

King's College, Cambridge  
Annual Report 2014



# Annual Report 2014

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# The Provost

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Professor Mike Proctor

I write this at the end of my first year at King's. I have now done everything once and am about to attend Alumni Weekend reunion dinners for the second time. It has been a most exciting learning experience getting to know the College. While I have not had much time for my own research I have had the opportunity to learn about others' interests, and have been impressed with the passion shown by my colleagues for acquiring and communicating knowledge, both to other each other and the students.

King's is indeed a special place to live and work, and I am learning to appreciate its informal and rumbustious way of doing business. I have discovered that I have a voice loud enough to fill the Chapel without amplification – a fact already known to my children – and it has been a moving experience to listen to the extraordinary music there. A particular high point, apart of course from the Choir's own music, was a performance of the Monteverdi Vespers conducted by Sir John Eliot Gardiner, exactly 50 years after his ground-breaking production while still a student at King's. Away from the Chapel it has also been a great pleasure to make use of the Lodge for a large number of concerts, lectures and other events, ranging from a stunning recital by Andreas Scholl, now one of our Fellow Commoners, to a beer-tasting event for graduates organised by Ken Moody, in professional life a Fellow in Computer Science.

Though there have been no large building projects in the last year, a regular programme of improvements continues with the start of cleaning the outside of the Gibbs Building, refurbishment in Webb's Court including P3, Keynes' old rooms, and major improvements to Cranmer and Grasshopper Lodges.

While this incremental work can be accomplished within the College's maintenance budget, more major but highly desirable projects, like the refurbishment of the Gibbs staircases and the roof and services in Bodley's will have to rely on support apart from that provided by the endowment.

The new Tutorial team under Perveez Mody and Rosanna Omitowaju has begun its work. There are now five personal Tutors as well as specialist Tutors, essentially reviving a system that was in place until a few years ago. It is hoped that the new system will reduce the pastoral pressure on the Directors of Studies, and provide more effective support for students.

In the Chapel we have said farewell to our Dean, Jeremy Morris. Jeremy came to the College from Trinity Hall in 2010, and after only too short a time returns to his former College as its Master. Though we shall miss him he will at least not be too far away. We wish all the best to him and his wife Alex in his new role. To replace him we are fortunate to have Stephen Cherry, a former Chaplain of King's whose most recent post has been as a Canon of Durham Cathedral. During the year we shall also say farewell to our long serving Chaplain, Richard Lloyd Morgan, who is retiring to pursue other interests 'while he still can'. He has been a source of support to many students and Fellows, and we shall much miss his operatic rendering of the Chapel Responses.

Many old members have told me that they yearn for the days when King's headed the Tripos performance tables. The College prides itself on attracting and nurturing talented students from the widest variety of backgrounds, and I think we succeed in that aim. But in contrast to the past other Colleges are reaching out in a similar manner in pursuit of access targets, and so inevitably there is more competition. Nonetheless our overall performance in the Baxter Tables has shown steady progress over the last five year period and this year is just at the University average, with some excellent high points: Mathematics (gratifyingly!) and Modern Languages stand out. The tables are of course sensitive to individual performances but they show that we are consistently improving the relative examination performance of our students during their time here, which is highly satisfactory.

Next year, 2015, is a special year as it commemorates the 500th anniversary of the completion of the Chapel. We shall be marking this anniversary with the publication of a book of essays on the Chapel, a series of six concerts featuring music of each century from 1515, public lectures, and other events. I look forward to seeing many NRMs in Cambridge for these celebrations.

**MIKE PROCTOR**



## The Fellowship

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### **New Life Fellows**

Dr Mike Sonenscher

### **Fellows moving on:**

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

- Lori Allen
- Camille Bonvin
- Adam Higazi
- Jeremy Morris
- Anastasia Piliavsky
- Suchitra Sebastian
- Stefan Uhlig

### **New Fellow Commoner**

**STUART LYONS**

Stuart was the first Chair of the King's College Development Board and is Chairman of Airsprung Group Plc, the furniture and bed manufacturer. He entered King's as a Major Scholar in Classics in 1962 and was awarded a senior scholarship in 1964. After graduation, he went into industry and rose to be managing director of UDS Group Plc, a conglomerate that owned John Collier, Richard Shops, Timpson, and Alders Department Stores. Later he joined the Pearson group, serving as chief executive and later Chairman of its Royal Doulton subsidiary, which included Royal Crown Derby, Minton and Royal Albert. He was responsible for expanding Doulton's business interests in the Far East and the USA, and was Chairman of the British Ceramic Confederation for six years, being appointed CBE in 1993 for services to the china industry.

Stuart is a former member of the Ordnance Survey Review Committee and the Monopolies & Mergers Commission. He was Chairman of the West Midlands Development Agency, a governor of Staffordshire University and a member of Council at Keele, where he was awarded an Hon DLitt. He is a member of the SCR at Grey College, Durham.

Between 2001 and 2003, Stuart wrote three influential papers published by the Centre for Policy Studies, ‘Can Consignia Deliver?’, ‘A Department for Business’ and ‘Harnessing our Genius’. These led to his serving as a chief policy advisor to the Shadow Secretary of State between 2003 and 2005, where his work covered Trade & Industry, Health & Education, and Transport and the Environment. Stuart has also written three books on the Roman lyric poet Horace. ‘The Fleeting Years’, a new English verse translation of the Odes, was a Financial Times book choice of the year 1996. This was followed by ‘Horace’s Odes and the Mystery of Do-Re-Mi’ in 2007 and ‘Music in the Odes of Horace’ in 2010.

### **New Honorary Fellows**

#### **JOHN BARRELL**

John Barrell was born in London in 1943 and graduated with a BA in English from Trinity College Cambridge in 1964. He was awarded a PhD at the University of Essex in 1971, and was a lecturer there in the Department of Literature before being appointed, in 1972, a lecturer in English at Cambridge, a fellow of King’s and a college lecturer in English at Newnham. In 1986, he became Professor of English at the University of Sussex, moving to the University of York in 1993. Since last year, he has been Professor of English at Queen Mary University of London. He has held visiting professorships at the universities of Chicago, Warsaw, and elsewhere. He was elected a Fellow of the British Academy in 2002.

John’s work is multi-disciplinary, combining literary criticism, history of art, and cultural and political history, almost always with reference to Britain in the eighteenth century. He has written at length of such subjects as landscape art and the sense of place, political theory and theories of art, politics, propaganda and the law in the age of the French revolution. His

recreations include slow hill-walking, sedentary gardening and, overwhelmingly, watching television.

#### **GEORGE BENJAMIN**

Born in 1960, George Benjamin began composing at the age of seven. In 1976, he entered the Paris Conservatoire to study with Messiaen, after which he moved to King’s College, Cambridge, where he worked with Alexander Goehr and Robin Holloway.

The last couple of decades have seen numerous retrospectives of his work across Europe and the USA. His first operatic work “Into the Little Hill”, written with playwright Martin Crimp, was commissioned by the 2006 Festival d’Automne in Paris. Their second collaboration, “Written on Skin”, has been scheduled by opera houses worldwide since its premiere at the 2012 Aix-en-Provence festival; the UK premiere was at the Royal Opera House in March 2013.

