate students are King's MPhil students continuing to PhD. 21 King's graduates are wholly or partly supported by College studentship funds.

In consequence in October 2013 we have 377 [382] undergraduates, 1 [1] affiliated undergraduate, 7 [3] Erasmus students, 2 [3] students from Notre Dame, 2 [1] MIT students and 268 [264] graduate students in residence. 3 [1] undergraduates are currently intermitting, 11 [9] undergraduates are away on a year abroad (as part of a languages degree, or an exchange programme), and 10 [10] of our graduate students are spending the year undertaking research elsewhere.

Building work by St Catharine's continued to cause some disruption this year, but the two issues that caused greatest agitation were the cold weather in May – which came just as the heating in college had been turned off and the systems drained for maintenance – and Formal Halls. In the face of Formal Halls being over-subscribed, and reports of some finding it impossible ever to get a ticket because of the skill and determination required to be on-line in the

right configuration at the time when tickets became available, the Tutor attempted to spread the significant subsidy that the Tutorial Office provides for Formal Halls equitably over the undergraduate body. This was not the answer that the undergraduates turned out to want, and there was considerable agitation for the return of inequity. In due course an alternative approach was found.

The single activity that has taken most of the Tutor's time, however, has been the recruitment of new Fellows. We recruited a short-term university appointment in History, a UTO in Law, two University Research Fellows in Mathematics (one pure, one applied), a UTO in Anthropology (a former Fellow), re-recruited a UTO in Computer Science, and recruited a short-term University appointment in Plant Sciences. But competition between colleges to attract newly-appointed University lecturers to college Fellowships has become more and more intense, particularly in subjects like History, and protracted discussions with a number of new appointees in History, in Politics and in the History of Art, where we need to plan for Jean-Michel Massing's retirement, failed to attract a suitable candidate (in some cases because other colleges were able to offer more in the way of family housing). Recognising the College need in History, College Council has agreed to use the Ehrman Fund, generously given 80 years ago to support a Fellow in History, should, when Michael Sonenscher retires next year, be deployed to make a linked appointment with the University – that is to make a University appointment tied to King's. Such appointments have only recently become possible, and we hope to have the arrangements for this appointment approved during the Michaelmas term, and that this may be a model for future appointments in areas of college need.

As I come to the end of my five-year term (January 2009–December 2013) and hand over to Dr. Pervez Mody it is appropriate to reflect a little more generally on what has happened over those five years.

The most important feature of the five years for the future of the college is the health of the Tutorial Office itself. The smooth running of the college is entirely dependent on the efficiency of the Tutorial Office, and the quality of

life of undergraduates, graduates and Fellows is significantly affected by the way in which the tutorial staff carry out their duties. I inherited some wonderful staff in the Tutorial Office and am delighted to be handing them on to my successor. Without the tireless, good-humoured, and extremely efficient work of Janet Luff, Maria Bossley, Caroline White and Bronagh James it would have been impossible for me to survive as a 'moonlighting' Senior Tutor. And I count among my most important legacies the recruitment of Kristy Guneratne and Eleanor Thompson to run Schools Liaison and the ever-busier Admissions Office, and Tom Cumming to take a firm grip of room allocations and room bookings and all that goes with that.

More obviously, and hardly less importantly, I have been able to recruit more than 30 new Fellows to be 'Ordinary' or Professorial Fellows of the College and to take on the central tasks of supervising and directing studies. The last five years have seen a lot of discussion about Fellows' duties, and we now have a position where duties and rewards are widely recognised as appropriate and where the College has been able to go from strength to strength, particularly in the area covered by the new HSPS tripos, in MML, and in Medicine, and to maintain its presence and effectiveness in a number of small subjects despite retirements of long-serving Fellows.

Among the undergraduates the clearest outwardly visible innovation has been the introduction, agreed before I took office but never implemented, of sending out the same book to all incoming undergraduates and graduates and making discussion of that in small reading-groups, led by a Fellow, a central part of what happens on the Saturday of matriculation. Although the dominant mode of criticism of the books has been attack, rather than appreciation, this exercise has proved an excellent way to establish rapid rapport between graduates and undergraduates and to offer immediate access by junior members to Fellows outside their own subject.

Less visible, but more important, if more controversial, has been bringing the system of Tutors into the modern world. For years King's had swung between having a few Tutors with large numbers of students assigned to each of them, and having a large number of 'advisers' with small numbers of students each.

Whichever way it was done, most undergraduates saw very little of their Tutor or Adviser. Indeed, when I became Senior Tutor, the KCSU Welfare Officers came to me to say that they had done a survey and 30% of undergraduates had said that they had never met their Tutor (not for want of invitations). A little reflection suggests why the close bond between undergraduate and Tutor has become a matter of myth, not reality. The Tutorial system arose from a time when the age of majority was 21, when undergraduates had no way of communicating with parents and their other traditional sources of support other than writing letters home or queuing to make a weekly telephone call. Now undergraduates are legally independent, but they are also usually in constant touch with parents and friends at home through their mobile telephones or via Skype, and so on. If they want advice, they seek it by ringing someone they already know, not by seeking out someone they have hardly met. We may regret that, both out of nostalgia and because often they would get better-informed advice if they asked a Fellow of the College rather than someone who has hardly visited King's and knows nothing of the University, but that is the reality, and telling them they have, and should go to, a Tutor will not change that reality. We have therefore reduced the number of Tutors to the team of 'specialist' Tutors (Senior Tutor, Assistant Tutor (responsible especially for accommodation issues), Admissions Tutor, Bursarial Tutor, Equal Opportunities Tutor, Graduate Tutor, plus Lay Dean) and told all undergraduates that they may consult any of these. This has improved the consistency of advice, the rapidity of response, and the effectiveness of tutorial communication both within the College and with the University. The new system works well not least because of the excellence, and accessibility, of the College Nurse, Vicky Few, who gives expert advice on mental- as well as physical-health issues in a way that no Tutor could. The salary costs saved by reducing the number of Tutors have made it possible to sustain other areas of Tutorial activity at a time when the College has required departments to budget for no increase in expenditure.

These various modifications to our 'domestic' practice are minor compared to the sea-change in UK Higher Education that has been effected by the introduction of the much higher University fees. But it is the domestic practices that most directly impinge upon the College

community and over which the College has most control. Here is an area where we are not fire-fighting (though we have fought the fires with some success), but can take the independent initiatives, leading the collegiate university out of the tired unreflective habits of the past and ensuring that King's undergraduates and graduates will be given as eye-opening and transformative an experience as we ourselves enjoyed in our generation as undergraduates and graduates at King's.

ROBIN OSBORNE

Scholarships

The following scholarships and prizes were awarded (those who achieved distinction in Tripos are distinguished with a *):

First year

ATHANASIOU, NIKOLAOS	JEWELL, ROSIE
Mathematics Tripos, Part IA	Modern & Medieval Languages
	Tripos, Part IA
BECK, MICHAEL	KARLIN, LISA
Engineering Tripos, Part IA	Linguistics Tripos, Part I
CULTRERA, DAVIDE	KELSEY TOUGH, OLIVER
Linguistics Tripos, Part I	Mathematical Tripos, Part IA
DUNACHIE, PATRICK	LAWSON, TIMOTHY
Music Tripos, Part IA	Natural Sciences Tripos, Part IA
GRANT, THOMAS	MAHON, EOIN
Anglo Saxon, Norse & Celtic, Prelim	Linguistics Tripos, Part I
to Part I	
HARRINGTON, SOPHIE	MATTHEWS, JOSHUA
Natural Sciences Tripos, Part IA	Mathematics Tripos, Part IA
*HAWKINS, ROBERT	MATUKHIN, MAX
History of Art Tripos, Part I	Modern & Medieval Languages
	Tripos, Part IA
HENDERSON-CLELAND, ARCHIBALD	MUKHOPADHYAY, MAYUKH
Classical Tripos, Part IA	Economics Tripos, Part I

NORMAN, CHRISTOPHER
Modern & Medieval Languages
Tripos, Part IA

SIMPSON, NIKITA
Politics, Psychology & Sociology
Tripos, Part I

TALBOT, COLM
Natural Sciences Tripos, Part IA

TAY, ALEXANDER
Music Tripos, Part IA

TURNER, EMILY
Modern & Medieval Languages
Tripos, Part IA

WALDRAFF, CHARLOTTE
Economics Tripos, Part I

WHITE, LOLITA
Modern & Medieval Languages
Tripos, Part IA

WIEDERKEHR, ROGER
Economics Tripos, Part I

WOLKIND, REBEKAH
Politics, Psychology & Sociology
Tripos, Part I

2nd Year

*ADDIS, KATHARINE
English Tripos, Part I

CRISFORD, TOBY
Mathematics Tripos, Part IB

DIONELIS, KAROLOS
Medical & Veterinary Sciences Tripos,
Part IB

EPERON, FELICITY
Mathematics Tripos, Part IB

GINSBORG, DAVID
Arch. & Anth. Tripos, Part IIA Social
Anthropology

HAWKESWORTH, HENRY
Music Tripos, Part IB

HITCHCOCK, CHRISTOPHER
Asian & Middle Eastern Studies, Part IB

JARDINE, LACHLAN
Engineering Tripos, Part IB

JAVADZADEH, SHAGAYEGH
Medical & Veterinary Sciences Tripos,
Part IB

KING, SAMUEL
Politics, Psychology & Sociology
Tripos, Part IIA

KIRBY, GEORGIA
Medical & Veterinary Sciences Tripos,
Part IB

LAI, CHUN-HO
Law Tripos, Part IB

LOHMANN, VINCENT
Economics Tripos, Part IIA

MORTIMER DUBOW, TALITHA
Modern & Medieval Languages
Tripos, Part IB

NISSIM, LEE
Engineering Tripos, Part IB

PERERA, SACHINTHA
Medical & Veterinary Sciences Tripos,
Part IB

PRYCE, THOMAS
Theological & Religious Studies
Tripos, Part IIA

PUTSEPP, KURT
Chemical Engineering Tripos, Part I

QUAH, SEAN
Engineering Tripos, Part IB

RABINOVICH, REBECCA
Natural Sciences Tripos, Part IB

SIVALOGANATHAN, HELENA
Medical & Veterinary Sciences Tripos,
Part IB

SMITH, PHILIP
Natural Sciences Tripos, Part IB

TAYLOR-SEYMOUR, RAPHAELLA
Arch. & Anth. Tripos, Part IIA Social
Anthropology

THOMAS, CHRISTOPHER
Economics Tripos, Part IIA

WEETMAN, STEFAN
Medical & Veterinary Sciences Tripos,
Part IB

WELLER, JACK
Classical Tripos, Part IB

WILLIAMS, JOEL
Historical Tripos, Part I

YANG, VIVIENNE
Economics Tripos, Part IIA

BAGNALL, DAVID
English Tripos, Part II

BRUUN, MADS
Economics Tripos, Part IIB

3rd Year

CHRISTOFI, CHARALAMBOS
Engineering Tripos, away at MIT

DREW, JAMES
Natural Sciences Tripos, Part II

DU, LINDA
Manufacturing Engineering Tripos,
Part IIA

*DUNN, JACK
Arch. & Anth. Tripos, Part IIB Social
Anthropology

EDWARDS, LAURA
Law Tripos, Part II

EVANS, JOSEPHINE
Mathematics Tripos, Part II

GRINIS, INNA
Economics Tripos, Part IIB

HARRIS, MIA
Politics, Psychology & Sociology
Tripos, Part IIB

HOFFMAN, MICHAEL
Engineering Tripos, Part IIA

KALYAN, MOHINI
Natural Sciences Tripos, Part II
Pathology

KHAN, SAMI
Natural Sciences Tripos, Part II
Astrophysics

KIRK, MATTHEW
Natural Sciences Tripos, Part II Exp.
& Theor. Physics

KUNESCH, MARKUS
Mathematics Tripos, Part II

LATHAM FIONA	WRIGLEY, WESLEY
Historical Tripos, Part II	Philosophy Tripos, Part II
LAZAR-GILLARD, OSCAR	
Philosophy Tripos, Part II	
MARTIN, REBECCA	
Management Studies Tripos	
MCNALLY, BEN	
Natural Sciences Tripos, Part II	
Biochemistry	
MEREDITH, REBECCA	
Politics, Psychology & Sociology	
Tripos, Part IIB	
METIN, SIMON	
Natural Sciences Tripos, Part II	
Pharmacology	
PAUL, NEIL	
Engineering Tripos, Part IIA	
POVEY, ALEX	
Mathematics Tripos, Part II	
SAMUEL, NICOLE	
Arch & Anth. Tripos, Part IIB	
Biological Anthropology	
SCHEPS, RAPHAEL	
Natural Sciences Tripos, Part II Exp.	
& Theor. Physics	
SENIOR, REBECCA	
Natural Sciences Tripos, Part II	
Zoology	
STAPLES, AIDAN	
Natural Sciences Tripos, Part II Exp.	
& Theor. Physics	
TICKELL, PHOEBE	
Natural Sciences Tripos, Part II Plant	
Sciences	

4th Year

ATKINSON, MARY
Asian & Middle Eastern Studies
Tripos, Part II
CRONIN, SUSAN
Modern & Medieval Languages
Tripos, Part II
GUTT, MARCH
Modern & Medieval Languages
Tripos, Part II
HUTCHCROFT, THOMAS
Mathematics Tripos, Part III
HUTCHINSON, CHRISTOPHER
Modern & Medieval Languages
Tripos, Part II
MCCUTCHEON, KATE
Natural Sciences Tripos, Part III
Astrophysics
MILLER, WILL
Natural Sciences Tripos, Part III
Geological Sciences
PUSCEDDU, ELIAN
Engineering Tripos, Part IIB
*QUARSHIE, BENJAMIN
Modern & Medieval Languages
Tripos, Part II
STEPHENS, RICHARD
Engineering Tripos, Part IIB
TERSMETTE, KEYE
Asian & Middle Eastern Studies

Tripos, Part II	WHYTE, ALEXANDER
VAN PINXTEREN, ELSIEN	Engineering Tripos, Part IIB
Asian & Middle Eastern Studies	
Tripos, Part II	WILSBY, OSCAR
	Engineering Tripos, Part IIB
*VARGA, ZSIGMOND	
Chemical Engineering Tripos, Part IIB	



Research

The approved 2012-13 budget for activities in the remit of the Research Committee was £449,300, with the lion's share (£359,725 or 80%) devoted to covering the salaries and living costs for sixteen Junior Research Fellows. The Committee furthermore elected one non-stipendiary and three stipendiary Junior Research Fellows to begin their tenure in Michaelmas 2013: Sasha Stevic in Literary Studies, Valentina Migliori in Science, Hanna Weibye in History, and John Ottem in Science (non-stipendiary).

The Committee was allotted £17,000 for conferences and seminars, which it deployed to support conferences on "Disease, disability and medicine in Medieval Europe" and "Floreat Bibliomania" organized by Peter Jones and "Mediaeval Francophone literary cultures outside France" organized by Bill Burgwinkle; workshops on "Turf and Texture: Narrating the Legal International" (Ranganathan) and "Knowing Affect" (De Bolla); work-in-progress seminars on "Liars: Deception, the individual and the origins of modernity" (Zeeman) and "Bleak Liberalism" (Boyson/Uhlig); and seminars on Medawar (Colucci/Moffett), Africa (Dunne), and History and Anthropology (Piliavsky).

In 2012 the Research Committee commenced an initiative to support King's students working as summer research assistants for Fellows of the College. The first student beneficiaries of this programme, in the summer of 2013, were March Gutt (working with Bill Burgwinkle on medieval French manuscripts), Markus Kunesch (working with Anne Davis on black hole cosmology), and Andrea Strakova (working with Liz Murchison).

The Research Committee dispensed approximately £60,000 in research grants to Fellows. The normal practice was to defray Fellows' research expenses up to a maximum of £1000 per annum, allowing for the occasional exception under special circumstances, such as the extra £1000 awarded over

two years to Richard Causton for expenses associated with the recording and production of an album of his compositions.

In total, the actual expenditure for 2012-13 fell slightly (2.6%) under the allotted budget, at £437,787.

JAMES FAWCETT / BERT VAUX



Library and Archives

2013 is the centenary of the birth of A.N.L. (Tim) Munby, Librarian of King's from 1947 to his death in 1974. As Patrick Wilkinson put it in his Memoir privately printed for the College in 1975, "in 1947 King's, aware of his distinction and persuaded by the accession of the libraries of Ronald Balfour and Maynard Keynes that the appointment of a full-time Scholar-Librarian would not now be inappropriate, saw in him the ideal incumbent." In June 2013 King's arranged a two-day conference to celebrate Tim's birth centenary, giving it the title of one of his essays: '*Floreat Bibliomania—Great Collectors and their Grand Designs*'. It is a measure both of his worldwide fame in the world of libraries and bibliography, and the persisting memory of his vivid personality that more than 100 delegates attended, including visitors from Japan and the USA.

A distinguished panel of speakers talked about the history of book collecting, collectors, and Tim's many contributions to the field. Young book-collectors and book scholars had their place in the sun too, entirely as Tim would have wished.

There were exhibitions at the University Library and at King's devoted to Munby, and a dinner at which Charles Saumarez-Smith talked about Tim and art history, and the actor Richard Heffer read from one of Tim's ghost-stories. One of the most moving sessions of the conference was that in which those who remembered Tim were invited to share their memories. There were many stories of his fondness for practical jokes and his limitless kindness to members of the College and to all who shared his love of books. It was a particular delight to see members of the Munby family attending in force to hear these tributes. All this was made possible through the herculean efforts of Joyce Wood. Joyce, together with the staff of the Library and of the Development Office, put all the arrangements in place, made everything work so smoothly, and presented a warm and welcoming face to our visitors.

It would be right here to draw attention to the ways in which Tim shaped King's Library and Archives as they are today. He was the first Fellow Librarian of King's (from 1948) and at that time King's and Trinity alone among the colleges shared this idea of recognising and developing the research and educational potential of their Library collections by making such an appointment. Tim justified his appointment first and foremost by his catalogue of the great Maynard Keynes collection of early printed books, his contributions to the cataloguing of the Isaac Newton and other manuscripts of Keynes, and his tireless enthusiasm for encouraging authors and their heirs to give modern literary manuscripts to King's, thus begetting what is now called the Modern Archives. Encouraged by the excitement generated at the conference, the College has now set up a Munby Centenary Fund to support the online cataloguing of the Keynes Library now in progress, and other objectives of the Library and Archives. We hope that members of the College and other supporters will contribute generously. Please contact the Library or Development Office for further information, and consult the King's website for details.

The Archives Centre has had a busy year of exhibitions for members of the College and visitors of different kinds. One highlight was a shared project with the Library. At the Open Cambridge event on 13 September we put on an exhibition celebrating the anniversaries this year of Jane Austen, E.M. Forster and Benjamin Britten. The exhibition included papers and photographs from the archives, rare first editions from the Library's Gilson and Warren Jane Austen collections, and items from the Rowe Music Library. The event attracted over 230 visitors and was curated and hosted jointly by archives and library staff. The Archives Centre decided to undertake a volunteer programme for the first time, subject to the availability of suitable candidates. This year's volunteer created an index to the 18th and 19th century accounting papers, which culminated in a major re-cataloguing and updating of the entire accounting and Bursars' sections of the College archive.

The Library has undertaken a certain amount of systems improvement work this year in order to ensure the continuing integrity of its online

catalogue (something that has not been needed for Tim Munby's card catalogue), first acquired in 1994 through the generosity of the Save & Prosper Educational Trust. Aware of the importance of getting this right, the Library team planned carefully with the Computer Officers and *Sirsi Dynix* (the company who provide the cataloguing software) to move from an aging physical server to a more secure virtual server, resulting in efficiencies of time and cost. The project was completed in the summer at which point we also updated our software, and will shortly be updating the online catalogue interface.

Alison Binns (KC 1976) bequeathed to the Library a valuable collection of private press books from the twentieth century assembled by her father. Cataloguing of these books is now nearly complete, and we hope to put on an exhibition of them soon. Amongst many other donations, the Library has recently taken receipt of a valuable early edition of Mozart, bequeathed to the College by Andrew Raeburn (KC 1955). The edition was published around 1789, two years before Mozart's death. It contains three works composed in the mid-1780s: two violin sonatas (K.481 and K.526) and a piano trio (K.496). It is presented as a set of three separate parts, for keyboard, violin and cello. This set of parts enhances the collection of the Rowe Music Library at King's, which is particularly strong in the chamber music of the eighteenth century. Another generous donor, Robin Boyle (KC 1955, Fellow Benefactor), has given us an album of composers' signatures (accompanied in some cases by musical phrases) presented to him on his retirement from Chester Music. He also gave us a score of *Totentanz* by Thomas Adès (KC 1989), premiered at the Proms this year, and inscribed by the composer to Robin, who commissioned the music.

PETER JONES

Chapel

This last year has been a busy one for the Chapel – as busy as ever for the Choir, if anything more busy than ever for the Chapel staff. That is because, after something of a dip in tourist numbers in summer 2012 (London Olympics effect?), numbers have increased dramatically again this summer. We do our best to get the balance right between giving visitors what I believe is called in the trade 'a good visiting experience' and protecting the fabric of the building and the life of the College from the physical intrusion and potential damage of mass tourism. But tourists come, of course, not just to look at the building, but also to hear the Choir in the glorious setting of the Chapel, and so they come in quite considerable numbers also as worshippers at the services. King's is, in those terms, a big engine that needs a lot of maintenance, and we depend on the dedication and hard work of all our staff to keep it going. I usually end with thanks – and will again – but right at the beginning of this report it seems right to note how much we owe the Chapel staff in particular this year.

I noted last year that 2015 is going to be a year of celebration, marking the 500th anniversary of the completion of the physical structure of the Chapel. We know that in that year payments for stone ceased to be made, and plans were put in hand for glazing the windows. It also seems that by the end of that year the Chapel was in use for services, and the temporary Chapel, which stood between the site of the present Chapel and the Old Schools, was abandoned. Preparations are well under way for the celebrations. They will include the publication of a multi-authored book on the history, architecture, art and music of the Chapel; it is being edited by Jean Michel Massing, Nicky Zeeman and Ross Harrison. Jean Michel's work for his own chapter on the pictures in the Chapel has already enabled him at last to identify the painter of the altarpiece (Madonna and child) in the Whichcote Chapel. It is by Carlo Maratta (1625-1713), an Italian painter, and there is a near-identical picture by him in the Hermitage,

which originally formed part of Robert Walpole's collection at Houghton. As I write, we have just received a detailed report on the rear stalls in the Chapel, commissioned because of concern about the condition of some of them, but which has given us a fascinating insight into their construction and history. They are, in effect, the product of three stages of construction spread over 150 years, with the early Tudor stalls being surmounted by early Jacobean heraldic panelling, and then by a later Jacobean canopy, and would in all probability not have been stained originally. There will, I'm sure, be many things in the forthcoming book about the Chapel which will add to our understanding of its history.

We continue to welcome guest preachers on Sunday mornings. They have included, over the last year, several King's members: the Rt Revd Martin Shaw, former bishop of Argyll and the Isles, the Revd Dr Daphne Green, currently Chaplain to the Archbishop of York, and the Revd Terence Handley-McMath, Chaplain to the Royal Brompton and Harefield NHS Trust. We also try to ensure we invite incumbents of College livings to preach at least once in the Chapel in their time in post; this year we have welcomed the Revd David Chamberlin, Rector of All Saints, Milton, the Revd Canon David Henley, Team Rector of Broad Chalke, and the Revd Dr David Miell, Vicar of Ringwood. The sermon before the University, in May, was preached by Rabbi Dr Ed Kessler, Executive Director of the Woolf Institute. Other preachers, apart from the Chaplain and me, have included, in no particular order, the Revd Canon Michael Hampel, Precentor of St Paul's Cathedral, the Ven Canon Jane Hedges, Sub-Dean of Westminster Abbey, the Revd Dr Gregory Seach, Dean of Clare College, the Revd Elizabeth Adekunle, Chaplain of St John's College, the Revd Nigel Uden, Minister of St Columba's Church in Cambridge, Professor Judith Lieu, Lady Margaret Professor of Divinity, the Very Revd Dr Frances Ward, Dean of Bury St Edmunds, and the Revd Jeremy Caddick, Dean of Emmanuel College. I know this can read like a list of ecclesiastical dignitaries (well it is), but all of them have brought sparkle and passion to the pulpit. So too have three rather closer to home preachers - Ms Theresa Ricketts, an ordinand at Westcott House who helps out in the Chapel, the Revd David Hull who was Housemaster at King's College School, and the

Revd Canon Brian Watchorn, former Dean of Pembroke College who has helped us out on a number of occasions. Thanks to all of these people.

In terms of the musical life of the Chapel, things go on as usual – that is, at the extraordinarily high standard we have come to expect, but which we should never take for granted. We are now regularly recording almost all services, on our own in-house recording system, and we are about to begin podcasting selected services (probably one a week, for the time being) via the College's website. The launch of the Choir's own recording label has occupied a great deal of time and effort over the last year, but is going well. The Choir has faced a very busy schedule of concerts and tours this last year – but you can read about that in the Choir report. The annual cycle of concerts in the Chapel has been as lively as ever. Simon Brown stepped down as Director of King's Voices this summer, and I must here record my gratitude to Simon for his hard work with KV over the years. We're delighted to welcome, as his successor, Ben Parry, who is Director of the National Youth Choirs of Great Britain. We plan to strengthen KV over the coming years, and this year have awarded our first ever choral exhibition for a member of KV, something that has become possible with recent changes to the University's choral awards scheme.

Apart from Ben, there have been few changes to staff over the last year. We have retained the services of Ben Sheen for another year, both as a lay clerk with the Choir, and as a recording assistant who is rapidly building up expertise in the running of our in-house system. We welcomed two new seasonal relief clerks, Ben Levitt and Erica Jones, to assist the permanent staff during the summer. We also extended the volunteer scheme introduced last year; once again this has proved a popular and successful way of providing some extra 'presence' in the Chapel during the busiest times. We now have a corps of some 30 volunteers, and will repeat the scheme next year. I must note one matter of great sadness. John Stuckey, the former Chapel clerk who retired last year, died suddenly on holiday in May. This was a great shock, and an enormous loss to all who knew him well, and above all of course to his widow, Barbara, and their children. He had worked here for many years, and held King's in great affection. His

funeral took place at Melbourn Baptist Church, but he was remembered during Evensong on Sunday 27 October.

As I write, a clutch of new choral scholars and choristers have arrived and are starting to acclimatize in Chapel. We're looking forward to as busy a year as ever in Chapel. I must thank once again all the Chapel staff, and others who contribute to the life of the Chapel, singling out in particular Richard Lloyd Morgan, the Chaplain, and also Mrs Irene Dunnett, both of whom keep me on the straight and narrow. And finally, I must once again emphasize how pleased we are to welcome King's members to Chapel services. Do let us know if you would like to come to Evensong, and do ask us to reserve seats for you and your guests if that would be helpful.

JEREMY MORRIS



Choir

The entire King's community was deeply saddened by the untimely death of Sir Philip Ledger (KC 1956, Director of Music 1974-1982) in November. His appearance at the Foundation Concert the previous March, when he conducted a highly-charged performance of Parry *I was glad* with the present Choir and former choristers and choral scholars, and CUCO, proved to be the last occasion on which he was present in the Chapel. A very large number of Choir and College alumni, with his close family, as well as many of his friends and admirers from the musical profession, attended a Memorial Evensong in Chapel on 2 March. At a reception afterwards in the Provost's Lodge, Philip's friend and colleague, Christopher Bishop, who had been EMI producer for most of Philip's recordings at King's, paid tribute in a speech which was by turn moving and hilarious.

The Choir undertook two major tours. After Easter, five concerts were given in the USA: Chicago, Minneapolis St Paul, Philadelphia, Washington (National Cathedral) and Princeton University were the venues. During the summer performances took place in Seoul, Beijing, Hong Kong and Singapore.

Just before the beginning of the academic year a concert was given in Rotterdam's De Doelen Hall as part of the Gergiev Festival. A joint concert in Chapel with the Vienna Boys' Choir followed. Great excitement was engendered by first appearance with the Choir of Andreas Scholl, who sang Bach cantatas. He was to visit again for two performances of Bach *St Matthew Passion* at 'Easter at King's'. On both occasions he generously gave a masterclass to the choral scholars.

The Choir also gave concerts at Kings Place (*St Matthew Passion*), Royal Albert Hall (Christmas concert), Symphony Hall, Birmingham (Handel *Messiah*), and in Chapel (Beethoven *Mass in C*). The Choir appeared in

David Starkey's 'Music and Monarchy' on BBC 2 and sang at the Prime Minister's Easter reception in 10 Downing Street.

A performance of Mozart *Requiem* with commentary formed the second disc on the new King's College label and a recording of works by Britten, including *Saint Nicolas*, was made in January for release in the autumn.

At the end of the year, three evensongs were placed on the internet. It is intended next year to web-cast on a regular basis.

The choral scholars continue to have a musical programme of their own, which admirably complements their Choir work. Previously performing as 'Collegium Regale', they now appear as 'The King's Men'. Future recordings of theirs will appear on the new College label.

I am always delighted to hear from anyone who is interested in joining the Choir either as a chorister, choral scholar or organ scholar. I am very pleased to meet people informally before the formal auditions at any time of the year. Do please contact me at King's College, Cambridge CB2 1ST, 01223 331244 or email choir@kings.cam.ac.uk for further details of the choir.

STEPHEN CLEOBURY

King's College Music Society

KCMS this year has gone from strength to strength. Building on the success of an excellent May Week concert in 2012, the Society developed a small but dedicated team to present a high quality series of concerts, most of which offered free tickets to the College student community.

Concerts catered for a wide range of tastes and abilities, with a recital of Purcell and Britten songs from the choral scholars in Hall proving a highlight, alongside the altogether grander fare of Haydn *Nelson Mass* and

Bach *Wachet auf* in Chapel. The May Week Concert programme was particularly exciting. Described by Stephen Cleobury as the best organised event of its kind in 30 years, it featured Britten, Ravel and Copland in the first half, and a rousing performance of the Vivaldi *Gloria* in the second. The Chapel was packed and it proved not only an artistic success, but a financial one, too, setting the Society in great stead for the coming year.

HENRY HAWKESWORTH

King's Voices

King's Voices, the college's mixed-voice choir, has enjoyed another successful year. As well as singing choral evensong on Mondays in Full Term, it performed a concert of Christmas music in Westminster College Chapel in December, Haydn *Nelson Mass* with KCMS Orchestra in February, and Vivaldi *Gloria* with King's College Choir in June. The tour this year was to Berlin, where the choir sang the main Sunday service at the (Lutheran) Berliner Dom, as well as two concerts in Berlin churches with local choirs. The repertoire on these occasions was a mix of Anglican Victoriana interspersed with the German equivalent – Stanford, Parry and Bairstow mixed with Mendelssohn, Richter and Reger. Thanks are due to Martin Ingram, the choir's bilingual secretary, who organised the trip with seamless efficiency and good-humour.

After twelve years I step down as Director of King's Voices, and I wish the choir every future success under its new director, Ben Parry.

SIMON BROWN

Former Director, King's Voices

Bursary

There have been significant movements in the College's finances during the past year, caused in part by the movements in the major financial markets where we invest and in part by our own, local concerns. The general improvement in the equity markets during the past year have been reflected in the growth of the College's investments. Over the College's financial year, to 30th June 2013, the FTSE All Share Index rose by 13.8% and the College's investments rose by 14.5%. This should, however, be compared with the previous year when the FTSE All Share fell by 6.6% and the College's investments fell by 6.8%. The Investment Committee has continued a slow movement into more actively managed equities, particularly in the UK and Global areas.

Our property holdings are concentrated almost entirely in Cambridge and its immediate surroundings. Although much of East Anglia has seen the demand for commercial properties remain sluggish, Cambridge has seen good demand and it has therefore been possible to maintain rental yields. The most significant changes in our investments during the year have been in property. We have completed the purchase of 15-16 Bene't Street and students are now living in the accommodation there. The accommodation has been designed to a high standard and, although there have been some teething problems, we are optimistic that it will prove a useful building and one that students are keen to live in. The College has purchased the freehold at £5.1 million but given a 150 year lease on the two restaurants on the lower floors. The opportunity to purchase such a building in central Cambridge is rare and the College is very grateful to those who generously supported this purchase. Work has also begun on the Arts Theatre, which was founded by Maynard Keynes and is leased from the College. The Investment Committee agreed to invest £800,000 in a refurbishment of part of the Theatre. This is expected to significantly increase the income to the Theatre and thereby allow them to pay a higher rent that will give a

sound return on the College's investment. More generally, the College has been ensuring that its commercial properties are in good state so that we can maximise income. This will lead to increased expenditure over the coming years. The Governing Body has given approval to prepare plans for the redevelopment of Croft Gardens, which we hope will provide both College accommodation and flats for commercial letting. In anticipation of this, the Investment Committee has worked with other colleges to borrow capital for 30 years at a fixed 4.4% rate of interest. The commercial part of the development should more than cover the interest and repayment costs of this loan.

Within the College, the Finance Committee has continued to keep careful control of our budget and Departments have worked well within their budgets. For the past financial year, we had budgeted for a small surplus, excluding the school, of £24,840 on a total turnover of £14.9 million but actually achieved a surplus of £169,134. One of the major concerns last year was the effect of the increase in undergraduate fees. This has not led to a decrease in applications but it has required greater and more carefully targeted financial support from the College. Once again, the support from many alumni has been invaluable. We will continue to monitor the effects on undergraduate and graduate applications and try to do our best to select and support those students who can benefit most from the education we offer regardless of their own financial circumstances.

Work to repair and maintain our own buildings has continued. The renovation of Webbs Court, undertaken by our own workmen under the direction of the Clerk of Works, has reached its final phase with the replacement of the lead roof and the renovations of the final staircase. By the end of the academic year, this should all be complete and in use. Planning is also underway for future projects. Next Summer we hope to begin the cleaning of the exterior of the Gibbs Building by cleaning and repairing the Eastern façade. Further into the future, we hope to renovate Bodleys Court and carry out repairs to the woodwork in the Chapel and the organ. Still further into the future are plans to reshape Chetwynd Court to make more effective use of the space and facilities there. These projects will

take time to mature and will require a very large commitment of funds. I still believe that it is valuable to ensure that we have properly designed and costed plans as soon as possible.

With advice and support from Hugh Johnson, the Gardens Committee has created a large and impressive pergola in the Fellows' Garden. This already adds to the character and attractiveness of the garden and, once plants have become established, should be very appealing.

Ross Harrison stood down as Provost during the Summer. I appreciated Ross's help and advice greatly. He did an enormous amount to lead the College and create a real sense of community and purpose. The College has now welcomed his successor, Mike Proctor, and we look forward to his leadership.

KEITH CARNE



Staff

Staff Retiring

The following members of staff retired:

- Monica Welham – Domestic Assistant (27 years service)
- Wai Kirkpatrick – Assistant Librarian (21 years service)
- Patricia Edge – Adornments/Tutorial Assistant (18 years service)
- Noel Parris – Senior Porter (13 years service)
- Michael Young – Lodge Porter (7 years service)

Staff Leaving

The following long-serving members of staff left the College:

- Roger Parker – Gardener (12 years service)
- Nazifa Hopovac – Domestic Assistant (11 years service)
- Elisangela Pereira Alves – Domestic Supervisor (8 years service)
- Claire Backshall – Domestic Assistant (7 years service)
- John Setchell – Senior Gardener (7 years service –Death in Service)
- Philip Chew – Demi Chef de Partie (6 years service)
- Neil McDermid - Electrician (5 years service)
- Jason Van de peer – College Shop Manager (5 years service)

Staff arriving

- Luciano Caravello, Mark Harrison, Christos Picasis – Demi Chef de Partie
- Stephen Rice – Carpenter/Joiner
- James Clements – College Librarian
- Ian Benton – Electrician
- Joanna Hajduk – Food Services Assistant
- Marco Valente – Events Manager

- Adam Thompson – Sous Chef
- Lottie Armes – Conference & Events Sales Coordinator
- Lawrence Bennett – Electrician
- Helen Andre Cripps – Gardener
- Stuart Unwin – Night Porter
- Felicity Brown – Development Assistant
- Adam Middleton – Deputy Director of Development
- Mhairi Sevink-Wincomb – Development Operations Assistant
- Eleanor Thompson – Second Admissions & School Liaison Officer
- Monika Borkowska, Paul Donovan, Ewelina Dziuban, Maria Gacia Rico, Katie Jones, Paulina Kozmic, Karolina Kozuchowska, Maria Martins, Sara Molyneux, Justyna Pajdak, Mara Piras, Alanna Reeve-Walker, Veronica Sanchez Martinez – Domestic Assistants
- Tracy Waldock – Senior Housekeeper

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

MR EDGAR (EDDIE) LEE, who was a part-time Night Porter in the Lodge for nearly 5 years; Eddie died on 24th July 2013.

MR JAMES O'BRYNE, who was Head Chef in the Kitchens for 14 years; James died on 1st January 2013.

MR PAUL RAYMENT, who was an Electrician in the Maintenance Department for 21 years; Paul died on 15th June 2013.

MR JOHN SETCHELL, who was Senior Gardener for nearly 8 years; John died on 31st March 2013.

MR JOHN STUCKEY, who was a Chapel Clerk for 10 years; John died on 14th May 2013.

Development

It seems as though it has been just a few months since the last Development report – the year has flown by, filled with events, visits and meetings, travel, and much more.

Events

Over the past year we held thirteen events, including subject reunions for Archaeology & Anthropology and Music, four anniversary reunions, and special occasions to welcome and thank our donors and Legacy Society members.

If you would like to be involved with the events programme, whether to arrange your own reunion of friends and classmates, offer suggestions for new events, or be involved as a sponsor, we would be pleased to hear from you. We are happy to help arrange your visit to King's, to take your event registration, or to otherwise assist – simply email events@kings.cam.ac.uk or call on +44 (0)1223 331313.

One of the highlights of the year was the 1972 Gala held on Saturday, 17 November 2012. This was a special event as we worked in collaboration with Churchill, Clare and Lucy Cavendish to mark the 40th anniversary of the admission of female undergraduates at each institution.

King's was chosen as the primary host for this event. We were delighted to welcome alumni and guests from each college to a concert in the Chapel, featuring alumni and student musicians. King's College was represented by Krysia Osostowicz (KC 1977), Judith Weir (KC 1973), and in a joint choir consisting of current students and alumnae from the four colleges. Following the concert guests enjoyed a hearty supper in the King's Hall, courtesy of a special menu designed by Tamasin Day-Lewis (KC 1973).

Since October 2012 we have welcomed more than 1200 Members, Friends and their guests back to special events at King's. In September 2013, more than 500 NRM's attended anniversary and special events – a record number!

We have also worked on several projects with both the King's College Student Union and the King's College Graduate Society recently. In addition to fundraising for student support, we have raised small but significant endowments for theatre, kayaking, football, and rugby, which frees funds for other student organisations and activities. We helped to organise a KSCU officer's reunion dinner with the KCSU exec and the Provost, and assisted KCGS with three open houses during September's NRM anniversary events. Undergraduate and graduate representatives also attend the termly meetings of the Development Committee. And, as part of our programme to involve alumni with current student, the Development office funds and helps to find sponsors to fund students attending subject events as well as anniversary events. Of course we also work closely with the student callers who are selected to assist with the Telephone Fundraising Campaign. It is a great pleasure to work with the College's Resident Members on alumni relations and fundraising initiatives.

A wide range of music-related events were held this year, including the 1972 concert, a music subject event held in March, and gatherings to celebrate the Choir's tours to the United States and to East Asia in 2013. Director of Music Stephen Cleobury CBE continues to stretch the boundaries of presenting the Choir with the introduction of webcasts (www.kings.cam.ac.uk/choir/webcasts.html), an active Facebook page (www.facebook.com/KingsCollegeChoir) and a new King's record label; CDs produced on the new label are available through the Shop at King's (shop.kings.cam.ac.uk). The Choir's travel schedule is restricted to twenty or fewer performances outside of the UK due to academic and school commitments, and it is always a balance to choose where the Choir will visit year on year. Many thanks to our partners at Cambridge in America, Cambridge alumni groups worldwide, and the UK Embassies and the Consuls General who welcomed the Choir, NRM's, and special guests to a series of celebratory events this year. Special thanks to our friends at Minnesota Public

Radio for their warm welcome to the Twin Cities in April and to our Friends and NRM's who offered financial and other support to the tours, have liked us on Facebook, or tweeted about the Choir's activities. Your support really does make a difference in bringing the Choir's music to the world, particularly as the Choir does not (yet) have a ringfenced endowment to support its activities.

In accordance with the announcement in the Summer issue of King's Parade, at a general meeting of the KCA on the Saturday of the Non Residents' Weekend, the members present agreed unanimously to dissolve the KCA and to approve the gift to the College of the KCA's investments and cash. It was agreed that it was in the best interests of the members and the College for the College to manage its relationship with its Members directly, rather than through the KCA. Some of those present noted that other colleges, in both Cambridge and Oxford, were in fact taking their alumni relationships in-house for various reasons, including the need to comply with data protection legislation. The College will be developing a proposal for involving alumni volunteers with the College, and we expect to provide more information on this in due course. The Editors of the Register of King's College continue their work in compiling an updated volume of Non Resident Members admitted to the College.

Philanthropy

The 2013 Telephone Fundraising Campaign (TFC) was well received again this year – six out of ten Non Resident Members who were called and asked to make a donation to the College did so. Your affinity for our aims combined with the charm and persuasiveness of our student callers helped us to achieve a notable participation rate amongst Oxbridge Colleges telephone appeals this past year. With more than £200,000 raised for student support, the Supplementary Exhibition Fund (SEF), and a range of other projects around the College, there can be no better example of the benefit of bringing Non Resident and Resident Members together in support of the College. We know from the caller feedback that once again the stories of life adventures, reminiscences of Supervisors and dons long-departed, and an understanding of what it takes to succeed at King's continue to have great meaning to the current generation of Kingsmen and Kingswomen.



Katie Fitzpatrick, President of the King's College Graduate Society, describes her TFC experience: "In no other context would I have been able to speak with as many King's alumni from across the world as I did through the King's Telephone Fundraising Campaign. From discussing the first class of King's women to swapping first supervision stories to providing updates on the King's Graduate Bar, I was constantly reminded of the wonderfully precious opportunity I have to study as a King's student. The conversations were intellectually stimulating, sometimes quite refreshing, and often some flavor of quirky; I would expect nothing less from the alumni network of former King's students."

These are outcomes from the simple act of a King's student placing a call, and an NRM answering the phone. For those of you fortunate enough to make the 2014 calling list, we will send a letter in the post prior to calling. If you do not receive a letter by the end of February and would like to receive a call from a current student, please do send a letter or email request to be added to the calling list. The TFC will take place between 16 and 30 March in 2014.