As a conductor, George regularly appears with leading orchestras, amongst them the London Sinfonietta, Ensemble Modern, Mahler Chamber Orchestra, Philharmonia and the Berlin Philharmonic. He has a particularly close relationship with the Concertgebouw in Amsterdam and often crosses the Atlantic to perform and teach at Tanglewood.

An Honorary Fellow of the Guildhall, the Royal College and the Royal Academy of Music, George was awarded a C.B.E. in 2010 and was made an Honorary Member of the Royal Philharmonic Society in 2011. Since 2001, he has been the Henry Purcell Professor of Composition at King’s College London.

#### **ANTHONY CLARK**

Anthony Clarke was born on 13 May 1943. He was educated at Oakham School before coming up to Cambridge in 1961 to read Economics Part I and Law Part II at King’s College. He was not permitted to read law throughout because the College at that time took the view that law was not a proper academic subject! He was called to the Bar (Middle Temple) in 1965 and spent 27 years specialising in maritime and commercial law. He

became a Recorder in 1985, sitting in both criminal and civil courts, and was appointed to the High Court Bench in 1993. In April that year, he succeeded Mr. Justice Sheen as the Admiralty Judge also sitting in the Commercial Court and the Crown Court, trying commercial and criminal cases respectively. Appointed to the Court of Appeal in 1998, he was called upon to conduct first the Thames Safety Inquiry and in the following year the Marchioness and Bowbelle Inquiries.

On 1 October 2005, Tony was appointed Master of the Rolls and Head of Civil Justice. He was conferred with a life peerage on 1st June 2009 and was appointed as a Justice of the Supreme Court with effect from 1st October 2009. He also became a non-permanent Judge of the Court of Final Appeal Hong Kong in 2013. His interests include golf, tennis, walking, opera, bridge and holidays

#### **LESLIE VALIANT**

Leslie Valiant came up to Cambridge in 1967 to read Mathematics at King's. He went on to Imperial College, London to study for a Diploma in Computing, and then to Warwick University where he obtained a PhD in Computer Science for research at the intersection of automata theory and computational complexity. Subsequently he was a Visiting Assistant Professor at Carnegie Mellon University, a Lecturer at Leeds University, and a Lecturer and Reader at the University of Edinburgh, working throughout on various aspects of theoretical computer science.

Since 1982 he has been the T. Jefferson Coolidge Professor of Computer Science and Applied Mathematics at Harvard University.

His research interests have centred on quantifying the possibilities and limitations of computation, whether performed by artificial devices or in the course of natural phenomena. He has sought to understand which tasks can be computed efficiently and which ones cannot. This question can be asked for general purpose computers, as well as for specific brain-like models. He also has a long standing interest in machine learning and broader applications of that field, such as to the study of biological evolution.

He is a Fellow of the Royal Society and a Member of the National Academy of Sciences, and is the recipient of the Nevanlinna Prize from the International Mathematical Union, and of the Turing Award.

#### **New Fellows**

##### **PAUL SAGAR** (*JRF Politics*)

Paul Sagar was born and grew up in Southport. He read Politics, Philosophy and Economics at Balliol College, Oxford, before taking an MA in Intellectual History and the History of Political Thought at the University of London. He moved to King's College, Cambridge for his PhD, supervised by István Hont and completed in the spring of 2014. His doctoral research centred upon the moral and political philosophy of David Hume, especially with regards to the intellectual legacy bequeathed by Thomas Hobbes. His future research projects include an expansion of his PhD research to include Adam Smith, as well as French thinkers of the eighteenth century, especially Rousseau and Montesquieu. In addition to the history of political thought, he researches contemporary political theory, with a particular emphasis on the work of former King's Provost Bernard Williams. His non-academic interests include football, cycling, climbing, and fishing. But not at the same time!

##### **MEZNA QATO** (*JRF, Middle Eastern Studies*)

Mezna Qato was born in Palestine and grew up between Tulkarm and Chicago. She received her B.A. from the University of Chicago, and a masters and doctorate in Modern History from St. Antony's College, Oxford. Prior to her arrival at King's, she was Ibrahim Abu-Lughod Postdoctoral Fellow at the Center for Palestine Studies at Columbia University.

She is a historian of education, development, and class in the modern Middle East. Her scholarly research is concerned with refugees and stateless communities as they contend with, and deploy, multiple material and discursive practices in their relationship with institutions and regimes.

Unearthing never-used archival materials, her doctoral thesis was a study of the earliest experiences of Palestinian refugees in Jordan and their encounters

with Hashemite and humanitarian pedagogical infrastructures. This work is now being turned into a longer and broader history of the transformative role of education in Palestinian exilic peregrinations. She is also preparing a second project on the history of Palestinian criminality in exile.

**STEPHEN FRIED** (*JRF, Biophysics & Biochemistry*)

Stephen Fried, a native of Kansas City (USA), received two degrees in chemistry and physics in 2009 from MIT, where – when not in class – he worked on synthesizing electrode catalysts that split water into hydrogen and oxygen. As a doctoral student at Stanford, Stephen’s interests shifted to protein biophysics. His dissertational research under the mentorship of Steven Boxer focused on elucidating the physical origins of enzymes’ prodigious catalytic power. This work led to the discovery that enzyme active sites can focus extremely large electric fields onto their substrates as a way to force them to react more quickly. Graduating in 2014, Stephen was supported by the National Science Foundation and Stanford Bio-X Institute, and additionally was named an interdisciplinary graduate fellow. At Cambridge, Stephen is very excited to be part of King’s College and the MRC laboratory of molecular biology, where he will focus on chemical and synthetic biology.

Outside the laboratory, Stephen enjoys cycling and skiing, and likes thinking about the philosophy of science on which he occasionally blogs. He entertains the notion that, as a chemist, he ought to be a decent cook, but the data at the present time do not support this.

**STEPHEN CHERRY** (*Dean*)

Stephen is returning to King’s after a twenty year break in Loughborough and Durham. As chaplain here he worked with two deans, John Drury and George Pattison. As well as college duties he wrote a column in Varsity, ‘But Seriously’, and worked on a PhD in Theology through King’s College, London.

In Loughborough, Stephen was rector of All Saints with Holy Trinity and during his time in that town centre and multi-cultural parish led the local church through a time of significant change – closing one church,

restoring and developing the other, a Grade-1 listed building. Among other local roles he was chair of the Council of Faiths. Early in his time there he completed his PhD.

Stephen moved to Durham in 2006 to take on a joint role as a Canon Residentiary of the Cathedral and ‘Director of Ministry’ in the diocese. His work there was diverse. He led on two major projects – one to reorganise theological education in the North East and the other to open the monastic buildings of Durham Cathedral, and the cathedral treasures, to the public. In addition he was responsible for the ongoing ministerial development of clergy.