This year the College's number of donors continued to increase, from 1,162 in 2008/09 to 1,809 in this past financial year, with an alumni giving rate of 15 per cent. Many supporters – both NRM's and Friends of the College – choose to make a multi-year pledge, with gifts spread over the course of several years. We deeply appreciate this sort of regular giving, which allows the College to anticipate levels of philanthropic support in a given year and may offer specific tax or other benefits to the donor.

In addition to support for the SEF, we received several special gifts this year, including endowments for College rugby, football and an undergraduate studentship in biological sciences, and a significant legacy bequest from a Friend of the College which will fully endow a choristership in the Choir. Development also worked with the Library on several gifts of antiquarian books and academic collections, which will complement the College's current holdings, and helped with the Munby Centenary Conference. We continue the develop the case for support for the Munby Fund; more information is available on the Library web pages.

As mentioned in previous years, legacy giving continues to serve as a meaningful (and often tax-efficient) way to plan your benefaction to the College. The HMRC (UK) and other governments around the world offer guidance on ways to reduce your taxable estate through giving to the qualifying organisations that mean the most to you. All legators are invited to the annual Legacy Lunch, hosted by the Provost and Fellows. The Development staff is available to discuss any aspect of legacy giving – simply contact the office for more information.

If you are interested in learning more about the ways in which you can support the College, please visit the website www.kings.cam.ac.uk and select the tab for Members and Friends, or call or email the Development Office. If you would like to review the fundraising results for the past financial year, please do contact the office and we will send you the full report.

Recognition

On behalf of the College, we would like to extend our thanks to the committee members of the King's College Association for their past and present support of the College and its Members, and in particular Sir Andrew Wood (KC 1958), Nick Hutton (KC 1974) and Laurence Bard (KC 1968). In addition, we deeply appreciate the service of Stuart Lyons CBE (KC 1962) who completed his Term as the inaugural Chair of the Development Board and welcome Ian Jones (KC 1980) as the new Chair.

The Fellowship continues to support Member and Friend relations and fundraising in many ways, from helping with subject events to serving on the Development Committee and related working parties. Two Fellow Commoners were elected by the Governing Body this year; Morris Zukerman (KC 1966) and Brian Clark (KC 1955). Several Fellows have helped with specific fundraising initiatives, and we are grateful for the time and effort contributed. The Provost, Mike Proctor, has taken an interest in the work of alumni relations and fundraising, and contributed a great deal of time and effort to learning about the College and meeting its Members during the Provostial Interregnum.

It has been a great pleasure to welcome Members and Friends back to King's this year, and to meet so many Kingsmen and Kingswomen around the world. Thank you all for your warm reception, and for the many interesting and meaningful observations, ideas, and memories you have shared.

And finally, thanks is due to the Development staff, who are always ready to assist: Adam, Felicity, Amy, Alice, Jane, Sue, and Mhairi.

JULIE BRESSOR



Appointments & Honours

- Boyle, R.H.P. (1955) Awarded the Polish Medal for Merit to Culture "Gloria Artis", Warsaw, September 2013
- Carter, T.S. (1959) Awarded the Laureate Award from The American Printing History Association, January 2013.
- Holmes, C. (1991) Awarded a Peerage in August 2013 for services to disabled rights and sport.
- King, M.A. (1966) Awarded a Peerage in July 2013 for his significant contribution to public service.
- Phillips, N.A. (1958) Elected Dickson Poon Distinguished Fellow and Visiting Professor at King's College London 2013.
- Snowden, P. (1965) Elected Vice-President of Kyorin University in Tokyo (the first and only holder of this post), April 2013;
Elected Professor Emeritus of Waseda University, June 2013.
- Szlichcinski, K.P. (1970) Appointed a Professor at the University of Silesia School of Management, Poland.
- Thomas, M.R. (1988) Awarded a PhD from the University of East Anglia 2013.

Meurig Thomas, J. (1978) Elected a Foreign Fellow of the Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences 2013;

Awarded an Honorary Doctorate of Science by the University of South Carolina, USA in 2013.

Wallen, E. (1999) Awarded the Ivor Novello Award for Classical Music 2013.





Obituaries

Obituaries

The obituaries for Martin Bernal, Eric Hobsbawm and Norman Routledge will be held over for the 2014 Annual Report.

The Council records the death of the following Fellows and former Fellows of the College:



JOHN BARCLAY BROADBENT (1957) made a great impact on King's as Senior Tutor between 1963 and 1968. A curious 'black legend' has attached itself to his tenure of the Tutorship, which persists to this day in public schools which once sent larger numbers of students to King's than they do now. Some King's members have been known to give it credence too. The legend goes something like this. In the mid-1960s King's undertook a drastic experiment in social engineering, discouraging applicants from public schools in favour of taking

applicants from state schools who were far less well qualified but ticked the right box in terms of social class. For a more factually based account from someone who worked closely with John during this time, we may turn to Geoffrey Lloyd, who was his Assistant Tutor for three years before succeeding him as Senior Tutor: "The most remarkable feature of his Senior Tutorship was the shift in admissions policies he brought about. Before his time the undergraduate population at King's was very much dominated by those who had been to Public School. He extended very considerably the range of schools from which we recruited. I recall quite a row when, having turned down the Head Boy of Eton on purely academic grounds, John was under great pressure from the then Provost Noel Annan to revise his



decision, which however he refused to do. His interview techniques could be pretty daunting for the interviewee, but he had a great eye for originality and suppressed, often maverick, talents. As a person John came over as rather intense, and that struck me as being the case even when our two families shared weekend or holiday experiences together. He was tremendously devoted to the College and quietly proud (so I believe) of his achievements. Indeed the College owes him a lot."

John's time as Senior Tutor did indeed mark a pivotal moment in the twentieth century history of King's, but then, as now, purely academic grounds always took precedence over concern for social balance amongst King's undergraduates. The access agenda pursued today is a continuation of his policy, but continues to give priority to academic ability as detected by interviewers and tutors. John's willingness to be a pioneer in educational method as well as broadening the selection of students was to be a feature of his career after he left King's to become Professor of English at the University of East Anglia (1968). There he introduced the use of the seminar alongside the traditional lecture and tutorial format, something he had first tried out towards the end of his time as Director of Studies in English at King's.

John was born on 9 December 1926, and the early death of his mother from tuberculosis in 1932 led to his mostly being brought up by his grandparents in Tunbridge Wells. After attending Seaford College, and a period of serious illness, John was commissioned into the Royal Marines in 1944. He emerged from the war as a Lieutenant, and went to Edinburgh University for a four year undergraduate course in English. In 1949 he married Faith Fisher; they were to have four children, Christopher, Richard, Marcus and Sabrina. He completed his PhD at Cambridge in 1955, as a member of St Catharine's, and moved over to King's. He worked both as supervisor in English and as a tutor, and in 1957 was appointed Harris Fellow at King's. He became Assistant Tutor in 1958, Director of Studies and College Lecturer in English in 1959. From 1963 John was also a University Lecturer in English. He had published his first book, *Some Graver Subject*, in 1960, re-evaluating the work of John Milton (as his

Guardian obituarist and friend David Punter put it) "by finding in its qualities of rhythm, image and poetic sensuousness that had eluded previous critics such as T.S. Eliot and F.R. Leavis." Milton and seventeenth-century poetry was to be the focus of his teaching and research in Cambridge and at UEA. Closeness of attention to the text was the hallmark of his approach, but he also demonstrated a strong belief that poetry was capable of speaking to anyone who listened with the proper attention. His second book, *Poetic Love* (1964) consolidated his reputation as an adventurous and sometimes mischievous close reader of poetry.

The Cambridge Milton series of the 1970s, edited by John, presented the major works to older schoolchildren and undergraduates. He sought to make the poetry of the past relevant to the present day. He did this through the use of examples, through colloquial language, and above all through conveying a sense that the preoccupations of the past are not so very different from our current ones. John conceived of teaching as providing and nurturing a space in which to learn. For many years he was associated with the Tavistock Institute in London where he came to view psychoanalysis as a way of liberating imagination in individuals. John also founded the Development of University English Teaching project (DUET), on which he worked with David Punter (on whom this account relies). The week-long workshops sponsored by this project from 1980 onwards came to involve several hundred academics and influenced the way in which English is taught in universities. Participants were involved in groups designed to develop their own self-understanding and thus their communicative capacities; they also worked in groups that required all participants to explore their own creativity. Another characteristic range of concerns for John had to do with multilingualism in schools. He was centrally involved in the Centre for Information on Language Teaching and Research, and gave King's Library the volume *Minority Community Languages in School* (1984), and *Coherence in Diversity: Britain's multilingual classroom* (1989), both of which he helped to produce and edit.

John took early retirement from UEA at age sixty in order to study to become a painter at the Norwich School of Art. He immersed himself in



what he described as “the practice of a new language.” His teacher was Caroline Hoskin; in 1992 they married, and moved into a windmill in Norwich. John died on 10 November 2012, survived by Caroline and by his children and two step-children.

Giffnock Primary School went on to Glasgow Academy. His father was first an engineer and then took over the family restaurant business, Daniel Brown Ltd (popularly known as Danny Brown’s) on St Vincent Street. Dan described his father as intelligent, capable in maths and a great support, as was his mother, who had been a teacher. His father had no religious affiliations but Dan sometimes went to church with his mother. He enjoyed what he called ‘philosophical sermons’ and, though describing himself as an atheist, like many in Cambridge, respected and enjoyed the ritual and music of the services.

Dan’s interest in science began at Glasgow Academy and his science teacher suggested he might try for Cambridge. The necessary extra two years schooling and the learning of Latin deterred him so he went to Glasgow University at the age of seventeen. At Glasgow the chemistry teaching was light—mainly consisting of talking to the teachers as they passed through the labs, so it was from the journal of the Royal Chemical

DANIEL MCGILLIVRAY BROWN (1953) spent the first half of his career as a chemist, the second as a molecular biologist. He began in Cambridge as a Glasgow man shocked by the college system, and became one of the best-loved and effective of Vice-Provosts of King’s. In January 2008 Dan recorded an interview with Alan Macfarlane (www.sms.cam.ac.uk/media/1114102). Most of what follows is based on that interview and on Alan’s contribution to Dan’s memorial service. Dan was born at Giffnock near Glasgow on 3 February 1923 and from

Society, which he joined in 1942, that he learnt much of his chemistry. Apart from chemistry he was reading Sartre, Mauriac, Gide and Duhamel’s *The Pasquier Chronicles*, all in translation. He felt French writing had an intellectual content which he did not find in English works of the time, but he did enjoy Shakespeare’s sonnets and Keats, Shelley, Coleridge and Tennyson. Later his interests expanded and he collected poetry, specifically from the period of the Scottish Literary Renaissance from around 1920 to 1960.

In 1945 Dan went to do a PhD in London, where he first met a fellow Scotsman, Alexander, later Lord, Todd. Dan moved to Cambridge in 1948 to work with Todd and Basil Lythgoe, a teaching Fellow at King’s. He joined Christ’s as a graduate student, where he did a second PhD (1952). Many years later he described it as “a terrible institution akin to a finishing school for public school students”. However he loved the work in the laboratory, alongside his old Glasgow friend and colleague Hugh Forrest, and though he was meant to go back to London, he decided to take up Todd’s offer of a job as Assistant Director of Research. In 1955, when Lythgoe left, he became college lecturer in chemistry at King’s. As a postdoctoral student in Todd’s lab, Dan focused on RNA (ribonucleic acid, which is chemically similar to DNA, but exists as a single helix). He was able to throw light on how the adjacent nucleotides in RNA (and by analogy in DNA) were joined together. This research into the chemical structure of RNA, which at that time was only partially established, was important in guiding Watson and Crick to their DNA breakthrough on the double helical structure of DNA. His role in this work was little known, except among fellow researchers. At Dan’s 70th birthday party in Cambridge Lord Todd magisterially corrected a misguided molecular biologist who had remarked, “Isn’t it wonderful that this year is the 40-year jubilee of the structure of DNA!”, with “Dan Brown and I discovered the structure of DNA. Crick and Watson worked on the conformation. But we didn’t realize its biological implications.” This story is told by Tomas Lindahl in a chapter on the history of DNA.

Subsequently, as a young lecturer in the Chemistry department, Dan became interested in how certain chemicals could act as mutagenic agents

by chemically altering one of the bases in DNA, and thereby changing the way it pairs with the opposing base in the complementary DNA strand. During his later research life at the Laboratory of Molecular Biology, Dan built upon this work and devised improved mutagenic bases. Dan was awarded the Sc.D in 1968, and became a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1982. During these years Dan met Margaret Herbert at the Reel and Strathspey Club in Cambridge. He grew on me, she said. Once he had a University job and became a teaching Fellow, they decided they would be able to marry, and remained happily married for fifty years. Having been unhappy with his first contact with colleges, Dan began to enjoy King's. He got to know a number of the Fellows well—Donald Beves, George Salt, Edward Shire, Nicky Kaldor and Lord Kahn, as well as his close colleague Hal Dixon and his dear friend, Gabriel Horn. When he became Vice-Provost at King's in 1974 Dan said he came to know and appreciate all the Fellows and their partners. He worked closely with Provost Edmund Leach, and very much enjoyed his position. Dan believed that King's was in a real sense different from most other colleges, more liberal and egalitarian, and a place where he could feel comfortable. He loved to throw parties, for students, Fellows and friends from the lab. His dancing was especially memorable, a display of joy and exuberance that seemed to spring from some flamboyant jazz-accented ritual.

Dan's second career started when he gave up the Vice-Provostship. He began his work at the LMB in 1981 on sabbatical from the Chemistry Department, working with Jon Karn and Philip Goelet. Since the appearance of Sidney Brenner in Cambridge, whom Dan had helped to bring into the King's Fellowship, Dan's chemistry had been moving away from the centre of chemistry in the Department towards the kind of things that Sidney involved himself in. After a brief return to Lensfield Road he decided to take early retirement from the University and was invited by Sidney to join the LMB as an Attached Scientist, initially to help determine the nucleotide sequence of a gene from the nematode worm *C. elegans* that specified a particular muscle protein, myosin. His main contributions over the coming years, however, were a series of papers written together with Paul Kong, David Williams and David Loakes that built on Dan's early

work in the 1950s and 1960s on mutagenesis. The new work involved design and chemical synthesis of modified DNA bases with altered ability to make a base-pair. Instead of pairing with just a single base, it could now form pairs with more than one base. This led to the concept of directing genetic mutations much more selectively to a particular place in a gene, and thus helped towards evolving proteins with improved properties.

Dan retired formally from the LMB in 2002 but continued publishing until 2008. He was a frequent visitor, attended many seminars including the LMB Symposium, and continued to take a keen interest in chemistry until very shortly before his death. David Loakes told Greg Winter that Dan was even synthesizing some nucleotide analogues in the last couple of months of his life. In King's too he continued a strong presence until the end. He was always interested in others, and could talk to anyone about anything. Art, poetry and music were lifeblood to Dan, and he would talk passionately and knowledgeably about them on his almost daily visits to King's, accompanied often by Margaret, to the delight of those who knew them. Dan died on 24 April 2012, and is survived by Margaret, their daughters Catherine, Frances and Moira, and their grandchildren.



GABRIEL HORN (1958)

was a remarkable person. A man of great charm and personal warmth, he was also a superb scientist and an outstanding administrator. His grandparents were impoverished Jewish immigrants from Eastern Europe who settled in London; his father moved to Birmingham where he worked as a tailor. Born on 9 December 1927, Gabriel's early life was

hard. He failed the 11-plus exam and left school aged 16 to work in his father's tailoring business. He studied part time for a National Certificate in Mechanical Engineering, achieving a distinction. While doing National Service in the educational branch of the RAF he decided that he wanted to

read medicine because he felt that in this way he could best help humanity. He applied to the University of Birmingham and was told: "There is no possibility of you being accepted here in the near future, and since you have no qualifications for the medical profession and competition is very keen, my advice to you is to abandon the project altogether for I feel it will only lead to disappointment." Nevertheless, Gabriel persisted with his application and was eventually accepted.

He excelled at medicine and became interested in the brain. As a student he wrote an essay on the neurological basis of thought. It so impressed the Professor of Anatomy, Solly Zuckerman, that he sent a copy to the philosopher A.J. Ayer who invited Gabriel to visit him at his Mayfair flat. However, as Gabriel recalled later, the encounter was not productive. Ayer told him that the physiological study of the brain had nothing to contribute to an understanding of sensory perception. The young Gabriel tried to draw Ayer's attention to what Bertrand Russell had written about the brain, but as he recounted, "This only inflamed him all the more". The essay anticipated much of Gabriel's subsequent work on memory. He remained very proud of it and retained throughout his life a strong sense of his own intellectual property.

With Zuckerman's support, Gabriel was appointed in 1956 to be a Demonstrator of Anatomy in Cambridge by the Professor of Anatomy, Dixon Boyd, who recognised Gabriel's brilliance and encouraged his research. Now, at last, he could start to do his own work on the functioning of the brain, although he continued to take part-time locums in the Fens in order to support his growing family.

Having taught medicine for King's for several years, Gabriel was made an Official Fellow in 1962. In the early days of his Fellowship his first wife Ann and their four children, Mandy, Nigel, Andrew and Melissa loved to come to King's for the music and the parties and established many friendships in the College. When the children were young they would come to Vice-Provost's Christmas parties. One of the games was to run around on top of the Hall tables which were arranged as a race track. It was

probably very dangerous but the children loved the races. When those old oak tables were replaced, Gabriel bought one and it remains to this day in the home he established with his second wife, Prill, at the house which they built inside the shell of the old barn in Lode. He remained a Fellow of King's until he died, with two intermissions, one when he was Professor of Anatomy at Bristol from 1974 to 1977 and the second was when he was Master of Sidney Sussex from 1992 to 1999.

As a student at Birmingham, Gabriel had been chairman of the debating and political societies. His skills acquired at that time remained with him for the rest of his life. He didn't hesitate to attack opinions which he regarded as wrong-headed. The seeming spontaneity and fluency of his speeches cloaked careful preparation. Gabriel continued to make significant and highly articulate contributions to the King's Governing Body meetings. Just a few weeks before he died, he got up to make two interventions at the July Congregation. One was controversial when he suggested that no serious scientist should consider becoming a College Fellow. It was not a popular view. Unabashed and in high spirits he came that evening with some of his family to the Long Vacation Supper Party. His serious side was complemented by his extrovert personality and conviviality. He loved poetry and at one party he recited by heart the whole of Lord Macaulay's poem *Horatius at the Bridge*.

Gabriel's early research focused on the developing nervous system. His first papers were on what happens to the developing brain if the thyroid gland does not produce enough hormone in early life. Before beginning his celebrated work on memory, Gabriel worked at important centres in McGill, Berkley, Ohio and Paris and acquired the technique of recording from neurons in the brain with microelectrodes. He examined how repeated stimulation with light led to a gradual waning of activity in stimulated neurons in the brain of anaesthetised rabbits. Gabriel wrote later "I suddenly realized that we were dealing with a neural counterpart to behavioural habituation." During subsequent research on the relatively simple giant synapse of the squid, Gabriel produced evidence that the waning response in this system was due to local changes in the synapse

rather than to changes in an extended neural network, a feature that turned out to be widely applicable. Later on he organised with Robert Hinde a conference in King's on the behavioural and neural aspects of this form of learning with a stellar cast of international speakers. The proceedings were published in 1970 as a book, *Short-term processes in neural activity and behaviour*.

In the early 1960s David Hubel and Torsten Wiesel were awarded the Nobel Prize for their ground-breaking work on how neurons respond to particular patterns of visual stimulation. This field of research became the rage. Gabriel's contribution was characteristically innovative and surprising to those physiologists who firmly believed that particular cells were dedicated to detecting particular visual patterns. He showed how in the anaesthetised cat the visual fields were changed by the body's position. Tilting the head, which generates signals from the balance organs in the ear, affects the way that the visual system processes its information. The findings that so-called visual areas of the brain could have their activity altered by inputs from the balance organs conflicted with the prevailing orthodoxy and consequently sparked much controversy when first published. The originality and importance of this research was only recognised after many years when it was confirmed by the work of others. Such sensory interactions have now become topics of widespread current scientific interest. At the time Gabriel was doing this ground-breaking research he also worked on the neural processes involved when a cat switches its attention from one stimulus to another. His major contribution to science was, however, yet to come.

In 1966 Gabriel by chance sat next to a young Research Fellow, Patrick Bateson, at a High Table dinner in King's. For his Ph.D Pat had worked on behavioural imprinting by which young animals such as domestic chicks rapidly form a social preference for a conspicuous visual stimulus. As they talked, they realised that imprinting would be an excellent form of learning in which to study the neural basis of memory. Any effects of experience should stand out more prominently in a naive animal that had come straight out of the dark for the first time. Gabriel and Pat recognised

their common interests and thus began their long collaboration which lasted for another 30 years.

In the early stages of their work they cast around for various biochemical measures that they could use and, after a seminar in London, had the offer of help from Steven Rose. He was, first and foremost, a biochemist but he had great interest in the effects of visual experience on the brain. In their early work with Rose they soon found that measures of protein synthesis in a particular region of the brain were associated with imprinting. However, the problem then was to rule out various alternative explanations to the possibility that the biochemical change was related to memory. It was not good enough simply to show that a particular part of the brain was biochemically active when the bird was learning about the imprinting object. They devised a converging set of experiments to deal with the problem. None of the experiments ruled out all the alternative explanations. Each piece of evidence obtained by the different approaches was ambiguous by itself, but the ambiguities were different in each case. Therefore when the whole body of evidence was considered, much greater confidence may be placed on the final interpretation. Working by then with Brian McCabe, Gabriel and Pat used one of the techniques they had developed in order to map precisely in which bit of the brain the memory was located. When the critical region of the brain was excised before imprinting or immediately afterwards, the chick behaved as if it had no recall, though in other ways it behaved normally and was capable of associative learning, showing that the region serves as a storage site for the memory underlying imprinting. At the behavioural level Gabriel's group found that an important part of the chick's predisposition was the head and neck of the imprinting object, when a rotating stuffed jungle fowl had its head removed it was no more effective than a rotating red box.

Gabriel brought his skill in the use of micro-electrodes to investigations of the dynamics of what happens in the course of imprinting. He attracted to his group excellent students and post docs to collaborate on this work and the cellular and molecular changes in the critical brain region associated with imprinting. Gabriel's book *Memory, Imprinting and the Brain*, published in 1985, reported the progress that had been made in the

understanding of learning mechanisms. A few years later Gabriel organised with John Krebs a meeting at the Royal Society and subsequently edited with Krebs the resulting book, *Behavioural and Neural Aspects of Learning and Memory*.

After promotion to Lecturer and Reader in Cambridge he was appointed Professor of Anatomy at the University of Bristol in 1974 and established a vibrant department. Back in Cambridge the Department of Zoology was in the doldrums. It had lacked a Professor to head it for four years and had difficulty in finding such a person. A group of Gabriel's friends suggested to him that he should apply for the Chair. He was not a zoologist but he agreed and was duly appointed. He served as Head of Department from 1978 to 1994. With his breadth of knowledge, administrative ability and skill in recruiting new staff, Gabriel's leadership of the Department of Zoology ensured that a wide range of approaches from the molecular to the ecological was encouraged and flourished. During that period many members of the staff were elected as Fellows of the Royal Society, the number of students reading Part II Zoology more than doubled and the Department came to be widely regarded as the best of its kind in the country.

Gabriel's eminence as a scientist was recognised when he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1986 and even more so when he was awarded the Society's Royal Medal in 2001. In 2002 he was knighted for Services to Neurobiology. In 1992 Gabriel was elected Master of Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge and was appointed Deputy Vice-Chancellor from 1994-98. After he retired Gabriel chaired a government committee to review the causes and origins of BSE – the so-called mad cow disease. He concluded that the disease was almost certainly the result of young calves being fed contaminated material from other animals. Subsequently he chaired the Academy of Medical Sciences working group on Brain Science Addiction and Drugs which published its influential report in 2008.

Perhaps one of the most remarkable achievements of his post-retirement was his work as chairman of the Cambridge University Government Policy Programme. (CUGPOP) which he started in 1998 in his last year as Master

of Sidney Sussex. The organizing group he chaired consisted of four other heads of Cambridge Colleges, Lord Rees of Trinity, Lord Eatwell of Queens', Sir David King of Downing and Sir Bob Hepple of Clare. By the end of the series in 2008 sixteen seminars on various aspects of science relevant to public policy were given by leading Cambridge scientists to an audience of Permanent Secretaries and members of the Government. The success and importance of these seminars led to the formation of Cambridge University's Centre for Science and Policy which continues to this day.

For a man who was renowned for his warmth and charm, Gabriel occasionally exhibited a steely determination, already manifest in his early academic struggles and, from time to time, throughout his professional life. As the newly appointed Professor of Zoology he secured for his Department in the teeth of much opposition two named and endowed chairs and with these posts attracted John Gurdon and Ron Laskey from the Laboratory of Molecular Biology. Characteristically, when these two wished to set up an independent institute he generously supported them, but kept the link between the new institute and the Department of Zoology. He fended off the attempts by the Medical School to sweep under its control all the biology departments of the University. Later when he chaired CUGPOP he would insist that the distinguished speakers rehearsed their talks in the week before in his presence – a new experience for most of them. When he had crossed swords with others he rarely forgave them if he had regarded them as arrogant, insensitive or dishonest.

He never quite gave up his involvement in medicine. His medical interest was to a large extent driven by what he had seen of the hard side of life and by his strong sense of social justice. His wisdom and warm-hearted humanity made Cambridge an acceptable place for people initially alien to it. He preserved his sympathetic bedside manner and frequently would give comfort to sick and dying friends.

Gabriel survived several near fatal illnesses, bouncing back with exuberant vitality when others would have been left debilitated. Where did his energy

come from? He had a remarkable capacity to cat nap and could do so in the most unlikely places. After a few minutes of sleep, he would awake refreshed. Gabriel listed cycling as one of his interests in *Who's Who*. It was while cycling that he had his last fatal heart-attack. He is survived by his second wife, Prill, his first wife Ann and their two sons and two daughters.

(Thanks are owed to Patrick Bateson for this obituary).



FREDERIC RAPHAEL JEVONS (1946)

was born on 19 September 1929 in Vienna, as Frederic Raphael Bettelheim. His father Fritz had been decorated for distinguished service on the eastern front in World War I. Aged nine Fred found himself on a train full of children heading westward to safety out of Vienna, clutching a violin and not much else. He had learnt four musical instruments since the age of five or six, and his parents must have thought that a good violin would be one of the best things they could give him to take to England. His parents eventually escaped to Venezuela, and were not reunited with Fred until 1948. Once safely in England Fred became part of the household of John and Molly Jevons, headmaster and headmistress of Langley School near Norwich. Later he took his name from them, and gained a full scholarship to King's to study Natural Sciences. Fred went on to a Ph.D under the supervision of Kenneth Bailey, and a postdoctoral year in Seattle (where he also played in the Seattle Symphony Orchestra). He returned to a Fellowship at King's studying biochemistry in 1953, joining Fred Sanger and many other contemporaries who were to make flourishing careers in a dynamic subject. A close friend at King's was Hal Dixon. On a holiday in Vienna he met by chance his wife Grete (Dita), who had known him as a little boy before he had fled in 1939. They were married in the Chapel in 1956; the recorded music at Fred's funeral fifty six years later was by the Choir.

In 1959 Fred left Cambridge to take up a lectureship in biological chemistry at Manchester. He did a lot there to establish the respectability and importance of biochemistry, never missing a chance to popularise the cause. He published a textbook, *The Biochemical Approach to Life* (1964), which was translated into four languages. He looked beyond his own discipline to the standing of science in society, and somehow Fred managed to persuade Manchester to create a completely new department addressing the barely known field of science, technology and society. From 1966 to 1975 Fred was Professor of Liberal Studies in Science, a slightly quaint title to today's ears, but his agenda of integrating knowledge about science and technology from the perspectives of sociology, philosophy, history, economics and management was in fact a radical one. He introduced the study of Thomas Kuhn's ideas about paradigm change in science into his course on the Copernican revolution, and was closely involved in the pioneering empirical study on innovation, *Wealth from Knowledge: studies of innovation in industry*, published in 1972. The Department flourished, and Fred found himself invited on lecture tours to four continents.

On one such tour Fred received a job offer, and rang home to ask his family if they would mind moving to Geelong in Australia. He took up the position of Vice-Chancellor of the fledgling Deakin University in 1976, and led the University for its critical first ten years. Any new university relies for its early momentum on the appointment of an active, visionary vice-chancellor, but Deakin really did break the mould of universities in Australia. Fred's three aspirations still govern the nature of Deakin today. First, Deakin was deeply concerned with issues of equity and access. It wanted to provide a second chance for mature age students, especially for those in remote parts of the state, also it wanted to improve access for students with disability, and for students from educationally disadvantaged backgrounds and for indigenous students. Secondly, Deakin was to be a university for regional Victoria, the first to be set up outside metropolitan Melbourne. Fred saw the potential for Geelong to grow along with Deakin as a university town. Thirdly, Deakin embraced new technologies for course design and delivery. It became Australia's distance education flagship, with Fred's early Study Guides (he wrote one on Knowledge and Power, using

the story of the Double Helix) setting the standard for open campus learning. There was a culture of continuing innovation, and Fred launched Australia's first online MBA in 1980. He was made an Officer of the Order of Australia for his services to distance education.

Fred loved talking to students, in Geelong as he had in Cambridge and Manchester. Every Friday he would meet with Deakin's student union leaders. They would gather a group of students and staff and they would all play chess on the human chess board at the Waurn Ponds campus. Fred was glad to get away from university administration by the end of his ten years at Deakin. One difficult episode had involved dealing with a damaging case of academic fraud involving the Professor of Human Biology at Deakin, Michael Briggs, who had worked extensively on the effects of oral contraceptives in developing countries. Later Fred wrote a 169 page manuscript entitled 'What is Truth?', covering the events of the case in detail, including two university enquiries, Briggs's resignation from Deakin, and the media coverage of the case. On leaving Deakin, Fred became a distance learning consultant in southern Africa, before returning to Australia as Professor of Science and Technology Policy at Murdoch University, Perth, 1988–92. He was Simon Senior Research Fellow at Manchester, an Honorary Professorial Fellow at Monash, and then joined the University of Melbourne as an Honorary Professorial Associate in the Department of History and Philosophy of Science.

As his health declined in later years, Fred drew great consolation from his growing family. One of his delights was to hear the playing of his eldest granddaughter Madeleine, a professional violinist at the Australian National Academy of Music. He gave her the precious violin from Vienna he had carried to England in 1939. He died on 30 September 2012, survived by Dita, their two sons Colin and Norman, and grandchildren.

PHILIP STEVENS LEDGER (1956)

was born on 12 December 1937 and educated at the local grammar school. He came from a musical family—his grandfather was a church organist, his mother studied singing, and his father played the piano. While still in his



teens he made his mark as an organist and was awarded the Limpus and Read prizes when he took his Fellowship of the Royal College of Organists in 1958. As a music scholar at King's he gained a double First in the Music tripos (1960) and a distinction in the MusB (1961).

He took up the post of Master of Music at Chelmsford Cathedral in 1962, making him the youngest cathedral organist in the country at that time. In the same year he conducted the European premiere of Aaron Copland's *The Tender Land* in Cambridge in which Mary Erryl Wells, then a principal soprano at the Royal Opera House, was singing. They married the following year, with Robert Tear as Best Man, and David Willcocks playing the organ. It was in Chelmsford that Philip conducted a notable account of Bach's *Mass in B minor* in 1964 with the Chelmsford Singers.

Chelmsford kept Philip for three years. In 1965 he became Director of Music at the University of East Anglia (which had been founded two years earlier). As Dean of its School of Fine Arts and Music (a position he held from 1968), he was instrumental in establishing the university's award-winning music centre, which opened in 1973. Whilst at UEA Philip's impressive all-round musicianship came to the attention of Benjamin Britten and Peter Pears, and he was asked to serve with them as joint artistic director of the Aldeburgh Festival from 1968 (a role he continued until 1989), and appeared as conductor and keyboard player there over a number of years. He conducted the opening concert in the rebuilt Maltings at Snape and participated in recordings of a number of Britten's works. When Britten died in 1976, Ledger played the *Prelude and Fugue on a Theme of Victoria*, Britten's only work for solo organ, at the composer's funeral.

As a performer, Philip inspired players and singers with his enthusiasm, energy and musicality. His sensitive performances, particularly of early

music on harpsichord and organ, were highly acclaimed. He performed and recorded regularly with Benjamin Britten, Neville Marriner and the Academy of St Martins-in-the-Fields, and Pinchas Zukerman and the English Chamber Orchestra. Whilst many performances at the BBC Proms between 1964 and 1972 showcased music by Bach, Handel, Purcell and Vivaldi, there were also shining accounts of him accompanying Robert Tear in Schubert's *Die Winterreise* at the Queen Elizabeth Hall in 1981 (recorded on the ASV label), and Fauré's *Requiem* with Dame Janet Baker (on EMI). Philip edited and arranged many compositions, including the multi-volume *Anthems for Choirs* (1973) and the *Oxford Book of English Madrigals* (1978).

In 1974 Philip returned to King's where he succeeded Sir David Willcocks as Organist and Fellow. Philip's successor at King's Stephen Cleobury quotes a former choral scholar, Colin Hawke: "Philip was held in enormous respect by the many who sang under his direction at King's. He exacted the same rigour and discipline from himself that the expected from his singers. Members of the choir felt that under Philip, every time they entered the chapel was a special occasion, knowing that—seemingly inexplicably—a modest piece of music could, in performance, be transformed into something overwhelming". Philip's work with the choristers at King's was known worldwide not only through the annual broadcast of *A Festival of Nine Lessons and Carols*, but also through his numerous highly-acclaimed recordings with the choir, and tours which took the Choir to the US, Australia and Japan. The large discography that Philip leaves demonstrates his skills and versatility as conductor, pianist, harpsichordist and organist. Unusually he was also Director of Studies in Music. Outside King's, he was a University Lecturer and teacher, and conductor of the Cambridge University Musical Society from 1973 to 1982.

1982 saw a move to Glasgow where Philip took up the post of Principal of the Royal Scottish Academy of Music and Drama. He remained there for the next nineteen years. Whilst there he oversaw the building of new premises for the Academy, and upon his retirement in 2001 he left the RSAMD with some of the finest facilities of their kind in Europe. When Philip retired, he

and Mary moved to the Cotswolds where they were near to their family. Although he had continued to perform and conduct during the years in Glasgow, it was the years after 2001 which allowed greater time for composition. Philip continued to add to his body of shorter compositions and arrangements which had become known for their immediate appeal, but he also turned his attention to composing a number of larger-scale works including a *Requiem* (A Thanksgiving for Life—released by Regent Records in 2010) and major compositions for Easter and Christmas.

Throughout an illustrious career Philip's outstanding musicianship and contribution to music continued to be recognized. He was awarded honorary doctorates from the Universities of Strathclyde, Central England, Glasgow, St Andrews and from the Royal Scottish Academy of Music and Drama. He was awarded the CBE in the New Year Honours list in 1985, and knighted in the Queen's Birthday Honours in 1999 for Services to Music. Other positions included President of the Royal College of Organists (1992-94), President of the Society of Musicians (1994-95), Director of the National Youth Orchestra of Scotland (1984).

Philip dedicated his whole life to music. Born in Bexhill-on-Sea, his only other hobby was to go swimming, something he did regularly, especially when he had retired. Throughout his life Philip influenced, encouraged and inspired all those with whom he came into contact, especially the many choral scholars with whom he worked, who, without exception, hold him in extremely high regard. Philip died on 18 November 2012. He is survived by his wife Mary, and their children Tim and Kate, and granddaughter Becky.

ROBERT LAPTHORN MARRIS (1941), brother of SNM (1949) and brother-in-law ME Hine (1939), called Robin throughout his life, became known to all economists of his time for his work on business corporations. He was born on 31 March 1924 in London, the eldest child of a senior civil servant and an ex-suffragette Newnham graduate. Robin went to Bedales School. He spent holidays with his sister and brother in their grandparents' house on the Isle of Wight, with which he retained a lifelong sailing connection.



eminent economist Angus Maddison, an undergraduate at Selwyn, recorded Robin as one of the two fellow-students who contributed most to his education.

In 1951, after working in the Treasury and with the UN in Geneva (and after marrying and separating from Marion Ellinger), Robin returned to King's as a Fellow and as an Assistant Lecturer in the Economics Faculty (later an Assistant Director of Research 1955, Lecturer 1960 and Reader 1971). His economist brother Stephen (1949) was there, too, graduating in 1952 and going on to get a Ph.D (something Robin never did, though he got an Sc.D in 1968), prior to a successful career in the OECD.

Robin's first few articles were statistical, as was his first book, *Economic Arithmetic* (1958), a text that approached the economy as a body to be dissected with a selection of instruments. In 1954, he started an innovative study of shiftwork, published as *The Economics of Capital Utilisation* (1964). The research questions were why equipment on average is used for less than a quarter of all the hours in the year and what should be done about this. Robin's hunch had been that a widespread extension of shiftwork would be socially desirable, but his eventual conclusions were much less clear-cut.

In the capital utilisation project, Robin had the help – as research assistant and editor – of Jane Ayres, his marriage to whom in 1955 had assuaged the

Robin came up to King's in 1941 to read Economics. Supervised by Gerald Shove, he got a First in Part I in 1942, but then enlisted in the RAF (by pretending to be older than he was). He wanted to be a fighter pilot, but was disqualified by poor peripheral vision and became instead a ferry pilot, flying Lancaster bombers across the Atlantic. Back in King's in 1945, he was supervised by Richard Kahn and the retired Professor Pigou, who was helping to teach all the ex-servicemen, and he graduated in 1947. The

unhappiness caused by the failure of his first marriage. They had three children, and in 1958 moved into Salt Hill, a striking new college house in Granchester.

What then set Robin off on the line of research that was to make his name is unclear – it was not a topic on which others around him were working. But its progress owed much to a 1960–61 visit to Texas and Berkeley and seminars at other US universities. Robin's lists of acknowledgements include many leading American economists, with whom he forged enduring links, as well as many of his Cambridge colleagues.

The first fruit was a lead article in the *Quarterly Journal of Economics* 1963, followed in 1964 by a book, *The Economic Theory of Managerial Capitalism*. Both painted a picture very different from that in economics texts, which assumed that markets were supplied by a multiplicity of small owner-managed firms, even though in reality most output was produced by large business corporations. Robin focused on the separation of ownership from management in corporations and on the weakness of shareholder control, which allowed managers considerable discretion. In his view, managers used their discretion primarily to make their firms grow faster than shareholders would prefer, since in larger firms managers get higher salaries and status.

Both publications attracted a lot of academic attention – there are 500 citations of the article and over 2000 citations of the book in Google Scholar. 'Managerial capitalism' became a standard phrase in the profession, and John Kenneth Galbraith's references to Robin's work in his 1966 Reith lectures and subsequent book, *The New Industrial State*, made it known to a wider audience. Robin became an academic celebrity and was invited to spend 1967–8 at Harvard, where he was drawn into more research and a lively public debate between Robert Solow and Galbraith about the latter's book.

Since then both economics and the world have moved on, as Robin recognised in a 1998 revision of his book. The existence of large firms is now explained theoretically by their ability to reduce what would

otherwise be the high costs of transactions among many small firms. The behaviour of managers is now theorised as one of many examples of the problems that arise when principals have to act through agents. The share of managerial remuneration in the form of stock options and bonuses has also been increased, with the aim of aligning the interests of managers more closely with those of shareholders. Robin, however, was sceptical about stock options: as he put it in 1998, noting the greatly increased pay of top managers, “the search for a perfect control contract between shareholders and managers is ... liable to be perverted”.

Throughout the 1950s and 1960s, Robin continued a close connection with the Labour Party that had started in his student days. Anthony Crosland and Richard Crossman were dinner guests, and in 1956 Hugh Gaitskell came to seek Robin’s views on Suez (rejecting with disgust an accidentally offered mixture of sherry and water, rather than Scotch). When Labour was elected in 1964, Robin went on leave from Cambridge for two years to be Director of the World Economy Division in the Ministry of Overseas Development under Barbara Castle and Anthony Greenwood. (Later, dismayed by the abuse of union power in the 1970s, Robin became, in his words, “hostile to socialism” but “never swung spiritually to the political right” and resumed his support for Labour in the 1990s, dedicating his last book to Clare Short.)

In 1959 Robin became the College’s Director of Studies in Economics. A long series of students benefited from his lively mind and warm personality – though in the swinging sixties his Carnaby Street suits and mini-Cooper S misled some of them into thinking that dons in general were sexy. Christopher Bliss (1959) remembers that “he was an inspiring teacher, who always made me feel that I was not just a little student, still learning the trade, but rather a full member of the economics profession.” In the 1950s, Robin helped Piero Sraffa to direct the Faculty’s research students, running a weekly seminar. Geoff Harcourt (1955) recalls that “when I arrived, we all fronted up to RLM in the old Marshall library in Downing Street. He was extremely lively and helpful to us all. He tried to bring the Keynesians and the Robertsonians together, for example asking them to the same students’ parties, but had little success.”

In 1976, after 25 years of research and teaching in Cambridge, Robin left forever. The reasons were partly personal: in 1972 he had separated from Jane and married Anne Mansfield, with whom he had a daughter. They were also partly administrative – his repeated absences had caused friction with the College and the Faculty. Moreover, Robin saw no prospect of getting a chair in Cambridge’s divided Faculty, being one of the casualties of the lack of succession-planning by the generation of Cambridge economists after Keynes. Nor did he have a firm base in the Faculty: as shown by the comments above from Christopher Bliss and Geoff Harcourt (who span this divide), Robin avoided taking sides, and as a result no-one was strongly on his side.

Intellectually and psychologically, however, Robin never left Cambridge. His most ambitious later research project, written up in a 1991 book, *Reconstructing Keynesian Economics with Imperfect Competition*, was about distinctively Cambridge subjects and about Cambridge – especially King’s – people. The book argued that Keynesian macro theory, of which Robin was an advocate, made sense only when combined with the theory of imperfect competition. Only if firms were able to set their own prices, rather than having to accept the prices given by a perfectly competitive market, would a fall in aggregate demand reduce an economy’s total output, as claimed by Keynes, rather than merely reducing the general price level. Curiously, one Kingsman, Richard Kahn, had played a key role in developing both strands of theory in the 1930s. What kept the strands apart, according to Robin, were tensions in the triangle of personal relationships between Kahn, Keynes and Joan Robinson.

This fascinating book, which was among the first to include a disk with a simulation model to run on personal computers (with which Robin “fell in love” around 1980), came partly from the debris of a failed effort in the early 1980s to write a radical new macroeconomics text with his then colleague Dennis Snower. Though the style of the book was light-hearted, its intent was serious, and its negligible impact on mainstream macroeconomists must have been deeply disappointing.