Stephen has written four books – ‘Barefoot Disciple’ which was the Archbishop of Canterbury’s Lent book in 2011; ‘Healing Agony: Reimagining Forgiveness’ which reworked some of the PhD material for a wider audience; ‘Beyond Busyness: Time Wisdom for Clergy’, and ‘Barefoot Prayers’ a collection of poem-prayers for Lent and Easter.

**MARK SMITH** (*Ordinary Fellow, History*)

Mark B. Smith comes to King’s as a University Lecturer in Modern European History. Before this, he held a lectureship at the University of Leeds.

As a historian, he focuses mainly on the Soviet Union and the Eastern bloc. His first book was a study of the Stalin- and Khrushchev-era housing programme and of ‘communist’ property relations; his current project investigates whether a welfare state has ever existed in modern Russia; and he has also written about other aspects of the Soviet experience, including elections, human rights, working-class life, and the ‘cultural cold war’.

He read History at Christ Church, Oxford, and completed his doctorate at the School of Slavonic and East European Studies, University College London.

**AMANDA BARBER** (*Non Stipendiary Research Fellow, Biological Sciences*)

Amanda is a biologist working in the field of ophthalmology and regenerative medicine. Having completed her B.Sc. degree at the University of Leeds, she

moved to London and began working at the Institute of Ophthalmology, University College London. It was here that she earned her PhD under the supervision of Dr Rachael Pearson and Professor Robin Ali.

In 2014, she was awarded the Sir Henry Wellcome Fellowship from the Wellcome Trust and began working in the lab of Professor Keith Martin here in Cambridge at the John van Geest Centre for Brain Repair. Her research focuses on promoting axon regeneration in the optic nerve, ultimately to develop new treatment strategies for optic neuropathies.

#### Full list of Fellows

#### Fellows

Dr Tess Adkins	<i>Geography</i>
Dr Sebastian Ahnert	<i>Theory of Condensed Matter</i>
Dr Mark Ainslie	<i>Electrical Engineering</i>
Dr David Al-Attar	<i>Natural Sciences</i>
Dr Anna Alexandrova	<i>Philosophy</i>
Dr Nick Atkins	<i>Electrical Engineering</i>
Dr Amanda Barber	<i>Biological Sciences</i>
Dr John Barber	<i>Politics</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 Mirjana Bozic	<i>Psychology</i>
Dr Siobhan Braybrook	<i>Plant Biology</i>
Dr Angela Breitenbach	<i>Philosophy</i>
Professor Sydney Brenner	<i>Genetic Medicine</i>
Ms 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 Candea	<i>Social Anthropology</i>
Dr Keith Carne	<i>Mathematics, First Bursar</i>
Mr Richard Causton	<i>Music</i>
Mr Nick Cavalla	<i>Extraordinary Fellow, Finance</i>

Rev. Dr Stephen Cherry	<i>Theology, Dean</i>
Mr Stephen Cleobury	<i>Music, Director of Music</i>
Dr Francesco Colucci	<i>Life Sciences</i>
Dr Sarah Crisp	<i>Medicine</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, Research Manager</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 &amp; Mathematics</i>
Dr Timothy Flack	<i>Electrical Engineering, Financial Tutor</i>
Professor Robert Foley	<i>Biological Anthropology</i>
Dr Stephen Fried	<i>Biophysics and Biochemistry</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 Jules Griffin	<i>Biological Chemistry, Assistant Tutor</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 Henning Grosse Ruse-Khan	<i>Law</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>
Dr David Hillman	<i>English</i>

Dr 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>Structural Engineering</i>
Dr Valentina Migliori	<i>Biological Sciences</i>
Dr Perveez Mody	<i>Social Anthropology, Senior Tutor</i>
Professor Ashley Moffett	<i>Medical Sciences</i>
Dr Geoff Moggridge	<i>Chemical Engineering</i>
Dr Ken Moody	<i>Computer Sciences</i>
Professor Clement Mouhot	<i>Mathematics</i>
Dr David Munday	<i>Physics (acting Praelector)</i>
Dr Basim Musallam	<i>Islamic Studies</i>
Dr Eva Nanopoulos	<i>Law, Equal Opportunities Tutor</i>
Dr Rory O'Bryen	<i>Latin American Cultural Studies</i>
Dr Rosanna Omitowaju	<i>Classics, Tutor for Admissions</i>
Professor Robin Osborne	<i>Ancient History</i>
Dr John Ottem	<i>Pure Mathematics</i>
Dr David Payne	<i>Engineering</i>
Dr Ben Phalan	<i>Zoology</i>
Professor Chris Prendergast	<i>French</i>
Dr Mezna Qato	<i>Middle Eastern Studies</i>
Dr Oscar Randal-Williams	<i>Pure Mathematics</i>

Dr Surabhi Ranganathan	<i>International Law</i>
Professor Robert Rowthorn	<i>Economics</i>
Professor Paul Ryan	<i>Economics, Lay Dean</i>
Professor Hamid Sabourian	<i>Economics</i>
Dr Paul Sagar	<i>Politics</i>
Dr Mark Smith	<i>History</i>
Dr Michael Sonenscher	<i>History</i>
Dr Sharath Srinivasan	<i>Politics</i>
Prof Gareth Stedman Jones	<i>History</i>
Dr Aleksandar Stevic	<i>English</i>
Dr David Stewart	<i>Pure Mathematics</i>
Dr John Stewart	<i>Applied Mathematics</i>
Professor Yasir Suleiman	<i>Asian &amp; 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 Bert Vaux	<i>Linguistics, Graduate Tutor, Research Manager</i>
Dr Rob Wallach	<i>Material Sciences, Vice Provost</i>
Dr Hanna Weibye	<i>History</i>
Dr Darin Weinberg	<i>Sociology</i>
Dr Godela Weiss-Sussex	<i>German Literature, Graduate Tutor</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	Sir Nicholas Goodison
Professor Atta-ur-Rahman	The Rt Rev and Rt Hon the Lord Habgood
Professor John Barrell	Dr Hermann Hauser CBE
Professor G W Benjamin CBE	Professor Lisa Jardine CBE
Sir Adrian Cadbury	The Lord King of Lothbury
The Rt Hon Lord Clarke of Stone-cum -Ebony	Professor Sir Geoffrey Lloyd
Miss Caroline Elam	The Rt Hon Lord Phillips of Worth Matravers KG
Professor John Ellis CBE	Professor C R Rao

The Rt Hon the Lord Rees of Ludlow  
Lord Sainsbury of Turville  
Professor Leslie Valiant  
Professor Herman Waldmann  
Ms Judith Weir CBE  
Sir David Willcocks CBE MC

### **Fellow Benefactor**

Mr Robin Boyle

### **Fellow Commoners**

Mr Nigel Bulmer  
Ms Meileen Choo  
Mr Anthony Doggart  
Mr Hugh Johnson OBE  
Mr Stuart Lyons CBE  
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 Anne Cooke  
Professor Christopher Harris  
Mr Ken Hook  
Professor Nicholas Mackintosh  
Ms Eleanor Sharpston



# Major Promotions, Appointments or Awards

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## Fellows

### Mr Richard Causton

Awarded 'Outstanding' in International Record Review for his cd 'Millennium Scenes'

### Professor Peter de Bolla

Elected to the Academia Europaea

### Professor Anne Davis

Appointed University Gender Equality Champion for STEMM

### Professor George Efstathiou

Awarded the 4th Nemitsas Prize in Physics

### Professor Iain Fenlon

Elected to the Academia Europaea

### Professor Simon Goldhill

Elected into the John Harvard Professorship at the University of Cambridge

### Professor Dame Caroline Humphrey

Awarded the Sir Richard Burton Medal by the Royal Asiatic Society

### Professor Cam Middleton

Institution of Structural Engineers' Henry Adams Award for papers relating to structural engineering research and/or development.

### Professor Clement Mouhot

Awarded the Whitehead prize from the London Mathematical Society

Awarded the Prix Francois-Victor Noury of the French Institut de France and Acedemie des Sciences

### Professor Chris Prendergast

Elected to the Academia Europaea

### Professor Azim Surani

Awarded a Jawaharlal Nehru Science Fellowship

Won the 2014 McEwen Award for innovation in stem cell research

## Honorary Fellows

### Professor Lisa Jardine

Elected to the Academia Europaea

### Ms Judith Weir

Appointed Master of the Queen's Music (in succession to Sir Peter Maxwell Davies)

### Lord King of Lothbury

Appointed to the Order of the Garter



## Undergraduates at King's

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It's been quite the year for the undergraduates in King's. With the re-ignition of the old flag debate, and the introduction of a range of excellent new programs and facilities around King's, I'm fairly comfortable in saying the student body finds itself in a better position than it was last year. Here's hoping that's a trend we can keep up for many years to come.

### **Freshers Week**

As anyone will tell you, the first week in Cambridge makes a huge impact on how you come to see the place, and so KCSU devotes a lot of time to making it as friendly and exciting as possible. Our Freshers' Officer this year, George Turley, has outdone himself organising it, keeping and refining popular events from previous years, while also introducing a few new ones, such as the thoroughly successful speed meeting event. A couple of items in particular are worth pointing out.

### **International Early Arrivals**

Following its introduction last year (thanks to our dedicated international officer, Tomohito Shibata), the International Freshers' early arrival was again successfully implemented allowing students from outside the UK to arrive one day before the rest of the crew if they wished. Several workshops were organised to help set up bank accounts, phones, visa registration etc. In addition, guides were sent out to all international freshers to help them make the difficult transition to university. Given the considerable number of extra items that international freshers need to sort out when they get here, we believe this scheme is vital to helping them integrate into the King's community, and are glad it will be a permanent feature of all future freshers' weeks.

### **Sexual Consent Workshops**

Another event that had its debut last year was the Sexual Consent workshops, organised this year by Nikita Simpson. Consent can be a

difficult topic to broach in the early days of freshers' week, despite its obvious importance. The friendly, relevant way that Nikita ran this year's workshops have made the event an unreserved success, and I look forward to seeing them as a part of future Freshers' Week Timetables.

### Life at King's

Of course, life continues to go on after Freshers' Week, and with a proliferation of societies new and old in King's, the whole of the undergraduate body has made a huge effort to make Cambridge about more than just the library. King's Politics in particular is a new society we hope will impact students for many years to come, and KCBC's new boathouse promises to rejuvenate King's rowing, as soon as it's finished. Once again, a few events in the year stand out as worthy of mentioning, though it's worth noting that no list of examples could truly encapsulate the breadth or the depth of undergraduate activity in the College.

#### The Flag

This year saw the return of the ever controversial flag debate to King's. One side of the debate considers the flag to be a symbol of King's past and future student activism, while the other insists that ignoring the atrocities of the Soviet Union is a naive policy that actively hurts student members whose families personally suffered. With 3 extremely contentious debates, national media coverage, and a referendum combined with a flag election (which tried to find a new symbol of student activism), we managed to achieve precisely nothing. The flag sits untouched, and we're sure to have this same debate in a few years' time. And yet, despite the lack of actual physical change, it was fantastic to see the student body of King's come together to discuss something important to us. There was a sizeable turnout in the referendum and the debates (on a par with the KCSU elections), and I for one hope that this passion can be harnessed again in future, perhaps by King's Politics society's proposed debates.

#### The Living Wage

The Living Wage Campaign, championed by Barney McCay and Daisy Hughes, also managed to cause quite a stir in the College. Their commitment

to the staff in the College was admirable, and, with protests, posters, and far more committee meetings than anyone is really comfortable with, we managed to achieve the living wage. Thanks to the Council paper that was passed, College will always consider the living wage when it comes time to draw up a year's budget. It will fall to future students and future Fellows to make sure that we continue to put our staff front and centre in these debates.

#### The Vault and Weights Room

Thanks to the leadership of one particular undergraduate, Sami Khan, and the Domus Bursar, King's has a brand new multi-purpose gym, The Vault, and Weights Room. A great step forward for fitness and health in the College, it has already attracted a considerable following amongst the graduate and undergraduate bodies and Fellowship. KCSU currently send representatives to sit on the gym committee and we look forward to working with others to ensure that the gyms are properly run and maintained for everyone in the College to use. We also have a number of undergraduates who have been trained in gym induction and who make sure that new members use the gyms in a safe way. Speaking of the idea of health and safety, for the first time the College has subsidised First Aid training for Sports team captains and members, after lobbying from KCSU and the College Nurse, Vicky Few.

#### Exam Term Space – Beves Room

Designating the Beves Room as a study space in the exam term was another measure taken by the College at students' urging, and one that I think was well appreciated. Exam term is a stressful time, and while many students require absolute silence to be productive, some appreciate a less stressful atmosphere. The Beves Room was used as a space in which students could eat, drink, and chat quietly amongst themselves, and turned out to be thoroughly successful. Another new addition we hope to see become permanent in future years.

#### Fourth Years and KCSU

Students studying Master's degrees at King's find themselves in an odd position with respect to their unions. Students studying MPhils typically find

themselves as members of KCGS, whereas students studying for MScs, MEngs, and MMaths are typically placed under the purview of KCSU, as these degrees are usually obtained following 3 years of study for an undergraduate degree at Cambridge. This oddity is a source of some annoyance amongst all Master's students, as socially there is usually very little difference between the two groups, and yet they do not hold the same privileges with regards to events in the college. KCSU and KCGS have tried to fix this problem for a number of years, and thanks to some stellar efforts from members of both unions, we find ourselves on the verge of a solution; affiliate membership of both unions. While I can't say this deal is finalised at the time of writing, by the time you, dear reader, get hold of this document, we will have resolved our difficulties. Here's to a healthy relationship between our communities for years to come.