From Cambridge Robin went to a chair at the University of Maryland, where for three years he was head of department, and in 1981 to Birkbeck College of the University of London, where again he served for three years as head of department, and from which he retired in 1987. At Maryland, he succeeded in raising academic standards, but in both departments his headships were stormy and at Birkbeck aggravated by his intolerance of Marxists.

Robin continued to write about pressing social issues. Fascinated by research on the human brain, in 1996 he published *How to Save the Underclass*. He argued in this book that in rich countries like Britain universal access to education and Thatcherite liberalisation of markets (of which he approved) had created a “severe meritocracy” in which those with low IQs were left unacceptably far behind. The best solution was to accelerate growth and thus boost the demand for unskilled labour – a more generous welfare state financed by taxes on those with higher IQs would not win enough votes. Robin followed up with advisory work on education and crime, the latter for Charles Clarke (1969), who was then Home Secretary. His last book, *Ending Poverty* (1999), also concluded his long involvement with international development.

For much of the time after he left Cambridge, Robin was unhappy: his marriage to Anne broke up, he had to stop drinking, and the medicines used to control his chronic depression eventually ceased to work. But he found some stability and happiness in his relationship with Rachel Austin, with whom he lived for almost thirty years at her house in Chiswick and for whom he cared after she suffered a stroke until her death in 2011. He also continued to be wonderful company – at home, at restaurants, at parties or on his little boat on the Solent – full of ideas and information, witty, charming and generous. Robin was an intensely attractive person, who made many friends. He died on 25 September 2012, survived by his children Veronica, Sarah, Toby and Caroline.

(Thanks are owed to Adrian Wood for this obituary).



MICHAEL STANLEY TILL (1968)

was born on 19 November 1935 in Hampstead, and educated at Brighton, Hove and Sussex Grammar School. John Drury writes:

“Michael’s father was a genial and sprightly hotelier, in charge of the Metropole in Brighton and the Grosvenor at Victoria. Known in his family as ‘the governor’ he had the diplomatic skill to disarm kitchen disputes which threatened bloodshed. Michael’s mother was called ‘Toodie’. She was demonstratively and deeply affectionate. There are precedents and sources here for Michael’s own warmth of character and shrewdness of observation.

Having read history and theology at Lincoln College, Oxford, Michael went to be trained for the ministry of the Church of England at Westcott House, a liberal seminary in Cambridge. It only just came off. He had doubts; was rebuked by the Principal for ringing the matins bell in his pyjamas; and deliberately failed his General Ordination Examination by answering the questions with critique of their foolishness.

As a curate in the parish of St John’s Wood in London he flourished idiosyncratically. He married Tessa (nee Roskill) in his first year and spent a lot of time decorating their bathroom with a pastoral mural. Encouraged to get out more, he proved a marvellous pastor, relishing the diversity of ‘all sorts and conditions’ in a parish which then had room for council houses, writers and artists. He was a particular friend of the painters Hans Freibusch and Kenneth Green. The eccentric and the indigent had a great appeal for him. Asked by a single woman to find a nice man to take her to the parish ball, he replied “There aren’t any.”

He moved on—with Tessa and a lot of good timber from a St John’s Wood skip which he crafted into fine kitchen units—to be Chaplain of King’s. The

ferocious Provost Edmund Leach was so boisterously adverse to religion that the Dean, David Edwards, left. Faced with the ticklish task of finding a successor—the Chapel, after all, is of great public interest—Leach and the Fellows did the best possible thing and appointed Michael. He and Leach, who had a heavily disguised religious sense, got on like a house on fire. Michael was able to turn an attempt to charge admission to the Chapel by making friends with the Bursar. He was justly popular in the College, knew everybody and understood what was going on. His relations with choral scholars were convivial and even the fiery Philip Ledger ate out of his hand. His plummy voice so suited the famous acoustic that he and the fan-vaulting seemed to blend into one rich sound. When he left, the Provost, now the determined atheist Bernard Williams, ruefully reflected that the College was losing a source of untold good done by stealth.

He moved to Fulham, where he succeeded the rising star of Richard (now Lord) Harries as vicar. It was not long before he was in demand for cathedral work, and in 1986 he was made Canon of Canterbury and Archdeacon. He was at home in Trollope's world and the large old house that went with the job. Ceremony never came amiss with him, but he saw through it. At the enthronement of George Carey, in which he had a lead role, he had a notice under his cope which he could reveal to chosen participants. It read “Underneath all this, I am a nudist”. It bears thinking about. Tessa came into her own as a ruthlessly successful collector for Robert Runcie's Church Urban Fund and for the charity L'Arche.”

Michael was Dean of Winchester from 1995 to 2005. There he was responsible for implementing the major reforms of cathedral life proposed by the Howe report and adopted by the General Synod in 2000. The Winchester Girls' Choir, some years in planning, was first heard in May 1999, and is recognised for its excellence. He responded to an increased deficit by maximising the financial potential of houses in the Close, and by allowing the filming of *The Da Vinci Code* in the Cathedral. These controversial measures were carried through largely because Michael put his considerable charm and powers of persuasion to work. It was not all hard grind. Brian Hebblethwaite recalls that “Michael invited me to preach on a couple of occasions in

Winchester Cathedral after his move there as Dean, and again I found myself staying in a medieval residence—the Deanery—with its wonderful porch, long gallery and huge bedrooms (plenty of room for Michael's collection of four-posters!). I also recall the splendid garden there, tended so lovingly by Tessa. When I heard that they had retired to Petworth I had visions of them taking over Petworth House as yet another grand residence, but of course their retirement house was a relatively small, though attractive, place with a pleasant rock garden and a high ancient wall...The last time I saw Michael was at the funeral in Grantchester of our beloved Bishop Peter Walker, whom we both revered ever since his time as our Principal at Westcott House.”

Michael died on 4 December 2012. Tessa died little more than a month after Michael, and they are survived by their children Tobias and Sophie, and by their grandchildren.



FRITZ JOSEPH URSELL (1954)

was a Stringer Senior Research Fellow in Natural Sciences at King's from 1954 to 1960. He had been appointed as a University Lecturer in Mathematics in 1950, while still a Fellow at Trinity. In 1961 he left Cambridge to take up the Beyer Chair of Applied Mathematics at Manchester. Up until that point his academic career might have been said to oscillate between Cambridge and Manchester, but the move in 1961 was to

settle him permanently in Manchester. His earlier oscillations were not a matter of restlessness. Far from it, what Fritz wanted above all else was to gain a secure foothold that would allow him to pursue his interests in applied mathematics. This is not surprising when we take account of his remarkable early life and the disruption of the Second World War.

Fritz was born in Düsseldorf, Germany, on 28 April 1923. His father was a paediatrician who had served as a doctor in the German Army throughout

World War I. Both his parents belonged to the German-Jewish bourgeoisie and had been settled in western Germany for centuries. Fritz learned good Latin and Greek at the Comenius Gymnasium, but the mathematics was uninspiring and did not interest him. He remained in the school until December 1936: life became more and more difficult for the only Jewish boy in the school. Through relatives he was found a place at a preparatory school in Kent, starting in January 1937. By June he had learnt enough English to take Common Entrance and get into Clifton School, Bristol. His parents were still in Germany, but his father applied for an American immigration visa, and came to England to wait for their visas. War broke out and the Ursells became enemy aliens. Fritz had to move to Marlborough College in 1940, further away from the coast. He was advised to apply to Trinity College, knowing that he had no financial means, but that a scholarship would pay half his expenses, and Trinity had the resources to pay for the rest. So it happened. Fritz was elected to a Trinity Major Scholarship in December 1940; his best subject was projective geometry.

Fritz did well at Trinity, was elected to a Senior Scholarship and allowed to stay on for a third year to do Mathematics Part III. The classes were very small, and two of the five students were Freeman Dyson and James Lighthill (whom later he was to succeed in the Beyer Chair). With characteristic modesty Fritz claimed to be the weakest student. Worried, he went to his Director of Studies, A. S. Besicovitch. Fritz liked to recount the advice he received: "You will never have to compete, these talented people will not be interested in your problems but in different problems. Also, they may abandon mathematics altogether, like the famous Trinity mathematician Isaac Newton. And finally, it is not the Good Mathematicians who do the Good Mathematics." Late in 1943 Fritz was interviewed for the Scientific Civil Service and was posted to the Admiralty Research Laboratory at Teddington. In June 1944 he was the occupant of an office that became by chance part of a new research Group W (the Wave Group), thus determining his future career.

With a view to planned landings in Japan, the Admiralty needed to produce wave forecasts that would allow troops to set down safely on beaches. Unlike

D-Day this meant forecasting ocean swell caused by distant storms in the Pacific. The generation of ocean waves by the wind — a coupling phenomenon between the wind and the water surface, involving energy transfer — was famously described by Fritz in 1956 as "a process that cannot be regarded as known". In 1953 he wrote one of his most cited papers, 'The long-wave paradox in the theory of gravity waves', in which he introduced what is now known as the Ursell number, U , a dimensionless quality (relative wave height times the square of the relative wavelength). By this time Fritz had been recruited by Manchester University as an ICI Research Fellow in Applied Mathematics, and then, somewhat hesitantly, had returned to Cambridge to join a distinguished group in fluid mechanics. He worked on surface waves in deep water; on waves caused by the rolling of a ship; on the form of the ocean swell of an rotating earth; edge waves on a sloping beach; the Kelvin ship-wave source (the interaction of ships and waves); waves caused by submerged bodies in canals; damping of long waves in shallow water; shock waves and many other aspects of waves.

Fritz was appointed FRS in 1972. He was more than just a fine mathematician. He was a natural raconteur, able to converse in an engaging manner on a wide range of topics, his favourites being history and politics. Fritz was an active participant in university politics, fearful of the progressive intrusion of market and business ideology into the ethos of university life. He strove valiantly to oppose the transition from a collegial to a management style of university government, although he recognised it was a losing battle. Fritz often championed the cause of the non-professorial staff. He had a strong sense of fairness, and was not afraid to stand up for those he thought were being treated unjustly, perhaps because of the grave injustices that befell him and his family in his early life. He gave talks to the Association of Jewish Refugees about his experiences. Fritz retired from his chair in Manchester in 1990. A conference was held to mark the occasion, and the proceedings, *Wave Asymptotics*, to which he contributed, were published by Cambridge University Press in 1992. Fritz published 59 papers over 60 years, working well into his eighties, and two volumes of his collected papers, *Ship Hydrodynamics* and *Water Waves and Asymptotics*, were published in 1994.

Fritz died on 12 May 2012, survived by his wife Renate, whom he married in 1959, and their two daughters.

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

HERBERT JOSEPH GEORGE BAB (1937) was born in Vienna on 27 February 1905. He attended the University of Vienna which awarded him his PhD in Political Economy in 1936; he was particularly concerned with interest theory and came to King's as a research student to work with John Maynard Keynes. It was during his time in Cambridge that he developed his interest in housing and its associated problems.

Herbert left King's in 1938 and moved on to the United States, initially to New York; Keynes suggested like-minded economists there who might be useful to him. Until 1942 Herbert was employed as an economist at the National Association of Real Estate Taxpayers; he finally settled in California and established himself as an economic consultant, authoring various papers on housing, property taxation and interest theory.

Herbert died on 17 April 1988 in Santa Barbara, survived by his wife Anne.

MICHAEL KEITH BANNISTER (1987) was a skilled engineer who served as Senior Research Engineer at Australia's Co-operative Research Centre for Advanced Composite Structures for over twenty years. One of the first small cohorts of Cambridge Australia Trust students chosen to study for his PhD at the university, Michael was a committed scholar and resolute researcher whose later work on the manufacture of critical composite components for aircraft gained him international recognition.

Michael was born on 26 June 1963 in Sutherland Shire Hospital, Caringbah, New South Wales, the second of John and Barbara Bannister's three boys. Michael grew up in the Sutherland Shire suburb of Kirrawee where he attended primary school and enjoyed adventuring in and around the family home with his brothers. The brothers were close in age and had

something of the three musketeers' dynamic about their group: games of chase outside were often supplemented by spears fashioned from the large fronds of a shrub in their front garden, and the boys all played soccer together for the North Sutherland Rockets, a sport in which Michael excelled throughout his childhood and teenage years. At primary school, Michael was a very bright and capable student who loved reading. According to family history Michael and his brother Tony started reading from a young age, sharing a particular passion for perusing the TV Guide. While this early devotion to the listings made Michael an ardent TV and film addict throughout his life, it also provided him with a proficiency for learning which became evident when, in Grade 4, he was successful in a regional selective entrance test to attend a Grade 5 and 6 accelerated learning class in the main Sutherland government school. After finishing Grade 5 in Kirrawee, the family moved to Melbourne where Michael was to begin his Grade 6 studies. Although the boys found it difficult moving away from their childhood friends, the blow was softened with their father's promise of a trip to see the snow, a holiday which sparked Michael's interest in skiing and led to a vacation job at a resort in Aspen, USA during his undergraduate years.

Michael undertook his secondary education at Scotch College in Melbourne between 1975 and 1980, and as well as applying himself to his work he was an extremely active member of school life. He proved himself a tenacious soccer player, defending his team's goal with a personalised slide tackle for which he became renowned among his team mates; he was also a natural leader and as well as acting as a School Officer in his final year, he co-managed the Scotch College Venturers group with his lifelong friend David Polmear. This involved many weekends and holidays spent hiking and camping around the Victorian high plains of the Alpine National Park, and Michael distinguished himself as a dependable guide who would soldier on in the face of bad weather or steep climbs, with his destination and sense of direction to motivate him. Indeed, when it came to cross-country skiing trips Michael's machine-like strength and determination came in especially handy to his friends, who could always rely on him to go ahead of the party to cut the difficult first track. With his

endless energy and friendly, accepting temperament, he was the most encouraging of companions at such times, and urged his comrades through ski trips and 24-hour charity hikes alike.

Once he left high school, Michael went on to enrol for a double degree in Science and Engineering at Monash University, Melbourne in 1981. His Materials Science supervisor remembers him as a good team player who was a particularly clear thinker with an ability to analyse a problem and then focus on seeking a solution, qualities which served him well as he pursued his degree. He was an extraordinarily talented physicist and materials engineer, and was awarded a first class BSc in Physics (1985), graduating first in his year, and a first class BE degree in Materials Engineering (1987), graduating second in his year. Before he graduated from his BE he already had a publication under his belt: having gained some interesting results from an X-ray diffraction study into precipitation reactions in novel aluminium alloy powders, Michael worked collaboratively with his supervisor to write up his findings into a joint paper which was then published in the Australian journal *Materials Forum*. It was during his undergraduate years at Monash that he met his wife Ruth Neilson, who was also studying Science. The couple soon became inseparable, and when Michael was offered a place as one of the first Cambridge Australia Trust scholars in 1987, Ruth decided to take up a job in nursing at Addenbrooke's Hospital so that she could be with him in Cambridge. They arrived in the UK in October 1987 and Michael began what he would remember as one of the happiest periods of his life, studying for his PhD at King's. Alongside his studies Michael made the most of everything Cambridge had to offer, and as well as punting and attending Evensong in Chapel he joined the Boat Club and rowed in the May Bumps (1988-1989); he took the opportunity to explore Europe and enjoyed trips to Greece in addition to his skiing ventures, and he found the time to look-up distant relatives who happened to live in East Anglia. Michael appreciated how welcoming the College community was and involved himself in MCR life as much as he could. One friend from his days at King's remembers Michael's ready smile and easy conversation in the Graduate rooms after dinner, and how genuinely interested he was in the people around him; he had a gift for drawing people into his circle of friends and making them feel that they belonged. In 1990, just under three years after his start date, Michael

submitted his thesis entitled 'Toughening of Brittle Materials by Ductile Inclusions', which had been supervised by Professor Michael Ashby, FRS in the Department of Engineering. Using a model system of lead particles in a glass matrix, the study addressed the difficulties of using ceramics as engineering materials, and ultimately led to the development of a toughening model for brittle matrix-ductile particle composites, as well as the establishment of a procedure to analyse the toughening potential of such composite systems. Michael graduated from Cambridge in August 1990, and shortly afterwards he and Ruth embarked on a year-long stay in the United States, where he had taken on a post-doctoral appointment as Materials Engineer at the University of California.

In January 1992, Ruth and Michael were married in Melbourne. That same year, he was appointed Senior Research Engineer at the Co-operative Research Centre (CRC) for Advanced Composite Structures, one of the first CRCs established with federal government support to encourage research partnerships between universities, industrial companies, and other science organisations. For the next twenty years Michael and his team worked closely with the aircraft industry and Australian engineering companies, advising both parties on the manufacture of critical composite components for modern airliners. The project helped to establish lasting contracts for local component producers and continues to receive government and industry support today. Among his workmates, Michael was recognised as a great gentleman, colleague and programme manager whose outstanding service to the research project, and whose educational leadership to those he worked with, provide a lasting legacy of the highest order.

Michael's career with the CRC was cut short, though, when he was diagnosed with Motor Neurone Disease early in 2011. As Michael's disease progressed, he was forced firstly to move to a ground-floor office and then to work from home. He continued to work from home until he could no longer operate his computer. Facing his final illness with the tolerance and patience which characterised his attitude to his life and work, Michael was lovingly supported throughout his final years by Ruth and his two

children, Lachlan and Emma. Even in his decline, he remained the protective, calm and intelligent father he had always been to his children, who remember him for the constant support he offered them, – from advising how to tackle difficult Maths questions to helping Lachlan get to the next level of an Xbox game – for the knowledge that he gave them, and for the brilliant childish quality that made him so much fun to be with. Although Michael's illness meant that he could no longer fling them into the pool and splash them with his mischievous dive-bombing tactics, Emma and Lachlan nevertheless went on one last adventure with their dad when he and Ruth decided to take them to Britain and Europe, and the places that had been important to them during their courtship. Michael took an especial delight in taking the children to stay in Cambridge, and cherished being there when they caught their first glimpse of King's; despite his near complete paralysis, he could still smile when telling a friend about the trip and his return to one of his favourite places. Friends and family recall how uncomplaining and positive he remained throughout his final months, ever keen to listen to and interact with people, to appreciate the things which brought him joy.

Michael died at the Caritas Christi Hospice in Kew, Melbourne, on 20 December 2012. He is remembered as a loyal, honest and reliable man. Michael is survived by his wife Ruth, his son Lachlan, his daughter Emma, his parents Barbara and John, and his brothers Tony and Andrew.

DAVID BILLINGHAM (1949) spent his long and successful career as a Classics teacher at St Albans School in Hertfordshire from 1953, where he was also head of Classics and Ancient History from 1960. He died suddenly on 4 January, 2013, and is survived by his wife Christine and his four children, Helen, Rosy, Andrew and Nick.

David was born in 1929 in Cossall, Derbyshire, and educated at Durham School. After completing National Service, he read Classics at King's, and began teaching at St Albans after completing his Certificate in Education in 1953. Some of his most successful pupils included Lord Renfrew, who

was Cambridge's Disney Professor of Archaeology from 1981 to 2004, Malcolm Schofield, the recently retired professor of Ancient History and Fellow of St John's College, and most memorably, Professor Stephen Hawking. Professor Hawking remembers his former Latin master 'Dave' fondly, despite David once only giving him four marks in his end-of-year examination – for writing his name on the paper and drawing a margin.

David married Christine Taylor in 1956, and they led a close family life together with their four children. David keenly pursued his hobbies of birdwatching, hillwalking, photography and orienteering, and shared his enthusiasms with his children. Cycling and driving were also central to his life, with vehicles including Land Rovers, motorbike and sidecar, and Bedford three-ton trucks – one of which he managed to turn over in the Lake District. Keen on new technology, David also bought an Amstrad PC in the early seventies, which a slightly jealous Christine nicknamed 'Joyce'. Joyce helpfully put together David's famously organised termly school calendars.

After his retirement, David and Christine moved to one of their favourite camping spots, the Isle of Purbeck in Dorset, where they spent many happy years living with their Siamese cat. Andrew, his son, remembered his father as an example of "individuality, stability and reliability", and thanked David for teaching him and his siblings that everything should be done thoroughly and well. David was also remembered at the recent Old Albanian gathering in St Albans.

ALISON MARGARET BINNS (1976) was an unusually kind, generous, intelligent and well-loved daughter, sister and friend, who distinguished herself in the two very different fields of medieval history and charity fundraising before her untimely death at the age of fifty-five from breast cancer on 9 August 2012.

Alison, known as Al to friends and relatives, was born in 1957 in Petts Wood, Kent. She had a happy childhood with parents Kathleen and Norman, and her siblings, Hilary and Jonathan. After being educated at

Notting Hill and Ealing High School, she came to King's to read History, and formed many lasting friendships during her time at the College. After graduating with a degree in History and Theology in 1980, she went on to complete a masters in 1983 and a PhD in 1986, both in medieval history. She was a gifted historian who was awarded the Lightfoot Prize from the Faculty of Divinity, and also a popular member of the Divinity School, then on St John's Street. Her thesis on monastic dedications was later published as a monograph called *Dedications of Monastic Houses in England and Wales, 1066-1216* (1989) which became an essential work of reference for scholars, and she also contributed to a volume on St Oswald. Although she planned a study of the patron saints of the mendicant communities in England and Wales, her career led her elsewhere. Nevertheless, her fond memories of King's and Cambridge were reflected in her bequest of her father's book collection of fine late-nineteenth and early-twentieth-century hardback first editions to King's College Library in her will.

Alison initially worked as a publications officer and management trainee from 1981 to 1982, before becoming the alumni relations officer at UMIST University (now part of the University of Manchester) in 1987. From 1988 to 1992 she was the assistant director at the newly created Cambridge University Development Office, in 1993 the Development Director for Brighton College, and in 1994 the Development Manager at the Open University. Highlights of this period of her career included pioneering alumni relations departments at UMIST, Cambridge, and the Open University, where she set a high standard of professionalism and dynamism. She went on to raise £3 million in three years for Queen Alexandra College in Birmingham, and then to fundraise via numerous successful bids for a range of charities, including AYME (Association of Young People with ME), Harrow MS Centre, and Different Strokes, which helps younger stroke survivors. Alison focused on charities in which she truly believed, committing her creativity, compassion and diligence to their causes, with remarkable success. She did a parachute jump herself to fundraise for Queen Alexandra College, and 'hit the ground running' at Different Strokes, with fundraising applications still bearing fruit even after her death.

Alison is remembered by friends and colleagues as an outstandingly generous and caring person, whose enthusiasm for life and sense of humour was infectious. Her interests ranged from art, to needlework and embroidery, to travel, and in the last years of her life she made sure to pack in as many experiences as possible, taking trips to Bruges, Denmark and Amsterdam with friends and family, as well as excursions closer to home to Somerset, Cadbury World, Hampton Court flower show and tea at the Ritz. She also created a 'menagerie' of pets in her house in Milton Keynes, including her adored schnauzer, Hattie, two rescue cats, a rabbit, and a number of chickens. Although she had to undergo painful treatment for her cancer, her courage and resilience in the face of adversity inspired her friends and relatives.

Alison is survived by her mother, brother Jonathan, and her wide circle of friends. As Jonathan put it in his tribute to Alison at her funeral: "Al taught and led by example, in everything she did... I am so proud of her, so proud that she's my sister."

DONAL JAMES BLACK (1942) lived a life that began in Edinburgh on 9 June 1924 and ended in Woodstock, Georgia on 3 December 1994. It was probably the years in Jamaica that proved most significant, although ultimately his island idyll fell victim to changing circumstances.

The son of a travelling salesman, Donal was educated at Manchester Grammar School. He began a degree course at Edinburgh University, but this was interrupted by wartime service in the RAF, and he came to King's as an RAF cadet. Following demobilisation Donal returned to Edinburgh to resume his studies, where he began a relationship with fellow student Anne Chisholm but both failed to complete their degrees. The couple married in February 1953. After a brief sojourn in London they emigrated to Canada and lived firstly in Toronto where Donal worked for *Reader's Digest* condensing stories and where their eldest two children were born. The family moved to Montreal in 1957 and Donal began a job in advertising. A third child arrived but otherwise life was fairly negative; Donal lost money on a construction project, suffered a broken leg whilst

skiing and then lost his job. Anne had a friend working in Jamaica and she persuaded Donal to visit, in the hope of improving his fortunes. He found a job with the Tourist Board, showing travel agents around the island's hotels and so the family relocated once again.

After a year Donal was asked by one of the hotel owners to manage his hotel. The family moved into the accommodation that went with the job and a fourth child arrived. Donal had big plans for the hotel but unfortunately the owner had other ideas, eschewing any investment in favour of running a tight ship. Their differences led to Donal's contract not being renewed, although the job was then offered to Anne, who accepted so as to keep the same roof over their heads. Donal went back to advertising and also did some radio and television work including commercials. The relationship between Anne and Donal deteriorated and, after Donal acquired a Jamaican girlfriend, ended in a messy divorce. Anne stayed on at the hotel with the children while Donal became more of a man about town in Kingston. Eventually Anne returned to Canada and Donal married his girlfriend Jennifer Fox.

When Michael Manley was elected as Prime Minister in 1972 his aim to improve the lot of the disadvantaged caused dissatisfaction amongst the middle classes in Jamaica, and Donal, who had campaigned for Manley, found himself similarly disillusioned. He helped others move their money out of the country before finally deciding that the time had come to leave. Together with Jennifer and their two children he moved to Miami. He later wrote a novel based on his experiences in Jamaica, *The Jamaica Triangle* (1991), subtitled "Grass, guns and greed are a wicked combination".

Donal died after developing skin cancer that spread to his lungs, succumbing to perhaps the one danger in Jamaica that he hadn't recognised: the sun.

RALPH HENRY JOSEPH BROWN (1937), father of HRB (1963), died on 27 July 2009 at the age of 98. He enjoyed a long research career at the Cambridge University Department of Zoology studying animal locomotion.

Ralph was born in Dublin on 5 June 1911 and attended Trinity College in the city. He was awarded a First in Zoology and Paleontology in 1933 and four years later a PhD in Cytology. During his final year at Trinity Dublin he became a visiting student at Cambridge and then decided to undertake an additional PhD at King's, examining the flight of birds, which was completed in 1940.

As hostilities had already commenced, Ralph was seconded to the Admiralty where he made his contribution to the war effort as a civilian scientist. His work there was initially on anti-submarine systems and later on the development of radar. Once peace was restored he was able to return to Cambridge and the Department of Zoology. He had previously held a research assistant post there, but was able to return as Assistant Director of Research, once again studying bird flight. He analysed birds' wing movements using a self-built cine camera, fashioned from war surplus odds and ends.

Over the years Ralph participated in various projects concerned with the movement of animals, including a joint analysis with Donald Parry on the jumping of spiders, and also work on fish locomotion and locust jumping. He relished the challenge of designing and constructing apparatus and was enthusiastic in his encouragement of research students, until his retirement in 1978.

Ralph was elected a founding Fellow of Wolfson College in 1965 and maintained this role up until his death. He was a member of the College's Buildings Committee, which he later noted "occupied most of my free time happily until I retired"; he never missed a meeting. His other main interest was dinghy sailing.

In 1939 Ralph married Kathleen Stevenson. After her death in 1973 he married his second wife Pat, and she survives him, together with his children Christopher, Hugh and Marion, seven grandchildren and 11 great grandchildren.

ADRIAN JOHN BURCHALL (1962) made a profession of his greatest interest: the repair and restoration of rare and antique clocks. He worked up until his death on 31 May 2011 from leukaemia.

Adrian was born on 16 May 1940 and grew up in Sussex. After attending Tonbridge School he took his first degree at Queen Mary College, London before coming to King's to gain a Certificate in Education. He married Sandra in 1966 and was appointed as a history lecturer at Bristol University. However, before long horology took over. Based in the city's Clifton area, Adrian's services were in great demand, from insurance companies, loss adjusters and auction houses as well as private customers.

Away from his work bench Adrian was an enthusiastic gardener and allotment holder. He was also interested in travel, especially to Portugal, history and genealogy. He is survived by his former wife, three children, four grandchildren and one great grandchild.

JOHN CAROL CASE (1941) was an acclaimed baritone and highly sought-after singing teacher who was best known for his numerous performances of the part of Christ in Bach's *St Matthew Passion*. Heralded by broadcaster and writer Michael Oliver as "the aristocrat of English baritones", John was renowned for his extremely precise enunciation and for his meticulous, invigorating approach to the language of the pieces he performed. Throughout his celebrated career John worked extensively with eminent British composers Ralph Vaughan Williams and Gerald Finzi, and in addition to the popular recordings he made of these composers' works, his broadcast recitals, smaller-scale solo song recitals, and work as a soloist with choral societies across the country marked his significant contribution to English vocal music of the twentieth century.

John was born on 27 April 1923 in Salisbury, the son of William Henry Case and Florence Bessant. William was an upholsterer and funeral director, and a keen amateur tenor with a good local reputation who never realised his ambition to become a professional singer and instead placed

his hopes and dreams in the hands of his son; John was given the middle name Carol so that if he ever became a professional musician he could drop the Case, become John Carol, and retain some privacy in his home life. It seemed unlikely though, in John's early years, that he would ever live his father's dream: he himself admitted that he had "no voice at all" as a child, focussing instead on his school studies in which he excelled. Indeed, John's early intellectual promise won him a scholarship to attend the local Grammar School, Bishop Wordsworth's, where his teachers recognised his talent and urged him to apply for a university place at Cambridge. By this time John's voice had broken and settled down and he was discovered to have a sound singing voice after all; much to his and everyone else's surprise and delight, this combination of academic potential and dulcet tones won him a Choral Scholarship at King's College, Cambridge, where, unusually, he sang both as baritone and alto under Boris Ord, and then, in the war years, under Harold Darke. John went up to King's in 1941, but had only been studying Music for a year before he was called-up to serve in the Army: he joined the Queen's Regiment but ended-up being wounded before the company left Britain. After demobilisation he returned to Cambridge in 1945, finding that the enforced gap in his studies had allowed his voice to develop much as everyone else's had done in their time away; John remembered Boris Ord noting that these postwar years were the 'golden years' for the King's Choir, which was full now of better and more mature singers. An appointment as Senior Choral Scholar in King's Choir soon led John to the realisation that his father's ambitions for him to sing professionally might be within reach, and he set about singing at events across Cambridge in a bid to launch his career. His friend David Willcocks (1939), who was organ scholar at the time, found John his first paid engagement singing with the Cambridge Philharmonic Orchestra, and on graduating, John left Cambridge buoyed both by the encouragement of his peers and teachers, and by the string of singing engagements he'd found to get him started.

Work for an aspiring artist in the post-war years was scarce though, and John's father finally ordered him to find a "proper job". From 1948 to 1951 and 1954 to 1958, he acted as Director of Music for King's College School

in Wimbledon where he was fortunate enough to find a generous employer who allowed him time off to fulfil the occasional singing engagements that came his way. John started to gain recognition in the musical world during his first stint at King's College School, when various happy chances brought him into contact with two of Britain's pre-eminent composers. His first break came in 1948, when a colleague at the school asked him if he would be interested in singing the solos in Ralph Vaughan Williams' *Fantasia on Christmas Carols* for a charity concert his wife was organising at Westminster Central Hall. It was only after John agreed to perform that his colleague paused, turned to him and added casually that Vaughan Williams himself would be conducting his own composition. As John later confessed, the prospect of working with one of the greatest living British composers almost made him collapse in terror; he went through with the performance though, cherishing it as an unforgettable beginning to his career. The meeting prompted Vaughan Williams to invite John to sing at his famous Leith Hill Festival in Dorking. He returned to the Festival consistently in the years to come, remaining a fixture at Dorking until Vaughan Williams's death in 1958. John also went on to make a number of popular recordings of the composer's work, including *Serenade to Music*, *Five Tudor Portraits*, *Dona nobis pacem* and *Sea Symphony*, the final two of which he produced with Sheila Armstrong. He regarded the award-winning 1968 recording of *Sea Symphony*, conducted by Adrian Boult, as a career highlight, and went on to sing the part of Christ on Boult's 1974 recording of *The Apostles* by Elgar. After Vaughan Williams's death, John was also asked to premiere the last of the composer's *Songs of Travel*, 'I Have Trod the Upward and the Downward Slope', which Ursula Vaughan Williams had uncovered among her husband's papers.

John's association with Vaughan Williams brought a deluge of singing work his way, and a 1951 performance of Gerald Finzi's collection of five Shakespeare songs, *Let Us Garlands Bring*, at the newly opened Royal Festival Hall marked the beginning of a flourishing relationship with another respected composer. The concert itself had proven logically tricky, as John was the only soloist in a largely orchestral concert, and as a result had been made to stand on a box just forward of the conductor to ensure he was visible

to the audience (the modern-day raised platform not then being a feature of the Royal Festival Hall's set-up). In order to keep time John was forced to half-turn his head from time to time to keep up with the conductor's direction; next day, a review in the *Times* commended his performance but noted that "Mr Case must learn not to fidget when he is singing!". Despite this unfortunate 'twitch' though, Gerald Finzi, who had been sitting in the audience unbeknownst to John, thoroughly enjoyed the performance and went backstage to congratulate him. John went on to work closely with Finzi, becoming a principal interpreter of his work and studying his pieces in collaboration with the composer before recording them commercially, and performances of *Before and After Summer*, *I Said to Love*, and *Earth and Air and Rain*, all accompanied by Howard Ferguson, were infused with John's extensive knowledge of the works at hand. Indeed, John's conscientious approach to the words he sang and the weight of meaning behind them was a characteristic that would define his style and enhance his reputation throughout his career. Finzi's death in 1956, aged only 55, prompted John's premiere of the composer's song collections *I Said to Love* and *To a Poet*, and John later recorded Finzi's final settings of some of Thomas Hardy's poems, accompanied again on the piano by composer Howard Ferguson.

Alongside these early seminal concerts, John was inundated with requests for performances across the UK. 1950 saw his first BBC broadcast as well as a charity concert in Plymouth at which he sang *We'll Meet Again* in duet with Vera Lynn, a moment he would always relish. He took a break from working at the King's College School between 1951 and 1954 to become Director of Music for the National Union of Townswomen's Guilds, a role which required that he accept the title of 'honorary woman' before he commence with his duties. For the Guild he composed *With This Sword*, a piece in celebration of the organisation's twenty-fifth anniversary which he conducted at the Royal Festival Hall. John's first experiment with composition, *Requiem for an Unknown Warrior*, he had written at school to accompany his headmaster's libretto, and it was at the school that it received its sole performance. In 1954 John not only returned to Wimbledon but also made his first appearance at the Three Choirs Festival, at which he would perform for the next twenty years. Another long-standing engagement was begun two years later, when he

took the role of Christ in the annual Palm Sunday rendition of Bach's *St Matthew Passion*, conducted in London: John continued to sing the part for twenty-one years, directed first by Reginald Jacques, and then by his King's contemporary David Willcocks.

From 1958 he devoted his time chiefly to singing, producing a plethora of recordings and performing at a multitude of events worldwide. With his regular piano accompanist Daphne Ibbott he made a noted recording of Butterworth's *A Shropshire Lad*, and worked to revive Somervell's *Maud* cycle, which was broadcast a number of times before the pair recorded it for Pearl in 1976. Later, he recorded versions of Fauré's *Requiem* under both Willcocks and Fauré's protegee Nadia Boulanger, part of Richard Rodney Bennett's *Oxford Nursery Song Book*, 'Petrarch's Sonnett' in Schoenberg's *Serenade*, and Philip Cranmer's parody *Why Was Lloyd George Born So Beautiful?* for a music charity. He gave much of his time to quieter solo song recitals, which were known to be especially good, perhaps on account of the intimate settings – local Arts Centres and community venues – in which he worked. While this later part of his career was devoted largely to the English song repertoire, John was also exceptionally eloquent in his performance of French and German pieces, and he often complemented groups of English songs with his own translations of pieces by Schumann and Beethoven. As ever, his personality enhanced his interpretation and delivery, and John's audiences would remember both the excellence of John's voice as well as the charm and charisma with which he brought the words to life. In 1962 he also returned to teaching for a short while, coaching the King's men's choir, which at that time included some of the original members of the King's Singers, such as Brian Kay and Nigel Perrin.

Despite his ongoing success and increasing popularity though, John never enjoyed the lifestyle that the job brought with it. Constant travel, living out of suitcases in endless hotels, and missing the comforts of a permanent home space were wearing and, although John was at his vocal peak, he decided to retire from the concert platform in 1974. He had a number of contracts to fulfil before he could really leave the business, and his last hurrah took place at the Royal Festival Hall on Good Friday of 1976, with the

London Choral Society. Thereafter, John committed his time and energy to teaching the next generation to sing and sharing his passion with like-minded students. He was a much-loved teacher, and very much in demand, and alongside the exacting standards which he set both for himself and his students when it came to diction and delivery, he was a very caring mentor who was happy to give advice on the ins-and-outs of singing, including effective methods of dealing with sinus ailments and catarrh problems. A teaching position at the Birmingham School of Music – for which he commuted up and down the M1, clad in leathers on his trusty Northern Navigator – was followed by classes given at the Royal Academy of Music, at which he had become a Professor in 1976. Private teaching was accompanied by public masterclasses, inspirational events from which both singers and audiences could learn a lot, and the somewhat clerical manner with which he had approached so many of his 'religious' roles throughout his career often became slightly hilarious when applied in a masterclass setting. As well as finding the time to compose his own music – his collection of carols was published in 1987 – John also edited several vocal collections for Oxford University Press, and was given the responsibility of editing a newly-discovered concert aria by Mozart for publication, a job which gave him, he said, many a sleepless night. He was an ideal judge for singing competitions, and in addition to numerous events across the UK and North America he became the chairman, in 1981, of the Finzi Commemoration Competition, which later became the English Song Award. John gave this particular award his guidance and wisdom for four years, acting as President and Chairman of Adjudicators from 1984 to 1988, and grilling the various applicants on his pet provocations: diction and an understanding of the texts being sung. He had little time for applicants who loved the sound of their own voices, but knew a good voice when he heard one, knowing that a winning voice would be one which he'd pay to hear again.

In 1990 John moved to Thornton-le-Dale in Ryedale, North Yorkshire, an area he had grown to love from childhood holidays, to begin his retirement proper. He became an active member of his local church, All Saints, and took great pleasure in singing there, and in composing a series of carols for the community. An O.B.E. 'for services to music' provided an especially nice 70th

birthday present in 1993. Aside from his musical endeavours, John continued to indulge his passion in motorcycles, claiming that, if he could have his time again, he would have loved to be a professional racing cyclist. Prolific reading of Tudor history, modern novels and all manner of non-fiction books was one means of relaxation, as well as cooking, entertaining family and friends, and following the progress of Yorkshire County Cricket Club and Hull F.C.

After suffering a stroke, John spent the final four years of his life at the Rivermead Care Home in Norton, North Yorkshire, where he was well cared for by a wonderful team of nurses and carers, to whom he referred as "The Ladies".

John died on 28 December 2012, aged 89. A pivotal figure in the twentieth-century interpretation and performance of English music and song, John was a kind and generous man whose wonderful sense of humour, gentlemanly manners, and dedication to his craft will be remembered by colleagues, friends and family alike.

John is survived by Robert Wardell, his partner of 55 happy years with whom he entered into a Civil Partnership in 2007. He is also survived by his sister Mary, who took on the family business when her father died, and later received an M.B.E. for her work as President of the Funeral Director's Association.

RICHARD SEE YEE CHI (1960) lived through a time of great change, especially in his native China. His career followed a path shaped by events both there and on the international stage, and his academic research linked the East and the West. After communism was installed in China in 1949, however, he was never to return.

Richard was born in Peking on 3 August 1918. His early years, spent near the Temple of Heaven, led to an interest in the architecture and art of old China. He subsequently moved on to Tientsin where he attended the Nankai Middle School and then read Physics and Mathematics at Nankai University. After

graduation he worked for industrial and engineering companies in both China and Hong Kong during the war years. Richard then made his way to the UK from Hong Kong and became a naturalised British subject.

Studying under well-known sinologists of the time, he took an MA and DPhil at Oxford before coming to King's to work on his PhD, awarded in 1964. His thesis on the logic of the fifth century Indian philosopher Dignaga was widely acclaimed and was subsequently published by the Royal Asiatic Society of London as *Buddhist Formal Logic* (1969).

Brief appointments as a lecturer at Oxford and curator of Chinese art at Bristol's City Art Gallery were followed by a defining move for Richard. He accepted an invitation from his old mentor at Nankai, Emeritus Professor Wu-chi Liu, to join the new Department of East Asian Languages and Literature at Indiana University, Bloomington. Over the next twenty years Richard taught various courses to both undergraduates and graduates; two of the most popular were on Chinese calligraphy and the Art of War according to the ancient philosopher Sun Tzu. During this period he also built upon his worldwide reputation as a Buddhist scholar, promoting the discipline in the West and publishing widely.

A very private person by nature, but unfailingly courteous, Richard lived in a self-designed house overlooking Lake Monroe in Bloomington. He retired in May 1985 but in early December that same year was hospitalised with pneumonia and motor neurone disease. He died on 17 February 1986, survived by a son and two grandsons in China.

EWAN MILES CLAGUE (1945) was born in Rangoon, Burma on 24 February 1927. He was educated at Winchester, where he played cello in the orchestra and sang in the choir, before coming to King's to read Modern Languages. He did his National Service with the Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve, during which time he qualified as a pilot. This was followed by several years work in the City with brokers GW Joynson & Co.

Always a keen sailor, Miles bought himself a small boat and set off on his own to the Mediterranean. He explored the Spanish coast, living on board and teaching English to make ends meet. After marrying his first wife Deirdre he settled in Sussex where he taught disabled children at the Chailey Heritage School for 20 years.

Retirement in Lymington enabled Miles to continue to enjoy both sailing and music. He died on 17 October 2011, survived by his second wife Marianne.

REUBEN GROVE CLARK (1948) was born on 30 January 1923 in Savannah, Georgia, and was brought up outside Albany, New York. An inveterate reader and romantic from an early age, he became a lawyer, mentor and advocate admired around the world for his work defending human dignity, fairness, and social justice.

Growing up, Reuben attended Woodberry Forest School in Virginia before moving on to an accelerated wartime course at Yale University. Graduating in 1944, he served as a naval officer on the USS *Pritchett* and saw significant action off Okinawa near the end of World War II. Returning home after the war, he attended Yale Law School and graduated with honours in 1948. It was at this point that Reuben came to King's as an Ehrman scholar, studying economics and taxation. During his year in Cambridge as a postgraduate, he met his future wife Mary Ellen Ronald of Indiana, who was studying at Girton, and they married in 1950.

After spending two years working as a lawyer for the Treasury Department in Washington, Reuben formed a private law firm, and subsequently became a founding partner of Wilmer, Cutler and Pickering (now Wilmer Hale) in 1962. He also acted as a visiting lecturer at Howard University law school, George Washington University, Georgetown University and the University of Virginia. In 1975, he took a sabbatical year to work for the IMF in Kenya as a member of the Panel of Fiscal Experts, and headed Wilmer, Cutler and Pickering's London office between 1976 and 1979.