### Looking Forward

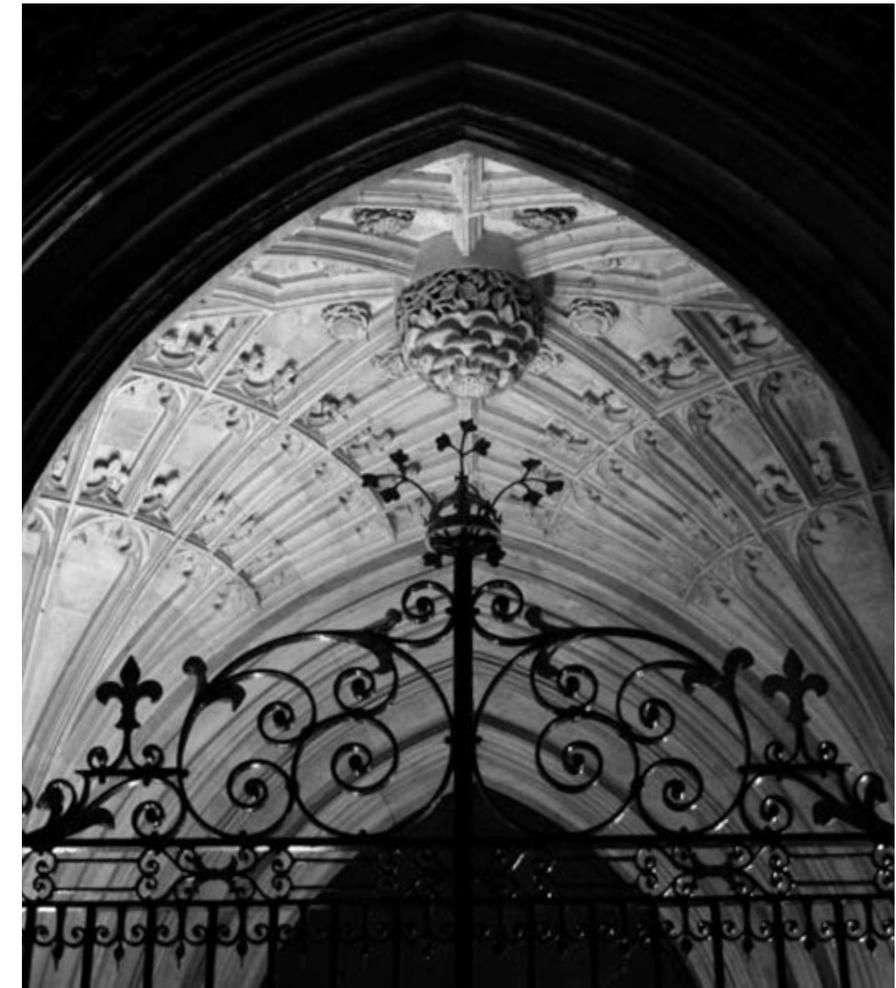
In the year ahead, the College finds itself on the brink of what could be a large change in the way Fellows and undergraduates interact with each other; the Senior Tutor (Perveez Mody), is reintroducing personal tutors to King's. I think this has the potential to be a very positive step for King's, partially because it will bring the various parts of our College family (undergrads, grads, Fellows, staff and beyond) closer together, but more importantly because tutors will provide all students with a personal point of contact for when Cambridge becomes too much to handle. In my experience Cambridge has a superb effect on those who succeed here, but we have occasionally found ourselves guilty of letting individuals fall through the cracks. As a united community, it falls to all of us to help each other succeed. I think the introduction of personal tutors has the potential to be an extremely positive change, giving every student an additional person to fight their corner, and making us all more responsible for what happens in the College. I have nothing but high hopes for it, and look forward to meeting my own personal tutor.

KCSU's goals for the upcoming year remain varied. It has come to our attention that some students feel that portions in Hall have been reduced, students remain worried about rising rents, the kitchen fixed charge, and

formal costs, and it's likely that we'll be thoroughly involved in trying to produce a working personal tutors system. But the largest issue that sits before KCSU is, as it has always been, staying relevant to a diverse student body. Effecting policies that have a discernible impact on the student body in the short term, as well as pursuing long term goals seems the only way to achieve this. I wish all the luck in the world to next year's Exec, and would like to thank my own for their hard work throughout the year. It has been a great pleasure working with them. Thank you for reading this report.

**IVAN TCHERNEV**

KCSU President 2013-14



# Graduates at King's

## Once more, with feeling...

In preparing this report, I find myself experiencing an acute case of déjà vu: exactly three years ago I was tasked with contributing the equivalent report as the undergraduate union president. Having failed to learn my lesson, I now have the pleasure of serving as the graduate society president; and I therefore have a second opportunity to share my experience of life at King's in the Annual Report.

My position as a presidential repeat offender affords me a reasonably unusual and privileged perspective on the graduate community's place in the College, and its relationship with the broader community. This affords me the opportunity to begin my report with a brief reflection on the nature of graduate life at King's and the University, before diving in to cover some of our activities over the past 12 months.

## Why King's grads are best grads

The graduate body of King's is a brilliant, diverse, international community comprising some 280 research students undertaking a wide variety of master's and doctorate courses across the University. To provide some context, graduates represent about two fifths of the junior membership of the College, and almost exactly one third of the total number of students and fellows.

Despite their very respectable numerical contribution to the College roll, the graduates of King's must still contend with the stereotype common to graduates across the University: that they are somewhat disconnected from and uninterested in the rest of their College. Although broadly unfair, this cliché has arisen because there are some real, fundamental differences in how the University's graduates and undergraduates approach Cambridge's collegiate structure.

Firstly: the vast majority of undergraduates come up to Cambridge as teenagers living and studying away from home for the first time; all graduates arrive at King's with (at least) one degree, experience of living independently, and a working knowledge of what a university is and how one works – which more often than not does not include a collegiate system at its core. Further: all new undergraduates have at least three years in arcadia ahead of them, and the first year will often be written-off as a trial run; most new graduates are beginning master's degrees and have only one year to both complete their course and try to experience everything else Cambridge has to offer. Finally: to undergraduates, departments are merely an external, more institutional complement to the education provided by their College and which may change from year to year; to graduates, the department and departmental supervisor are at the centre of their Cambridge experience, and are usually the driving factor in the original decision to apply.

But King's, as ever, is not the norm. Despite the above mentioned inherent difficulties in building a College graduate community, King's is blessed with a vibrant and gregarious graduate body that is an active participant in all areas of College life.

This, of course, is not just an accident. Rather, this is a result of extraordinary people doing extraordinary things. The College is in the fortunate position of being able to select from amongst several applicants for each graduate place, all of whom have successfully earned admission to the University on their academic merit; King's therefore admits only the crème de la crème of Cambridge graduate students (along with a few former undergraduates who just won't leave). In addition, there is a very real commitment from both the College officers and the King's College Graduate Society (KCGS) committee to make membership of King's more than just an administrative quirk; to this noble end, a huge amount of their time and energy is voluntarily donated. This cocktail of brilliant people and proactive community building means that to be a graduate student at King's is to have a home in the University which transcends disciplines and degree courses and, moreover, to belong to a near-familial community of

truly exceptional individuals. For graduate students, who have such diverse backgrounds and are often so very far from their own home, this is a precious resource indeed.

### Social-ish parties

Of course, a large part of the community building involves giving graduate students an excuse to enjoy themselves together, and an opportunity to meet one another in the first place. Left to its own devices, the common or garden PhD student will naturally tend to burrow deeper and deeper into its department and avoid all contact with the outside world unless it can be tempted out of its nest with the promise of free drinks and/or friends.

There is no graduate accommodation on the main College site, and grads very rarely have any actual need to visit. However, grads will make the effort to travel to College to mingle with one another. The puzzle is therefore how to get the first few graduates on site in the first place; the solution is Grad Drinks. Once a week, every week (unless access to the College is physically denied by natural disaster or Christmas), on Friday night the KCGS Social Secretaries provide a modest number of free drinks in the Graduate Suite on A-staircase. The result is a self-perpetuating miracle: grads come to College to meet up with other grads, and they all know that they will be there because of the bait / free drinks. Friday Grad Drinks has established itself as the lynchpin of graduate social life at King's, and is frequently cited by the community as one of their favourite things about the College. It must be good: on a busy night grads still turn up to mingle and have fun long after the drink has run out.

Another major part of the King's grads' social calendar is, of course, the formals. Every year, the College hosts four spectacular Graduate Super Halls (this year's themes have been "Carnevale", "Bilbo Baggins' Birthday", and "King's Cross" – the theme for Christmas Grad Formal is still to be revealed). Neither the amount of work put into these events by the College's inspired catering team and KCGS's indefatigable Social Secretaries, nor the popularity and importance of these events within the community can easily be overstated. Alongside these, KCGS also facilitates

formal swaps with other Colleges so that King's grads can make friends beyond the walls, and experience something with which to compare King's own events. It should come as no surprise that few would argue with King's dominance in this department.

The third leg of the graduate social tripos is the venue formerly known as the Vac Bar. When permitted by College, the mild-mannered Munby Room is now transformed into the King's Grad Bar (or KGB) and becomes yet another hub of graduate life in College. For although grads don't tend to go home during vacations, the undergraduates do, and they are replaced by people from the real world enjoying the College's Conference and Dining amenities. Rather than cluttering up the place and looking scruffy, the graduates disappear even further up A Staircase to the smaller, more intimate environs of the KGB. This once again provides a bait to lure graduates into the College, provides another forum in which the diverse King's grads can get to know one another, and further establishes a sense of shared community. While opportunities to open to KGB have not been as regular as we would have liked this year, for the future we are looking forward to opening fortnightly in vacations and semi-regularly in term time too.

Beyond this, there is such a huge variety of social events that take place in the King's graduate community that to attempt to list them comprehensively would be folly. Suffice it to say that this year they have included chapel roof tours, international food and drinks nights, panel discussion events, film nights, LGBT+ mixers, BBQs, and ice cream study breaks. Many of these are included in the cornucopia of Freshers' Week (more like three weeks in reality) but there's always something novel going on throughout the year if you check the KCGS calendar.

To what end do we lure graduate students into the College community? Apart from generating a social support network (otherwise known as having fun) becoming an active member of the College community allows grads to engage with College members beyond KCGS and the other graduates. This opens up a world of opportunities for interdisciplinary academic discussion, personal education, and research development.

However, King's grads are such a brilliant, geeky collective that the line between these and regular social events is not entirely clear cut.

### **The Fellowship of the King's**

Over the past year, with the help and encouragement of the Vice Provost, KCGS have been arranging for graduates to attend High Table with the fellowship. These have been incredibly popular with the graduate body, as more interaction with Fellows is one of the key requests KCGS receives from its membership. The ever-popular weekly graduate lunchtime seminars have also continued apace, with Alison Greggor, Niamh Mulcahy, Toby Haeusermann, and Katie Reinhart taking over the organisational reins from Ben Abrams, Isaac Holeman and Agnieszka Jaroslawska; and just as we graduates love to share in the fellowship's High Table dinners and academic discussion, Fellows likewise love to share graduates' lunchtime bagels and research presentations.

Another innovation this year is the twice-termly Research Exchange Evenings, at which four speakers (typically two graduate students and two fellows) from different disciplines give short talks on different aspects of a common theme, followed by open discussion. These too have been immensely successful, providing yet more evidence of the appetite amongst the graduate body for further integration with the fellowship.

Under the new tutorial system introduced this year, the two new Grad Tutors (Godela Weiss-Sussex and Bert Vaux) have been allocated the resources to pursue even more events promoting cross-pollination of ideas between graduates, Junior Research Fellows, and College Research Associates. It's a very exciting prospect, and KCGS are eager to make the most of the chance to further pursue these opportunities. Naturally, with the advent of the new comes the end of the old: Jeremy Morris had served as Graduate Tutor since time immemorial (in student terms, that's over two years) before moving on earlier this year to serve as the Master of Trinity Hall. Everyone on the KCGS committee is grateful for his work in support of the graduate community of King's, and we wish him every success in the future.

### **Taking over (a very small part of) the asylum**

The alterations to the tutorial system this year are the product of a synthesis between the personal tutor system of old and the specialist tutorial system in place for the past several years. KCGS, along with King's College Student Union (KCSU), are in the unusual position for JCRs and MCRs of having been consulted and involved with the development of this tutorial shift. Uniquely amongst the colleges, King's allows students to sit on nearly all College decision-making bodies, including College Council and Governing Body. This (in theory) leads to a much more collaborative working relationship between the College and the student unions, facilitates the development of good working relationships between College and student officers, and allows the graduate body to have a genuine influence in the College's governance.

This year, we were particularly pleased to see King's become a Green Impact accredited college in the first year the NUS-run scheme was opened up to the University's colleges. We have also been able to give our input into strategic planning for graduate accommodation and building projects for many years in the future; and into the long-heralded refurbishment of the College shop. Furthermore, KCGS's representatives on College bodies argued strongly in favour of the proposals brought up by the Uni-wide Living Wage Campaign (spearheaded by undergraduates in College), to pay all College staff the living wage. We had some success, in that as of today all permanent staff of the College do indeed receive this wage, but we do not intend to drop this argument until King's becomes a fully accredited Living Wage Employer.

This only scratches the surface of the many aspects of the complex College machinery graduates give up their time to contribute towards. Graduates have the right to participate in all manner of College decisions, and so the interests of graduates are constantly being championed by KCGS on a huge variety of issues. In fact, we often find ourselves working together with our undergraduate colleagues in KCSU on matters which affect both student communities.

### **Undergraduates: back and fourth**

One of the many benefits of the collaboration between KCSU and KCGS is that it fosters a sense of mutual purpose between undergraduates and graduates. This has resulted in recent attempts to more closely integrate the two student bodies, most recently by granting fourth-year undergraduates (who are normally taking so-called “undergraduate masters’ degrees”) the right to participate in some aspects of graduate life.

Like most good ideas, our first attempt at integrating fourth-years into the graduate community worked better in theory than in practice. The bone of contention was, however, not whether including these undergraduates was a worthwhile aim – but whether it could be managed without unduly depriving graduates of their cherished Graduate Suite workspace. In the absence of permitting access to the Grad Suite, our first attempt at welcoming fourth years into our community was unfortunately doomed to failure.