From America to Africa, Reuben took a keen interest in civil rights and race relations. His belief in equality was strengthened early on by witnessing the treatment of African-American sailors in the Navy, and as a lawyer, he was able to fight actively against such stigma and mistreatment, working at one point in the early 1960s to free children arrested for participating in a protest march in Alabama. In Washington in 1963, he was a founding member of the Lawyers' Committee for Civil Rights under Law, but perhaps most significant was his agency in helping to launch a similar organisation in South Africa in 1979, the Southern Africa Legal Services Foundation (SALS), which provided legal support to challenge the most oppressive aspects of apartheid. As its first President, from 1979 to 1990, Reuben had a direct impact on the lives of thousands.

Throughout a full and demanding career, Reuben also worked energetically to support the improvement of living conditions, the defence of the environment and the conservation of history and heritage. Regarded as an authority on urban renewal and human rights issues, he was consulted by the Department of Housing and Urban Development's 'New Communities' programme in the 1960s, served on a Presidential Commission on housing under the Lyndon B. Johnson government, and chaired a Special Citizens' Advisory Committee on the same issue some years later. In addition, as Chairman of the Charlottesville-Albemarle board of the Piedmont Environmental Council, Reuben advocated the preservation of farmland and forests in Central Virginia, and defended farmers' rights to favourable tax rates. Maintaining his love of history from childhood, moreover, he was a long-time member of the Society of the Cincinnati, a heritage organisation dedicated to preserving the history of the Revolutionary War. As President of the group between 1986 and 1989, he was instrumental in restoring its Northwest Washington headquarters, Anderson House, and left behind him a vast library of British and American histories.

Reuben died from kidney failure on 6 January 2012 aged 89. His friends and family remember him as gracious, generous and humble; the product and character of a bygone age, embodying the Zulu expression 'umuntu ngumuntu ngabantu' as a person defined by kindness and by concern for other people.

SIR ROBERT ANTHONY CLARK (1942) was a Special Operations Executive (SOE) veteran, a corporate lawyer and financier. Central to his life was the belief that ‘To succeed you need luck. And then you need to grab that luck.’ It was a motto that would serve him well throughout his remarkable life, from his time working behind enemy lines in Italy during the Second World War to his distinguished career in finance, where he built a reputation as a man who, despite his polite exterior, would not be crossed.

Robert was born in London in 1924, the younger son of Jack and Gladys Clark. He was educated at Highgate, where he was head boy and captain of both the football and cricket teams. At 6ft 4in, he was a tall and imposing man, going on to win a soccer blue at King’s when he came to read Modern Languages in 1942. However, he left after only a year at the College to join the Royal Navy. Robert was colour-blind, so relied on the man behind him whispering the answers to pass his entrance test, but the problem was discovered during officer training. To avoid a commission for desk duties, he volunteered to join the SOE, where after training in Scotland, he took part in operations in Monopoli in southern Italy that involved naval landings for beach reconnaissance and bombing railway lines.

More was to come when Robert was parachuted into the Piedmont mountains south of Turin in November 1944. Accompanied by his favourite teddy bear, Falla, as a mascot, he became entangled in a tree, breaking two ribs, but was rescued by Sergio Curretti, a member of the partisans’ 3rd Division, a friend with whom he would re-establish contact later in life. Robert’s mission was to supply weapons to the partisans and train them in sabotage. “Blowing up railway engines was very great fun”, he recalled. Unfortunately, a German operation resulted in his betrayal and capture when he was discovered in a haystack, and he spent the rest of the war in a prisoner-of-war camp near Bremen. He was interrogated by the Italians and the Gestapo, but preferred not to mention these experiences later in life. For his part in the war, he was awarded the DSC (Distinguished Service Cross) in 1946. When he was freed at the end of the war, he eventually reunited with Marjorie Lewis in London, who had been his wireless operator in Monopoli, and married her in 1949.

Robert embarked on a career in corporate law after a chance meeting with his former commanding officer, Hilary Scott, turned into a job as an articled clerk in Slaughter and May. “I knew nothing about the law, but I accepted. And luck worked,” he said, recalling his promotion to partner six years later, in 1953. He gained experience of takeover battles and company mergers during this period, and joined the merchant bank Philip Hill, Higginson, Erlangers in 1961, after getting to know three of the partners; legend has it that, as they were all over 6ft 4in, Robert fitted the apparent criteria for their fourth partner, and became a merchant banker. The bank eventually merged with M Samuel & Company to form Hill Samuel, one of the City’s two largest merchant banks, which was involved in fund management, shipping, insurance and international investment.

Robert built a reputation as an adviser on mergers and takeovers, with key clients including the General Electric Company and Racal Electronics (later Vodafone), and helped to draft the City Takeover Code in 1968, which still sets parameters for takeovers today. He chaired the National Film Finance Corporation from 1969, and the Industrial Development Advisory Board from 1973. He became chief executive of Hill Samuel in 1976, and took the chairmanship in 1980. Hill Samuel was acquired by TSB in 1987, but Robert stayed as deputy chairman of TSB until 1991.

Robert’s association with Robert Maxwell, who unsuccessfully bid to buy the *News of the World* in 1969, led to him taking a place on the board of Mirror Group Newspapers (MGN) in 1991, after Maxwell’s purchase of MGN in 1984. However, when Maxwell’s plundering of the company pension scheme and financial mismanagement became public after he drowned in November 1991, Robert rose to the challenge, assuring shareholders “None of us would have taken on the job had we thought Maxwell was a crook.” He stayed to rebuild the board, stabilising MGN by 1993. In the same year, he founded his own investment bank, Rauscher Pierce & Clark (now RP&C International) putting up nearly a quarter of the equity.

Robert’s qualities as a financier meant he was sought after as a non-executive director for companies like Shell, IMI, Rover Group and SmithKline

Beecham, and was a director of the Bank of England from 1976 to 1985. He was knighted in 1976 for his services to government. He was remembered as well-mannered and charming, but fearless; when one director tried to take him on during his time as chairman of the MNG, Robert commented later that "He mistook politeness for weakness. It is always a big mistake." One of his colleagues recalled that he was "a wonderful man, as clever as could be, but very humble with it. He always had enormous common sense and endless patience." Outside work, Robert collected antiquarian objects, and enjoyed sport and the opera – he was a director of the English National Opera from 1983 to 1987. He loved reading, with favourite authors ranging from Thomas Hardy to Leo Tolstoy and William Trevor, and lived in a fine Lutyens house in Surrey, which he thought "the best investment I ever made."

Robert died on 3 January 2013 survived by his wife Marjorie, their two sons, and their daughter.

JEROME WRIGHT CLINTON (1964), known as Jerry, made his name as an expert in Persian language and literature. He spent most of his career in the Department of Near Eastern Studies at Princeton and is probably best known for his work on *The Shahnama* (Book of Kings) which included producing translations of a number of episodes and establishing a website to make the illustrations which accompanied the work available to a wider audience.

Jerry was a native of California, born in San Jose on 14 July 1937. He received his first degree from Stanford before moving on to the University of Pennsylvania where he was awarded his MA in English and American Literature. He then served with the Peace Corps for two years in Iran, where he learned Persian. Jerry came to King's as an American affiliated student, but his stay was brief as he withdrew. He returned to Tehran to teach in schools and studied for his PhD in Persian and Arabic literature at the University of Michigan.

After a spell teaching at the University of Minnesota, Jerry was appointed as Director of the Tehran centre of the American Institute of Iranian

Studies. He joined Princeton in 1974 and stayed until his retirement 28 years later, teaching not only Persian language and literature but also courses covering Islamic civilisation, Iranian cultural history and translation. He produced many ground breaking articles on classical Persian literature, but it was his work on Ferdowsi's epic poem *The Shahnama* that was most widely acclaimed. His award winning translations made the work accessible to English speakers and they became familiar to many university students.

Jerry died from biliary cancer on 7 November 2003 at the age of 66. He was remembered as a kind and patient man who would always do his best to help others, irrespective of his own circumstances at the time. Jerry's integrity also stood out to all who met him. He was survived by his wife Asha and his children Julia, Matthew and Gabriella.

JOHN KEATE COLERIDGE (1944), great-great-great nephew of Romantic poet Samuel Taylor Coleridge, was a highly regarded teacher and a sometime poet and author whose passion for literature saw him found the Norfolk annual poetry festival Poetry-next-the-Sea.

John was born on 26 July 1925 in Leigh-on-Sea and was always a professed Essex man. His father was a bank manager and, as John's mother suffered poor health, he was brought up largely by his Aunt Nin. An only child, he was given a pet dog to keep him company, and his cocker spaniel Paddy was always a favourite: photographs of Paddy took pride of place among the family shots on John's desk later in life. From the age of ten, John was set on becoming a naval officer, and to that effect his parents sent him to board at the King's School in Bruton, Somerset from 1939. On finishing his secondary education in the midst of the Second World War, John applied to join the Royal Navy at Dartmouth. While he passed the requisite exams, he ended up failing his medical examination on account of having bad teeth, a condition he ascribed to the dangers of the rugby scrum. As a consequence, John came to King's to begin a degree in English, although his time at King's was cut short when he decided to sign

up to the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve. From 1944 until 1948 he served as an ordinary seaman in the RADAR branch, a position of which he was always very proud. With the war's end, John returned to Cambridge to complete his undergraduate degree, combining his Part I in English with a Part II in French. John enjoyed Cambridge life and the routines he established for himself: he regularly visited FitzBillies coffee shop in the mornings with his best friend Terry, with whom he would aim to complete the *Times* crossword by 11 a.m., and he revelled in attending lecture series by prominent academics such as Bertrand Russell, F. R. Leavis, and Nicolaus Pevsner, whose work, while not always necessary to his course, intrigued him nevertheless. The Cambridge sports scene also gave him the opportunity to nurture his love of cricket, his favourite of the many games he played.

After graduating from Cambridge in 1951, John married Margaret Jean Brown, whom he had first met in 1947, while he was still in uniform and she was paying a visit to his Aunt Nin. The couple, who were together for over twenty-five years, got married in Edinburgh after a four-year courtship conducted mainly by letter; they went on to have two children, Andrew and Michael. The following year, John took a PGCE course and soon found himself with an English teaching position at Gresham's School in Holt, Norfolk, one of the county's most successful schools, and the institution at which John would spend the whole of his teaching career. By the time he retired, he was one of the school's longest-serving members with an impressive 99 terms behind him. Cycling in every day from his cottage in Letheringsett, John quickly became an active and much-loved member of the school's community, and over the course of his career he rose from Careers Master to become the first Housemaster of Tallis House from 1962; Head of English; Second Master under Head Logie Bruce Lockhart; and, for a term before his retirement, Acting Headmaster. As a housemaster, he took the time to get to know his cohort, instilling confidence in the more fragile characters, and consulting with his Sixth Form students on his latest, idiosyncratically innovative ideas for House development. Throughout his time at the school, John was renowned for sharing his inexhaustible love of literature and drama, as well as his

passion for sports with generations of students. In charge of sailing, coaching hockey, cricket, rugby and athletics, and an officer for the Combined Cadet Force, John also found the time to chair the school's Archaeological Society, act as President of its Debating Society, edit the School magazine, and found the Sixth Form Discussion Group. With tireless enthusiasm, he directed school plays at the Theatre in the Woods, as well as House plays and his famous staff productions. A considerate and approachable team leader, John made a supportive director whose uppermost concern was the confidence both of his teenaged and adult cast members. Indeed, John was renowned for his ability to coax the most unlikely staff members, and often their spouses, into performing, much to their own amazement and to the delight of the school as a whole. John was a vital and all-embracing member of the school community, and his extraordinary activity, alongside his aptitude for consulting, listening, praising and commiserating, united individuals from all walks of the school's life. This talent was put to further good use outside of school when John joined the Holt Rotary Club, the Holt cricket team, and later, when he became a member of the Town Council.

In 1959, John was given the opportunity to teach in the United States for a year, and he and his family set sail for Connecticut where John took up a position at Wooster College. His time in the States had a lasting impact on him, and he returned to America on sabbatical in 1973 to conduct research into the life and work of Emily Dickinson, a poet who inspired and fascinated him. A few years later John and Margaret set out on another journey in celebration of their twenty-five years of happy marriage, and took a much-anticipated cruise to the Norwegian Fjords in 1976. Over the course of the voyage, however, Margaret fell seriously ill: the trip had to be cut short and within weeks of returning to Holt, Margaret died.

With time, the family began to recover from their loss, and a new chapter begun in John's life when, three years later, he married Myrna Murray. On his retirement in 1992, John remained as busy as ever, and with moves to Stiffkey, Wells, and finally Fakenham, he threw himself into becoming a

part of each new community he encountered. In 1997, for instance, he co-founded a poetry festival in Wells, Poetry-next-the-Sea, with Kevin Crossley-Holland. A keen poet throughout his life, John worked with Kevin and a devoted group of volunteers and friends to bring life to a cherished dream, and Poetry-next-the-Sea went on to become a celebrated event in Norfolk's cultural calendar. As well as organising the festival, John often gave readings himself, and even when his active participation in the group's work had ceased he continued to attend and give readings into his later years despite his ill-health; members of the festival team remember his witty and spirited contribution at their event in May 2011, and John's determination not to let his wheelchair get in the way of a good performance. John's own book of poems, *Pro Tem*, was published in 2006. In addition to his poetic endeavours John was a steadfast member of the church community at Wells-next-the-Sea, and then at Fakenham. He delighted in the joy and companionship of playing various sports, and relished both lawn and carpet bowls, a game of bridge with his close friends from Gresham's, and a good round of golf. Indeed, John not only became a member of the Sheringham and Brancaster golf clubs, but also wrote their histories (published in 1991 and 1992, respectively), as well as a history of the Pedagogues, a schoolmasters' golfing society of which he eventually became President.

Although infamous among family and friends for not being the most practical of men and having a habit of leaving things until the very last minute – often with hilarious consequences – John fostered a remarkable creative energy throughout his lifetime, a charisma which he took pleasure in sharing with other people, and which seemed to make him even taller than he was. A man who could talk to anyone, enthusing and engaging them, John's strength lay in his ability to communicate with and relate to other people.

John died at the Queen Elizabeth Hospital in King's Lynn on 5 December 2011 after a short illness. He was 85. He is survived by Myrna, his son Michael, his stepson Mark, and five grandchildren.

STANLEY DIXON (1953) was a kind and cultured man who had a long and distinguished career in education, especially dedicated to the principle of equal access to quality education regardless of background.

Born on 1 September 1931 in Darlington, Stan attended Queen Elizabeth Grammar School: an early experience of open academic education which was to shape his beliefs in later life. From 1950 to 1953, he completed an honours degree in Modern Languages at Queen Mary College London, where he met his first wife, Patricia Moore; they married in 1955: and had three daughters together. Both he and Pat applied for places to do a PGCE at the same time, and both were accepted to Cambridge – Pat to Hughes Hall, Stan to King's. In their spare time, they enjoyed drama and played active roles in both college and departmental groups, putting on a performance of *Our Town* in their final term – Stan even stepping in at the last minute to play the lead. In keeping with the structure of the Education Certificate in 1954, Stan spent his spring term doing practical training at Bedford Modern, close to the school at which Pat was based for two days a week. At Bedford he was inspired by the direct and involving approach used by the teachers, which was very different to traditional didactic methods.

From 1954 to 1965, Stan spent his time teaching, in tech-modern, comprehensive and technical schools in Essex and London – still finding time to complete an MA in Education, by thesis, in 1962. For the next five years, he taught at Bingley College of Education as head of the French department, supporting teachers in primary and secondary schools. As headmaster of Epping St John's from 1971 to 1987, he guided the new comprehensive into a reputation for being a good school in the area, and was very proud when the first pupil from the school became a Cambridge undergraduate in 1983.

Caring, reliable and consistent, Stan's experience and wisdom were in constant demand even after several attempts to retire as he reached his 70s. He acted as an advisory head teacher for Essex County Council from 1987–92, moving on to self-employment as an educational management consultant to headmasters and governing bodies. He also served his local

community energetically, both as chair of governors at High Wych Primary and as a Sawbridgeworth town councillor for many successful years.

Widowed in 1984, Stan was remarried in 1993 to Janet Margaret Pembell, gaining one son and a daughter. He was a loving parent and grandfather to ten grandchildren, and enjoyed coming back to visit Cambridge regularly while two daughters and two grandsons spent time as undergraduates there. In addition to his contribution to education, Stan was also a great asset to the arts, especially in his local area. A cultured man who was fluent in French and German, he was a founding member of Sawbridgeworth Town Twinning Association, and was heavily involved in High Wych Festival of Arts, which recently celebrated its twenty-fifth anniversary.

Stan died on 18 March 2011, aged 79, following a long battle with illness.

WILLIAM GERALD CUBITT FERRIS (1947) died at the age of 80 on 30 October 2006. He enjoyed two distinct careers; the first following family tradition serving the British Empire in the Colonial Service and the second as a successful luxury car salesman.

Bill was born on 18 October 1926 in Southsea, but six months later travelled with his mother to India to join his father who was the commanding officer of the British forces at Rawalpindi. At the age of seven he made the return trip to start school and three years later sang at the coronation of George VI as part of a massed children's choir. Bill attended Temple Grove School and then joined the Coldstream Guards. He went to Sandhurst and was subsequently sent to the Guards Armoured Division. He was briefly at Wellington Barracks where he was one of Princess Elizabeth's escorts.

Once released from military duties Bill came up to King's as a Colonial Service probationer. Competent in languages, he opted to be posted to northern Nigeria; he arrived in 1949 and ultimately became a District Officer. His actions in dealing with a disturbance between different religious groups led to the award of an OBE in 1954.

However, realising that the days of the Empire were numbered, the following year Bill set off in a different direction, emigrating to the US aboard the Queen Mary. At first he tried his hand at cattle ranching in Wyoming and Montana, before moving on to sell British sports cars in New Orleans. He met his wife Carolynn when he sold her a car; they married less than a year later in 1960 and went on to have three sons together. Bill accepted an offer to join the Overseas Motors Corporation as their general manager in Dallas. He set up the Rolls Royce Division of the company and ran it for 20 years until his retirement in 1991; he was named top Rolls Royce salesman in the world for 1980.

Bill is remembered as a forthright but also subtle man, entertaining and witty; the product of a bygone era.

WILLIAM EVELYN HAROLD FIDDIAN (1941), son of CMF (1909) and known to his friends as Bill, always held to the belief that "the things you do best are the things you love doing". He embodied this view as an accomplished agricultural scientist, a core member of his local community and a lover of the Norfolk wildlife, landscape and dialect.

Born on 22 August 1923 in Worcester, Bill was educated at King's College School in Cambridge, where his father was the headmaster. Later, he moved on to Rugby School, but would in future maintain ties to these early days, serving as the secretary of King's College School Association for twenty-five years. In 1941, aged 18, he came to King's to study Agriculture, and became involved in the Boat Club, the start of a life-long interest in water sports and the outdoors.

The war disrupted Bill's undergraduate career, and he was sent to do some service training before being transferred to one of the War Agriculture Committees (or 'War Ags') set up by the government to help prioritise wartime food production. Despite being relatively inexperienced, Bill spent three years advising this committee in Huntingdon, before being released, at the end of the war, to return to Cambridge and complete his degree. In

1947, he was to finally gain hands-on, practical experience of agriculture, spending the year on a large mixed farm in Norfolk – and developing a deep affection for the county and its people.

In 1948, Bill made his most significant career move, joining the National Institute of Agricultural Botany (NIAB) as an agricultural scientist. This was the start of a forty-four year career with the Institute, during which he settled firmly in the Cambridgeshire and Norfolk area and made a consistent contribution to the improvement of the agriculture industry. Bill's first six years with NIAB were spent at the Sprowston testing site, during which time he married his first wife, Valerie Addis, in 1950. Next, he moved to the headquarters in Cambridge, becoming responsible for a 600-acre seed production farm in Lolworth, and from then on specialising increasingly in cereals. Bill played a crucial role as the producer of the Cereals Recommended List, which was and still is cherished by farmers and seed traders alike as a vital tool. He retired from NIAB to be a consultant for three years with a seed company based in Docking in Norfolk, and during his career published numerous articles in agricultural journals. Colleagues pay tribute to Bill as an excellent manager, who valued his staff and maintained a calm and loyal department who reaped the benefits of their own hard work. He was consistently professional and thoughtful, popular within the industry, and gifted with the political skill necessary to preserve the independence of NIAB itself.

In addition to his work with the agricultural industry, however, Bill was an active and invaluable member of his local community, making countless contributions to the life of Cottenham over the years. He served as President of the Young Farmers Club for twenty-five years, in addition to sitting as President of the West Anglian Federation, Cottenham Ploughing Club and the Cottenham Brass Band, and acting as a founding member of the Village Society and a governor of the local pre-school. Bill met his second wife Ann at NIAB, and they married in 1974, co-hosting the annual plant sale for the Gardeners' Club as well as being celebrated locally for their regular hospitality and excellent cooking. Bill was a regular churchgoer, serving as sidesman for over forty years – indeed, as a friend put it poignantly at his funeral, Bill's service was never measured in years, but in decades.

Outside his duties in the local community, Bill enjoyed many activities based on the water, whether rowing on the Cam, skating on the frozen Fens, canoeing on the Broads or sailing on the River Orwell. His keen interest in natural history and wildlife extended from a passion for bird watching along the Norfolk coast to the many safaris he and Ann made through nine different countries in Africa. Bill was always reading, learning, and setting himself new challenges, from studying a new species of seaweed to mastering the basics of Russian. Friends remember a man who epitomised the classic English gentleman, always correctly dressed, kind, courteous and very good company.

Bill died on 27 September 2012, aged 88. He is survived by his wife Ann, and his children Sue, Dick and Mark.

THE HON. RICHARD TEMPLE FISHER (1948) was an accomplished teacher and headmaster whose tireless service first for Repton School, and then for Bilton Grange School, distinguished him as an innovative educator with a genuine desire to ensure that every student had the chance to reach their full potential.

Some might say that Tim was fated for his long and successful career in education: he started life in one of the very schools he would go on to lead. Tim was born on 26 January, 1930 in the senior house at Repton to Rosamond Forman – daughter of former Repton headmaster and Derbyshire cricketer Arthur Forman – and then-headmaster of Repton Geoffrey Fisher, who went on to become the Most Rev. & Right Hon. Geoffrey Fisher, Archbishop of Canterbury, in 1945, and later, Baron Fisher of Lambeth. It is widely remembered among Tim's family and friends that, aside from royalty, he was the only person to occasion two half-day holidays at Repton School: the first on the day of his birth, and the second to celebrate his marriage to Clare Le Fanu, while he was Housemaster at the school.

The youngest of six, Tim was educated at St. Edward's School, Oxford. Although he was too young to participate in the Second World War, his

childhood did not go unaffected by it. His father, who was Bishop of London at the war's outbreak, had the family evacuated to Somerset in 1939, a move promptly rebuffed by Tim's mother, a steadfast and formidable lady who insisted on returning to London and bringing her youngest with her. Ensconced in Fulham Palace, the Bishop's residence, the young Tim watched the devastation of the Blitz unfold. Three years after the war's end, he came to King's on a Choral Scholarship, completing his Part I exams in English before trying his hand at History for Part II of the Tripos. While his academic studies fuelled the passion for teaching that underpinned his entire career, Tim's period as a member of King's College Choir stayed with him for the rest of his life, and he was always eager, in later years, to lend his talents to choirs in need of extra voices. Indeed, during his father's time as Archbishop of Canterbury, Tim not only sung occasionally as a lay clerk at Canterbury Cathedral, but also regularly helped to organise and entertain the boys who stayed in Canterbury over Christmas to sing choral evensong. One of the boys, who remained strong friends with Tim throughout his lifetime, remembers how much Tim was appreciated by the choristers for his endless wit, practical jokes, ingenious games and trove of anecdotes. These same qualities would make Tim an engaging and guiding teacher to generations of Repton and Bilton Grange students alike.

After completing his National Service in the years 1951-1953, during which he was sent on commission to Libya as second lieutenant of the 17th/21st Lancers, Tim returned to Repton School where he acted as Assistant Master before eventually becoming the school's Housemaster. Over his sixteen years at the school, he threw himself wholeheartedly into his academic, pastoral and extra-curricular roles. Although friends and family remember him as a seemingly unmilitary man, Tim's National Service experience inspired him to get involved with Repton's Combined Cadet Force contingent, for which he acted as Commanding Officer from 1960-1963. A rigorous and enthusiastic unit leader, Tim was instrumental in introducing new activities to the CCF's roster, including those which lay beyond the requirements of the Army Proficiency Certificate. Working innovatively to move the group's focus away from Second World War infantry tactics towards a more holistic

emphasis on practical life skills and challenging training programmes, Tim had a true flair for problem-solving, entertainment and adventure which he took to the numerous other projects he ran at Repton. Staff and students remember that, at the heart of every activity Tim ran for the school lay an ethos of inclusiveness, of ensuring that any child from any background should be able to take on, and excel at, the opportunities offered them. From sailing and swimming, to directing school plays and organising memorable skiing trips and European tours, Tim was a fun, friendly and encouraging figure for many of his students. Transferring his extra-curricular skills to the classroom, Tim was a teacher who worked to enable confidence in his students, inspiring them to nurture their own interpretations, and using the classroom to engage and intrigue rather than lecture them. Indeed, Tim was so busy with school that his family always wondered how he managed to get Clare to marry him: her visits up from London at the weekends usually coincided with prefects' meetings, or the time when the senior boys had the privilege of watching Match of the Day with the Housemaster. Nevertheless, the couple married in 1969 shortly before they moved to Bilton Grange School in Rugby, of which Tim had been appointed headmaster.

Tim was Head of Bilton from 1969-1992, and by all accounts, he committed himself to the life of the school there as he had at Repton: it is widely held that his leadership went a long way to consolidating the school's reputation as one of the best preparatory schools in the country. Fighting for up-to-date computers, finding money for new Design and Technology equipment, and putting a plethora of new projects into play, Tim was dedicated to Bilton: his development of the school's academic and pastoral resources gave generations of students the means to transfer smoothly into their senior schools, ready to approach life and the new challenges it would bring. While at Bilton Tim also became a member of the Incorporated Association of Preparatory Schools (IAPS), to which he was elected Chair in 1987. He acted as a School Governor for Leicester High School in 1980, and sat on the Independent Schools Council in 1987 and 1991. Friends and family remember how busy his last months at Bilton were, and how Tim would occasionally take a moment to pick out a few familiar tunes on the piano near his office for a break from his

administrative cares. His children recall how difficult it was to get him settled once he retired from the school; with a genuine interest in the educational and pastoral needs of young people, as well as his real desire to remain useful and industrious, Tim only really began to enjoy his retirement once he had found positions as Governor on five school boards and was also chairing the IAPS Benevolent Fund.

Tim is remembered for the passion with which he approached his job, and for his calm, considered understanding of his profession. A kind and generous teacher, and a caring colleague, Tim was a true professional. He died on 15 March, 2012, survived by his wife Clare, his children Paul and Rosamond, and his two grandchildren Olivia and Charles.

RODERICK CAMPBELL FISHER (1952) was a specialist in insect ecology and behaviour who worked as a researcher and lecturer throughout his long and successful career, publishing more than sixty articles and monographs.

Roderick, or ‘Rods’ as his brother Ian always called him, was born in 1932 in Princes Risborough, Buckinghamshire. He was educated at a pre-prep school locally before becoming a boarder at Clayesmore prep school in Dorset at the age of nine, going on to the senior branch at Iwerne Minster. He completed eighteen months of National Service from 1951 to 1952, largely spent in Anglesey. Although his main duties were as an artillery range safety officer, Roderick always said that, as adjutant to the C.O., he was also responsible “for ensuring that the latter had his whisky or gin at the right time, in the right place and at the right temperature.” Roderick won a scholarship to King’s to read Natural Sciences, graduating with a First in 1955. He went on to study for a PhD at King’s for the next three years, completing his thesis in 1958. During his PhD, he was also set up on a ‘blind date’ with his future wife, Heather Wheal, at the Lady Margaret Hall May Ball in Oxford; he married Heather the same year he completed his PhD, and they went to Canada together, where Roderick had secured a job for a year as a Research Fellow in an entomology laboratory in Ontario.

Upon returning from Canada, Roderick worked briefly as an assistant lecturer at King’s College, London, before moving to University College, London, where he would spend the rest of his career as a lecturer in zoology, becoming a senior lecturer and tutor in 1973, director of the ecology and conservation unit in 1983, and honorary secretary of the Royal Entomological Society in 1985. Roderick’s research focused on parasitic insects, conservation and wildlife management, and he received a number of research grants for overseas projects, working in India, Tunisia, Algeria, Nigeria, Bhutan, Saudi Arabia and Sweden. He also taught abroad on a number of occasions throughout his career; for example, at Ife University in Nigeria in 1967 and Jaffna University in Sri Lanka in 1980. His trips led to a number of unforgettable experiences; being challenged to an archery match at dawn in Bhutan with his colleagues was one fond memory, especially as the English team won.

Although Roderick loved his work, he was also a devoted husband and loving father to his two daughters. At his funeral service, they remembered happy childhood memories such as crewing for their dad at Aldenham sailing club, travelling by caravan (and towing it through Paris and Rome) and being read to by Roderick every night. Roderick’s hobbies included music, art, literature, and drama, and exploring the Dorset countryside as a younger man by bike. He also enjoyed sailing, gliding and opera. He was remembered by his local community in the Wiltshire village of Bowerchalke as a selfless and giving man who was a parish councillor for nearly eleven years, and chairman of the council from 2003 until the year of his death. He died on 5 July 2012 following heart surgery.

THOMAS BREWSTER FLEMING (1949) had established a successful career in life insurance when he died suddenly at the age of 47 on 23 January 1975.

Born on 3 July 1927 in Edinburgh, Thomas attended Daniel Stewart’s College in the city and then Edinburgh University from which he obtained a First in Maths. He then came to King’s and was awarded a further First

and honours in Part III Maths. He qualified as an actuary and in December 1951 married Theresa Edington. After holding two short posts with insurance companies in the UK, he joined the American International Insurance Group and worked in Bermuda, Pakistan, New York and Lebanon. Assigned to group member the American Life Insurance Company in Beirut in 1954, six years later Thomas was promoted to become regional vice-president; he returned to the UK in 1964. After playing a pivotal role in establishing the Dominion-Lincoln Assurance Company in London he served as their managing director for several years. This was followed by a spell as director at J Henry Schroeder Wagg & Co., during which time he assumed responsibility for the new Life Assurance Division. At the time of his death he was on the point of returning to the American International Group to head their European life operation.

Thomas was an accomplished pianist and read widely on a myriad of subjects. He also enjoyed playing both tennis and bridge. He is survived by Theresa and his two children.

ABRAHAM EDWARD HARDY FROST (1937), known as Hardy, was a highly-regarded diplomat and civil servant who worked over the years for the British Cabinet Office, International Labour Office, Treasury, and Foreign and Commonwealth Office. He was awarded a CBE in 1972.

Hardy was born on 4 July 1918 in Colchester, Essex, the youngest of six siblings. Educated at the Royal Grammar School in Colchester, he was a smart and lively child, and always quick to answer questions before anyone else could, much to the chagrin of his older brothers. During the course of his school years he developed a keen interest in history, music and the natural world, though his chief passion was for foreign languages and cultures, a fascination he had nurtured ever since he became involved in helping refugees from the Spanish Civil War who were billeted near Colchester.

His father, a dentist, had always intended his three sons to follow in his footsteps, but Hardy's talents dictated otherwise and despite his father's

objections he won himself a scholarship to study Modern Languages at King's, where he matriculated in 1937. Hardy flourished in his new environment, focussing his Part I studies on French and German before branching out into Italian, Spanish and Russian, and fostering a good working knowledge of Greek and Latin. Alongside his duties as a Scholar, which involved a number of early mornings in Chapel where he had to read the lesson for Morning Prayer, Hardy gained a circle of good friends with whom he would maintain contact for the rest of his life. This close group included several of the female students from Homerton, and one of these ladies remembered how wonderful and caring a friend Hardy had been. Always eager to share his love of classical music, he was known to host small, educative teatime music sessions in which he would put on a record and give his guest a musical score to follow while he made the tea and buttered the crumpets. Quiet and studious, when he was not studying he also enjoyed writing poetry, a pastime which he would revisit as time went by. He cherished his university days and although he never got round to taking his children to Carols at King's, the family were always sure to listen to the radio broadcast on Christmas Eve, keeping Hardy's Cambridge connection alive throughout the years.

Graduating from King's with a First Class degree in 1940, Hardy responded to the outbreak of war by joining the Navy. After completing training he served on the minesweeper H.M.S. *Ipswich* as a telegraphist for six months where he found himself inconveniently prone to bouts of seasickness. However he soon had his feet on dry ground again as the authorities decided that his skills could be put to better use first for the Admiralty, and then at Bletchley Park, where he used his Italian for translating and writing messages from 1941-1943 before he joined Far East Intelligence and became Head of Operational Watch in 1944. By the time the war ended in 1945, in addition to his dedicated work on behalf of national security, Hardy had also gained a BSc in Economics from Richmond College, then part of the University of London. With his wealth of experience and qualifications, his post-war years saw him take on a number of political and diplomatic positions in countries across Europe. A Cabinet Office job just after the war was left behind for a role at the

International Labour Organisation in Geneva, where he met his first wife Betty Miller, whom he married in 1948, and with whom he had two children, Susan (1950) and Jennifer (1953). Around this time the couple moved into a flat in High Holborn, London, where Hardy had begun work for HM Treasury. A short period as a financial journalist and sub-editor for the *Manchester Guardian* was followed, in 1951, by a more permanent appointment at the Foreign and Commonwealth Office, to which Hardy commuted from the family home in Surrey. This work didn't keep the family in Britain for long though, as in April 1957 Hardy was posted to Zurich as Vice-Consul. Four years later, he was called back to London, and he, Betty and the girls moved to Coulsdon in the spring of 1962 so that he could take up another position at the Waterloo branch of the Foreign and Commonwealth Office. Alongside his duties there, Hardy also did some economic advisory work for Whitehall and the Bank of England, among whose members he was held in very high regard, and it was as a result of his input on the question of joining the Common Market that he was awarded a CBE in 1972.

In 1965, he and the family had moved again, to Chaldon, and during this latest London period Hardy found the time to take up painting. He approached his art with characteristic skill and perseverance, and his talent was recognised when the Royal Academy exhibited and sold his painting of a misty view across London, complete with a small train in the foreground. Sadly, family life was irrevocably changed when Betty died in 1971. Later that year Hardy met Gillian Crosley, whom he married in 1972. Having taken regular holidays down in Bagber, Dorset over their first few summers together, the couple decided to move down to Buckland Newton with Gilly's four children – Biddy, Sandy, Tim and Tod – when Hardy retired in 1976. They had no sooner moved than Hardy began writing his poetry once more, publishing a collection entitled *In Dorset Of Course* that same year. Supporting Gilly's children as they grew up and left home one by one, Hardy set to work restoring the family's two-hundred-year-old cottage while Gilly worked to complete her degree in Archaeology, and the couple threw themselves into retired life. Hardy became an active member of the Parish Council, eventually taking on the challenge of Rights of Way

Officer for the local area. He loved walking and took great pleasure in navigating all sorts of pathways, fighting nettles and brambles down with a fearsome machete-like implement, keeping the way clear so that others could share and enjoy the countryside as well. In addition to gardening, which in his later years became more about sitting or snoozing in the sunshine than exertion and landscaping, Hardy was also an ardent conservationist, and he and Gilly were heavily involved with David Bellamy's campaign to prevent an area of Holness becoming a tip and to protect the natural habitat of the great crested newt. Extremely taken with the community and countryside around them, the couple became involved with a Common Ground project to map the Parish boundaries, an innovative venture which was highly-publicised at the time. They collated and edited material for the Lydden Vale newsletter, took responsibility for various aspects of the local Museum Music Society and were keen patrons of both the Cerne Abbas Festival and the summer Plush concerts held at the Brendel family home. Hardy even had a bit-part as a farm labourer in the 1986 film *Comrades*, and he delighted in his cinematic debut. For as long as was possible, Hardy ran every year in the veteran's race, and was a stalwart supporter of the Buckland Newton fete, manning the book stall there for several years. In time to himself, he maintained a diary alongside his poetic productions, and kept regular correspondences with a number of friends including an Italian poet and an Indian writer.

When Hardy suffered a stroke in May 2003, he lost the use of his left side, his speech and ability to swallow were impaired, and he was no longer able to walk by himself. He returned home in October 2003 with help from Dorset Social Care, and was kept going by Gilly's tireless support and encouragement until her death in December 2010. Although several minor strokes followed, his mind was largely unaffected and he continued to keep up to date with the community's news, as well as political developments at home and abroad: he was never known to miss the one o'clock or six o'clock news reports on the radio. His memory remained incredibly sharp and one friend recalls how Hardy's Czech carer, who was fluent in Italian, would read the first lines of verses from Dante for Hardy to complete from memory. Ever affable despite his setbacks, he enjoyed reading and listening

to music, watching the birds feeding outside his window and going for walks in his electric wheelchair with his physio. Fiercely independent, he insisted on remaining at home with live-in care until the end.

Hardy died peacefully at home on 4 December 2012, aged 94, remembered by his family as a delightful, diffident, modest and caring man. An extremely talented linguist and economist, he was a fine counsellor, a good neighbour, and a loyal friend. He is survived by his two daughters, four step-children, fifteen grandchildren, and four great-grandchildren.

OLIVER NIGEL VALENTINE GLENDINNING (1950), father of PAG (1978), known as Nigel, was an authority on eighteenth-century Spanish literature and art, whose extensive and significant work on the artist Francisco de Goya earned him international distinction as a scholar and cultural historian. In addition to an early Research Fellowship at Trinity Hall College, Cambridge, and a lectureship at Christ Church College, Oxford, he held Professorships in Spanish at Southampton University, Trinity College, Dublin, and Queen Mary & Westfield College, London. His contribution to Spanish letters, and his dedication to the revival of Enlightenment studies in Spain, brought him numerous accolades both at home and abroad.

Nigel was born on 16 October 1929 in East Sheen, South-West London, into an artistic and musical family. His father Alec was a bank manager with an amateur enthusiasm for music, while his mother Olive, sister of sculptor Gilbert Ledward, came from a family of Staffordshire potters. With various artistic and musical uncles and aunts in the family as well, it was natural that Nigel should develop an interest in both worlds, and his lifelong love of music was nurtured in his formative years as a choral scholar at St Paul's Cathedral School before a secondary education at St John's School in Leatherhead introduced him to the pleasures of literature and poetry, which he began to read in French and Spanish. Although he was too young to participate in the Second World War, he spent from 1948 to 1950 in National Service as a Captain with the Royal Army Education Corps before coming to King's in 1950 as an Exhibitioner in Modern Languages. Nigel excelled in his studies of

both French and Spanish and became an active member of the King's community, joining the King's rugby team and indulging his passion for music. He found time not only to play the piano, organ and violin, but also to compose chamber music and songs; one of his pieces was even included in a BBC programme exploring the musical life of the College. Graduating with a first-class BA in 1953, and inspired by Cambridge Hispanists Helen Grant and J. B. Trend, Nigel decided to pursue further study on eighteenth-century Spanish literature at King's, which he did first on an R. J. Smith scholarship (1953-1954), then with a Jebb Scholarship for the study of European Literature (1954-1956), and finally as a Research Fellow at Trinity Hall (1957-1958). The culmination of these years was a PhD thesis on the life and work of Enlightenment writer José de Cadalso (1741-1782), which was supervised by J. B. Trend and finalised shortly before Nigel's appointment as Lecturer in Spanish at the University of Oxford in 1958.

While at Oxford Nigel began to establish himself as a specialist in eighteenth-century Spanish literature, developing his PhD on Cadalso into a monograph which was published in Spain, in Spanish, in 1962. In a parallel project, he also edited new editions of Cadalso's key prose works, as well as an edition of the writer's autobiography and letters (co-edited by Nicole Harrison), drawing on neglected manuscripts in an attempt to restore the texts to their original, uncensored state. A thorough cultural historian with a talent for sharp textual analysis, his unique form of literary criticism brought the 'new critical' art of close reading into illuminating relation with wider ideas explored by Cadalso and their place among the social, political and cultural movements of Enlightenment Spain. Nigel did not shy from bringing modern theoretical perspectives on aesthetic experience into his work, although his primary interest lay in the responses and readings of the reader or viewer physically confronted with the work of art. This preoccupation became especially relevant as he began to work on the paintings of Francisco de Goya (1746-1828) and hone his skills as an art historian from the early 1960s onwards.

Indeed, the early, rigorously-researched articles on Goya and Spanish art that he wrote during his final Oxford years led to his involvement with the

Royal Academy's exhibition *Goya and His Times* in 1963, for which he produced innovative catalogue entries that shed new light on Goya's portraits. This work for the exhibition would ultimately lead to the British publication, in 1977, of his acclaimed set of papers *Goya and His Critics*, a study which coincided with his groundbreaking research into Goya's set of fourteen 'Black Paintings' (1819–1823). Having served as Chair of Hispanic Studies at the University of Southampton from 1962–1970, and then as Professor of Spanish at Trinity College, Dublin from 1970–1974, the majority of Nigel's later work on Goya and the 'Black Paintings' took place during his Professorship at Queen Mary & Westfield College in London, a position which he would hold until his retirement in 1991. Beginning with his *Burlington Magazine* article 'The Strange Translation of Goya's Black Paintings' (1975), Nigel carefully traced the curious history of the artist's bleakest works, meticulously unravelling how the murals with which Goya decorated his house had been removed and transferred to canvas in the early nineteenth-century by the chief curator of Madrid's Prado Museum. Having undergone considerable restoration and repainting as part of their relocation, the paintings are subject to considerable scrutiny by art historians and critics who claim that they can no longer be considered Goya's work. Nigel's controversial essay insisted that the paintings were undoubtedly still Goya's own productions, and when further doubt over the authenticity of the painting *El Coloso* arose in 2001, he was quick to defend the artist again. While Nigel's strong arguments, presented in his characteristically forthright but courteous and humorous manner, initially kept the sceptics at bay, he was compelled to act again in 2008 when the Museum announced the exclusion of the painting from its Goya exhibition. Turning to copious documentary evidence as well as bringing his eye for stylistic detail and close reading into play, Nigel presented a stirring public lecture in Madrid condemning the Museum's decision as unjust and "grossly unfair to the public". Ever fascinated by the human concern of Goya's paintings, by the way in which they influenced modern perspectives on human life and values, Nigel devoted his time and thought to the painter for over fifty years, publishing six books and numerous articles on the subject both in Spain and Britain. In Spain, the vital impact of his work on Goya was acknowledged by his acceptance into the Spanish

Academy of Fine Arts as a Corresponding Member, and, in 2005, when he was awarded a prize on behalf of the Friends of the Prado Museum Foundation in Madrid.