We are now starting off on a second attempt at making the arrangement work. This time, we have made arrangements to increase the amount of workspace available to graduates, re-opened the doors of the grad suite to our fourth-year colleagues, and clearly laid out some guidelines on how to proceed in case of any further difficulty. Change does not come easily to a college which only introduced a requirement to sit exams after over four hundred years of academic mediocrity, so we do not intend to let one minor setback stand in the way of fostering stronger ties between the undergraduate and graduate communities of the College.

### **College societies, and other questionable ways to spend your spare time**

King’s is home to a whole host of sports teams and various other societies competing for grads’ attention. Some of the more unusual of these include the College Bee Keeping Society, who possess a hive on Scholars’ Piece and a membership with the nerve to approach it; the nascent graduate Brewing Society, who have big plans to furnish the College with some site-brewed Founder’s Ale just as Henry would have wanted; and the regular Capoeira Angola classes provided by King’s own Georg Höhn, a treinel in the

Afrobrazilian game/martial art/dance. Out in the wider world, Halliki Voolma served as captain of the Blues Dancesport team which destroyed all competition to achieve the best results in the history of the national championships, and trounced Oxford in the Varsity match.

One particular College society started in 2012 in the graduate community has gone from strength to strength: the King’s Review (KR). KR is a magazine based in the College whose articles combine the rigour of academic work with the flair of longform journalism. Its articles are accessible, but sacrifice nothing in the way of depth and discernment. Along with their online presence ([kingsreview.co.uk](http://kingsreview.co.uk)), they publish a print issue four times a year, available at various shops in Cambridge, London and soon Berlin, New York and Paris. Meanwhile, their online edition is gaining still more momentum: attracting between 10,000 and 60,000 visitors a month, many of them via Twitter and Facebook. A particular highlight this year was Liz Dzeng’s interview with King’s Fellow Sydney Brenner which went viral online and caused a real stir in the scientific community, and led to Liz being given a platform to discuss her own research in Wired UK.

Despite claims to the contrary, not all fun is College-based fun. Two particular individual successes amongst the graduate body this year are Chloe Stopa-Hunt winning one of the 2014 Eric Gregory Awards for poets under the age of 30; and Medic Mobile, a company co-founded by Isaac Holeman and on whose board he sits as a director, winning a 2014 Skoll Award for Social Entrepreneurship. More information on both of these fantastic achievements can be found via the net, and are well worth seeking out. Many congratulations to Chloe and Isaac.

### **Home suite home**

The KCGS committee is, broadly and historically speaking, reasonably competent. It therefore is a little surprising to note that, until recently, the society’s reserve funds had been frozen in a dormant bank account for nigh on four years. The only reasonable explanation is that it was all the bank’s fault. In any case, I am pleased to report that this all-too-lengthy episode has come to a satisfactory conclusion, and KCGS has at last been reunited

with its long lost filthy lucre. This, along with unconnected changes recently made to the society's funding (i.e. paying off a debt owed to the College for sadly still-remembered crimes, and making the per-capita funding algorithm a tad less Byzantine) place KCGS is an unusually robust financial position. But naturally: it's not the size of the treasury, but what you do with it that counts, and we have big plans.

Last year, the common room of the Graduate Suite on A-Staircase (formerly E.M. Forster's rooms) was given a much-needed renovation with new soft furnishings and AV setup. This year we've added a huge wall-mounted map corkboard illustrating the various locations around the globe that King's grads call home. For the future, we have in mind to apply our newly liberated capital to improving the capacity of the suite's study area (as mentioned above, a valuable and much-appreciated resource) through the provision of new desk spaces. We are even putting our mind to bolder schemes involving the renovation of the suite's kitchenette and bathroom. Indeed, the anachronism that this bathroom does in fact contain a bath (but no shower) is in need of addressing: I think (or hope) that the bath hasn't actually been used for bathing in some time.

Last year's first attempt at a Grad Suite Open House during Alumni weekend has blossomed into a regular occurrence at various College alumni events. Through these, the graduate community have been given a fantastic opportunity to get to know a wide variety of alumni throughout the year – and alumni have been given the opportunity to meet us, of course. One of the treats of attending King's is making the connection between your own experience and the long history of the College; in a similar way, it is just as rewarding to compare experiences with more recent alumni and to discover what has changed and what has not. KCGS hope to be able to continue hosting even more of these Open House events over the coming year and beyond.

### Signing off

Of course, no report of any reasonable, readable length could ever hope to cover everything KCGS and the graduate community have got up to over the past year (we're just too interesting), and nor could I manage to thank

everyone who deserves thanking without causing offense by leaving someone vitally important out. I hope, however, to have covered enough ground to have given the reader a decent primer of graduate life in the College. Despite the impossibility of the task, it would also be remiss of me not to give expressing my thanks a shot. Let it be enough to say that everything KCGS does is done by a team of industrious and dedicated volunteers who receive little in return except for the warm glow of knowing it was for a good cause: Nick, Aini, Ben, Jon, Am, George, Matt, Hunter, Toby, Sarah, Seth, Alison, Andy, Charlotte, Jasper, Adriana, Katie, Gillian, Max, Fiona, Alex and the two as-yet-unknown additions to the team in Lent Term are all superstars and are responsible for some of the best things about being a graduate at King's – but there are so many others who have contributed to making the grad community what it is that I will have to content myself with a general thank you to them all.

All that's left is to thank you for your time spent reading this report. I would imagine that (barring a very unlikely turn of events) I will not be completing the hat-trick of serving as KCSU President, KCGS President and Provost, so you are unlikely to hear from me again. However, the grads of King's will linger on in our magical academic twilight between undergraduate bedlam and postdoctoral professionalism. Being a part of the graduate community at King's has been an amazing experience, and serving as its President has been a joy and a privilege (albeit one that comes bundled with too many emails and too little sleep). I'm looking forward to reading my successors' reports for many years to come, and to finding out what the future holds for KCGS and King's grads.

**CHAD ALLEN**

KCGS, President 2013-14

# Tutorial

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The academic year of 2013-'14 saw the winding down of one Tutorial team in Michaelmas Term, and in Lent and Easter, the revving up of another. I took over from Prof. Robin Osborne as Senior Tutor in January, so we shared the year, its challenges and successes.

The exam results in 2014 were gratifying on many fronts. 24.9% of all our students taking exams achieved Firsts. Our Finalists were even more impressive: 33.3% of our Third and Fourth years achieved a First, putting us in the top-ten of Cambridge Colleges for Finalist results. Given our high number of state school applicants, our commitment to look for potential rather than training at interview, the outcome of our Finalists confirms that we are a College adding educational value. The results reflect the enormous amount of hard work put in by our students as well as the Fellows who serve as their Directors of Studies and supervisors. These heartening results provide us the best indicator we have of the things we are getting right.

Amongst our results there are particular signs of significant achievement that we must celebrate. Three of our students intermitted on serious medical grounds and returned to get Firsts. They are a credit to themselves, and to the College, and they remind us of how the Baxter Tables fail to reveal some of the things that really matter.