Alongside his pioneering research into Spanish art and literature across the ages, Nigel proved to be a skilled and enthusiastic teacher and continued to teach and lecture throughout his working life. During his tenure as Chair of Hispanic Studies at Southampton he regularly hung exhibitions at the university and guided his students in the craft of looking at an artwork directly and refining a sense of expertise in doing so. Often moving between Britain and Spain as his research dictated, he was a keen organiser and attendee of events relating to Spanish literature, art and culture, from South American poetry evenings to post-lecture group dinners in his favourite Spanish restaurants in London. Tall and elegant, with a fine sense of humour and extensive knowledge, he was always ready to listen to the opinions of students and colleagues alike, treating those around him to his insights in an intellectually accommodating way. A steadfast humanist whose friends remember his twinkling wit, Nigel was a generous colleague to his large circle of academic co-workers, lending an ear where it was needed and sharing his ideas as well as rare material from his large library of antiquarian books, novels, poetry and scholarly publications, all of which were accommodated over the four floors of his London home.

After retiring from Queen Mary in 1991, Nigel retained the title of Professor Emeritus and continued to commit himself to the study and promotion of Spanish art and literature, cultivating his interests in music, contemporary art and the history of ideas as he went. By the end of his career he had been awarded honorary degrees by the University of Southampton and Complutense University of Madrid. He was an Honorary Fellow of the Hispanic Society of America in New York, and, in 1986, he received recognition from the Spanish Government for his contribution to the knowledge of Spanish culture when he was made Commander of the Order of Isabel la Católica and awarded the King Juan Carlos Medal. In fact, Nigel's contribution to the worldwide appreciation of Spanish culture

would gain further momentum in 2001, when he played a key role in establishing and enthusiastically supporting ARTES, a group which worked to encourage academic interest in Iberian and Latin American visual culture. As well as becoming the organisation's first honorary President, Nigel combined resources with co-founder Hilary Macartney to edit a volume on the reception of Spanish art in Britain and Ireland. A stalwart leader and champion of the group's work, Nigel transformed ARTES into an international force by forging strong links with the Centro Estudios Europa Hispánica (CEEH) in Madrid and the Instituto Cervantes in London. His collaboration with CEEH director José Luis Colomer resulted in a project to publish the works of nineteenth-century Scottish hispanophile William Stirling Maxwell (1818-1878), an enterprise which continues today.

Nigel died suddenly at his home in London on 23 February 2013, aged 83. An exemplary scholar and teacher whose unparalleled knowledge and love of Spain changed the face of Spanish cultural studies, he will be remembered for his humane nature and his warmth, for his passion and diligence, and for the academic legacy he leaves behind.

In 1958 he married Victoria Seeböhm, who continues to write under the name Victoria Glendinning. The couple divorced in 1981. Nigel is survived by their four sons, Paul, Hugo, Matthew and Simon.

ATANASIO GONZALEZ MARTINEZ (1961) was a respected judge in his native Mexico; he served for many years in the country's Supreme Court in Mexico City. However he never forgot his roots and returned to his home state of Coahuila as often as he could.

Atanasio was born in the border town of Piedras Negras on 8 September 1933, and was educated at the Ateneo Fuente in Saltillo before reading Law at the Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México. He then completed a thesis on mercantile societies before coming to King's as a research student in economics. He also studied at the Academy of International Law in The Hague, and then returned to Mexico where he was appointed as Professor of

Law at his old university. In 1969 he moved to the Instituto Politécnico Nacional as a professor in the Graduate Business School and also became a judge in the Federal Tax Court, where four years later he was made President.

From 1977 Atanasio served as a justice of the Mexican Supreme Court, until his retirement at the end of 1994, and for the last six years of this period he was also Dean of the Justices. He stood as Labour Party candidate for the Governor of Coahuila in 1999.

Atanasio was married to Mercedes Armendáriz and the couple had four children. He was one of only a few Supreme Court judges to hail from Coahuila and he kept a house in Saltillo where he liked to spend his weekends whenever possible. Although he had retired he did not want to lose contact with the law and to this end continued to practice alongside his son Leonardo. Atanasio died on 26 September 2011 in Mexico City from respiratory disease which had developed complications.

NICHOLAS GUY HAMEL-SMITH (1954) was always distinguished for his generosity of response. Whomever he encountered he assumed to be interesting and well-intentioned, although as a clever and highly industrious man he would actually usually be better informed; so he had a great number of charming friends.

Born in December 1935, Nicholas was always fascinated by the theatre, for which he clearly had talent. While studying classics at Bryanston School in Dorset, he played *Iphigenia in Tauris* in the school's newly-built Greek theatre. This required him to learn 500 lines in the original Greek and deliver them in front of 400 uncomprehending boys, which he achieved with authority and aplomb. Perhaps luckily for him Sir John Sheppard, then Provost of Kings, was in the audience, understood the Greek and was favourably impressed.

At King's, reading Classics, Nicholas translated another of the Greek plays and his text was used in a university performance. He also played Polonius in a university production.

After Cambridge he had a one-year scholarship at Pavia University to study the Renaissance, which he said was a “bridge between my Classical studies and the modern world”, but in fact spent most of his time in Milan teaching English to rich Italians and becoming bilingual in the process. By the end of the year he was fluent and, incidentally, a superb guide to the monuments of Rome.

From 1957 to 1963 Nicholas was in advertising and spent some time in Nairobi. From 1963 to 1980 he was a Management Consultant with PA International and often found himself dealing with Presidents and CEOs of big companies who, as he explained, could talk to him in a way they wouldn’t with their own employees.

After two further employments in the financial world his final role was to work for a major British company with much business in Milan. His job was to protect them from the feared “Millennium Bug”. So this Classicist by education, and self-taught computer expert, could use both his modern and ancient skills in his dealings with his clients.

In the last decade of his life he suffered much ill health and finally died on 9 December 2012 of leukaemia. During his retirement he was able to indulge his love of music and opera, regularly attending concerts at the Wigmore Hall and sometimes going to the Royal Opera House.

He married Diana Gale in 1960 and Irene Pazooki in 2004. They, two daughters of his first marriage, and two grandsons, survive him.

[We are very grateful to Nicholas’ lifelong friend William Thomas, for writing this obituary.]

FREDERICK ROBERT (ROY) HARDEN JONES (1950) was a distinguished scientist and academic whose extensive work on the migration of major fish stocks in the North Sea had a significant and enduring impact upon fisheries research.

Roy was born in Southport, Lancashire, on 2 October, 1926 and was brought-up by his mother and grandmother; his mother was half-Jewish, and the family had fled from Germany to Britain before the beginning of the First World War. He saw little of his father, who spent much of his time at his home, Harden Moss near Huddersfield, caring for retired racehorses. His mother had three partners, and although Roy sadly lost a sister, Barbara Ann, in her infancy, he gained several step brothers and sisters over the years. He completed his primary education at a boys’ day school in London before being sent to board at Clayesmore School in Dorset. A bright and popular boy, he revelled in learning and excelled in most of his subjects: he loved Latin, despite finding languages difficult, and while his university education fuelled his passion for science, he was a prolific writer, producing the school newspaper, plays, and even an opera.

Roy began his university life at Queen Mary, University of London, where he studied for a degree in entomology. However, the Second World War interrupted his London life, and he and his fellow students were evacuated to Cambridge, where Roy ended up spending the majority of his undergraduate years at King’s. Here he was a lively member of the College rowing and rugby teams, yet while his light frame made him a perfect cox, it didn’t stand him in good stead for a successful rugby career, and his various rugby teams came to know him as ‘Broken Jones’ in recognition of the numerous injuries he sustained. After finishing at Cambridge he returned to London to work on his PhD, an enquiry into the relationship of the swimbladder to the vertical movements of teleostean fish which he completed in 1950. After finishing his thesis, he spent a few years working for the Zoology Department at Cambridge, and it was during this time that he met his first wife Jennifer Woolley-Lane, whom he married in 1952, and with whom he went on to have two children, Susan and Sally. The couple later divorced, and Roy decided to move on from Cambridge, leaving his theoretical work behind to focus on a more practical approach to his piscine studies at the Fisheries Laboratories in Lowestoft, Suffolk.

Roy’s many years at the Lowestoft Laboratories, then part of the Ministry of Food and Fisheries, were remarkably busy, especially as he decided to carry

out his cutting-edge marine research at the same time as editing the *Journal du Conseil International pour l'Exploration de la Mer*, an international fisheries journal based in Denmark. Beginning his editorial tenure in 1961, Roy spearheaded the journal for twenty-three years, and though the publication flourished under his leadership, he gained a reputation as a stickler for linguistic and grammatical accuracy: while he channelled much of his energy into improving pieces by non-native English speakers, his patience often wore thin with contributors from whom he expected a better command of the English language, and submissions from these unfortunates could often be found languishing in unruly stacks around Roy's office in Denmark. Between trips to Denmark he was occupied with multiple voyages out to sea, where he continued to develop his work on the vertical movements of certain fish, as well as conducting echo-sounding experiments to map the movements of migrating herring shoals near Calais, and observing the effects of various environmental factors upon cod. Friends and family remember how much Roy loved going out to sea on the North Sea trawlers that served as research boats. These voyages were usually very slow going, and Roy came to empathise with many of the seamen he encountered, having experienced many of the hardships and dangers they faced, himself. Indeed, although much of the spare time aside from his experiments was spent hooking woollen rugs, Roy did get into some scrapes aboard ship, from picking up illegal immigrants sailing to Britain, to dealing with terrifying storms and gales in the North Sea and English Channel, and detecting what seemed to be a Russian submarine off the coast of Cornwall.

In 1961, while working at Lowestoft, Roy was awarded a Nuffield Foundation award to travel around Canada and lecture on fish migration. It was during his visit to the University of British Columbia that he met his second wife Clodagh, who happened to be dissecting out the semi-circular canals of a dog fish when Roy wandered into her Zoology Department's laboratory. Thinking she had left Britain for good, Clodagh soon found her plans went awry: after discovering that they had both brought complete sets of *Winnie-the-Pooh* and *The Lord of the Rings* as the only reading material on their long travels, the couple went out for dinner at the

University Faculty Club and began a whirlwind romance which saw them travel the length and breadth of Canada together. After much persuading – and the refusal of a first-class plane ticket from Vancouver to London – Clodagh finally agreed to return to Britain to be with Roy, and the pair were married in London in 1962. Characteristically, Roy would not settle for any old house in which to begin married life, and after their wedding in London the couple travelled back to Suffolk where Roy had acquired a dilapidated windmill in Lound. Three children soon followed, and, on breaks away from his intensive academic work and his perennial efforts to renovate the windmill, Roy enjoyed introducing his children and their cousins to all manner of garden creatures. He took the family on wonderful holidays across the UK, adorned himself in his huge bee-keeping hat to tend to the nine beehives in the Mill's garden, and cooked excellent Sunday roasts. He also took the time to teach Clodagh how to index books, a skill which she developed into a freelance job, and which came in particularly useful when Roy came to finishing his book *Fish Migration* in 1968, a text which received very favourable reviews and which was used as a university textbook for a number of years. Shortly after his book was published, Roy took on the position of Buckland Professor for a year, a role created by the Buckland Trust to enable individuals to give lectures around the country on fishery issues; Roy travelled the length of the country to lecture in Aberdeen and the Royal Society in London.

After many eventful years in Suffolk, Roy felt he was growing stale and wanted a change of scene and occupation. In 1982 he was offered a job as Chief of Fisheries for the Commonwealth Scientific Industrial Research Organisation (CSIRO) in Hobart, Australia; he decided to accept and took early retirement from Lowestoft. Leaving the Mill, his honeybees, and two of his grown children in Britain, Roy, Clodagh, Scott, Meg and Giles made the move to Australia, albeit in instalments, in 1984. The change of country also came with a change in Roy's occupation, and he became an administrator of Australian fisheries, rather than a researcher. The job required extensive travel around Australia to visit various CSIRO laboratories and attend fishery management meetings. Colleagues remember the research trips he

led around Tasmania in pursuit of orange roughy shoals and deep-sea prawns, and how he paced the decks early in the morning, clad in his pyjamas, dressing gown and slippers. Colleagues remember, too, how strong and generous a leader he was to the organisation, and his commitment to ensuring that young scientists, male and female alike, had the opportunity not only to lead research voyages themselves, but also to take time out to work for other organisations and gain vital, career-enhancing experiences. Dedicated to his work, and to securing the best resources for his association, Roy also used his position to make a push for funds to be raised and a new, modern research vessel to be bought and fully equipped; many recall the fantastic party that Roy held to welcome the ship, FRV *Southern Surveyor*, on its arrival. When it finally came to retiring from CSIRO in 1991, Roy put his buoyant enthusiasm and passion for his work to good use, taking on an honorary research professorship at the Institute of Antarctic and Southern Ocean Studies at the University of Tasmania. Here he lectured with his memorable, bombastic theatricality, and supervised a number of PhD students, often inviting them to visit him at home, where he and Clodagh would hold much-loved dinner parties. These were happy times for the couple, who relished their new community and their new, shared interest in Antarctica and Antarctic studies.

Early in 2004, Roy was diagnosed with Alzheimer's, the symptoms of which Clodagh had begun to notice some years before the doctor confirmed the condition. He was able to live at home over the first three years of his illness, during which time the couple received invaluable help and guidance from the Alzheimer's Australia Tasmania (AAT) organisation, who kept Roy busy with day trips and activities while Clodagh was sorting things out at home. As Roy's condition deteriorated, Clodagh found herself unable to care for him, and in 2007 he went into a nursing home. Despite his illness Roy lost neither his irrepressible sense of humour, nor his unwavering optimism. Indeed both Roy and Clodagh were able to speak candidly of Roy's illness, and, working to raise awareness of the condition and its implications for other people living in remote parts of Australia and Tasmania, they were interviewed together in 2010 for a piece on Alzheimer's by the ABC. Throughout his final years, as

in his academic life, Roy remained a prolific writer, though instead of producing scientific tracts he took to writing amusing diaries charting his life in care, as well as penning surreal poetry and prose.

Roy died peacefully on 12 June 2011, aged 84, remembered by his friends and family for his exuberant character, his shock of wild blonde hair, his outrageous wit, his love of all animals great and small, and his eccentric, eclectic, way of living.

PAUL RICHARD HARDY (1949) was born on 25 February 1930 in Slough, with dedicated service to the Church in his blood. Not only was his father Cyril the Vicar of St Albans Church in Sneinton for twenty years, but Paul's great-uncle, the Reverend Theodore Bayley Hardy, had been the most highly decorated non-combatant in the First World War. Yet whether serving as a chemist, a treasurer or a missionary overseas, Paul was consistently self-effacing and humble, remembered by his friends and colleagues as someone who did so much good so quietly that he went almost unnoticed.

Paul was educated at Marlborough College, and particularly excelled in subjects based on mathematics and science. Following a year spent in 1948–9 completing National Service with the Royal Corps of Signals, Paul arrived at King's with a scholarship to read Natural Sciences, graduating in 1952.

At first, Paul continued to be drawn to science, and spent a short spell working as an analytical chemist at the head office of Boots in Nottingham. In 1957 he moved to St Stephen's House in Oxford, completing his training for holy orders in 1959 and thus embarking upon the most significant section of his career. After spending five years as a curate in several Essex parishes, Paul joined the United Society for the Propagation of the Gospel (USPG), and was sent out to be a missionary priest to the diocese of Dar-es-Salaam in newly independent Tanzania. He was to remain there for the next thirty-one years.

During his time in Tanzania, Paul was to work first as a Chaplain to the University College of Dar-es-Salaam, before his diligence and mathematical

dexterity moved him into the diocesan office. In 1971, he took over as Rector of St Albans Church in the centre of Dar-es-Salaam, at a time of great social change and the blending of English and Swahili congregations – a time during which his fluency in Swahili was put to good use. It was a strong mark of the respect held for Paul by the Bishop, and by his multinational flock, that he was made a Canon of the diocese in 1974. In 1988, nearing the end of his time in Tanzania, he became priest in charge of Zanzibar Cathedral, where he served as a much-loved pastor to an enthusiastic congregation for seven years before his retirement.

Retiring in 1995, Paul returned to the UK, moving to Bromley College in Kent. Now able to relax a little more in his leisure, Paul nonetheless maintained links to his previous work, becoming an active member of the Britain-Tanzania Society and providing crucial support to the newly-founded Friends of the Deaf of Tanzania by acting as Treasurer. He was also able to rekindle his love of travel, venturing more widely overseas and exploring warmer climates, and to continue his lifelong interest in steam railways as a member of the ‘Euston Troupe’ of railway enthusiasts.

Paul died on 11 February 2013 while on holiday in Goa, aged 82. Friends and colleagues remember a quiet and private man who was generous, conscientious and focused, working with no expectations of reward. ‘Mr Steadfast’, as he was known, was devoted and loyal but never sought the spotlight, and passed away having led a life of service and kindness. His ashes are buried in the Memorial Garden at Bromley College, under a tablet bearing the Swahili inscription ‘Astarehe katika amani’ – may he rest in peace.

TERENCE GEORGE HASLETT (1955), son of AWH (1925) and brother of MWH (1951), was born in 1936 in London and, after a long life that included time spent in Canada, India, Australia and Tasmania, died on 7 December 2012, also in London.

Terence was evacuated to Canada from 1940 to 1944, and then educated at Bryanston School. He won a scholarship to King’s to study Classics,

graduating in 1958, but decided to pursue structural engineering instead; after taking a year out to sit some science A-Levels, he went to Imperial College, graduating in 1963. After finishing his degree, he travelled with three friends to India in a camper van, which he sold in India and then went on to travel alone. From India, he went to Australia, where his sister and her family were living, and worked there for three years, designing Caboolture lighthouse for the Queensland Harbours and Marine Department. Later, he worked on a hydro-electric scheme in Tasmania. On his return to London in 1970, he started at Ove Arup and Partners, where he would work for twenty-six years. His career at Arup’s included high-profile projects such as the Mound Stand at Lords cricket ground, where he assisted in designing the roof, and the development of a computer programme to find three-dimensional shapes for fabric structures.

Terence’s broad intellectual abilities and life experiences led him to an unusually wide range of interests. He was a master of crossword puzzles, where he utilised his grasp of ancient history and classical languages to outstrip all his engineering colleagues. His time in India led to a lifelong passion for cooking and eating Indian food, and he was also knowledgeable about music. Terence was also an accomplished linguist, fluent in German, learning Czech to talk to a group of friends in the Czech Republic, and later picking up Persian and Danish for fun. In retirement, he also took up running, and completed several half-marathons. Terence was remembered as a quiet, shy man in the office, remarkably intelligent and generous with his time. In the pub afterwards, however, he would ‘come alive’ and participate enthusiastically in the conversation.

He was a loyal and caring friend, son, brother and uncle, who is survived by his brother and twin sister, five nieces and nephews, and nine great-nephews and nieces.

JOHN MICHAEL HAYDEN (1965) died on 1 October 2012 from malignant melanoma. He had also been suffering from vascular dementia for some years.

John was born in February 1947, in Wolverhampton, and was educated at the city's Grammar School. He came up to King's as an Exhibitioner to read Maths and Natural Sciences. He later also gained a BSc in Economics from the London School of Economics. His working career was at the Bank of England although John was always very discreet and so acquaintances were never entirely sure exactly what he did there. After leaving Cambridge he took up residence in Hampstead where he stayed until his dementia made a move to residential care necessary, but after taking early retirement at the age of 43 he also acquired a second home in Totnes, Devon and thereafter split his time between the two properties; he especially enjoyed his Devon garden.

A man of many interests, including classical music and opera, foreign holidays, walking and railways, John was an active member of both the Hampstead Scientific Society (HSS) and the British Sundial Society and continued to attend meetings of both bodies, with the help of friends, in spite of his illness. For over 30 years he was a demonstrator at the HSS Observatory and even when his dementia made itself felt he managed to continue with this activity for a while. In fact it was typical of John to carry on with the life he wanted to live; in his last years he managed to enjoy several holidays, including trips abroad, accompanied by his carers.

John was unmarried and had no close family, but he did possess a wide circle of friends that he was always adding to. They were generous in their support, taking him to the opera and to scientific lectures, and so his loss was keenly felt.

JOHN WILLIAM DOMINIC HIBBERD (1961), known as Dominic, was the world expert on the life and work of Wilfred Owen, publishing the key critical works *Owen the Poet* (1986), *Wilfred Owen: The Last Year* (1992), which focused on his interactions with Siegfried Sassoon, and, most recently, the magisterial biography *Wilfred Owen: A New Biography* (2002). He was born in 1941 in Guildford and died on 12 August 2012 at home in west Oxfordshire, after receiving an honorary D.Litt from the University of Cambridge in 2010.

An only child, Dominic was educated at Rugby, and had painful memories of being bullied at the school. After winning an exhibition to King's, he graduated in English in 1964, and, after six years as an English teacher at Manchester Grammar School and then at Northwestern University in the USA, went on to take a PhD at the University of Exeter, completing his thesis in 1975. He taught at Keele University until 1985, then spent a year at the Beijing Foreign Languages Institute in China before retiring from teaching to become a full-time writer. Before his retirement, however, he was already contributing extensively to literary scholarship, pursuing the research that was to form the basis of his later biography of Owen.

As a full-time writer, Dominic was prolific, beginning with his ground-breaking *Owen the Poet*, a critical study of Owen's work which traced his 'poethood', revealing a detailed chronology of Owen's development as a poet that demonstrated that many of the key features of Owen's 1917-18 war poetry had been in place long before he turned to war as a subject. His later book on Owen's final year demonstrated the significance of Siegfried Sassoon in Owen's development as a writer – Sassoon suggested that he write war poetry – and explored the importance of Owen's time in hospital. The culmination of three decades of research on Owen was his 2002 biography, with its controversial assertion that "One claim often made about Owen is undoubtedly true, although there are still people who prefer not to believe it. He was gay". Dominic rewrote the chronology of Owen's life and brought him out of the shadow of the 'official' biography by his brother Wilfred; Wilfred had censored letters and refused biographers access to crucial evidence in order to present Owen as a Victorian paragon. Dominic also absolved Owen from accusations of cowardice under fire, noting that after being sent home from France in 1917, he returned to the front and won an MC 'for conspicuous gallantry'.

Wilfred Owen was not the only poet to be the subject of Dominic's research. He also rehabilitated the reputation of Harold Monro, an editor and poet who founded the *Poetry Review* and was a key promoter of the war poets, in his 2001 biography of Monro and 2003 selection of Monro's poems. Similarly, he published an edition of Arthur Graeme West's

papers, another British war poet, in 1991. Dominic was also notable as a remarkably skilled anthologist; his acclaimed *The Winter of the World: Poems of the First World War*, which he edited with John Onions in 2007, challenged misconceptions about poet-soldiers' attitudes to the war and key events such as the 1916 Battle of the Somme. An earlier anthology, *Poetry of the Great War* (1986), also edited with Onions, was the first anthology to represent women's writing alongside the established canon.

Dominic is remembered as a shy and quietly-spoken man, but the scale of his literary and biographical achievement speaks for itself. Outside research, his interests were rowing and walking, and his dry sense of humour and generosity were appreciated by his friends. He is survived by his civil partner, Tom Coulthard, who cared for him at home during his final illness.

LAWRENCE EDWIN ARTHUR HOLT-KENTWELL (1961) was born on New Year's Day in 1915 in Oxford and died on 31 August, 2012, also in Oxford. Despite Larry's extensive travels over the course of his career, Oxford was the place to which he was most deeply attached throughout the course of his life.

Larry, the only boy in a family with five sisters, retained vivid memories of his North Oxford boyhood, such as eyeing the family's sugar ration, stored in a Tate & Lyle syrup tin, rambles on Port Meadow with his Brownie box camera, and playing in the gardens of neighbours such as 'Ned' Lawrence, better known as Lawrence of Arabia. Despite his father Lawrence's half-Chinese and his mother Annie's Hawaiian descent, Larry felt that the family encountered little prejudice in 1930s Oxford, often saying with a laugh "Only two things have ever counted in Oxford – brains or money – and fortunately we had plenty of both!"

He attended the Dragon School, of which he had happy memories throughout his life, graduating as one of the scholarship class despite a shaky start as a natural left-hander forced to write right-handed, and he

proudly attended the school reunion in 2011, where he was feted as the oldest living 'Old Dragon.' Unfortunately, Larry's experiences at his next school, Sherborne, were not as pleasant; he disliked the strict regime, and was happy to leave for New College, Oxford, in 1933, where he initially read History but then switched to Law. He then completed a fourth year diploma in Economics and Political Science at Barnett House, graduating in 1937.

After his graduation, Larry initially entered the probation service, motivated by the fact that "he wanted to help people rather than make money." This exposed him to a very different side of life from that which he had experienced in Oxford, and he remembered dealing with bug-infested dwellings as well as matrimonial disputes. He volunteered for the Royal Army Medical Corps at the outbreak of war in 1939, but his training finished too late for him to be sent to first, Norway, and second, France: "Although I didn't realise it at the time I had two lucky escapes from having to spend the rest of the war in the bag!" This 'typical army confusion' continued when he joined the RAF as an observer, only to find his job abolished, and, rejoining the Army in 1942, he sailed to Algiers as a captain of an ambulance unit in the North African and Italian campaigns, ending up on the Austrian border.

In 1943, he witnessed hundreds of thousands of Rommel's troops surrendering at Cap Bon in Tunisia, and remembered other "grim and surreal" sights such as the letters and possessions of the dead and wounded strewn across the battlefield of Monte Cassino. However, there were small pleasures in his war experience as well; he perfected his excellent French in Algeria and eagerly swapped his British beer and cigarette rations for American candies and luxuries when in contact with US soldiers, who were so well-provisioned that they even had mobile Coca-Cola bottling plants in North Africa. When the war ended, Larry went to Vienna to help provide for children during the food shortage.

In 1946, Larry returned to Britain and re-entered the probation service, but, eager to travel again, he joined the Foreign Office and was dispatched

to Egypt, where he met his future wife, Joan Rahtkens. They were married on the 8th September, 1950, celebrating their honeymoon with a cruise along the Norwegian coast. When he was transferred to the Colonial Service in Uganda, Larry founded the probation service there. Susan and Anne, his two daughters, were born during this period. Although it was a rough and ready style of living, the thrills of living in the bush with giraffes wandering freely through the town helped to compensate.

In 1959, the family moved to Hong Kong, which was the highlight of Larry's career; by the time he left in the early 1970s he was in charge of all social welfare in the colony, including probation, prisons, addiction, immigration and housing, and was awarded an MBE for his outstanding service. His son Nick, who was born there, remembers typhoons, weekends on a boat, barbecues on the beach, and curry every Saturday lunchtime. From 1961-2, Larry returned briefly to Britain for a diploma course in Criminology at King's, which he found both useful and intellectually reinvigorating. When he returned to Britain for good in 1972, he became assistant director of social welfare in Cumbria; on his retirement in the late 1980s, Larry returned to Oxford.

Peter Snow, who became friends with Larry during this time, remembers that he retained his zest for life and intellectual curiosity, despite the loss of his wife in 2010. He read the paper from cover to cover, relished 'pulpy' westerns and enjoyed spicy cooking. "If someone had told me when I was young how long I was going to live I would have been astounded," Larry once commented, but even during his last years in a nursing home he retained his air of authority, eating alone but inspiring the other residents to come to him with their stories and problems. Peter's last memory of his friend, indeed, is a comment made by another nursing home resident: "he's a lovely man, a lovely man." Peter comments: "And she was right: Larry Holt-Kentwell was a lovely man, indeed he was."

Larry is survived by his three children, four grandchildren and one great-grandchild.

ALAN CRIPPS NIND HOPKINS (1944), a lawyer, politician and businessman, was born in 1926 in Birmingham and died aged 86 on 12 November 2012, in Switzerland.

The son of Sir Richard Hopkins, head of the Civil Service during the Second World War, Alan was brought up in Leatherhead in Surrey. Aged only thirteen when the Second World War broke out, he remembers hiding under his bed when he heard a V2 rocket flying overhead; it exploded nearby, blowing out the glass of the bedroom windows onto the bed where he had recently been sleeping. Alan won a scholarship to Winchester, where he remembered reading books in the dormitory at night using the light from the fires in the docks in Southampton. Near the end of the war, he was sent to training camp in Catterick in Yorkshire, where after a stray shell landed near his trench in a practice run of live shelling, he became deaf in one ear. As he was then medically unfit for army service, he was transferred to military intelligence where he learnt Japanese to interrogate Japanese prisoners of war, but the war ended before he could put his language skills into practice.

Alan read Law at King's, graduating in 1947, and was called to the bar at the Inner Temple in the same year. During the next two years, he served on Marylebone Borough Council and the London County Council's Education Committee. He then took the LLB at Yale Law School, paying his way by teaching Latin and Greek to American students, and graduated in 1952. During his time in America, he met his first wife, Margaret Bolton, whom he married in 1954, and their son, Cameron, was born in 1956. He also worked in New York in banking, but had to turn a partnership down because he did not want to renounce his British citizenship. On their return to Britain, he became MP for Bristol North East in 1959 as a National Liberal and Conservative, a seat he held until 1966 when it was abolished by the Boundary Commission. However, his first marriage ended when Margaret decided to return to America with Cameron, having disliked living in England.

Alan became Parliamentary Private Secretary to the Financial Secretary to the Treasury Sir Edward Boyle in 1960, serving until Boyle became Education Secretary in 1962. He was also a hard-working constituency MP,

faithfully representing the interests of his constituents in a number of arenas. Most famously, he intervened in two child murder cases that directly affected Bristolians. Firstly, in 1960, he protested that child murderer John Straffen had been returned to local Horfield prison; Straffen had escaped once already and murdered a five-year-old girl, and so had been transferred to Cardiff in the interim. Alan expressed residents' concerns about the security of Straffen's special cell, and Straffen did ultimately remain behind bars until his death in 2007. The second case involved the murders of two young children from Bristol in 1957, referred to in the press as the 'Babes in the Wood'. When a Home Office psychiatrist revealed that a prisoner had confessed to these murders, Alan led the appeal for the name of the killer to be revealed, although ultimately confidentiality regulations stopped him from succeeding. Alan was also a figurehead for local concerns about the closure of the grammar schools, fighting a 1964 plan to abolish six local grammars by arguing in the Commons that grammars and comprehensives should co-exist under a new system of selection. This campaign ensured that he held his seat in the 1964 election.

Alan retained his interest in business while pursuing his political career, becoming a director of Charles Clore's Investment Registry in 1962, chairing Weltmann Engineering from 1968 to 1983, and Dexion Inc. from 1974 to 1985. He married Venetia Wills in 1962, and they had twin sons, Peter and Mark, in 1963. They had a very happy marriage, and in his spare time, Alan continued to pursue his many interests; from riding as a jockey in his younger days, to attending races, listening to classical music and travelling in Europe, especially France. He was also a kind and fair stepfather to his two stepchildren, Anthony and Mary.

In later years, Alan and Venetia retired to the idyllic Swiss mountain village of Anzere, where Alan continued to involve himself with the interests of the local community by making a generous donation for the building of a chapel. At his local funeral service in Anzere, over fifty residents came to show their respects. He is remembered as a loving husband, kind father, and a 'brilliant man', whose achievements ranged across the fields of politics, business and law.

ROBERT JOHN SPENCER HUDSON (1948), known to family and friends as Spencer, was born in Leeds on 14 August 1928, and educated at Christ's Hospital in Sussex. Leaving school, he did National Service with the RAF, although his work on radar would cause recurring health issues throughout his life.

Spencer came to King's in 1948 as an Open Scholar, reading English. His love of unusual words and rich vocabulary is remembered by his friends, who will miss his colourful anecdotes and regular postcards. It was also while an undergraduate at King's that Spencer met Jean, whom he was to marry in 1960, making way for more than fifty years of happy marriage which were to follow.

Leaving King's in 1951, Spencer was welcomed back into the RAF, and qualified first as a pilot and later as a specialist navigator. However, his career as a Flight Lieutenant was to be cut short five years later when he was invalidated from the service after a flying accident, and he suffered periods of ill health before transferring to work as a librarian for the Royal Society for the Prevention of Accidents in 1961. Building on this experience, he became Head of the Technical Information Division at the British Standards Institution in 1963, where he was responsible for drawing up international standards of information retrieval.

Spencer always had a thirst for knowledge and for exploration, and travelled widely when his work allowed, spending periods of time in the USSR, Poland and Czechoslovakia for the British Standards Institution, and making a lecture tour to Japan, Hong Kong and Thailand in the 1970s on behalf of the British Council. He specialised in finding new museums and unknown gardens to explore, brought home exciting scientific and ethnographic toys, and could always be relied upon to provide stimulating company and humour with a dash of irreverence.

In 1970, Spencer became one of the first Directors of Leisure Services in London, at a time when local government authorities were undergoing significant reorganisation. Previously separate departments regulating

parks, sports, museums and libraries were being merged together into one division for each borough, and it was largely thanks to Spencer's firm and fair management style that first Greenwich and then Islington enjoyed two of the best integrated and most harmonious leisure departments in London. In the later 1970s, however, he turned increasingly to academia once more, strengthened by a year's study he had undertaken at Loughborough University in 1972. He was named a Research Fellow at the University of Birmingham in 1975, and moved on to lecture in Leisure Services provision at the Polytechnic of North London two years later.

Before his retirement in 1987, Spencer worked for some time as a consultant for the London Borough of Newham, reviewing services for the frail and elderly. He had also been Head of Research and Information for the Education Department of the same borough, earlier in the 1980s. After a valuable and varied career he was sorely missed by professional colleagues across London, who continued to seek his advice and expertise.

Spencer is remembered by friends, family and colleagues alike as supportive and encouraging, a respected manager who was able to inspire people to achieve more than they had believed possible. Above all, those who knew him remember his marked generosity, both in time and kindness, and his selflessness over credit for a job well done.

Spencer died on 3 December 2012, and is survived by his wife Jean.

SIR MICHAEL ROMILLY HEALD JENKINS (1956) was a skilled and capable British diplomat who operated behind the scenes of some of the key moments in the development of the European Community. A fluent linguist, as well as a voracious reader and a published author in his own right, Michael retired from the Diplomatic Service only to forge a successful career in the City.

Michael was born on 9 January 1936 in Cambridge, the son of Byzantine historian Professor Romilly Jenkins and his Swiss-Belgian wife Celine,

and was educated at St Christopher School in Letchworth, Hertfordshire. It was as a fourteen-year-old that he spent the long, post-war summer in France which would, many years later, form the basis of his critically-acclaimed memoir *A House in Flanders* (1992). Leaving school, he did National Service with the Army, learning Russian and qualifying as a simultaneous translator. He then won an exhibition and came to study both French and Russian at King's in 1956, transferring to read History in his final year.

With his language skills, quick mind and work ethic, Michael was swiftly recruited to the Foreign Office, joining in 1959 as private secretary to Sir Pierson Dixon, the Ambassador in Paris. Soon, however, he was posted to the embassy in Moscow, then at the height of the Cold War. As British diplomats in Russia, he and his colleagues were under constant surveillance, but made light of it when possible, playing cat and mouse with their KGB shadows. Michael also used what spare time he had to research his first published work, a light but gripping biography of *Arakcheev: Grand Vizier of the Russian Empire* (1969).

A stint in London at the Soviet desk followed, as did some time spent in Bonn. Distinguishing himself at each post, Michael was posted to Brussels in 1973 just as Britain joined the Common Market, and from 1975 to 1976 served as Chef de Cabinet to George Thomson, one of the two British Commissioners. In 1977, EEC President Roy Jenkins chose Michael as his principal advisor, leading to the especially proud achievement of an agreement between Britain and Spain over Gibraltar. A skilled negotiator with a talent for smoothing the passage of operations, Michael soon rose to the position of Deputy Secretary-General in Brussels, spending two years as a Minister in Washington DC before returning to Europe as Ambassador to the Netherlands between 1988 and 1993.

It was at this point that, following a meeting with directors of the investment bank Kleinwort Benson, Michael decided to retire from the Diplomatic Service and throw his energies into corporate finance instead. As an executive director for Kleinwort Benson, he took an active and hands-on

role, undertaking important work with continental European businesses and establishing a thriving office in Moscow. Michael remained linked to the bank for the next two decades, retiring in 2003 but returning as a senior advisor in 2010. Indeed, he retired only in a nominal sense, serving as Chairman or board member for numerous corporations and charities including Matra Petroleum, Frontiers Capital, Action Centre for Europe, the Royal Hospital Chelsea and, true to a life-long passion, Marylebone Cricket Club, where he was a strong advocate of membership for women. Throughout his life, he remained an unshakeable supporter of British involvement within the European Union, and was recognised for his services to his country by being appointed first CMG (1984), and later KCMG (1990).

Michael died peacefully on 31 March 2013, aged 77, survived by his wife Maxine and children Catherine and Nicholas. Friends remember a man of good humour, warmth and sharp intellect.

REGINALD BASIL JOHNS (1952), always known as Basil, was a chemist with an international reputation, but he was never ‘mainstream’; he favoured interdisciplinary working and the one thing that defined him was his enthusiasm, especially for the new and for the different.

Basil was a New Zealander, born in Hawera on 11 October 1930. He was educated at Wairoa District High School and then the University of Wellington, before coming to King’s as an 1851 Exhibition Scholar to take his PhD, which was duly awarded in 1954. After a postdoctoral year at Imperial College, he returned to Wellington as a lecturer, a post he held for three years. 1959 was a significant year for Basil; not only did he marry his wife Cecily, but he also joined the University of Melbourne’s School of Chemistry, where he was to spend the remainder of his career.

His diverse interests led Basil to work in a variety of areas, often interdisciplinary such as marine science, environmental science and organic geochemistry, of which he was a pioneer in Australia. He also did significant work on peptides and photochemistry. His enthusiasm

attracted a broad range of students, many of them non-chemists, and also financial support from a variety of sources. Several periods of study leave at US universities helped Basil keep up with new developments; by the time of his retirement in 1995 he had published over 200 papers and registered several patents. He was also an active member of scientific organisations including the Royal Australian Chemical Institute and the Australian and New Zealand Association for the Advancement of Science, and university bodies such as the Melbourne University Staff Association, and after his retirement the Retired Staff Association.

In retirement Basil indulged his interest in art and enjoyed travelling with Cecily. His faith was important to him and from a young age he had developed an interest in ecumenism. A desire to explore what the Eastern Churches could contribute to theological understanding and debate led to his participation in relevant groups and this in turn led to him joining the Ecumenical and Interfaith Commission of the Catholic Archdiocese of Melbourne. He served on this body for over 40 years, producing the thrice yearly *Ecumenical Bulletin*, chairing meetings when needed and initiating action when he realised something needed doing, which was quite often. Colleagues came to rely on his memory of past events and initiatives whenever background information was required. Retirement gave Basil the opportunity to further his interest through undertaking theological studies at the United Faculty of Theology; he was awarded his Bachelor of Divinity in 2004 and progressed to the Masters, which he completed just days before his health failed in 2010. Having undergone treatment for an aneurism, Basil later suffered a stroke, necessitating his subsequent move into residential care. He died on 4 February 2013.

JOHN MONTCHAL KELLETT (1956) fulfilled his desire to become an academic psychiatrist.

The son of a doctor, John was born in Newcastle upon Tyne on 2 March 1938. He was educated at Bryanston and then came to King’s to read Natural Sciences and Medicine and also to play rugby for the College. He went on to

University College London to complete his clinical training before branching out into his chosen discipline of psychiatry. His first post was at Fulbourn and he then moved on to North Middlesex Hospital where he earned his diploma in psychological medicine. He was appointed as a registrar at the Maudsley Hospital where he broadened his experience and was admitted to the Royal College of Psychiatrists in 1972. That same year he joined St. George's Hospital Medical School in Tooting where he spent the rest of his career.

As well as performing consultant work, John was able to continue his research. Dementia was a particular interest and he was able to link the results of inpatient assessments with subsequent post mortem findings to further understanding as well as investigating different approaches to dementia care throughout the European Union. On a practical level he promoted links between the departments of psychiatry and geriatrics and collaborated with colleagues from a variety of other disciplines to produce a comprehensive hospital service for the elderly residents of Merton and Wandsworth. In no small part due to his contribution, St. George's came to be recognised as a centre of expertise in this field. In addition, John was involved in developing courses for students at the hospital, which were viewed as being both innovative and inspiring, and he took this aspect of his work a step further through working with others to devise courses to train marital and sexual therapists. Throughout his career John championed interdisciplinary working and he also fought to remove the stigma so often attached to mental illness. In 1981 he was elected a Fellow of the Royal College of Psychiatrists; he retired in 2007.

Although John always went the extra mile to make his patients' lives easier, he had his own health issues to deal with, in particular diabetes which was diagnosed when he was 21. As well as his determination he was remembered for his integrity, his curious nature and his veteran Rolls Royce. A marriage to Daphne Wheatley in 1966 produced two children, but did not endure. In 2000 he married Antonia Young and they enjoyed several happy years, but then John's diabetes affected his walking and he became increasingly frail, suffering both a physical and mental decline. Antonia cared for him devotedly until he died on 21 July 2010.

PHILIP RICHARD LANGSDALE (1975), husband of VG Marsland (1975) and father of SDL (2009), described by colleagues as "a clever, charming and inspirational man", had a long and successful career in IT, both in the private and the public sector.

Born and educated in Nottingham, Phil came to King's to read Mathematics, and moved into Garden Hostel. He had a warm and unpretentious manner, and as a student was very skilful at tactfully puncturing others' occasional bubbles of self-importance; he also inspired them to pursue the serious challenges of life, such as who could cook the best lasagne, the most fattening cheesecake or use the most garlic in a dish. At the same time he calmly achieved Firsts in everything he did academically, and even went along to a few biochemistry lectures to try his hand at medicine, remembering details of what he had learned there long after the medical students had forgotten them.

Vanessa Marsland came to King's in the same year as Phil, and it was no surprise to those who knew them both that they married in 1984; it was not long before their daughters Susie (2009) and then Mary arrived. Phil was a very proud and devoted father and his daughters inherited many of his personality traits.

Phil had a long career in both public and private sector IT, where he had a reputation for being able to turn around troubled projects. He joined IBM straight after graduating, and then worked at Nolan Norton and Coopers and Lybrand. In 1988 he joined Midland Bank as director of IT strategy before moving to Asda in 1992 as director of IT. In 1997 he worked briefly at Cable & Wireless and then joined the BBC, becoming chief executive of BBC Technology and leading the introduction of Freeview. In 2002 he set up his own consultancy, before moving to BAA in 2008.

He became BAA Chief Information Officer, serving four years with the UK airports company where he was responsible for developing and transforming IT services to deliver better value to stakeholders. His achievements at BAA included giving the 2012 Appleton Lecture at the Institute of Engineering and Technology, of which he was a Fellow. In this,

he explained the systems Heathrow needed to run smoothly and announced that £1.5m was to be dedicated to improving real-time and decision-making software at the airport.

He took up sailing as an enthusiastic amateur, often being on the verge of calling out the coastguard but quickly developing great expertise and competence as well as being great company on a boat. His reaction once when sailing across the Channel in freezing rain was to play the latest Girls Aloud CD and dance maniacally on the transom of the boat in full oilskins. In 2009, he acquired the assets of a failing boat-building company known as the Cornish Crabbers; as a committed and loyal customer, he felt moved to try and save the company, using his business experience and the knowledge of the existing staff to reinvigorate the brand and raise morale in the boat-building industry at a time of credit crunch.

Phil resigned from BAA in August 2012 to take up a new position as Director General IT and Chief Information Office for the Department of Work and Pensions, to oversee the troubled Universal Credit programme, recruited because of his reputation for being a man of exceptional calibre. Phil was able to use his fine technical background in combination with his talents as a board level operative, and was very motivated to help deliver the planned reforms to the benefit system so that it would encourage people into the workplace.

He died of Motor Neurone Disease; at first he seemed to have a slow progressing form, but it speeded up, requiring the use of a wheelchair. Although he knew his illness was rapidly catching up with him, he remained excited and positive about the challenges at the DWP despite very significant disability. He said there was simply no point sitting at home worrying about the future and that there were still things that needed to be sorted out. Phil was able to work until he was taken ill with breathing problems a few weeks before he died, on 22 December 2012, the day before his 57th birthday.

He had last visited King's only a month before his death, when he went with Vanessa for the 1441 dinner. He felt the College played a transformative role in his life and always loved to visit.

CYRIL ALEXANDER EDWARD LEA (1921) was a colonial officer who spent most of his career with the Sudan Political Service. He documented his life there in his diary, some of which was later published.

Cyril was born on 30 May 1902 in Cranleigh, Surrey, the son of a clergyman. He was educated at Eton before coming to King's to read History where he gained a double First. He also played rugby for the College and was known to at least some contemporaries as 'Daddy Lea'.

He joined the Sudan Political Service in 1926; his first appointment was as an assistant district commissioner in Kassala Province where he worked with tribal chiefs to formulate 'native administration'. His probation period completed Cyril moved to Khartoum where his superiors were impressed by his administrative skills. He married Sheila MacLagan in 1931 and that same year he took on another assistant district commissioner role, this time in Kordofan. It was during this posting that he began to keep his diary, or 'trek journals' as he would have it, describing his work with the regions' tribes and detailing any incidents of injustice, lawlessness or discontent. His record was an informal one; its later publication provides a rare insight into how British colonial officers saw their role.

Known to colleagues as 'Sheikh', Cyril's skills as an Arabist were legendary. During the Second World War he served with the Sudan Defence Force but was also posted to Eritrea and Cairo. Although he held a number of posts in different parts of Sudan, it has been reported that he preferred more rural areas to Khartoum, especially as the latter developed a social whirl and prevailing etiquette that made it increasingly like 'home'. His final posting in Sudan was as Director of Establishments in the Finance Department and when he left the country in 1952 he was awarded a CBE.

After a year in Libya on government service Cyril concluded his career working on the United Nations Mission to Bolivia. In retirement he lived in Bournemouth and was company secretary of two Abbeyfield Society houses for the elderly there. Cyril died on 13 April 1993.

BENJAMIN KEITH LEVY (1952) was the first head of Enterprise Chambers, Lincoln's Inn, and one of the outstanding Chancery lawyers of his time. Few were more highly respected; according to his colleagues, none was more widely liked.

He was born in Maymyo, in what was then Burma, on 2 January 1934. His father was a regular army doctor, and his various postings in those pre-war and war-time years gave Ben a richly varied childhood. Burma was followed by Cairo (where he swam, aged four, 'from Africa to Asia' across the Suez Canal.) In 1940 wives and families were evacuated to South Africa, and home became a hotel in Durban. Now the swimming was in the huge Indian Ocean rollers. It must have been a relief to his mother when they were moved to a 'dorp' near Pietermaritzburg in up-country Natal. In the local school, Ben learned Afrikaans and acquired his life-long hatred of apartheid. Out of school, it was riding and trekking that he remembered.

Early in 1944, after a long and drama-filled war-time convoy, the families were brought back to the UK, and after the four year separation Ben, albeit briefly, met his father again and learned to adjust to rationing and flying bombs and a more conventional education. He was sent to Whittingham College, a Jewish boarding school relocated in mid-Wales from war-time Brighton, and thence, in 1947, to Polack's House at Clifton College. Polack's had been established at the time of the College's foundation as 'a Jewish home from home in an English public school.' Ben was very happy there and made lasting friends in the House (which he was later to captain) and in the rest of the school. Though he was never conspicuously athletic (he tolerated rather than enjoyed the ritual of compulsory rugby and cross-country and claimed to enjoy only sports he could do lying down) he was a good swimmer and an excellent shot, and he represented the school in the national rifle championships at Bisley.

He was also an outstanding student. Awarded an open scholarship in History, he came to King's in 1952. He wanted to read Law, and had already committed to the termly dining-in required for registration at Lincoln's Inn. In those days however King's took the view that Law, though a regrettable necessity, was not really educational: if you insisted on reading

it you had to complete Part I in a 'proper' subject first. So under the aegis of Christopher Morris Ben read History in his first two years. He was exceptionally well-fitted to do so: already widely read and impressively multi-lingual, he was gifted with a remarkable memory, an analytical mind and unusual powers of application. Contemporaries with rooms in the long-demolished 'Drain' (so-called from its subterranean approach) remember still the muffled sound of his portable typewriter as into the early hours he tapped out, apparently effortlessly, his weekly assignments. But he was sociable, too; he had a wide circle of friends within and outside the college, loved the cut and thrust of argument, punted in the summer and never missed a Saturday trip to David's bookstall, which in those days still held real rarities. Ben had a superb eye for these: many of his contemporaries benefited from it.

So it was something of a surprise that, though he garnered an armful of College prizes in Part I, he missed the First that had been expected. As he said, it hardly mattered. Now based on the ground floor of Webb's (in the summer he posted 'Please do not feed the inmates' on his window to discourage curious tourists) he buckled down to Law Part II (Class II(1), 1955) and took his LL.B. (II(1) again) in 1956.

National Service now intervened. Too independently minded, the Army said, to be considered for a commission, he was posted to Cyprus where he worked as a legal advisor for the troops and was (to his considerable pride) promoted to staff sergeant. Typically (and rather to the alarm of the army) he taught himself Modern Greek here, adding that to the Latin, Hebrew, French and Spanish that he had learned at school and the German and Arabic he had acquired during the family's post-war postings.

Demobilisation in 1959 meant a period of concentrated study for the Bar examinations, and during this period he travelled each week to King's to give supervisions in Law. He took legitimate pleasure later in recalling that the future Lord Justice Phillips, Head of the Supreme Court, was one of his tutees. It was at this time, too, that Ben's lifelong friend and contemporary at Clifton, Ken Polack, later to be Tutor and Senior Bursar, became King's

first ever Fellow in Law and its status, no longer disparaged, began to thrive. Ben took vicarious pleasure in that.

On the basis of his Bar Examinations he was awarded the Cholmeley Scholarship at Lincoln's Inn, served a first pupillage in criminal law and then (there being, he said, a limited number of excuses for drunken driving) transferred to Chancery and secured a tenancy in the Chambers which he was to serve with considerable distinction for the rest of his career. Chancery law demands clarity of mind, attention to detail and acute perception, and Ben had these in unusually high degree. Colleagues admired him for his depth of knowledge and perspicacity, and his ability to present highly complex cases with few, if any, aide-memoires. Courtroom dramatics were never his forte and his advocacy, always quiet and always tightly reasoned, was the more effective for it. Solicitors and clients valued this, and his practice grew. To the surprise of many he never took silk ("it just wasn't his style," one of his colleagues said) but he was certainly regarded as one of the best property litigators of his generation. His election in 1986 as Head of Chambers was testimony of the respect and affection with which he was regarded.

It was an important step. Enterprise Chambers, as it now became, was in the process of opening branches in Leeds and Newcastle, and with some forty barristers its reach and reputation were both expanding. But it was also a potentially difficult time for the profession itself. Law was undergoing many changes and most Chambers were affected by the tension between those who were eager for reform and those who clung to existing ways. Ben was neither of these. Argument sometimes raged – but Ben was always calming, always even-handed, always wise. In this capacity, one of his former pupils said, "he was quite superb," and his election in 1989 as a Bencher of Lincolns Inn, in recognition of his service to the Inn and to his profession, was widely applauded.

As a Bencher he was required to serve on various committees of the Inn. Among them was the Chattels Committee, responsible for the Inn's remarkable collection of silver and books, and here he was in his element. The annual Silver Muster, carried out with due ceremony and post-audit

celebration, was – and remained so till his death – a matter of particular pleasure. So was his election to The Institute, one of the profession's oldest dining clubs, of which he was President in 1995.

What mattered most to him, though, was his family. In his early, impecunious days in Chambers he had met Ruth Shackleton-Bailey, the tenant of the flat above him, and in December 1962 they married. From that day they were hardly ever apart, and he never ceased to marvel at his good fortune. Sarah was born in 1964, Alison two years later; together they forged a bond of enduring strength. The home they created, latterly in a beautiful, book-lined studio in Bedford Park, was a place of great civility, full of friends, full of talk, full of laughter. The law was never allowed to intrude: unusually for a barrister, Ben never – ever – brought work home.

He was not, once out of school, a practising Jew, but his sense of being a Jew was very strong. He had relatives in Israel and friends all over the world from the post-war diaspora, and he never forgot what his father had seen as one of the first British doctors to enter the concentration camps. He had read extensively on the Holocaust – but he had read extensively on almost everything. Once he had read the *Times Law Reports* and letters page (to both of which he contributed) the hour or more a day that he spent on the District Line between Temple and Turnham Green was reserved exclusively for this, and its range was extensive. Novels, essays, history and politics were all included – and hardly anything was ever forgotten. In retirement, he was an avid user of the London Library.

Politics mattered to him greatly; politicians, in later years, rather less. He abhorred discrimination and exclusion, and intellectually and by temperament he leaned somewhat but by no means always to the left. He and Ruth were among the earliest members of the short-lived SDP, and Ben never lost his faith in the possibility – though not the probability – of a return to a politics that was rational, balanced and humane.

Retirement meant the great joy of spending more time with the family he loved: in Ruth's words, "scrambling over sun baked ruins looking for clues,

sharing chamber music and his consuming passion for language, visiting churches and cathedrals, exploring street markets, sitting together in the Chapel at King's, collecting grandchildren from school . . .”

The grandchildren brought particular joy and Ben took huge pride in everything they did. They returned his admiration and affection in more than equal degree. As Tom said at his funeral, “He had a sort of beat – a rhythm – which made everybody calm.” For a twelve-year old, it was a perceptive remark. It summed him up entirely.

It was sad that his retirement was so brief. Cancer had been diagnosed before, but this time the prognosis was poor. With Ruth’s constant support Ben accepted this with his customary equanimity. He died peacefully in his sleep on 22 April 2012, five weeks after the diagnosis, with his wife of all but fifty years beside him.

[We are grateful to Michael Duffy (1952) for providing this obituary of his friend.]

MICHAEL ROBERT LIVER (1938) was born in 1920, the second son of Harold and Enid, and brother to Jim and Nancy. He died on 3 December 2012, aged ninety-two.

Mike, as he was generally known, was educated at Preston Grammar School, then studied medicine at King's, qualifying during World War Two after taking a war-time medical course. He spent the remainder of the war as a doctor with the army in North Africa, injuring his knee badly after being thrown from a jeep. He then went with the Royal Army Medical Corps to Palestine, and was later posted to Cyprus, where he met his wife-to-be, a beautiful Scottish theatre sister Isobel Moir Edward, known as Moir. They married in 1950, after Mike had returned to England to work; first as a registrar at Addenbrooke's in Cambridge, then as a resident medical officer at City Hospital in Derby, then finally, as a GP.

Mike and Moir had three children, Katrina, Jillian and Richard, and they spent a happy family life together while Mike continued his career as a GP, taking on a part-time project to test lead toxicology in industry. He also received the Order of St John, which offered the opportunity to eat sandwiches with the Queen. At home, Mike was known for his love of card games, making bad jokes and retreating into his ‘cave’ – his greenhouse, where he spent hours cultivating flowers to decorate the house. He also enjoyed tennis and golf, becoming captain of Kedleston Park Golf Club and, later, captain of the past captains in Derbyshire Golf Captains Society in 1978.

Mike had many close friends, and together they participated in unexpected adventures, like the trip back from Chepstow when the accelerator cable broke on their car. Undeterred, they rigged a piece of string from the throttle and had one of the passengers in the back operate the accelerator, while the driver steered and braked. Careering home, their brake lights flashed as the car accelerated at full tilt, but they managed to make it back in one piece. On another occasion, Mike was caught speeding by a police officer who recognised him as the local doctor and, instead of a sanction, handed out a free bag of potatoes. Unsurprisingly, his son Richard remembered him as a man who valued “fellowship, camaraderie, friendship and laughter.”

Mike is survived by his wife and three children.

JOSEPH DAVID MARSH LYONS (1945) who was known as David, was born on 4 May, 1926 and died on 18 May, 2011. His funeral service was held at Chester Cathedral on 31 May, 2011, a fitting place to pay tribute to a musician, teacher and conductor who always loved the Cathedral liturgy.

After attending Wirral Grammar School, David read History and English at King's, graduating in 1948. He then taught at the King's School in Gloucester for two years, before embarking upon his career at the King's School in Chester, where he taught until his retirement. David was a

much-loved and respected teacher, primarily teaching History, but also some English and Latin. On his death, a number of tributes from former pupils streamed in, including praise from the actor Nikolas Grace and the creator of a professional opera company, Jeff Clarke, who both stressed the part David played in encouraging them to embark upon theatrical careers. Adrian Ackroyd remembered the way David moved through the corridors, wearing the compulsory academic gown, but managing to glide as if on noiseless roller skates compared to many other masters who clomped around. Ian Warburton recalled that David made History “an absolute joy”, using humorous anecdotes and treating the boys as equals while able to keep order if required. Over the years, many of his former pupils went on to secure places to read History at Oxford or Cambridge.

At the King’s School, David also played a major role in the musical life of the establishment. When he arrived at school, there was little music in the boys’ lives beyond religious music in assembly and at end of term services, and he immediately began to put on a range of operas and concerts, including Gilbert and Sullivan, Haydn’s ‘Nelson’ Mass, and Handel’s *Acis and Galatea*, with his most memorable production being Purcell’s *Diocletian*, with splendid scenery. He also took his students on outings to concerts, the theatre, and places of historical interest, including a trip to France in 1989 to see Versailles on the two hundredth anniversary of the beginning of the French Revolution. David’s own musical career was notable; he conducted the Chester Philharmonic Orchestra in its early years and was Musical Director of the Liverpool Grand Opera Company from 1966 until the mid-1980s.

David retired in 1990, but is fondly remembered by many of his former pupils, and by his colleagues at King’s.

GAVIN PATRICK BLANDY MARTIN (1945) was born on 26 July 1927 in London to medical parents, both of whom worked at the National Neurological Hospital in Queen’s Square. His father was Northern Irish and his mother Madeiran, and family history has it that the couple had to

keep their marriage secret from their colleagues at first, as it was thought that being married to a co-worker would distract an individual from duties. Nevertheless, they settled and started a family, and Gavin and his elder brother Christopher spent their childhood years immersed in London life. Over the course of these years, Gavin began to form some of the enthusiasms and preoccupations that stayed with him for life. A fascinating school trip to the countryside where he saw his first mole instilled in him a love of nature; playing with his toy cars and building roads in the garden heralded a talent for engineering and the mechanical; his determined escape from a birthday party marked his ongoing aversion to social convention and the feeling he would get that not everyone quite understood him. Above all, though, London introduced him to the wonders of the huge variety of buses on the roads, machines for which he would later devise fully automatic gear-box transmission, and about which he would publish two separate monographs.

When Gavin was eleven, his mother died of cancer. As his brother was about to head to Public School, his father thought it best to send Gavin to a Preparatory School at which he would board. Upset by the separation from his home and his mother, and finding his distinctive personality misunderstood, he soon became deeply unhappy and attempted to run away back home to London on the trains. His father quickly intervened and brought him home, but, lacking the resources to care for him and work his hours at the Hospital, it was decided that Gavin should live with his paternal grandparents in Bangor, County Down, where he could attend a nearby day school. Finding a firm ally in his father’s younger brother, with whom he would work on new inventions each evening, Gavin also enjoyed periods of unsupervised freedom here, and was much happier than he had been. He was still in Northern Ireland when the Second World War began, and an abiding interest in the goings-on of the navy in Belfast Lough, including the surprise arrival of a German U-Boat, often meant that his lively letters home arrived censored. Having been allowed to travel to and from London to visit home during the early war years, he returned to the British mainland for good when his father sent him to be educated with his brother at Gresham’s School in Holt, Norfolk. As it had done before, the

boarding school experience grated, and he harboured an antipathy towards boarding schools for the rest of his life. University, then, was a breath of fresh air at the end of his troubled school life: he won a place at King's after a teacher suggested he apply, adding, "It might suit you. They have some very odd people there." Far from being put off or insulted, Gavin took this as a much-needed sign of recognition, and he matriculated at King's in 1945, bound for a course on Mechanical Science. He took readily to his studies, relishing the opportunity to exercise his remarkable talent for Engineering and to be among people who shared his passion. He made many life-long friends, including his fellow Engineering student Ian Paxton whom he met at the Porters' Lodge on his first day and to whom he remained close over the next sixty-seven years: when they each started families, family holidays were shared; when Gavin eventually retired he and his wife moved north, in part so that they could spend more time with the Paxtons. As Gavin would later note, the years he spent in Cambridge were some of the happiest of his life. He continued to visit Cambridge and stay at King's across the years and considered the College a kind of second home; indeed, he and Ian, with their wives, went for a King's weekend together in the last few years of Gavin's life.

Graduating from King's with a First Class degree, Gavin went straight into a year-long Post-Graduate Apprenticeship with Daimler Co. in Coventry in 1948, where he began to learn more about the company's gear-box transmission production for public buses, an area into which he would put significant thought and work over the course of his career. He had had the chance to investigate bus development before, both in Cambridge's University Library, as well as on an archival trip to London Transport's Chiswick Works in 1946, during one of his vacations; over the next few years he would work for some of the most renowned bus chassis manufacturers of the day. His Daimler experience was followed by a five-year term at AEC (Associated Equipment Co., Ltd) in Southall, London, who produced chassis for the London General Omnibus Co., and, from 1933, for London Transport. Here, Gavin worked in the experimental department, adapting brand new automatic and semi-automatic gearbox technology and applying his findings to the gearboxes of the London bus

in the hope of dramatically improving the on-road experiences of the driver. He lived at home with his father, who had recently remarried; although Gavin didn't appreciate the exotic foreign cuisine that his stepmother liked cooking for the family, he did enjoy the company of her niece, Barbara, who was invited over from Belfast to visit. Gavin took great pleasure in showing her the London sights, and the pair even attended the Coronation parade where Gavin carried Barbara on his shoulders so that she had a better view of the procession. The couple were married in 1954 and soon moved to Leeds, where Gavin had taken on a new position at Jonas Woodhead; despite the move away from his home town, the warmth and friendliness of the Yorkshire people made a great impression on Gavin, and always featured strongly in his memories of the time.

Although the move to Leeds, and subsequent jobs in the Midlands and north of England, meant leaving his cherished London buses behind, Gavin always harboured an abiding interest in the machines and poured his knowledge and considerable depth of thought into two publications over the course of his life: *Development of the London Bus, 1929-1933* (1974) and *London Buses, 1929-39* (1990). The dominant focus of his engineering career, however, was his continuing interest in semi-automatic and automatic transmission systems as applied both to buses and private cars, and after a period experimenting with power steering for Jonas Woodhead, he worked for Smiths Industries in Witney (1957-1962), and Joseph Lucas, Ltd in Birmingham (1962-1972), where his energies were put into further developmental work regarding gearbox transmission. He was regularly in charge of running test trials for his inventions and worked confidentially with large bus and coach organisations to hone and gain feedback on new mechanisms. Away from work his family was growing, and the couple's four children were born in different places as Gavin relocated for work: Rebecca was born in London (1958), Ursula in Oxford (1960), and the twins Colin and Giles joined the family in the Midlands in 1966 when the family was living in Alcester and Gavin was working at Joseph Lucas. Indeed when it was discovered that twins were expected it quickly became clear that the house that the family then lived in would be too small, and Gavin set about designing and

building four new houses on a disused orchard in the middle of the town. He revelled in the intricacies of the architecture and engineering sides of the project, working closely with the architect and builders and visiting the houses every evening after work to see the progress being made. Characteristically, he set a very high standard of production for himself and everyone on the project, and once the family had moved in he set about creating a beautiful garden which grew and blossomed as the years passed. Having made some good friends at Lucas, Gavin also found the time to catch-up with some of his hobbies with like-minded people, and while he and his friend Michael went hunting for spider orchids on the Dorset coast in the torrential rain, Barbara and the children were often mobilised into group trips to mid-Wales to see steam engines at work. Heading further afield, the family also enjoyed holidays in the Channel Islands, Scotland and Cumbria.

After ten years at Lucas Gavin found that he was no longer enjoying his job, and, when a careers advisor suggested that his personality was such that he needed to be his own manager, he decided to set up his own business and work from home. In 1972, Martin Transmission Developments (MTD) was founded. By this time, most buses had semi-automatic transmissions, though the quality of some models was doubtful and their incorrect use could lead to reduced engine life. MTD's aim was to provide a service to bus operators looking to improve the reliability, longevity and fuel consumption of their fleet, and Gavin had MTD collaborate with Sevcon in Gateshead to design a conversion to fully automatic transmission control. The product received a very positive review from *Commercial Motor* in 1975, and while the mechanism helped drivers to ensure they were always in the right gear, it also reduced fuel consumption and included an 'overspeed protection unit' to prevent bus drivers from going downhill in too low a gear and damaging the engine. Another MTD invention was the 'de-bump circuit' that ensured a smoother shift for other automatic transmission models, meaning that passengers would no longer feel the bump when the driver shifted down a gear, and that less stress was placed on other engine components. Some of Gavin's later ideas and inventions though, were perhaps too ambitious in

their scope: one detailed article that he wrote and had published in the *Automotive Engineer*, entitled 'Choosing gearbox ratios for on-road vehicles' (1981) outlined how a perfect set of ratios could be chosen mathematically to suit the engine and vehicle weight combination and advocated the 6-speed gearbox over the 5-speed. As one truck driver pointed-out, such a mechanism was not only impractical but also commercially unviable. Gavin's enthusiasm, focus, and adamant persistence with his devices led both to success and occasional disappointment, and while some inventions were taken on by bus companies some remained in obscurity: one of Gavin's working models, which resembles something from an Escher painting, adorns Colin's mantelpiece at home today. Indeed, Gavin's lifetime dedication to his work would inspire Colin to follow in his footsteps and go into specialist automotive engineering himself.

After Gavin's initial four-year contract ran out, jobs were never forthcoming for him again which led to some years of financial worry and disappointments despite the hard work involved. Yet Gavin and Barbara kept active with their hobbies and took up folk dancing together at the same time as maintaining the garden and looking after their cats. After a health crisis in 1984, he decided to close the business and take early retirement, and in 1986 the couple made the move back up to Yorkshire, taking up a house in Gargrave near Skipton and finding the people around them as welcoming and kind as they had been before. They built another dream home together, and enjoying their good health they continued with their dancing, their study of nature as part of the Craven Naturalists group, and meeting their new grandchildren as they were born. At some point in the late 1980s while on holiday with the family in the Howgill Fells, Gavin happened upon a magnificent disused viaduct in the valley of Scandal Beck near Kirkby Stephen, a discovery which would interest and preoccupy him over the next two decades. Shortly after finding the Smardale Gill viaduct (completed in 1861 and designed by Sir Thomas Bouch) in its beautiful setting, he heard that British Rail were planning to demolish it and leave the rubble lying by the beck. Determined to preserve it, he enlisted the help of interested friends and the chairman of the Eden

District Planning Committee, Michael Sewell, to get it listed. Having achieved their goal, Gavin then led the group in persuading British Rail to transfer the viaduct, as well as the £200,000 set aside for its demolition, into a preservation trust. The Northern Viaduct Trust was founded in 1989 and, after some repairs, the Smardale Gill viaduct passed into its care and became accessible to the public. Gavin was proud to act as the first Chairman to the Trust, which has gone on to achieve resounding success in its preservation of the Podgill and Merrygill viaducts in Kirkby Stephen. The Trust continues to receive considerable tourist attention and national support, and has proven a lasting legacy to the belief, energy, and conscientious perseverance with which Gavin approached life and the challenges he met in it.

In the final two years of his life, Gavin began to suffer from heart failure; he died on 20 December 2012.

PATRICK MOFUNANYA MBANEOF (1956), nephew of Sir LNM (1935), was a barrister who practised in his native Nigeria. As well as heading a successful legal practice he served on a number of company boards and was a president of the Oxford and Cambridge Club of Nigeria.

Patrick hailed from Onitsha in Anambra State; he was born on 14 March 1933. He was educated at the College of the Immaculate Conception, Enuga before going on to Dennis Memorial Grammar School and Christ the King College, Onitsha. In 1953 he came to the UK to study Law at University College, London before coming to King's to read History. He was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn in April 1959 and on 31 October that same year he married Dorothy, an economics graduate of the London School of Economics, at St Martin in the Fields, Trafalgar Square.

Towards the end of 1960 the couple returned to Nigeria and Patrick set up his legal practice in Port Harcourt. After the end of the civil war in 1970 he relocated to Lagos and for a time was in partnership with his cousin Louis. An appointment to the National Rent Review Panel in 1976 was followed

by Patrick joining the Board of Directors of Guinness Nigeria the next year. He became Chairman of the latter four years later, a position he held until his death. Other Nigerian companies also sought out his expertise and he was President of the country's Oxford and Cambridge Club from 1990 to 1992. He also served as President of the Lagos Branch of the Agbalenze Society, another post he held until the end of his life.

Patrick was a kind and caring man, loyal and truthful yet also disciplined. He held a great affinity for family and friends and was concerned about the plight of the less privileged in society, sponsoring several charities. His Christian faith was extremely important to him and at the request of Archbishop Adetiloye he took on the chairmanship of the Evangelical Crusade Fund for the Anglican Community of Nigeria.

Patrick died on 1 February 1995, survived by Dorothy, their six children and 13 grandchildren. Their son Thomas Chuba Mbanefo has followed in his father's footsteps by becoming a lawyer and has built on the legacy of Patrick's practice.

SIMON DOMINIC MERRICKS (1985) who read History as an undergraduate at Kings from 1985 -1989 died on 4 February 2009 after a long and difficult illness. Simon was born in Paddington in 1967, one of three sons of Peter Merricks, later a senior government actuary and Linda Merricks (née Norman) who became Professor of Life Long Learning at the University of Surrey. After a brief spell in Forest Row in Sussex as a child he lived in Brighton. He was educated at the Steiner School in Forest Row, Cottesmore R. C Primary School and then at Cardinal Newman School in Hove.

His contemporaries at King's remember him as being extremely well-read and fiercely intelligent, but also as someone who was very politically active, sociable and enormous fun. One fresher was always grateful for his friendship and support at a time in her first term when she felt on the point of being totally overwhelmed; in fact Simon had friends across the College, the

University and the town, and he evoked strong affection and loyalty in them. As an activist Simon led campaigns on many issues, including the poll tax, student loans and the nuclear arms industry; and after his arrest on one such occasion a nineteen-strong group followed him to Parkside Police Station and stood outside chanting “Let Simon Out”. Predictably they were swiftly reunited with him, inside the cells, although all charges were eventually dropped. As one of the group later recalled “I wouldn’t have bothered if it hadn’t been Simon, and I think that goes for several others there that day”.

After graduation Simon trained as a management accountant. He worked first for the NHS in Cambridge, for South West Arts in Exeter and then for the Patients Association in London. In 1997 he married Melanie Sore, a child psychiatrist, and returned to Cambridge where he worked in a number of companies in the private sector. In 2005 he and Melanie and their two children Alexander (born 1997) and Sebastian (born 2001) moved to Bristol, and Simon, with the support of his family, returned to one of his earliest enthusiasms – the visual arts. He completed a foundation course at Bristol School of Arts and the first year of a Fine Arts Degree at the University of the West of England, but withdrew to return to accounting with the children’s theatre company Unicorn. In this congenial atmosphere he returned to study beginning an MA in Arts Administration at Birkbeck. His death, though not unexpected, was sudden and the source of great sadness to all who knew him, especially his family.

[Our thanks to Simon’s family for providing his obituary.]

NICHOLAS JEREMY MONCK’s (1955) background was professional. The family was assimilated Jewish, out of Breslau (now Wroclaw) in the nineteenth century by way of South Africa. His father, born Bosworth Goldmann, was an engineer, his grandfather a distinguished cancer specialist. Nicholas won a scholarship to Eton and came to Kings to read Classics, after two years of National Service in the Royal Horse Artillery in North Germany to which he took a gramophone and a recording of the Magic Flute. There, he was introduced to New Orleans jazz and became an immediate convert.

During his final year at King’s Nicholas changed to History and he co-edited *Granta*, becoming life-long friends with contributors like Andre Schiffrin and Michael Frayn. He told the story of having been given a slice of fruit tart by Sylvia Plath when he called to ask for a contribution. His own early poems were published in *Granta*. It was at Cambridge that he met his future wife Elizabeth.

Appalled by having to make a decision about a career he spent a year at the University of Pennsylvania, only to return to become a somewhat reluctant civil servant. He was from the start unconventional, frequently forgetting to wear a tie and having to borrow one from the doorman. His first few posts in the Ministry of Power, NEDO, and the Prices and Incomes Board, left him dissatisfied. So in 1966 he went to Tanzania with his young family to serve as senior economic advisor in the Ministry of Agriculture. He played football for Newport Special England in a local Dar es Salaam team, all black except for him, and also sailed and explored.

On his return in 1969 he joined the Treasury working his way up to the post of Second Permanent Secretary with a succession of jobs dealing with export credit policy, social security and public expenditure, before being promoted to become Permanent Secretary at the Department of Employment. In some ways however, the highlight of the Treasury years was being Principal Private Secretary to Denis Healey when he was Chancellor of the Exchequer in 1976-77 during the time of the sterling crisis. He was with Denis and Edna Healey at Heathrow on the verge of flying to a meeting in Japan, when Healey took the decision to stay in the UK to see out the IMF crisis. Nicholas’ memory was that Mrs Healey’s only comment was: “That’s show biz.”

One younger, but now extremely distinguished Treasury colleague recalls that although most senior officials were rather detached and distant, Nicholas went out of his way to bridge the gap – not only was he friendly and encouraging but he also exuded civilised humanity at a time when the wider political and economic environment was pretty harsh. When he was Second Permanent Secretary responsible for public expenditure, during a

time of severe cuts, he showed great leadership in pushing through a new top down approach to controlling public spending.

Throughout his demanding career, he still managed to keep space for his private life. The family shared a house with the Plowdens and the Frayns in Gloucestershire where walking, riding, and watching birds and badgers played an important part - a love he imparted to his three sons and on to his grandchildren. He played ferociously competitive football with London friends throughout the 70s and 80s. When part of Nigel Lawson's team, putting together the Budget in 1989, he suffered an accident playing football which necessitated an operation in hospital, coming round from the anaesthetic, he expressed the hope that he had not revealed any budget secrets while unconscious. The Chancellor banned him from further playing lest he again had to be absent at a crucial time. In London he helped to run a Saturday game for children of family and friends.

By common agreement among his contemporaries, Nicholas was one of the most civilized and approachable civil servants. He had a very strong public service ethic and after having to retire from the Civil Service at the ridiculously early age of 60 became involved as a non-executive director of Standard Life and then University College Hospital London. He served also on the boards of the National Trust, the British Dyslexia Association, Glyndebourne Opera, NIESR, and Transparency International. His final years however were dedicated to founding and helping to run the Better Government Initiative, an influential pressure group which arose from the concerns of several senior ex-civil servants about the poor quality of the formation of government policies in recent years.

All his life he was what Edwardians called "a reading man" and an enthusiast for poetry, seeking out and sharing new discoveries, writing poems as well as reading them. Even at work his sagging pockets would bulge with books. He had a lifelong preoccupation with classical Latin and Greek literature, from which he would frequently quote; he had a great facility for languages and found it impossible to believe that others found them more difficult. He would quote at length from ancient Greek without

any apparent awareness that the listener had no idea what it meant. Above all, Nicholas was fun to be with, in almost any setting and with all age groups: He had a wonderful talent for being interested and amused; he was erudite, witty, full of ideas, and with a particularly infectious laugh that will long remain with his friends. Nicholas died on 14 August 2013.

[We are grateful to the Monck family for supplying this obituary of Nicholas.]

ROGER WARREN MOODY (1956) died peacefully and painlessly on 27 February 2013 in the woods of Hillsdale, New York, on his way to have dinner with some close friends.

Roger was born in Salisbury on 11 July 1935, the second son of Beatrice and Harold. He was educated at Bishop Wordsworth's School in Salisbury, where he was a bright student, and popular among his classmates. He excelled in his studies and extra-curricular activities alike, and was a member of the rugby team, a chapel chorister, and a budding actor for the school's drama society: among other roles he played Dunois in George Bernard Shaw's *St. Joan*. By the time he reached Sixth Form he had become something of a leading figure in his cohort, taking on the responsibility of Senior Prefect in his final years at school. By this time, Roger had also become the envy of his classmates when, aged 16, he met a pretty Swedish girl named Kerstin Öhrström and had begun a blossoming romance which lasted for over fifty years. Roger's family owned a milk company and he had grown up helping his father with the milk deliveries: it was on one such delivery that he first met Kerstin, who was staying, along with her four sisters, with a headmaster's family in Salisbury as part of an exchange programme. At first, the sisters would snatch peeks at their milkman from behind the curtains, but Kerstin and Roger were eventually introduced and it soon became clear that they would play important parts in each other's lives. It was a few years before they were married though, as after Bishop Wordsworth's Roger's path led first to National Service and then to a degree at King's.

Being an extremely capable student, Roger was also rather shy, and it took two of his teachers – Terence Barnes (1925) and Derek Warner (1946), both former Kingsmen – to encourage him to apply for a place at Cambridge. It was on his first, very cold winter visit to Cambridge for his entrance exams that he met up with an Old Wordsworthian who introduced him to a fellow student and anthropologist named Chris Ragg (1951). It was Chris who eventually persuaded Roger to take up anthropology as part of his degree, and who remained one of his lifelong friends. Initially though, Roger had applied to study English, although some further interviews resulted in an offer of a place on an Economics and Law course. Disappointed and unsure of his next step, he decided to defer and undertake his two years of National Service, which his teachers had hoped he would be able to avoid by starting his degree. These years, however, proved to be quite an adventure. After basic training and a lot of early mornings with the Royal Corps of Signals at Catterick, Roger went to the War Office Selection Board in Hampshire where he was accepted for Officer training. After a year of orientation back at Catterick, a longer period than anticipated due to an unwelcome bout of bronchitis he contracted after a training exercise on the Yorkshire moors, he achieved his officer commission and was offered a choice of year-long posts abroad. By August of 1955 he was on a plane to Nairobi where he joined the East Africa Signals Squadron, of which his friend Chris was already a member, and was appointed Motor Transport Officer in charge of a truck, a car, two jeeps and four motorcycles. The next year was filled with trips into the country surrounding Nairobi: to Mombasa, Kilifi, Thompson's Falls, Nanyuki; and Roger soon became enchanted with the land, the climate, the people and their way of life. His experiences of East Africa influenced his own academic research, and after a year of Economics and Law at King's he soon decided, with some encouragement from Chris, that Archaeology and Anthropology would be his focus for Part II of the tripos. It proved a fruitful and intellectually rewarding move, and by the time he graduated with a 2.i in 1959, his supervisors Jack Goody, Meyer Fortes and Edmund Leach had already enrolled him in field research back in East Africa. Roger and Kerstin were married in 1960, and as Kerstin was eager to join Roger on his trip, the couple spent a year in preparation for the

move, which included further research in Cambridge and London on Roger's part. In January 1961, they embarked on their voyage to Mombasa, where Roger studied the Samia tribe.

The couple remained in Uganda for roughly two years, during which time their first daughter, Imogen, was born. On returning to England, they lived for a while in Cambridge where Roger continued his research, and both enjoyed living in a house with a garden where they could pursue their keen interest in plants and gardening. A second daughter, Viveka, was born in 1963, and with his growing family to support Roger decided to break from Anthropology and academia to complete training for a career in the emerging field of computing. This ultimately led to an offer of a job with a computer software company in New York City, which Roger decided to take. The family moved to Manhattan in 1967, and Roger began work on designing a proposal and system to automate the control and movement of securities in the Trust Department at Citibank. Working with Ronald Smith, who would become one of his close friends, Roger's technical expertise flourished and, when Citibank selected their model for company use, the pair were employed to lead a team and implement the system they had created. Once the project had ended, Roger joined Citibank and gradually advanced to the position of Vice President of the Trust Department. Over the course of the 1970s the family settled into their New York life: a son, Mark, was born in 1970, and the family enjoyed spending time together and going on holidays with friends. They loved the outdoors, and sailing holidays were a summer tradition while winter was for skiing; Roger and Kerstin were especially enthusiastic about skiing, and became experts as the years passed. The couple were also renowned for their wonderful gatherings hosted in the Manhattan apartment, and then on Roosevelt Island when the family moved in 1975; surrounded by a circle of intellectual friends, the couple could always guarantee interesting and stimulating conversation at their parties, and Roger's love of reading coupled with his sharp and enquiring mind made him an excellent conversationalist. With a diverse interest in classic English literature and poetry, and a passion for classical music, he was continually keen to pass his knowledge and fascination on to his friends. One friend remembers

how Roger's gentle introduction to English composers such as Bax, Moeran, Walton, Grainger and Elgar brought a wonderful new dimension to his life, while another recalls a discussion about the Metaphysical poets which quickly became an ongoing exchange of poetry anthologies old and new. Although Roger's taste could be somewhat exacting when it came to poetry, his endless intellectual curiosity opened him up to poets he might not otherwise have read, and his friends note how this inquisitiveness made him a perceptive and interesting person to be around.

In 1980, Roger and friend and ex-colleague Ronald Smith both agreed that it was time for a big career change and decided to set up a management consultancy. Bristol Management Resources was founded in 1981, the union of Roger's technical insight and previous management success at Citibank with Ronald's start-up experience proving a winning combination. Working hard and dedicating themselves to their mission, the partners developed long-standing relationships with financial institutions in London, Bermuda, and across the United States. One of Roger's particular achievements at this time was his participation in the development and implementation of the first automated trading systems for both stocks and bonds, systems that prefigured those now used in most major exchanges throughout the world. Towards the end of the decade it was suggested by some of the company's clients that Bristol Management Resources expand into London and Europe. Roger and the family had been moving between New York City, their home in Copake, Columbia County in upstate New York, and Oakhill in Somerset, and Roger now spent more time working in London trying to establish the company's business presence. After the 1989 economic crash though, it soon became clear that the business, and Roger's ongoing transatlantic commute, was no longer viable and the partnership eventually dissolved. After a few more years in New York City, the family settled in Copake in 2002 and although Roger had once found himself greatly enamoured with American life, he began to miss England and his native home of Salisbury in his later years. Nevertheless, the couple revelled in the beauty of Columbia County and the home and garden they had created there, and Roger busied himself with reading, music and with his volunteer work for the local community library. When Kerstin died on 24 March 2010, friends and family provided

support, and in the following years Roger continued to make and spend time with new friends, immersing himself in conversation and sharing the things that intrigued and delighted him.

Roger was a man who always seemed completely comfortable wherever he was. He is survived by his daughters Imogen and Viveka and his son Mark.

ALEXANDER ERIC MOULTON (1938) was an inventive engineer who died aged 92 on 9 December 2012.

He grew up in Bradford on Avon, Wiltshire, having been born into a kind of industrial aristocracy; the family had established a factory in the 1840s making rubber products, mainly buffer springs for railways, and lived close by in the Hall, a beautiful Jacobean house which had a lifelong hold over Alex. His father was a naturalist who went to start a museum in Borneo and died in 1926 when Alex was still very young, so Alex was raised by his mother and a strict Victorian grandmother. From an early age, he was keen on taking things apart to see how they worked, and spent a lot of time watching the carpenter and the blacksmith at work on the family estate, and it was clear that he had a special aptitude for construction. He went to Marlborough College where he was noted for building a steam-powered car of his own design, and then after joining the Sentinel truck company for work experience, he came to King's to read Mechanical Sciences.

During the war he worked at the Bristol Aeroplane engineering company as assistant to the chief engineer, and then completed his Cambridge course before going into the family firm as a researcher into possible engineering uses for rubber. An early success was the 'Flexitor' spring, used for caravan and boat trailers; decades later, if Alex came upon abandoned or rusted trailers with a Flexitor spring, he would jump up and down on them to make sure they still worked. They always did.

In 1949, he met Alec Issigonis, who had just achieved great success with the design of the Morris Minor, and this was the start of a close personal

and professional friendship. After trying out ideas for introducing rubber suspension on other existing cars, the Mini was born and unveiled at the 1959 motor show, using Moulton rubber springs from the outset, which gave the vehicles outstanding comfort and road holding in an economical way, important in the immediate aftermath of the Suez crisis and beyond.

Petrol rationing was also the inspiration for the other most important strand in Alex's career: the design of the small-wheeled, lightweight bicycle. His motivation was simple; the basic design of a bicycle had remained almost unchanged since Victorian times, and he wanted to provide a better experience for the user, creating a mode of transport that would be efficient, easy to mount, manoeuvrable in traffic and a pleasure to ride. People were enthusiastic about his ideas and he sold his bicycles as quickly as he could make them, but unfortunately, Raleigh then launched a copycat design which, although it looked very similar, was cumbersome, heavy and unsprung, and this put cyclists off small-wheeled bicycles, damaging his sales. Eventually, he was able to sort out his patents and continue to develop the cycle for connoisseurs. He managed to recruit and retain a workforce who took pride in the craftsmanship of their products; Moulton bicycles are still being produced by the family firm today.

Alex was awarded a CBE in 1976, and remained active in the promotion of design education into his old age, admired by such figures as John Potter and James Dyson.

DENIS ERIC PAUL (1958) was born on 21 March 1925, the youngest of four children, and grew up in modest surroundings in the East End of London. He died on December 21 2006, knowing that his life's work on Wittgenstein was finally to be published, although he did not live long enough to see the proof copy.

Denis won a place at grammar school, where he was an imaginative boy fascinated by poems, literature, and especially, philosophy. He was evacuated to the countryside after the outbreak of the Second World War,

but was horrified by the worldwide carnage, and especially critical of British actions such as the firebombing of Dresden. When he was called up in 1943, he declared himself a conscientious objector and served a three-month sentence in Strangeways prison. When released, he joined an ambulance unit, and through this work found himself in Berlin in the aftermath of war in 1945, where he became fluent in German.

After returning to Britain, he read Philosophy, Politics and Economics at New College, Oxford, and discovered the work of Ludwig Wittgenstein, who was beginning to have an impact upon the Oxford philosophical scene for the first time in the 1950s. Denis also formed lifelong friendships with Isaiah Berlin and Iris Murdoch. He spent the rest of his life occupied with Wittgenstein's manuscripts, and edited and translated his final work upon Wittgenstein's death in 1951. Although his own publications were limited, he provided valuable resources to the Wittgenstein community through conversations, correspondence and his frequently updated website, www.wittgenstein.co.uk.

Alongside his work on Wittgenstein, Denis led a full and interesting life, taking a PGCE from 1958-9 and teaching from 1955 to 1984, becoming a lecturer in mathematics at the Nottingham College of Education in 1965, and founding Pendragon Publishing House. He married Margaret Joan Tredrea in 1968, and his second marriage was to Delia Macbeth. He was also a loving father and grandfather, with his first grandchild, Pablo, born just before his death in 2006.

IAN HAMILTON PAXTON (1945) was born in 1927 and died in 2013, on 1 March, in North Yorkshire. He was a skilled structural engineer and a man of deep and real Christian faith.

Ian was educated at King James' Grammar School in Knaresborough before reading Engineering at King's, graduating in 1948. He then qualified as a pilot in the RAF, flying Spitfires and Vampire jets. Although passionate about flying, he left the RAF in 1949 because he felt

uncomfortable about participating in combat. He started work as a structural engineer, and after gaining experience in several posts, founded his own company, Ian H Paxton & Associates, in 1961, which specialised in designing timber frame structures for buildings ranging from nursing homes to church halls. He also published papers on timber engineering and held a part-time lecturing post at Leeds University.

In 1955, Ian met his future wife, Rosemary Whiteley, on a blind date at a May Ball. After turning up in a sports car and demonstrating his piano skills, he won her over and they married that same year. They had four children, Elisabeth, Matthew, Edward and Georgina. Matt recalled, "When I try to picture my father, I see a smiling face, radiating a cheerful optimism". Ian was a devoted father and, later, grandfather to twelve and great-grandfather to two. His retirement was fulfilling, with travel, music and friendship filling his time.

In the early 1960s, Ian had a conversion experience, and was introduced to the Focolare Movement, an ecumenical Christian movement that focuses on unity and universal brotherhood. He made lifelong friends through his involvement with the Focolare, some of whom helped to care for him in his final weeks. He was also a regular attender at the annual Focolare gathering, the Mariapolis, and did short-term missionary work in Kenya as part of the Church Missionary Society. Ian was a licensed Reader attached to his local church in Birstwith, North Yorkshire and this contributed to his later years being his most satisfying, spiritually.

Ian is survived by his wife, children, grandchildren and great-grandchildren, as well as his wide circle of friends.

RAYMOND PIERCEY (1942) was a pilot and flying instructor who served at the heart of both the Allied war effort in the 1940s and the rapid development of the civil aviation industry in the decades which followed. Known to friends and family as Ray, he was a skilled pilot with a cool nerve and a wealth of experience, having made countless transatlantic flights

during wartime in conditions which read like a schoolboy adventure novel brought to life.

Born on 30 December 1923 in Maidenhead, Berkshire, Ray was educated at the Royal Grammar School High Wycombe, and at first held ambitions of becoming a school teacher. However, as war brewed, he became attracted to the Royal Air Force and joined the Air Training Corps while still at school, rising to the rank of Flight Sergeant. In early 1942, he was given a place at King's to complete a University Short Course, which combined continuing higher education with the introductory work and initial training for the RAF.

Within very little time, Ray's stay at Cambridge was over, and with his initial training complete, he was kitted out with new uniform, given a whole range of injections, and packed off to more intensive flight instruction at Sywell. His flew his first solo flight after 525 minutes of training. A long wait for postings followed, filled with early morning parades in the bitter cold, polishing shoes and 'playing' war games. Finally, he and his comrades were shipped over the perilous, U-Boat filled waters of the Atlantic to Canada, arriving in early 1943 via the bright lights and cheap cigarettes of New York City.

Graduating from training school at last on the 1st October 1943, Ray was posted to Transport Command, where he was to ferry American aircraft over the ocean to Prestwick, often loaded to the gunnels with war material. The work was hugely varied, and the flying difficult and dangerous. Crossing the Atlantic in aircraft from heavy Lancaster bombers right down to lightweight, sporty Bostons and Mosquitoes, ferry pilots flew at an average of 7500 feet through uncertain weather and near radio silence, aided only by occasional drift sights from waves or astro-navigation. Ray would stop sometimes in Iceland, where he launched planes off sloped runways edged between cold sea and vertical icecaps; once, on special orders, he flew to Calcutta and slept in the grounds of the Grand Hotel. The return journey was made in whatever was available to the pilots – which could mean linen sheets and crystal service on an Imperial Airways

flight, travelling as an anonymous ‘government official’, or sitting in the freezing, unpressurised back of a B-24 with oxygen masks strapped on and only an extra fuel tank for company. Ray had these diverse flights to thank for something entirely different, however, as most routed through Dorval Airport in Montreal, where a certain clerk working in the flight planning section caught his eye. Correspondence during the war years led later to marriage, and sixty years on, Ray and Kathleen Patricia Bunting (Patsy) celebrated their Diamond Wedding anniversary.

Flying had captured Ray, and after the war he moved into civil aviation in order to continue as a pilot and training captain, spending the next thirty-one years with British European Airways, Cyprus Airways, BA and finally Gulf Air. On retirement he continued to enjoy flying, although now in the cabin, in comfort and with drink in hand – and was a passenger on a supersonic Concorde flight, marvelling at the differences half a century had made.

Golf was Ray’s second passion, and he participated energetically in both the RAF Golfing Society (including as a much liked and respected Chairman from 2000 to 2010) and the West Byfleet Golf Club (which granted him honorary life membership in recognition of his dedication). A keen and competitive golfer himself, he qualified for the national Lawrence Batley Championship and reached the final round, only to have to abstain due to a minor heart ailment.

Ray died on 28 February 2011, at home in West Byfleet, Surrey. Friends pay tribute to a man who had a natural air of authority and a charming manner – an accomplished public speaker with a quick and dry sense of humour, who could be generous even to a fault. He is survived by his wife Patsy, sons Hector and Timothy, and two grandchildren. Another son, Stephen, predeceased him.

DAVID JOHN RICHES (1965) was a dedicated and well-respected scholar and editor, whose work in the field of social anthropology saw him co-found the Department of Social Anthropology at the University of St

Andrews. Over the course of his fruitful career, David produced, among over forty individual papers, groundbreaking monographs on Inuit hunter-gatherers, the New Age movement at Glastonbury, and an especially significant edited collection, *The Anthropology of Violence* (1986).

David was born on 24 June 1947 in Croydon and was educated close to home at the Whitgift School. He then came to King’s to begin a degree in Natural Sciences, but as Part II of the tripos approached he decided to take what was then an unconventional academic turn and change his focus to Social Anthropology. After graduating David began to plan a twenty-month-long period of research in the Arctic, the findings of which he hoped to shape into a PhD to be undertaken at the London School of Economics. Accompanied by his new wife Elizabeth, David set forth on his journey in 1969. Having established a base at St John’s University in Newfoundland, they headed northwards to the Canadian Inuit communities at Port Burwell, off Cape Chidley, with whom they lived for nearly two years, and among whom David became known as “the man who goes on forever” for his giant 6’ 4” stature. Withstanding harsh and often difficult conditions, David spent this period conducting research into social development, social change, and alcohol abuse. Elizabeth remembers how patient, dedicated, and determined David was in his work, and how much time and effort he put into learning the Inunuktut language from French dictionaries composed by missionaries to the area; needless to say, the French he used later on family holidays to France was always intermingled with the strange vocabulary he had picked-up in the Arctic.

On returning to the UK, David wrote his data up into a final thesis and graduated from LSE with his PhD in 1975. During his write-up period, however, David had already begun teaching Social Anthropology in a post as lecturer for Queen’s University in Belfast, and over the next six years he and Elizabeth began to establish a happy family life despite the troubles unfolding in the city around them: it was at this time that their first son, Adrian, was born. David’s work at Queen’s also brought him a lifelong colleague and friend in the figure of Ladislav Holy, who had joined the university’s anthropology department fresh from completing fieldwork in

Zambia. Together, they jointly edited and published the *Queen's Papers*, a cutting-edge journal which invited the submission of innovative articles by the new generation of British anthropologists. By 1979 David was ready to leave Belfast for St Andrews, where he and Holy founded the Department of Social Anthropology. In these initial busy years in Scotland David found time alongside his new academic duties to finalize his first monograph, a piece in which he worked to bring the matter of his Canadian research in relation to his strong inclination to liberal humanism. A dedicated liberal with an unmoving sense of social justice and equality, David worked against the prevailing move towards a kind of anthropological game theory – a more scientific approach – to advance an ethical and intellectual commitment to the idea of individual freedom in a world dominated by institutional power. This way of thinking drove his first published study, *Northern Nomadic Hunter-Gatherers* (1982), and defined the theoretical direction of his research in the years to come: over his long and successful career, David's research would take both social violence and peace into thorough consideration. In the decade following the publication of his first book David took to his next project on violence with characteristic rigour and charisma: returning to his findings concerning the Inuit population and alcohol abuse, he ventured into what had traditionally been claimed as sociologist territory and collaborated with a number of other anthropologists to produce a collection of essays entitled *The Anthropology of Violence*. Published at a politically fraught and violent historical moment both at home and abroad, the collection was, and continues to be, an extremely important piece of anthropological research in which David's own 'Introduction' set out a new model of the workings of violence. Positing that the subjects of violence included not only victim and perpetrator, but also the witness, David's theory of the 'triangle of violence' revolutionised existing theories and raised vital debate on an interdisciplinary scale; the impact of this work is still being felt and studied in anthropology today, and is remembered proudly by the St Andrews Social Anthropology Department as a key moment in its intellectual history.

Throughout the late 1980s, David had also maintained his interest in the figure of the hunter gatherer, and key papers on hunting, shamanism, the

structural power transformations of hunter-gathering, and the roles of credit and gambling within the modern Inuit community were accompanied by an exhaustive, two-volume edition *Hunters and Gatherers* (1988), which he co-edited with Tim Ingold and James Woodburn. A talented and careful editor, David was also known for his diplomacy, and was very good at negotiating the controversial political implications that came with accepting some papers for the edition while having to leave others out. By the 1990s, David's own natural skill for peace-keeping was supplemented by an academic interest in the mechanics of peace, and he set-out on a new venture in collaboration with colleague Ruth Prince. Using data obtained from twelve months of field work among the New Agers of Glastonbury, the project sought to bring David's knowledge of the Inuit community into an investigative proximity with the spiritualist movement taking shape across Britain; the result was *The New Age in Glastonbury* (2001), an astute and daring meditation on peace, egalitarianism, and the concepts of the 'holistic individual' and 'counter-cultural egalitarianism'. Alongside his own research interests, David remained tirelessly dedicated to his Department and to the avenues of research pursued by his students and colleagues, and as well as becoming Head of Department (1991-1994) and Acting Head of School (1992), and working hard to secure external funding for numerous research projects, he took a purposeful interest in promoting the study of medical anthropology, including complementary medicine, throughout the faculty. Commanding a deep respect from his students, he was nevertheless approachable with a keen sense of humour: one colleague recalls how David's introductory sessions to a particular course always captivated students rather than frightening them away, his anecdotes from the Arctic and advice never to eat the 'yellow snow' being particular favourites among his undergraduates. He always sought the very best from those he taught and gave his time unreservedly to go over work with them, while, on social occasions, students from all levels were welcomed into David and Elizabeth's home at Anstruther, where they had been joined in 1982 by another son, Paul.

Theirs was a busy life, and David and Elizabeth soon found themselves very much a part of their community. Lending a hand with everything from cycling proficiency club to the workings of the church vestry, and acting as

Treasurer for the local Liberal Democrat Constituency, the Scottish Fisheries Museum and the Rotary Club, David also found the time to indulge his love of golf, snooker, athletics and cricket, as well as his enthusiasm for trains and train journeys: he explored much of Scotland by train, and travelled most of the Trans-Siberian railway. He was an accomplished musician and relished the moments he found to play the piano, and to pass this talent on to his sons; in more recent years, he, Elizabeth and Adrian went on trips to various European countries, visiting opera houses in the capital city of each country. Even when David became ill and he was no longer able to play the piano or travel easily, he and Elizabeth found ways around his increasing difficulties, and he was attending concerts, and even the opera at La Scala in Milan, into his final years.

In 2005, David's declining health led to early retirement from St Andrews after twenty-five years of teaching and research. Not one to let illness get in the way however, he persevered in his anthropological enquiries from home and threw himself into a new examination of the 'charismatic family' of the British middle class. Supported lovingly and ceaselessly by Elizabeth, he took pleasure in his work and in maintaining his contacts with the University, and while he was unable to attend a conference held by the Department in celebration of the 25th anniversary of his groundbreaking work on 'the triangle of violence', he derived an immense pleasure and quiet sense of accomplishment from the event. Uncomplaining and courageous in the face of his illness, David strove, with fortitude and humour, to continue to achieve and contribute in his later years as much as he had done throughout his lifetime.

David died on 26 October 2011, aged 64. He is survived by his wife Elizabeth and his son Adrian.

JOHN ROUSE (1924) was born John Ten Bruggenkate on 19 July 1904 in London, and was educated at Bedford, before coming up to King's to read History. After completing his studies he trained for the ministry and was ordained as a deacon in 1928, at Derby. He served as a curate at

Staveley, Derbyshire, before being appointed as vicar of Tadworth. In 1937 he married his first wife, Eva Leone Morford.

During the War John served as a chaplain with the Army and after hostilities ceased spent a further year stationed in Palestine. An unsubstantiated account from the period tells of how John, in trying to prepare his scout troop to play their part in the war effort, disguised himself as a chimney sweep to see if any of the boys could recognise him as being an imposter. In this way he hoped that they would also see through the disguises of any enemy troops parachuted into the area. Unfortunately for John, a member of the local constabulary saw through his disguise before he came across any scouts, and refused to believe that he was actually a parson. He was hauled off to the police station to face the consequences, but his luck changed when the officer in charge recognised the alleged miscreant.

After demobilisation John was appointed as vicar of Kingswood, Surrey and three years later married his second wife, local resident Christine Hardwick. Nothing further is known of his life. The College has recently learned that he died in Sutton in 1976.

CATHERINE ELIZABETH SIDE (1973) was born on 11 May 1954 and her early years were spent in Orpington, Kent, where her father was a science teacher at Chiselhurst and Sidcup Grammar School. After the family's move to Gloucester in 1965, on her father's appointment as Head of Physics at the Crypt School, Catherine was educated at Ribston Hall School where she began to develop her twin passions for science and music.

An extremely bright student with an impeccable memory, Catherine flourished in all her core subjects at school, and quickly developed a particular fascination with science: it was not unusual to find her reading science books where other classmates had picked up a magazine or a comic book. She took up the double bass at age eleven, and excelled in this much as she did in her academic work. As well as eventually teaching the double bass, as she

progressed she played in Gloucester's youth orchestra, the Gloucestershire County Youth Orchestra, and the Gloucestershire Symphony Orchestra (GSO). Catherine went on to play for the GSO on and off for over forty years, becoming one of its longest serving members; not long before she died she exercised her musical talent once again as she led the orchestra's double bass section in a performance of Elgar's *Symphony No. 1* in Tewkesbury Abbey. Alongside her instrumental endeavours and affection for classical composers such as Sibelius, the young Catherine also fostered a love of folk music and the ancient ballads of England and Scotland, and her early, voracious reading around these topics inspired the musical career she later carved for herself on her travels around the world. By the time she reached the end of Sixth Form, though, she was a popular and energetic young woman who revelled in her music, her learning, and in the nocturnal adventures she had with her friends, scaling the outside of Gloucester Cathedral.

In 1973 Catherine was accepted as a student at King's, the first girl from Ribston Hall to win a place at Cambridge, and a member of the first cohort of women to enter King's College. She took Cambridge in her stride, throwing herself into her Natural Sciences degree with characteristic vigour and inquisitiveness. At Part II she chose to specialise in Genetics, and one of her supervisors remembers her as a forthright young lady who had a passion for science and was never afraid to challenge or ask questions of her teachers. As ever, she was an active, enthusiastic member of the College and University communities, and as well as participating in a number of orchestras she also joined a folk group, the Humpty Jacks. One university friend recollects how Catherine's rooms in King's were always open, welcoming and decorated with her favourite pre-Raphaelite poster prints, and how she always had some home-made beer, some port, or some music and talk waiting to greet any of her wide spectrum of friends that came to visit. They also remember how Catherine's eyes would light up when she talked about Scottish ballads, told their stories, and related her visits to some of the places mentioned in them. She loved punting on the Cam as a way of relieving the stress of exam term revision, and enjoyed cycling out to places like Ely with friends in tow. While Catherine was especially independent, she remained devoted to her family throughout her time at university: friends

remember the stories of her mother's cooking and good works that Catherine told, and the admiring way in which she spoke of her father, whose intellectual accomplishments she sought herself to emulate. Her sister, Anne, often visited her over the course of her studies.

On graduating from King's in 1976 with a 2.i, Catherine decided to put her aptitude for science to practical use and enrolled for a postgraduate degree in brewing at Heriot-Watt University in Edinburgh. On completing her research in yeast fermentation in 1977, she soon found a place for herself in the industry and started at the Whitbread Breweries' new Samlesbury Brewery in Preston, moving to Scottish and Newcastle Breweries in Edinburgh as a Master Brewer that same year to manage a team of thirty people on a twenty-four-hour basis. After three years of British brewing, she was head-hunted by Biocon Ltd for whom she took on a position as Sales Manager at their USA branch. Based in Lexington, Kentucky, Catherine was now responsible for a wide range of natural and biotechnology food and beverage ingredients and a sales budget of over \$1 million. As well as broadening her career horizons, living in Kentucky gave Catherine the opportunity to develop her interest in music and folk arts: she not only joined a women's Morris Dancing group, the Castlewood Morris, but she and some friends also established a Celtic music band which went by the name of 'Mad Catherine and the Moondog Pirates', and which toured the States over a period of six years. With these same friends, to whom she remained close throughout her life, Catherine also made the most of the rich musical environment of the American South, and camped her way around Tennessee collecting local ballads from the elderly banjo and fiddle players tucked away in isolated parts of the state.

In 1984, she left her Kentucky friends behind to take up a role as General Manager for Biocon Canada, in Toronto. Under Catherine's careful management distributor networks were established country-wide, and the company saw its sales and profitability doubled in just two years. This accomplishment took Catherine back to Europe, and from 1986 to 1989 she was based in Cork, Ireland, as Biocon's International Development Manager. Here she trained and motivated the sales forces that she

oversaw, conducted worldwide marketing for a product range that she had personally shaped and organised, and created and maintained a worldwide corporate public relations programme for the company. After another two years spent in Reading as a Marketing Director for Photo Bioreactors Ltd., Catherine was ready to establish her own independent scientific consulting company, and in 1991 she founded the highly successful Inside Consulting, a group specialising in business and strategy development for the food, pharmaceutical, and biotechnology industries. It was also at this time, on 13 August 1991, that Catherine married Bob Hellon. While the couple separated in 1999, requesting a divorce in 2002, they spent a musical eight years together: they established a band – ‘A Bob on the Side’ – which toured the South of England, and Bob wrote a play – *Fire, Rope and Liberty* – which they also performed on their tours. The couple also took time to explore a number of foreign countries, travelling widely throughout Africa, Iceland, Norway, and the Faroe Islands.

Over the next decade, Catherine worked to maintain the success of her consulting company while finding time to put her energy and enthusiasm into numerous other ventures. She became an active member of a plethora of professional societies, including the Society of Chemical Industry, London Section (1998-2002) and the Institute of Brewing, London Section (1997-2001). She also became heavily involved in the Institute of Food Science and Technology UK (IFST) and the Institute of Food Technologists UK and USA (IFT): she served the IFST from 1992-2003, first as a member of their Meetings and Programmes Committee and then as Chair for the Public Affairs Committee, and gave her time to countless IFT committees from 1995 until 2007, acting as Secretary, Chair and Treasurer for the British Section, and as Councillor and Chair for two different committees in the USA Section. During her time on the USA committees, Catherine became renowned for her exuberant use of the English language, and her fellow committee members began a list of ‘Catherineisms’ to record some of her most memorable words and phrases. She is remembered by her colleagues as an outstanding committee Chair, who always kept meetings running to time, but who was always careful to let others have their say. A bright and innovative volunteer for the IFST,

Catherine was also rigorous in her professionalism and leadership, and while she was a generous, vibrant, and inspiring mentor who often combined her musical and scientific talents in teaching others, she had a no-nonsense approach which brought a refreshing air of common sense and efficiency to her work.

Catherine brought this same capacity for reasoned argument and efficiency to bear on the project she undertook as a means of cultivating a connection with her beloved Cambridge University: in November 1992 she and fellow Cantabrigian Brian Henry led the first committee meeting of the Berkshire Branch of the Cambridge Society. As first Membership Secretary and Publicity Officer, and later Chair (2003-2006) of what would become the Berkshire Cambridge Society, Catherine devoted herself to organising fantastic events for the group: from safari suppers to Berkshire brewery trips and an annual group sojourn to the Isle of Wight

Where her work for the Berkshire Cambridge Society brought her into contact with Cambridge alumni and staff working on various University committees, Catherine’s next enterprise saw her put her talent for networking to professional use internationally. In 2001 she founded the Virtual Consulting Group (VCG), an association which united freelance consultants working in food and drink, pharmaceuticals and healthcare into one large virtual company. Uniting VCG with sister company Stratecom in the USA, Catherine worked with her new company to develop an innovative long-term strategy for dealing with the considerable changes going on in the international markets at the time. As manager of Stratecom until 2006, Catherine put her own unique enthusiasm and variety into the exhibitions and formal presentations she gave at local and international events, always bringing her subject alive with an unforgettable mix of musical skill, knowledgeable insight, and intriguing samples to touch and taste. In 2009, VCG became Acumentia, a consulting group which continues to exist today.

It was at one of her many IFT events that Catherine met New Zealander Professor Ray Winger in 2001. The couple were married in Reading on 10

May 2010. Catherine was diagnosed with breast cancer in September of the same year, and received surgery, chemotherapy, and radiotherapy over the next year: one close friend recalls Catherine's positivity and strength in the face of her illness. Despite making a good recovery and receiving the all-clear, scans failed to detect secondary brain tumours, which were diagnosed in June 2012.

Catherine died peacefully at home, surrounded by her family, on 15 August 2012. She will be remembered by her friends and family as a private person with an incredible penchant for Sudoku and Kakuro, a mischievous smile, a terrifying intelligence, and an absolute fascination for and dedication to the wonders of science.

ARTHUR DAVID GERALD SMART (1947), nephew of SJA Evans (1913), was a distinguished county planning officer, university professor and ornithologist who dedicated much of his energy to protecting and exploring southern England's areas of outstanding natural beauty.

Born on 19 March 1925 in Devon, the son of a general practitioner, the young Gerald had a talent for singing and came to King's Choir School as a chorister, before moving on to Rugby School in Warwickshire. Although music did not remain the focus of his studies, it stayed with him throughout his life, and in retirement he organised the annual Christmas Carols in Keyhaven, Hampshire. Leaving school in 1943 at the height of the Second World War, Gerald enlisted in the army and began infantry and officer training. As a captain, he served for two years in a rifle brigade in occupied Germany, before being demobbed and returning home in 1947.

Gerald came to King's to read Estate Management, using his spare time to follow a passion for bird watching, expressed in the directorship of the University Ornithological Society, along with his friend Ralph Baxter. It was this interest and this friendship which first introduced Gerald to his future wife, Anne; as Ralph's sister, and also a keen ornithologist, the pair bonded immediately and were married in 1955.

In the first phase of his career, Gerald was a successful planning officer, being made County Planning Officer for Hampshire in 1963 aged only 38, one of the youngest chartered planners to be appointed to a position of similar responsibility. Despite having qualified in London and worked in Durham and Bedford, it was Hampshire which captured his heart, and he and Anne became centred there in their retirement, sharing a mutual passion for sailing.

A notable career shift came in 1975, when Gerald was appointed Professor of Urban Planning at University College London, a post previously occupied by celebrated planners and architects including Patrick Abercrombie, William Holford and Richard Llewellyn Davies. Proving equally up to the job, Gerald was made Emeritus Professor in 1984 when he moved to part-time work, and was awarded a CBE in 1991 in recognition of his long-term involvement in strategic development issues. Although officially retiring in 1987 at the age of 62, Gerald continued to take on sizeable work for the environment and the community, including sitting as part of the local parish council for twelve years, four of which were as chair. Having also been a long-serving member of the Solent Protection Society, he made an invaluable contribution on their behalf to the contested public inquiry into the building of a container terminal at Dibden Bay. His expert advice, energy and ably researched alternatives to the scheme were, according to witnesses to the proceedings, decisive in the proposals being finally rejected on environmental grounds. This success is one of Gerald's lasting legacies to the countryside he loved and worked with, as are the two important books he produced on countryside planning: *Landscapes at Risk* (2000) and *The Future of the South Downs* (2007).

Gerald died peacefully on 5 April 2012, aged 87. He is survived by his wife Anne and daughter Amelia, as well as five grandchildren.

PETER HENRY ANDREWS SNEATH (1941), brother of FAS (1944), nephew of FE Adcock (1905) and father of BJS (1973), was an eminent microbiologist who, together with his colleague Robert Sokal,

revolutionised the classification of bacteria and was a founding father of Numerical Taxonomy.

Peter was born on 17 November 1923 in Galle, Sri Lanka, where his father was principal of Richmond College and his mother taught at the adjoining school for girls. His was an academically-minded family, though with a background in history and teaching rather than in science. From his schooldays, however, Peter was fascinated by natural history – proudly owning a small microscope and a growing collection of natural objects. This fascination endured, and having spent most of his education at Wycliffe College in Gloucestershire, he came to King's in 1941 with a scholarship to read Natural Sciences. It was at King's that a tutor convinced Peter to follow clinical studies, and in his third year he became particularly interested in pathology.

Due to a severe shortage of doctors during the war, Peter was not called up to fight and so was able to complete his clinical studies at King's College Hospital Medical School in London. He then undertook further microbiological training at the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, and upon getting his diploma in 1953, married Joan Sylvia Thompson of Westmorland, beginning what was to be fifty-two years of happy and supportive marriage.

Peter's most significant contribution to microbiology and medicine began in 1950 when he was posted to Malaysia with the Royal Army Medical Corps. As a qualified pathologist, he embarked on studies of the purple pigment-producing bacterium, *Chromobacterium violaceum*, which would eventually revolutionise microbial systematics – the science of classifying bacteria and reliably identifying and comparing different strains. Returning to the UK as a research scientist at the National Institute of Medical Research, Peter was able to expand this work, and in 1957 he concluded on a new method of classifying bacterial strains to replace the old, unstable, conflicting and inadequate systems. As it turned out, an American scientist called Robert Sokal used a similar method a year later to classify bees. Two fortuitous meetings later, the two scientists decided to work together on

their new discipline, naming it Numerical Taxonomy – a method based on measures of overall similarity between bacteria, which made use of the calculating power of early computers. The pair co-authored two celebrated books on the subject – *Principles of Numerical Taxonomy* (1963), and *The Principles and Practice of Numerical Classification* (1973), which remains the standard text to this day.

This collaboration with Sokal, rather than competition, was typical of Peter, as a modest man who carried his successes lightly and was motivated above all to serve the scientific community and the pursuit of improved knowledge. To this end, his later work centred on the efficiency and effectiveness of his discipline, and led to the creation of the automated identification systems used throughout the world to this day to identify medically important bacteria. He spent the majority of his career based at Leicester University, having been appointed Director of the Medical Research Council's new Microbial Systematics Unit there in 1964, and moving to a Foundation Clinical Chair in the new medical school in 1975. From 1975 to 1989, he also served part-time as a consultant clinical microbiologist to Leicestershire Health Authority. Ever collaborative and curious, he worked widely with other committees, groups and individuals, including (among many) the International Committee on Systematic Bacteriology, the Systematics Association, and the Bergey's Manual Trust – which produces the definitive handbook on bacterial species. Peter became a member of the Trust in 1978, served as Chairman from 1990 to 1994, and had considerable editorial responsibilities throughout. Despite the high level of his national and international roles, though, he always valued and supported his graduate students, many of whom became distinguished microbiologists in their own right.

Peter retired in 1989, but remained in high demand as a speaker. Over the course of his career he had written and edited some 350 publications, most appearing in peer reviewed journals, and been given honorary membership of numerous prestigious scientific societies all over the world. He received many just recognitions of the quality of his work, including a symposium held in his honour in 1983 by the Society for General Microbiology. Peter was the first recipient of the Van Niel

International Prize for Studies in Bacterial Systematics; he also received the Bergey Medal for distinguished achievement in 1998, and in 1995, was made a fellow of the Royal Society.

Although gifted as an academic, with good common sense and a unique ability to improvise, Peter was also a cultured man who had a broad spread of interests outside his own field. He enjoyed painting and singing, especially Gilbert and Sullivan and English madrigals, and wrote sonnets in his spare time. The manuscript copy of a book of original sonnets, composed for his wife Joan's fiftieth birthday, resides in the Library at King's. It was published in 2006, but under the pseudonym Manley Harris – typical, in many ways, of Peter's lack of interest in chasing the spotlight.

Peter died on 9 September 2011, aged 87, surrounded by his family. Predeceased by his wife Joan, he is survived by his daughters Barbara and Catherine, son David and seven grandchildren. Fittingly, he is remembered in scientific language, having given his name to a bacterial taxon, the genus *Sneathia*.

DIEDERIK ROBERT HUGO PAUL CORNELIS THIBAUT (1987) died suddenly on 3 August 2000; the College has only recently heard of his death.

Born in Ghent on 17 December 1965, Diederik, who was trilingual, gained an economics degree from the University of Leuven before coming up to King's as a research student in International Relations, which led to the award of an MPhil. He subsequently returned to Belgium and joined the Department of Economics and Statistics at the Kredietbank. He stayed there for six years, rising to the post of Senior Economist. During this period he was also invited to join the office of Jos Chabert, a minister in the Brussels-Capital Region where he was an attaché for international economic relations and an advisor on foreign affairs.

This work gave Diederik a taste for public service and led to him accepting the position of Economic Advisor to the then Belgian Prime Minister Jean-

Luc Dehaene. In addition to being responsible for preparing numerous macroeconomic and monetary briefs, Diederik was also charged with tackling aspects of employment and competitiveness. His familiarity with many software systems led to him being made responsible for the computerisation of the Cabinet and Chancery. His final appointment saw Diederik become Deputy Secretary General of the Central Economic Council of Belgium in 1997, although just prior to his death he was seconded to undertake work for Dehaene's successor Guy Verhofstadt.

Diederik is remembered as a brilliant and kind-hearted man who always had time for others.

BRIAN ANTHONY ALLAN TUCKER (1951) led an adventurous life spanning many continents. He was born on 12 September 1931 in Dar-es-Salaam, East Africa and grew up to be bilingual in Swahili and English. The unaccompanied journey to boarding school in South Africa at the age of nine was probably his first big adventure, and he followed this by other ambitious trips in his teenage years, taking banana boats to Jamaica and travelling the length of the African continent to visit Alexandria. He was educated at Prior Park in Bath and then did his National Service with the Royal Electrical and Mechanical Engineers before coming up to King's to read Mechanical Sciences.

After completing his studies Brian joined Shell and in 1954 he married Anne Perry. His work sent the couple to Nigeria, Ghana and Libya, but in 1969 they decided to emigrate to Australia. At first they settled in New South Wales where Brian decided to give up engineering and try his hand at farming. He continued his new vocation on Flinders Island off the coast of Tasmania, before another change of direction into aviation as he took over Promair which connected the island with the outside world. Unfortunately the operation fell victim to the market crash in the early 1990s. Brian's next venture was running a hostel for backpackers in southern Victoria. He was later able to sell it as a successful concern and this allowed him and Anne to fulfil an ambition to sail around the world. Leaving Australia in early 2000

they were able to meet up with Brian's brothers in Kenya to celebrate his 70th birthday the following year. Unfortunately shortly afterwards they lost their boat after hitting a wreck. Another vessel was purchased, and this took them into the Pacific where they were able to visit New Zealand and New Caledonia. Some six years after starting their waterborne adventure they decided to call it a day, but continued their travels using the more usual (and quicker) means of air travel.

Brian was diagnosed with lung cancer in 2010. He tackled the disease with his characteristic cheerfulness, but it claimed him on 10 August 2011. He is survived by Anne, five of his six children and a large number of grandchildren and great grandchildren.

CHIEF JEROME OPUTA UDOJI (1945) was one of Nigeria's leading technocrats, who played an invaluable part in restoring the country in the wake of civil war. A successful lawyer and businessman, talented teacher, and renowned administrator, his lifetime of public service benefitted Nigeria among numerous other African countries, as well as countries around the world.

Jerome was born on 31 July 1917 to the Ezemba-Dogbu family in Ozubulu, Anambra State in Nigeria. He received his primary education at St. Michael's Catholic School in Ozubulu before attending St. Charles' Teacher Training Institute in Onitsha. For a few years before heading off to university he worked as a teacher in schools in both Eastern and Western regions of Nigeria, including the Ibadan Grammar School and Abeokuta Grammar School. For a time, he also acted as personal assistant to the secretary for the Western provinces. It was around this time that he met his wife Marcellina Onuchukwu, whom he married in 1942. In 1945, Jerome received a Prizeman scholarship and travelled to King's to take up an undergraduate degree in Law. He graduated with his BA and LLB in 1948, and he was briefly called to the bar in Gray's Inn, London, before he returned to Nigeria to begin what would become a remarkably varied and distinguished career.

On reaching Nigeria, Jerome soon found employment as an assistant District Officer in the Ekiti Division of what was then Western Nigeria. He made quick progress, and after two years in this position he became District Officer in the Egbado Division, also within Western Nigeria. By 1954, he had been reassigned to the Eastern region and between 1954 and 1959 was variously made permanent secretary for the ministries of Health, Commerce, Finance and Establishment of the Eastern Region, working in between posts as the official Constitutional Adviser to the Nigerian Constitutional Conference in London. When Nigeria gained independence in 1960, Jerome's intelligent and dedicated approach to his work was recognised when he was given the role of Head of Civil Service and secretary to the government of the Eastern region; during this period he also chaired the Africanisation Commission of the East African Community (including Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania), and acted as secretary to the East Nigerian premier Michael Okpara and his cabinet.

In 1966, Jerome opted for a change of scene and decided to move into private sector work. He ran a private legal practice between 1966 and 1968, and became a Ford Foundation Consultant in Administration and Management in the years 1968-1972. He was later an active member on the boards of large companies such as Wiggins Teape, Ltd., Nigerian Tobacco, R. T. Briscoe and Motor Tyre Service Company. A man of many interests, he interspersed his private sector business with further public service appointments, and posts as consultant to the United Nations Conference in Yugoslavia on the Management of Public Enterprises (1969), and as Sole Commissioner for the Swaziland Localization Commission (1970), among others, took him to countries across the world. By the time he took on his simultaneous roles as President of the Nigerian Stock Exchange (1981-1986) and President of the Manufacturers' Association of Nigeria (1982-1987), Jerome had gained a wealth of experience and earned a high degree of professional respect. His experience of private sector governance as well as public governance and economic management enabled him to play an unprecedented role as mediator between the private sector and federal government, and while he worked hard to rectify the image of exploitation and corruption with which

the government had charged big businesses for so long, he also implemented an enlightenment programme that advised investors on their spending, revivified the Nigerian stock market, and fostered a new relationship between both parties.

Perhaps his most celebrated achievement was the reforms he instigated while serving as chairman of the Nigeria Public Service Review from 1972–1974, more popularly known as the Udoji Commission. Established to assess the civil service in the country, the commission made recommendations for change that would revolutionize the way the service worked, from suggesting new training schemes for civil servants, to outlining a unified and comprehensive administrative structure, and eliminating inefficient departments. The most popular aspect of the commission's report was the move made to award civil servants a significant wage increase, an act which famously saw recipients of these bonuses spontaneously head out on shopping sprees. While the commission had its critics, the harmonisation of wages and salaries between public and private sectors that its review achieved had a significant impact upon the lives of these civil service workers, and upon the service in general. A year after his groundbreaking work on the commission, Jerome received high accolade for his own public service in the form of a KCSG Papal Honour, which he was awarded in 1975.

Jerome would continue his devoted service to public life into his later years, and in 1991 he was appointed by the United Nations Development Programme to review and re-shape Uganda's public service. A few years later, he would reflect on his extraordinary, multifarious career in his memoirs, *Under Three Masters*, which he had published in 1995. Remembered by members of his country as a figure of inspiration, who encouraged his colleagues to work their hardest for their public, Jerome left enduring legacies for systems of public administration and management both within Nigeria and across Africa.

Jerome died in April 2010, aged 98. He was predeceased by his wife Marcellina in 1992, and is survived by his three children.

NEVILLE KEITH UPTON (1943) brother of KRU (1937) was born on 30 October 1925 in Sutton Coldfield. His father managed quality control at the Fort Dunlop factory, while his mother had worked as a seamstress before she and her husband settled down to begin what would become a talented family of three sons. Like his brothers, Neville was educated at the Bishop Vesey Grammar School where he was quick to make friends with whom he could share his love of photography, planes and cars, as well as his especial passion for trains and train-spotting. Both brothers and friends were taken out on long cycle rides to visit particular sections of railway line or engine sheds, the London Midland and Scottish (LMS) lines being Neville's particular favourites. In school, he had a flair for Mathematics and Physics which gained him a scholarship to study Natural Sciences at King's. Before he started his course, however, the Second World War began and Neville's penchant for observation and detailed knowledge of aircraft were put to work for the benefit of national security as he became an active member of the local Spotters Club, a group dedicated to watching Britain's skies for signs of enemy aircraft. In the years before Cambridge he took charge of the air raid shelters at the school, although his approach to keeping the emergency lanterns filled with oil had much to be desired: on the occasion of an inspection, he realised that he had not checked the lamps for months, but this oversight happily, and to Neville's great relief, went unnoticed.

On beginning his degree at King's in 1943 Neville experienced the strangeness of Cambridge in war-time, and he and his housemates, who lodged together in St. Clements Gardens in their first year, would always remember their eerie walks home from hall through the city's streets during the blackout. Neville cherished his time at King's throughout his life, returning to College in March 2012 to enjoy the Foundation Lunch and pleasant train rides through the Midlands countryside; meeting again with lifelong friends, he noted that he was not quite the oldest of the group, though he was not far off. After graduating in 1946 with a degree in Physics, later to be supplemented by an MSc from Loughborough (1978), Neville decided to join the RAF. Although the war had ended, he went to train at RAF Cranwell and served as a Signals Officer and then as an

instructor teaching Maths and Physics to the Air Force's radio technicians until 1948. It was during this time that he met Ruth Elliott, a Devonshire girl serving as a radio technician in the Women's Royal Air Force. Famous in the Upton household for its resemblance to a certain scene from the film *Brief Encounter*, the couple's first meeting in a railway station waiting room heralded the beginning of a lasting and happy relationship. They were married in 1947, and in 1948 Neville took up a position lecturing in Physics at Aston College of Technology, a role which marked the beginning of his successful career in teaching. By this time, Ruth and Neville had found themselves a caravan to live in, with the memorable address of 'The Green Caravan at Mere Green Road'; it was all they could afford in the period of austerity following the war but it was a happy place, and the couple were soon joined by a son, Laurence, in 1950.

By 1952, the family had moved to Falcon Lodge and Neville had taken up a job working as a Physicist in the Engineering Research Lab at Kodak's Harrow branch. The same year Geoffrey was born, and with their growing family to look after, Neville and Ruth decided, two years later, to move back to Neville's hometown of Sutton Coldfield, where the couple bought a semi-detached house and established their family home. Over the next fifteen years Neville went back to teaching as a Lecturer in Mathematics at Aston and Matthew Boulton Technical Colleges in Birmingham. As the boys grew up, Neville was a kind, generous, and supportive father who took a great interest in his children and shared with them his own lifelong passions. As well as his fantastical bedtime stories based on real events and family trips, early reading lessons, and much-loved annual holidays, Laurence and Geoffrey were initiated into the world of trains and train-spotting: spotting sessions at places like Coton Crossing near Tamworth taught them how to decode the signal box bells, while visits to special steam engines left lasting memories of being lifted up onto dad's shoulders to get a better view of these wonderful machines. Later in life, the boys noticed that they also shared many of Neville's habits and hobbies, from finding a fascination with photography, keeping up a correspondence by typewriter or computer, and dabbling in the maintenance of their father's ancient Riley cars. After fifteen years lecturing in Maths, Neville made a

move upwards, becoming Senior Lecturer in Mathematics and Computing at Birmingham Polytechnic (now Birmingham City University) in 1969. By now a skilled hand at the job, Neville was happy to share his knowledge and experience with younger colleagues.

Neville retired in 1983, and when Ruth had retired from her teaching career, the couple moved to Rockingham Gardens and threw themselves into retirement with the same energy with which they had approached their work: Neville remembered these years as the best of his life. As well as keeping up with the friends they had accumulated from school, university, the RAF, and teaching, the pair delighted in their involvement with the National Trust and Civic Society, and relished the opportunity to further their learning through courses provided by the University of the Third Age (U3A). Always eager to learn more about anything that caught his interest, Neville soon began teaching courses and sessions of his own, and classes on Amstrad word processing, I.T., Maths, and Statistics were accompanied by talks on submarine telegraph cables, the sinking of the Titanic, and the ins-and-outs of aeronautical engineering. The U3A also provided Neville with a plethora of new friends who shared his preoccupation with trains, and regular meetings and trips to various railway sites, in addition to organised walks and talks along some of Britain's canals, fed Neville's enthusiasm for all things mechanical. Indeed, he was a dedicated member of the West Midlands branch of the Railway Development Society (RDS) for a number of years, writing the Society's minutes and assisting administratively until 2011. Significant moments in the recent history of British railways, such as the RDS-supported opening of the Jewellery Line between Birmingham Snow Hill and Smethwick in 1995 and the widening of the West Coast Mainline through the Trent Valley, left Neville enthralled and elated at the progress unfolding before his eyes. On one especially memorable occasion in his later years, he had a surprise encounter with a steam engine, a Peppercorn Class A1 named Tornado, which, according to his records, had to have been built in the late 1940s, but of which he held no record in any of his old train-spotting notebooks. Momentarily baffled, he quickly discovered that he had been lucky enough to spot a brand new locomotive constructed

according to original plans, on its way to haul carriages on a preserved railway. He later made the pilgrimage to Leicestershire with friends for a closer view.

Sadly, Ruth became ill and died in 2000. Faced with increasing deafness and the daunting prospect of living alone after the couple's busy and contented time together, Neville rallied through the first difficult years after Ruth's death with the help of his devoted family and friends, and his innate self-reliance and practicality. He remained extraordinarily busy, writing fun-fact sheets and newsletters to friends, meeting up regularly with old colleagues, completing the *Times'* cryptic crossword, and taking the train across town to call on people when he felt he could no longer drive. He stayed cheerful and uncomplaining, sharp and inquisitive, a model, one friend noted, of what it means to cope with widowhood with dignity.

Neville died peacefully on 1 June 2012 at Good Hope Hospital, aged 86. A man of wit, perception, kindness, and pragmatic good sense, he will be remembered as a gentle and wise friend, always ready to lend an ear or give advice where it was requested.

He is survived by his sons Laurence and Geoffrey, and his two grandchildren Rachel and Joe.

CATHERINE URWIN (1972) was a Consultant Child and Adult Psychotherapist and Research Fellow at the Tavistock Clinic at the time of her death from cancer in June 2012. She grew up in the south west of England, excelled at school in Exeter and went on to study psychology at Bedford College, University of London before an MA at Nottingham University.

At King's, she undertook her doctoral research on language development in blind babies, using naturalistic settings to observe communication between babies and their parents, unlike the dominant 'scientific' observation sessions that were similar to laboratories. After this, she worked on language acquisition in Oxford and then lectured at Warwick University.

Cathy returned to Cambridge to take up post-doctoral research within the Childcare and Development Unit, where she presented a series of seminars on Melanie Klein; she had a thoughtful, spell-binding delivery which revealed her genuine pleasure in sharing ideas and anticipation of a good discussion.

In the early 1990s she moved to London to work as a clinician and academic in the East End, based in Tower Hamlets. Infant observation was used alongside other methodologies, such as interviewing; she was keen to emphasise that the infant is a group member from the start, and that this not only impacts on the development of the child but also has emotional impact for observers, both within the family and in the clinical setting. Although she was rigorous in her psychoanalytical thinking, she was remarkably sensitive about family dilemmas and could quickly move to the heart of the issue with individual cases; she was also a meticulous editor, working hard to ensure that authors contributing to a study conveyed their ideas as clearly and succinctly as possible, and an inspiring teacher. Her time was much in demand and meetings often had to be scheduled a year in advance to fit with her many commitments.

Her clinical interests included working with children on the autistic spectrum and with communication difficulties; work with infants and their parents; and working with adult patients who had depression or problems associated with trauma. Research interests included the impact of becoming parents on adult identity; group relatedness in babies and toddlers; and the impact of psychotherapy treatment on children, families and clinicians.

Cathy was left-wing in her political affiliations; she went running on a weekly basis and loved walking holidays. She was a gifted landscape painter, and was fun to be with, especially when she was in party mood, dressed in her favourite turquoise blue and ready to dance. She was a thoughtful present-giver, seeking out unusual objects from her travels to decorate the homes and work rooms of her friends and colleagues.

Cathy's illness was devastating in the speed of its development. One of her major concerns was to ensure that her patients were in safe hands, and it

was only when she had organized this that she was then able to accept her illness and the care she needed; she managed to continue connecting with other people and sharing her ideas until her final days.

BERNARD ZALMAN VITEBSKY (1943), father of PGV (1968), was born in the east end of London. His parents were Jewish refugees from Russia, and his early life was tinged by stories of violence and insecurity. His mother had hidden during pogroms, and his father had worked as a labourer in Egypt and Palestine before moving on to London, where he worked as a barrow boy and cinema handle turner before building up a business manufacturing decorative cardboard boxes. Bernard's childhood home, first in Stoke Newington and then in Golders Green, was frequented by political figures from the Poale Zion party (his father had laboured alongside Ben Gurion in Rehovot, and his barmitzvah was attended by Ben Zvi, the future president of Israel). Though he remained a Yiddish speaker and appreciated secular Jewish culture (and jokes), he developed a dislike of political groups as well as of organised religion, because he thought they created conflict.

Two bouts of rheumatic fever in early childhood had left Bernard with a weakened heart, so he was unfit for military service. Yet it was probably the vigour of his music-making that was to keep his heart going till the age of 83. His extraordinary musical talent was evident in early childhood, along with skills in mathematics and chess (he was captain of his school chess team by the age of 12).

At 16, he went to university in Aberystwyth, where he met his future wife Phyllis Thomas. Her rural Welsh background was in striking contrast to his; he loved her home county of Anglesey, which was to become the site of family holidays for decades. He took a degree in languages before moving on to King's in Cambridge for graduate work in music. There, he was told by his tutor Philip Radcliffe to "soak yourself in the sixteenth century". But Bernard was no scholar of ancient music, and left after a year. He lived for the passionate pianism of the nineteenth century, lacing his recitals with

Schumann's *Carnaval*, Brahms' *Handel variations*, Busoni's *Fantasy on Carmen*, Liszt's transcription of Wagner's *Tannhäuser* overture, and above all Chopin, from the *Nocturnes* and *Etudes* to the *Ballades* and the *Funeral March* sonata. He was a glorious, open-hearted performer who played up and down the country to rapturous reviews which compared his playing to that of Godowski and Rachmaninoff.

Those were colourful times. The small suburban house was filled with musicians, and his son Piers (1968) remembers putting a plastic worm in the salad of the pianist Sergio Fiorentino. His teacher Mabel Lander had a parrot which used to advertise her distinguished musical lineage by squawking "I'm a Leschetitzky pupil!", while another teacher, Madame Levinskaya, was later played by Shirley McLaine in a film under the name of "Madame Sousatzka" (Bernard was the model for the small boy who enters the story just at the end, as Madame's next project).

But hitting the road in the post-war years was hard work. Bernard's concert agent turned out to be a crook, so that he made even less of a living than he should have done. Missing his home and with young children to support, he moved into teaching, and by the 1960s he was an inspiring piano teacher to many old and young pupils around north London. He also developed his childhood hobby of stamp collecting into a second career, and his enterprise grew into the largest one-man stamp business in Britain. He became known for his easygoing nature, honesty – and initiative: if a scarce new stamp was available only at a post office in Tonga or Samoa, he would stay up all night until the few minutes every 24 hours when someone in New Zealand switched on an undersea cable, and then make a trunk call and chat up the postmaster. By the late 1970s, outside speculators moved into stamps as a "hedge against inflation", and the small, intimate world of stamp enthusiasts was spoiled. Bernard started to withdraw, and eventually he and Phyllis retired to Bournemouth, where he had spent his childhood holidays. In his last years he suffered from loss of memory and they moved to Saffron Walden, to be between their two sons in Cambridge and Barnet. He lived just long enough to see his old concert agent exposed amid great publicity in 2007 for passing off other artists'

recordings as being by his own wife. Some of these recordings were in fact by Bernard, but he was no longer able to grasp the details of the case.

Bernard was at his happiest when he was assured that others were happy. He was loved by many who came into contact with him, and has left a great legacy in the lives of those who knew him. He died on 4 June 2007 and is survived by his wife Phyllis, his sons Piers and Dorian, and his grandchildren Patrick and Catherine.

[We are grateful to Piers Vitebsky (1968) for contributing this obituary of his father.]

ANTHONY JULIAN BROMHEAD WALKER (1956) was born in London as a grandchild of the Raj. Both grandfathers had served in various regiments of the Indian Army, and his father Gerald was at the time of his birth in the Burma police and during the war rose to become Colonel of the 47th Sikhs. His parents' marriage was never happy; they were separated by the war and finally divorced in 1948, leaving Tony and his elder brother Jeremy to grow up in North Oxford as sons of a single mother in straitened circumstances.

After the Dragon School and King's School, Canterbury, Tony came to King's on an open exhibition to read Mathematical Sciences, but the course did not interest him. He became depressed and was sent down at the end of his first year. Instead of doing National Service he joined up as a regular, spending most of his three years in Cyprus during the Emergency "inspecting ships in Nicosia and playing a lot of backgammon with the locals" as he recalled. After leaving the Army he took a degree at Sir John Cass College, now part of London Metropolitan University, and went into industry, firstly with British Oxygen, then the NAAFI and finally Unilever. "I was saved by the invention of the computer," he once said "it gave me problems to do that I thought were interesting". He specialised first in thermodynamic design, then operational research and then in the computer control of process machinery, designing the first FLOSIM for

gas separation plants. Finally he moved into generalised problem solving at Unilever's research division where he was valued as among the best programmers there and a meticulous systems analyst. He liked to tease the academics in his family by maintaining that he was "the only person in the family actually involved in making anything".

Tony never married. Nevertheless his family was important to him and he was very loyal to his sometimes difficult mother. He was a good uncle and godparent and good friend to the young, who appreciated that he never talked down to them. His own nephew and niece were impressed by his ability to finance pub lunches by astutely nudging one-armed bandits in bars.

The real love of his life was Lundy. He first visited it on a Lundy Field Society day trip in the late 1950s with a cousin ("I loved it, he hated it"). Thereafter he spent time there every summer until the end of his life, and the circle of families who were also Lundy regulars became a family to him. When heart problems in later life made walking on even mild hills difficult and he had taken to his last enthusiasm, hotel-boat canal holidays, because he could walk miles on the flat, Tony continued to find some way of getting up the hill from the jetty every year. He co-edited several books about Lundy, illustrated with his own photographs, and it was on the island that the incident occurred for which he was awarded the Queens Commendation for Gallantry. A man was spotted on inaccessible rocks at the base of steep cliffs, apparently in difficulty, and Tony climbed down to him, although sadly it turned out that he was already dead.

Tony's later years were spent living on the Wirral, where he had moved whilst working at Unilever's Port Sunlight site. Tony took early retirement and pursued his interests in photography, classical music, crosswords, coin collecting and single malts. He was an utterly straightforward and very private person. His health began to decline with increasing speed, although he made strenuous efforts to go on attending Lundy Field Society AGMs in Exeter and to continue the canal boat holidays. But the logistics became more difficult and confusing for him and after a fall he was hospitalised in May 2009 and dementia diagnosed. The following January

he was transferred to a residential home in Birkenhead and it seemed as though his quality of life might stabilise and improve. It was not to be; Tony contracted bronchopneumonia and the end came very quickly in February 2010.

[We are grateful to the Lundy Field Society for giving permission for our use of this obituary written by Dr Myrtle Ternstrom.]

DEREK WANLESS (1967), alongside his contentious career in banking, authored two major health and social care reports that created a long-term legacy for future government policy regarding the NHS and care of the elderly. Chris Ham, the chief executive of the King's Fund think-tank, for which the reports were produced, said that Derek was "one of the most important figures in health and social care in the last decade."

Derek was born in 1947 in Newcastle-upon-Tyne, the son of a store man at the Tyneside cement works. He attended the city's Royal Grammar School on a scholarship before graduating from King's with a First in Maths in 1969. His studies at King's were funded by a bursary from the Westminster Bank (now NatWest), where he had had a Saturday job during his schooldays, and after his graduation, he joined the bank as a clerk in Darlington. He rose rapidly through the ranks, becoming an area director for the north-east in 1982, and then moving to London to become the director of personal banking in 1986. He led the development of Switch, and approved the introduction of a series of ceramic pigs, handed out to child customers as a reward for regularly depositing money into their savings accounts. He married Vera West in 1971, and they had a son and four daughters.

Derek was appointed Chief Executive of UK Financial Services in 1990 and Deputy Group Chief Executive of NatWest in 1992. He struggled to assert authority in this post, losing a board vote when he attempted to close down much of the loss-making investment banking arm, with the result that it continued to expand, misguidedly buying a selection of boutique

businesses. He also abandoned a strategy to build a bigger presence in the US in 1995, and was ousted by the board in 1999 under the shadow of a takeover bid from Bank of Scotland. In the event, NatWest was taken over by the Royal Bank of Scotland after Derek's departure.

In 2000, Derek became a non-executive director of Northern Rock. As head of the audit and risk committee when Northern Rock collapsed in 2007, Derek was in the firing line, with the Commons Treasury Select Committee Report asserting that he had "held all the levers" necessary to prevent disaster. Although singled out as a particularly reckless individual at the time, subsequent events were to reveal that he had acted no differently from many other bankers of that period. His last major corporate role was as chairman of the Northumbrian Water Group from 2006-11.

During his banking career, Derek forged links with Labour Party figures, and took an increasing interest in health and social care funding. This led to the first of his major reports, *Securing Our Future Health: Taking a Long-Term View* (2002), which dealt with NHS funding, putting forward the key argument that the health system had underachieved in the UK in comparison with many European countries because "we have spent very much less and not spent it well". In contrast with the prevailing political orthodoxy at the time, Derek argued that substantial and increasing investment was necessary for the NHS to function effectively, and also highlighted the investment shortfall of the previous twenty-five years, which had produced a gap in capital equipment and IT provision that has still not been closed. He also called for a renewed focus on primary care and prevention, and recommended regular reviews by the government. The report provided a justification for the Labour government's existing plans, but also stands as a serious piece of research in its own right.

Derek's other major reports were *Securing Good Care for Older People* (2006), and the five-year follow-up on his 2002 report, *Our Future Health Secured?* (2007). The former argued that substantial investment was also necessary to provide effective care for the elderly, and examined ways to

fund this care without switching completely from the current means-tested system to an entirely tax-funded one. His conclusions are still resonating today, with the 2011 Dilnot Commission recommending a cap on lifetime contributions to social care costs. The latter report argued that, although real spending on the NHS had increased by 50%, results were mixed: there had been slow progress on IT and reforming NHS pay had been expensive, but on the other hand, waiting times had reduced and there was better access to services. Derek was knighted in 2005 for his work on health and social care.

In Derek's banking days, other banks who shed their directors were derided as "doing a Wanless"; however, a more accurate assessment of his legacy comes from Jeremy Taylor, chief executive of the National Voices coalition of health and social care charities, who asked "Who is going to set out the next 10 year funding plan for the health service... When it comes to funding, we almost need a new Wanless." Outside work, Derek was remembered as a kind, thoughtful and witty man who loved music, gardening, and supporting his beloved boyhood football team, Newcastle United. He was also an accomplished chess player.

Derek died on 22 May 2012 from pancreatic cancer and is survived by his wife, son, and four daughters.

JOHN VERNON WILD (1934) was a gifted mathematician and a talented sportsman who served in the Colonial Administrative Service in Uganda for more than twenty years before returning to England to teach and lecture in mathematics.

John was born on 26 April 1915 in Wallasey, to staunch Wesleyan Methodist parents James and Ada Wild. He was particularly devoted to his father and strove to imitate his example as a hard and dedicated worker. With such conscientiousness and a sharp mind, John achieved consistently glowing reports throughout his early education, and finished at Taunton School having been two years younger than the average age for his form. In 1934, aged 19, he gained a place at King's to read Mathematics.

The four years John spent at King's were some of the happiest of his life, and they were full years, juggling sport, jazz and darts while also maintaining good results in his studies. John played rugby for King's, as well as getting a Blue in cricket in 1938. A dangerous right-arm bowler, he was also known for being one of the few people to have taken Sir Donald Bradman's wicket.

The Colonial Service was first mentioned to John in a garden in Cambridge. At first, he was offered work in the Audit branch, but chose Administrative instead as it seemed less dull – an adjective which would indeed prove hard to apply to the next twenty-two years of his life. In 1938, John set sail for Mombasa on the SS *Madura*, arriving in Uganda a month later to fill his first post as Assistant District Commissioner for Busoga. Over the next decade he spent time in Teso, Karamoja and Mbale, addressed rioters in Kampala on his birthday in 1949, served with the Kenya regiment, drove a wide variety of cars and, in 1945, shot three elephants in order to pay for his first wife Margot's fare out to Uganda. John continued to be a keen cricketer, founding a Sports Union in Kampala, editing several cricketing journals and causing quite a stir in 1952 when he captained the Ugandan cricket team against Kenya, a team which included members of all three races in the Protectorate, including a member of the Buganda Royal Family. He also found time to research and write several books on Ugandan political history, including *The Story of the Uganda Agreement, 1900* (1952) and *Early Travellers in Acholi* (1954). In recognition for such varied and committed service, John was promoted multiple times, eventually acting as Administrative Secretary and Chairman of the Constitutional Committee by 1960, and receiving first an OBE in 1955 and a CMG five years later.

Throughout his career in Africa, John was respected for his sympathetic and just treatment of Africans and for his willingness to attend carefully to their problems of welfare – a disposition which was, sadly, rare among Europeans at the time. It was a tribute to his work that in 1962, he and Sir Ian McAdam were the only two ex-colonial Europeans invited by Milton Obote to the Independence Celebrations in Uganda – a great honour which indicated how much John had been appreciated.

In 1960, however, John retired from the Colonial Service and returned to England, where he was to work as a teacher and lecturer at Exeter College until 1976. It was at Exeter that he designed and led an inspirational sixth form maths course, encouraging his pupils to aim highly – and, of course, to apply to King's. He continued to play golf, being a member of Rye Golf Club from 1980 to 2002, and at home, took up gardening.

It was John's longstanding wish that any obituary to him should pay tribute to both his wives, and to the great good fortune he had had in both marriages. John's first marriage was to Margot Rendell, in 1942, after having spent much time together in Cambridge in the mid-1930s. Margot joined John in Uganda, along with their daughter Judy and late son Paul, and was a rock of support throughout his careers as both a colonial administrator in Africa and, later, as a teacher back home in Britain. Her death, in 1975, was felt keenly. However, in 1976, through a succession of chances which were (in John's own words) "fit for a novel", he met once again Marjorie Mary Lovatt Robertson, herself recently widowed. They had known each other originally in Uganda in the early 1950s, where Marjorie had been John's personal secretary for a while, as well as a good friend of the family. Brought together again in the autumn of 1976, they were married three months later, and lived very happily in Brede. John emphasised that although his first and second marriages were spent in very different situations and surroundings, he felt equally indebted to Marjorie for her constant love and support, and wanted her to be able to read of the happiness she had brought him since they had met again.

John died on 21 July 2012, aged 97, after suffering for a period of time with Alzheimer's and dementia. He is survived by his wife Marjorie, daughter Judy and three granddaughters.

DONALD WESLEY WILLIS (1945) worked on the first EDSAC (Electronic Delay Storage Automatic Calculator) computer at the Cambridge University Mathematical Laboratory and correctly predicted that this area of expertise "would be important in the future". The skills he

obtained at that time laid the foundations for a successful career in information technology, culminating in his running his own IT consultancy business.

Donald was born in Newbury on 25 April 1927 and was educated at Christ's Hospital, benefitting from the 'West Gift', an endowment which funded the education of children from areas, including Newbury, with which the benefactors had strong family connections. He then came to King's to read Natural Sciences and whilst in Cambridge met Audrey, a nurse at Newmarket Hospital. They were regular attendees at the University Reel Club, where Donald played the piano accordion, and they went on to marry in 1950.

From King's Donald joined the Mathematical Laboratory as a research assistant. He also worked in Sweden and for Ferranti in Manchester before a more prolonged spell with the computer division of Decca Radar. In 1965 he was appointed as Engineering Director at Data Recording Instrument Company Ltd, a subsidiary of ICL. Donald developed expertise in the development of core storage for computers and worked on both floppy disc and hard drive storage systems. During this period he made use of his musical skills in his local area of Walton-on-Thames, becoming organist at St. John's Church and founding a local singing group, A Capella Singers.

After 17 years Donald decided to set up his own IT consultancy, working from his new home near Alton. He became involved in projects throughout Europe, lobbying governments and the European Commission. He served as Director General of the UK IT Organisation and later monitored the development of speech recognition systems for the Department of Industry. The opportunity to return to his roots came in 1985 with his appointment as a non-executive director of the *Newbury Weekly News*; he became its Chairman six years later. He was able to support the business as it faced the rapid growth of computer-based publishing technology. Donald also became involved in promoting the town's links with Christ's Hospital, taking on responsibility for the West Gift, the bursary scheme from which he himself had benefitted as a schoolboy.

Successful treatment for cancer in 2009 left him with frustrating difficulties with eating and speaking, but he was able to direct his energies towards the continued success of *Newbury Weekly News*, which had made him Life President. Donald died on 10 September 2011, following his involvement in a road traffic accident whilst en route with Audrey to a family holiday in Cornwall. She survived him, together with their children Dee and Jeremy, five grandchildren and two great grandchildren.

ROGER DEREK WISE (1943) was born on 30 June 1925. After schooling at Wellesley House and Eton, Derek, as he was always known, came to King's to read Russian in 1943. An Oppidan at Eton, he had been the best modern linguist in his year, winning the King's prize for French and sharing the King's prize for German, a decent achievement for a boy whose housemaster told him his real strengths lay in Latin and Greek. He used the generous prize money to buy antiquarian books in Cambridge and sell them at a profit in London.

Derek's time at King's was limited because of the war. He used to claim that he decided to read Russian because there were the fewest lectures in the week and none before 10 o'clock. He was supervised by a young Fellow of Trinity, Prince (later Professor Sir) Dimitri Obolensky. Derek liked to recall being invited to drinks by Provost Sheppard, who appeared to have an inexhaustible supply of sherry and a bias in favour of Old Etonians. Derek shared a set with Christopher Tatham (1943). This set included a bathroom (a rare privilege at that time for undergraduates or Fellows). Derek and Christopher allowed a bathroom-less Fellow with rooms close by to make weekly use of their bathroom, in exchange for the Fellow ignoring their occasional boisterous undergraduate parties.

Derek joined the Royal Navy with a view to serving in the Fleet Air Arm: this resulted in his becoming a member of what was briefly known as the Cambridge University Naval Training Squadron. The members were issued with hats bearing the initials of this organization, to the amusement of the undergraduate members. On the following day the hats were recalled and the word order was changed.

After scraping through his Cambridge exams, Derek trained as a Fleet Air Arm pilot in America. He obtained his wings before the end of the war; ending his overseas service as an acting Petty Officer pilot. He was fortunate that the war ended not long before he would have been required to fly on missions. The mortality rate for Fleet Air Arm pilots was very high, and he was surprised to have survived the war.

Following his service in the Fleet Air Arm, Derek was briefly a naval radio mechanic. After being demobbed he worked for a few years at Erlangers bank, and then spent nearly 30 years at Charringtons, the brewers, where he became a director in his 20s. He was part of the team which oversaw the merger with Bass to become the largest brewing company in Britain.

In 1954 he married Theresa Dent. They had a happy marriage, living first in Chelsea, then Essex and finally Sussex. Theresa died in 1969. Their two children, Oliver and Peter, survive him.

Derek was Master of the Worshipful Company of Brewers at the age of 46, and was a governor of Aldenham, the public school, for decades. He retired from Charringtons at the age of 54, but continued to lead a very active life. Immediately after retirement, he chaired a major appeal for St Dunstan's Church in Stepney.

Derek had a wide range of interests, especially in later life. In retirement, he became a collector of antiquarian books, and an expert on Edward Lear, writing an account of Lear's bird pictures for a major exhibition at the Royal Academy. The depth of his learning in relation to all things to do with Lord Byron led to his being chairman of the Byron Society, in which he was assisted by Michael Foot and Lord Gilmour as vice-chairmen. He was president of the local branch of the Royal British Legion and sang in local choirs. He had a deep knowledge of botany and, as a keen gardener, was proud of his direct descent from Lancelot "Capability" Brown. Among his other long-term interests were local archaeology, the *Mary Rose* and *Warrior ships*, music hall, and several of the romantic poets.

He told his family that he used the Russian he had learned at Eton and Cambridge on only two occasions after going down from King's: one of which was to offer his services as an interpreter to Russian servicemen in a bar in America, which made them suspect him of being a spy. He was able to make more use of French and German when he was the Charringtons export director and on family holidays; and occasionally he translated French verse for private amusement.

He died on 9 June 2012 after suffering from myeloma for 18 months.

[Our thanks to Oliver Wise for providing this obituary of his father.]

BERTRAM WYATT-BROWN (1955), known as Bert, died on 5 November 2012 at Roland Park Place in Baltimore, after suffering from pulmonary fibrosis for several years; he was 80 years old. An eminent and extremely prolific cultural historian of the American South, Bert won international renown for his pioneering work *Southern Honor: Ethics and Behaviour in the Old South* (1982), in which he asserted the central, unsettlingly violent roles of personal honour and shame in the moral code of the antebellum South. The book was a finalist for both the Pulitzer Prize (1983) and the National Book Awards; it was widely praised for its innovation and psychological insight. Hailed by fellow historian and University of Richmond President Edward Ayers as "one of the boldest and most original historians of the slave South", Bert was also an enthusiastic and much-admired teacher who held posts at institutions including the University of Colorado at Boulder, Case Western Reserve University, and the University of Florida.

Bert's sense of American identity was conflicted from the first. Bertram Brown III was born on 19 March 1932 in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, but his family roots were Southern: both his Episcopal Bishop father, Hunter Brown, and his home-maker mother, Laura Little, came from the Southern state of Alabama. During Bert's early years, and as the Second World War began in Europe, his father started to receive threats from Nazi

sympathisers in Pennsylvania for preaching against Adolf Hitler; as a means of protecting his son's identity, Hunter gave Bert the hyphenated last name of Wyatt-Brown, which Bert retained throughout his life. When Bert was eight the family moved to Sewanee, Tennessee, which was quite a culture shock for a young boy who had grown up in the North and was deemed by his peers to have a 'Yankee accent' and to be missing the 'Sirs' and 'Ma'ams' from his vocabulary. This sense of being an outsider contributed significantly to his later academic work; Bert often felt that he was not necessarily a part of one particular culture but was always acutely aware of culture from an external perspective. After graduating from St James School in Hagerstown, Maryland, he enrolled for a BA in English from the University of the South back in Tennessee, which he received in 1953. Two years serving as a lieutenant in the U.S. Navy saw him enter the Naval Reserve before he gained the opportunity to take on another undergraduate degree at King's.

Although his focus at King's changed from literature to History (which he studied under the careful guidance of John Saltmarsh), his knack for literary analysis continued to enhance his historical writings throughout his career, while his time at Cambridge brought him into contact with the cutting-edge British and American poets of the day. In fact it was Bert who introduced Ted Hughes (who became Poet Laureate in 1984) to Hughes's future wife, Boston poet and novelist Sylvia Plath, in a moment that would go down in the annals of literary history. Bert had first met Hughes on moving into accommodation at St Botolph's Rectory on Sidgwick Avenue; Bert had been permitted to live off campus because of his status as a veteran and as a mature student. He soon discovered that St Botolph's was rather a hot-bed of poetic creativity, and within his first year at Cambridge he had been recruited by Hughes and his band of discontented poets to help produce a daring poetry magazine to rival the conservative efforts of college journals like *Granta*, who had been turning Hughes's work down on a regular basis. After a bitter winter spent writing, designing and compiling in a draughty cottage in King's Lynn, the *St Botolph's Review* was born, its first print run arriving in Cambridge on 23 February 1956. Somehow, Bert became its chief distributor and vendor, and it was while he stood selling it to passers-by near the Anchor on Queen Street

that Sylvia Plath stopped to buy a copy. Bert knew her relatively well as he was dating her roommate, and he soon convinced her to buy the magazine, promising that she would enjoy the poems by Ted Hughes and Lucas Myers. After rushing off on her bike to read the poems at home, Plath came back to the Anchor to see Bert, asking if he knew Ted Hughes; Bert replied in the affirmative and invited her to a party being held that night in the *Review's* honour, and it was there the two met. Bert went on to write about the friendships he made in Cambridge, although his interest in American history would dominate and define his flourishing academic career.

On graduating in 1957, Bert returned to America and began work on his PhD thesis at Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore. Studying under the supervision of C. Vann Woodward, one of the most important scholars of the American South and race relations, he was well placed to produce a thesis which considered early Abolitionist sentiment in the Northern states: 'Partners in Piety: Arthur and Lewis Tappan, Evangelical Abolitionists' was published as a monograph by the Press of Case Western Reserve University in 1969. It was in 1961, at a party at Johns Hopkins, that Bert first met fellow graduate student Anne Jewett Marbury of Baltimore. Bert had been chatting with a friend of Anne's about his time at King's, and mentioned that he had once had tea with E. M. Forster, who had rooms in the College. Anne overheard this and, having not long since written her undergraduate thesis on Forster for her undergraduate degree at Radcliffe College, she was eager to hear more. The couple got talking and married in June 1962, a union that lasted for over fifty years. A year later Bert was awarded his PhD, but he had already begun a teaching post the previous year, at Colorado State University, Fort Collins. Another two-year post was spent at the University of Colorado, Boulder (1964-1966) before a significant seventeen-year tenure at Case Western Reserve University, Cleveland (1966-1983), where he eventually achieved a Professorship in 1974. It was during his time at Case that Bert began to write his celebrated book on Southern honour, after stumbling upon an intriguing nineteenth-century murder case in his archival research at a Natchez courthouse in Mississippi. The case concerned the 1843 trial of James Foster, who was acquitted of killing his wife after he suspected her of having an affair; outraged by the judge's verdict, the townspeople took justice

into their own hands and gave Foster 150 lashes before tarring and feathering him. Struck by this anecdote, which remained central to his book, Bert began to think about the ways in which honour became a cultural force in the agrarian South, describing a bloody and flagrant tendency to violence which governed all aspects of Southern life, from duelling to child-rearing and conceptions of social rank. Drawing on numerous examples from an extensive collection of manuscripts and newspapers, he went on to suggest that honour played a pivotal role in the antebellum South's preservation of the institution of slavery, and that the need to save face, both socially and within the home, was passed from generation to generation through the felt pressures of public perception. While Bert's groundbreaking project received some inevitable criticism from fellow historians in its early days, it also received a plethora of accolades from across the field which lauded the book as a definitive, creative, and beautifully written study. One graduate student who defended her mentor Bert and his thesis at a Princeton conference filled with sceptics would go on to become President of Harvard: Drew Gilpin Faust, now a distinguished Civil War cultural historian in her own right, noted in a recent interview that Bert approached his subjects with an understanding of culture which verged on the anthropological and therefore enhanced his command of the historical. She noted that Bert and his work were "very, very original". After an abridged version of *Southern Honor* was published in 1986, the book reached a much larger audience and became a college textbook for courses on Southern history.

From 1983 until his retirement in 2004 Bert was Richard J. Milbauer Professor of History at the University of Florida, where his stream of new publications and his work with graduate students served to enhance the university's reputation. In his research over these years, Bert continued to apply his complex and sophisticated modes of analysis to questions raised by Southern conceptions of honour, as well as branching-out into an examination of Louisiana novelist and philosophical essayist Walker Percy and his well-known family of writers and politicians. The interest here was how this family, over the course of two centuries, made creative use of the depression they suffered, much as Bert's friend Sylvia Plath had before she committed suicide in 1963. In two books on the Percy family, Bert had the

chance to develop his thoughts on the roles of psychology and emotions in history, themes which had underpinned much of his earlier work. Alongside his research Bert was an inspiring teacher and mentor to his students, supervising 36 PhD theses in the course of his career at Case Western and Florida universities. A tireless giver of help and advice, Bert was a caring supervisor who cared both about the intellectual and personal lives of his graduate students. He was ever on hand to provide help and references for students pursuing jobs in the competitive academic jobs market, and was in the process of trying to get a job for an ex-student shortly before his death. Always happy to welcome students into the family home, Bert and Anne also found a ready cohort of house-sitters in the students, who enjoyed working at the house while the couple were away on holiday. Known in the History Department at Florida for his omnipresent bow-tie and gentle eccentricities, Bert's contribution to his field and the legacy he left at Florida were recognised in a festschrift produced for him by his students on the occasion of his retirement. *Southern Character: Essays in Honor of Bertram Wyatt-Brown*, edited by Lisa Tendrich Frank and Daniel Kilbride (2011) reflected the respect and appreciation of graduates and colleagues alike.

In 2004 Bert and Anne, who remained an Emeritus Associate Professor in the Linguistics Program at the University of Florida, Gainesville, retired to Stony Run Lane in Baltimore, and shortly thereafter Bert was appointed Visiting Fellow at Johns Hopkins University. By the end of his career, he had held visiting appointments at the University of Wisconsin (1969-1970), the University of Richmond (2002), and the College of William and Mary (2004). As well as writing and editing twelve major publications, he had contributed over one hundred papers and journal articles to the field. Some of his numerous honours and senior appointments included his tenure as President of the Society for the History of the Early American Republic as well as for the Southern Historical Association; and his reception of a National Endowment for the Humanities Fellowship, a Guggenheim Fellowship, and two Fellowships at the National Humanities Center. While his retirement remained as busy as his working life had been, he found time to enjoy travel, reading, and singing in church choirs; he was also a communicant of the Episcopal Cathedral of the Incarnation at St. Paul Street

and University Parkway in Baltimore, which he attended regularly even when his final illness made this difficult. To the end though, Bert remained absolutely dedicated to his work and to helping others with theirs, and one friend remembers Bert's insistence on helping him edit an address to be given at an important event, even though Bert was about to go into hospice care; while Bert's feedback reflected the high standards he set for himself and for everybody else, his generous spirit always shone through his meticulous criticism, making him an excellent teacher and a reliable friend. Just thirty hours before he died, Bert completed final revisions on his latest work, *A Warring Nation: Honor, Race, and Humiliation in America's Wars*, which is to be published by the University of Virginia Press.

An honest man of faith with a true affection for people, Bert is remembered for his generosity, for his bold originality, and for the major impact he had both on his field and in the broad reaches of historical scholarship and the humane letters.

Bert is survived by his wife Anne, his daughter Natalie, and two grandchildren. Another daughter, Laura, died of a congenital disease in 1971, aged 7.

PETER MATFIELD WYNN (1956) held a life-long love of learning and ideas and enjoyed a varied career. He was born in California on 8 July 1935 and read engineering at Stanford before coming up to King's as a research student. He then took an MBA at the Harvard Graduate School of Business. Initially Peter worked as an engineer for the Hughes Aircraft Company, but then took a different path joining the Department of State as a Foreign Service Reserve Officer. Together with his family (he had married his first wife Karen in 1953) he spent two years in Munich and then a further four in Athens. The marriage later ended and in 1973 Peter married his second wife Joan.

Peter held several other government posts in New York before moving to Chicago in 1985 to take up senior management appointments at the

University of Chicago Hospitals and the Museum of Science and Industry. At the latter location he came across IMAX films and was inspired to produce his own films and he also developed an IMAX theatre in Sydney. This in turn was the beginning of twenty successful years in real estate. Peter co-founded a property development firm, Eminent Domains, and an estate agency, MetroPro. In 2001 he was appointed as Chairman and Chief Executive of the Mills Land and Water Company, a property investment company, where he oversaw a successful redevelopment project at Huntington Beach, California.

Always an avid reader, Peter also enjoyed classical music and the arts. As well as possessing a keen intellect, he was generous and calm and was also known for his integrity and compassion. After pancreatic cancer was diagnosed he put up a brave fight, but died at home on 15 June 2011 with his family around him. Joan, six children and two grandchildren survive him.

Deaths of King's members in 2012/13

We have heard of the deaths of the following members of the College. If you have any information that would help in the compilation of their obituaries, we would be grateful if you could send it to the Obituarist's Assistant, Jane Clarke, at the College, or e-mail jane.clarke@kings.cam.ac.uk. We would also appreciate notification of members' deaths being sent to kingsonline@kings.cam.ac.uk. Thank you.

John Denison ATCHERLEY (1935)
 William Alton BEER (1928)
 Professor Martin Gardiner BERNAL (1957)
 Charles William BRYANT (1937)
 John BUCHANAN-BROWN (1949)
 Professor Dr Tilmann BUDDENSIEG (1973)
 John William BUILT (1945)
 Nicholas Vere BULL (1948)
 Fred BURY (1939)
 John Edward COLBECK (1943)
 Dr Richard Barrett COLE (1951)

Morley Bruce COOPER (1959)
 Dr Brian Gaston CRAGG (1945)
 David George CROLE-REES (1945)
 Pedro Adriano Teles DA SILVA PEREIRA (1965)
 John Anthony DYE (1943)
 Robert James ELKERTON (1950)
 Ernest Stewart ELLIS (1955)
 Professor Philip John FORD (1968)
 William Stainsby FORT (1933)
 Richard Duncan Carey GARNETT (1940)
 Dr Giuseppe Angelo Pompeo Tommaso GIANGRANDE (1955)
 John Shropshire GILLOOLY (1953)
 Reverend David Brian GODSELL (1962)
 Thomas Wilson HEY (1940)
 Dr George Steedman HISLOP (1937)
 Professor Eric John Ernest HOBSBAWM (1936)
 Laura Jane HODGES (1988)
 Dr Istvan HONT (1978)
 Dr. John Jackson HUITSON (1945)
 Warren HURTLEY (1944)
 Dr Hugh Esmor HUXLEY (1961)
 Andrew Paul JOHNSON (1977)
 Joseph Elijah KARIUKI (1960)
 Professor Matthew Howard KAUFMAN (1979)
 Fouad KHALIL (1934)
 Bernard Hembry KINKEAD (1944)
 Christopher Lewis LOYD (1947)
 Eric LYALL (1942)
 William Stephen George MACMILLAN (1941)
 Professor Alvin Leonard MARTY (1949)
 Douglas George MORGAN (1980)
 John Michael MOSS (1954)
 Professor Isaac Mensah OFORI (1963)
 Osman Fethi OKYAR (1937)

Richard (Dick) Gilbert PALMER (1940)
 John Edwin PORTER (1949)
 Dr Bernard RABINOVITCH (1945)
 Trystan David Morgan REES (1948)
 Dr Norman Arthur ROUTLEDGE (1946)
 George Harold ROWLEY (1983)
 Anthony John ROWNTREE (1945)
 Antony Herbert David ROWSE (1943)
 Johnstone SAUNDERS (1952)
 Eric SCOTT (1951)
 Sir Ian McTaggart SINCLAIR (1943)
 David Gordon SMITH (1947)
 John Reginald SYKES (1935)
 Professor Woodburn Stratford THOMSON (1932)
 Professor Harrison Emanuel TUCKER (1950)
 Georges Adrien VINCENT (1947)
 Edward Charles VULLIAMY (1961)
 Geoffrey Hartington WALKER (1947)
 John Richard Martin WHITTOME (1958)
 John Anthony WHITWORTH (1946)
 Nigel WILSON (1950)
 Michael Somerville WITHERS (1944)

Our warm thanks to the Obituarist, Libby Ahluwalia, to her assistant Jane Clarke and to the student obituarists Matilda Greig, Laura Tisdall and Kristen Treen.

Information for Non Resident Members

Member privileges

[Please bring your Non Resident Member card for identification.]

Please note, all this information is also published on www.kingsmembers.org, along with up-to-date information about opening times.

Visiting the Chapel

You may visit the College and Chapel with two guests free of charge when open to the public. You may also attend all Chapel Services excluding the Procession for Advent and the Festival of Nine Lessons and Carols. You do not need to queue with the public – instead, wait to the left of the entrance to the Chapel with other members of the College.

Advent Carol Service

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

Using the King's Servery and Coffee Shop

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

Accommodation

A limited number of single, twin and double rooms with ensuite or shared facilities are available for booking by NRMs. We regret that rooms can only be booked for guests if they are accompanied by you, and children cannot be accommodated. You may book up to two rooms for a maximum of three nights. Please note that guest rooms are in considerable demand; booking in advance is essential.

To book, email guestrooms@kings.cam.ac.uk or contact the Porters' Lodge on +44(0) 1223 331100,. Rooms must be cancelled at least 24 hours in

advance to receive a full refund. On arrival, please collect your room key from the Porters' Lodge anytime after 1 pm and also pay there on arrival. Checkout time is 9.30 am.

Breakfast in Hall is available during Full Term, Mondays to Fridays inclusive from 8.00 am until 9.15 am and brunch is available in Hall on Saturday and Sunday from 11.00 am to 1.30 pm. You will need your Non Resident Member card and please pay with cash at the till.

Purchasing wine

The Pantry has an excellent wine list available to Senior Members throughout the year. It also has two sales in the summer and then at Christmas, as well as occasional other offers. All relevant wine lists are sent out by email. If you wish to receive these lists, please inform the Butler, Mark Smith, either by email: mark.smith@kings.cam.ac.uk or by phone on +44 (0) 1223 748947. Lists are also posted on the King's Members' website.

Holding private functions

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

Using the Library and Archive Centre

If you wish to use the library, please contact the Assistant Librarian, James Clements (email: james.clements@kings.cam.ac.uk or tel: +44 (0) 1223 331232). 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

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

Address / Achievements

Please let the Vice-Provost's PA know of any change of address, or achievements, so that they may be recorded in the next Annual Report. Please email vice-provost@kings.cam.ac.uk.

SENIOR MEMBERS

Non-resident Senior Members of the College are defined by Ordinance as those who:

- a) have been admitted to the degree of Doctor of Philosophy by the University; or
- b) have 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) have 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) have not returned to study for a further degree.

High Table

Senior Members may take up to six High Table dinners per year free of charge.

- Dinners may be taken on Tuesday to Saturday during Term.
- You may bring a guest, cost is £36.85 on Tuesdays and Thursdays, which are Wine nights when guests retire to the Wine Room for port, claret, and cheese, and £30.10 on other nights. Please pay the Butler (contact details below) before the dinner.
- You may only book for yourself and one guest. Please contact the Butler, Mark Smith (email: mark.smith@kings.cam.ac.uk or tel: +44 (0) 1223 748947) at the latest by 1 pm on the day you wish to dine, though booking further in advance is recommended.

- Gowns may be worn, though are not mandatory. Gowns can be borrowed from the Butler.
- At High Table, Senior Members are guests of the Fellowship. If you would like to dine with a large group of friends, please book one of the Saltmarsh rooms through the Catering Department.
- All bookings are at the discretion of the Vice Provost.
- High Table dinner is served at 7.30 pm. Please assemble in the Senior Combination Room (SCR) at 7.15 pm and help yourself to a glass of wine. Please introduce yourself (and guest) to the Provost, Vice Provost or presiding Fellow. No charge is made for wine taken before, during, or after dinner.

Use of the Senior Combination Room (SCR)

Before arrival, please inform the Butler, Mark Smith (email: mark.smith@kings.cam.ac.uk or tel: +44 (0) 1223 748947), or Pantry staff (tel: +44 (0)1223 331341).

Lawns

Senior Members are entitled to walk across the College lawns accompanied by any family and friends.

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



This publication is printed on material obtained from sustainable forests.
Paper is bleached using an elemental chlorine-free process.

© King's College, Cambridge 2013



King's College
Cambridge
CB2 1ST

Tel: 01223 331100
www.kings.cam.ac.uk