Not the least encouragement with regard to both our current reputation and our future opportunities in undergraduate education is that in the 2013 Undergraduate Admissions round we received 980 [947] valid applications – yet another record. Of these 51.0% [48.8%] applied from schools in the UK, 23.5% [26.4%] from the EU or EEA, and 25.5% [24.8%] from overseas. 45.9% [48%] of our applicants were female, 54.1% [52%] were male. Of applicants from UK schools, 81.6% [85%] were from the maintained sector, and 18.4% [15%] from independent schools.

We made 151 [136] offers, 148 [131] for immediate and 3 [5] for deferred entry. Of these 75.5% [67.6%] went to candidates from the UK, 13.2% [16.9%] to candidates from the EU or EEA, and 11.3% [15.4%] to overseas candidates. 44.4% [43%] of our offers went to women, and 55.6% [57%] to men. Of the offers made to UK applicants, 71.9% [77%] went to candidates from the maintained sector, and 28.1% [23%] to candidates from independent schools. A further 76 [81] or 29% [37%] of our pooled applicants received offers from other Cambridge colleges – another sign that our applicants were not merely numerous but of high quality, and are recognised as such by our colleagues in other colleges.

We continue to have the highest ratio of applications to places of any college in Cambridge – this reflects well on the academic reputation of the college, as well as the amazing job done by our admissions staff. Despite our application numbers nearing the threshold of one thousand, the whole exercise of interviewing our candidates ran exceptionally smoothly, a measure of the outstanding dedication, and efficiency of the admissions team. In the summer of 2013 we appointed a second Admissions officer to work alongside the existing officer to help support our outreach activities and ensure that we could continue to engage with students from non-traditional backgrounds so as to ensure that our undergraduate body remains cosmopolitan, outward looking and diverse. Notwithstanding the ever increasing pressures faced by the Admissions office the Admissions staff continued to provide an incredibly well run operation, developing new access initiatives, responding to requests for specific information and providing one of the most updated, comprehensive and informative Admissions websites in the University (in the last three month review, the Study at King's page on our website received 174,002 hits of which 131,601 were unique page views).

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 128 [161] offers made (on the basis of 487 applications received before we closed

on 7 March 2014) yielded 68 [89] (rather than the target 70) new graduate students, 38 for a Ph.D, 30 for an M.Phil (or other Master's course), 1 Erasmus exchange student and 6 students continuing to clinical medical studies. 7 King's undergraduates continued into graduate work; another 13 'new' graduate students are King's MPhil students continuing to PhD. 19 King's graduates are wholly or partly supported by College studentship funds.

Consequently in October 2014 we have 381 [377] undergraduates, 1 [1] affiliated undergraduate, 2 [7] Erasmus students, 1 [2] MIT students and 281 [268] graduate students in residence. 2 [3] undergraduates are currently intermitting, 9 [11] 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.

The College has also been very well served by a strong and committed team of specialist Tutors (Jules Griffin – Assistant Tutor, Rosanna Omitowaju – Admissions Tutor, Tim Flack – Financial Tutor, Godela Weiss-Sussex – Graduate Tutor, Lori Allen – Equal Opportunities Tutor, John Barber – Lay Dean), as well as Robin Osborne and his Tutorial team who responded with tremendous commitment to the long list of students about whom we became concerned. In even greater measure, Vicky Few, the College Nurse, Rev. Richard Lloyd-Morgan, the Chaplain, – and, most especially Janet Luff and her team of Tutorial staff (Maria Bossley, Caroline White, Bronach James, Kristy Guneratne, Eleanor Thompson and Katie Edwards) coped and continued to play their largely unsung role in the academic transformations we effect, helping in so many essential ways to tangibly support and steady our students on their increasingly uneven road to learning.

The Graduating year of 2013-'14 marked the end of an era. This was the last cohort of undergraduates to leave us having escaped the £ 9,000 tuition fee. They were the last of a generation of students with a largely state funded education. This coming year thus brings with it a definitive new landscape of student loans, student debt and added pressures to achieve which we will

need to grapple with. We have to think hard how we continue to make the education we offer here as accessible and exciting as it has always been.

## PERVEEZ MODY

### Scholarships

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

#### First year

BARNES, ISABEL Architecture Tripos, Part IA	GOKSTORP, FILIP Engineering Tripos, Part IA
BONHAM-CARTER, JOSEPH Natural Sciences Tripos, Part IA	HECKMANN-UMHAU, PHILIPP Architecture Tripos, Part IA
BUTTERWORTH, SIMON Natural Sciences Tripos, Part IA	HEISKANEN, VILMA Modern & Medieval Languages Tripos, Part IA
CALASCIONE, HANNAH Humanities, Social & Political Sci. Tripos, Part I	KOCER, CAN Natural Sciences Tripos, Part IA
ERLEBACH, BENJAMIN Mathematical Tripos, Part IA	LEENDERS, WOUTER Economics Tripos, Part I
FAIRHEAD, CASSANDRE Medical & Veterinary Sci. Tripos, Part IA	MCBRIDE, LOUIS Natural Sciences Tripos, Part IA
FIELD, THOMAS Music Tripos, Part IA	PARK, THEODORE Humanities, Social & Political Sci. Tripos, Part I
GEORGE, NAVEEN Medical & Veterinary Sci. Tripos, Part IA	REXHEPI, PLEURAT Economics Tripos, Part I
GILES, HENRY Mathematical Tripos, Part IA	SMITH, BENJAMIN Mathematical Tripos, Part IA
	TREETANTHIPLOET, TANUT Mathematical Tripos, Part IA

TRUEMAN, SAMUEL  
Engineering Tripos, Part IA

WILLIS, LOUIS  
Humanities, Social & Political Sci.  
Tripos, Part I

## 2nd Year

CARVER, DYLAN  
English Tripos, Part I

CHHIBBER, AASHIK  
Classical Tripos, Part IA

DUNACHIE, PATRICK  
Music Tripos, Part IA

GRANT, THOMAS  
Anglo-Saxon, Norse & Celtic Tripos,  
Part I

HARRINGTON, SOPHIE  
Natural Sciences Tripos, Part IB

HENDERSON-CLELAND,  
ARCHIBALD  
Classical Tripos, Part IB

HUGHES, DAISY  
English Tripos, Part I

KARLIN, LISA  
Linguistics Tripos, Part IA

KARPAUSKAITE, SEVA  
Politics, Psychology & Sociology  
Tripos, Part IIA

KELSEY TOUGH, OLIVER  
Mathematical Tripos, Part IB

KELSEY, MAX  
Historical Tripos, Part I

LAWSON, TIMOTHY  
Natural Sciences Tripos, Part IB

MAHON, EOIN  
Linguistics Tripos, Part IIA

MATTHEWS, JOSHUA  
Mathematical Tripos, Part IB

\*MATUKHIN, MAX  
Modern & Medieval Languages  
Tripos, Part IB

SCOTT, JESSICA  
Theological & Religious Studies  
Tripos, Part IIA

SIMPSON, NIKITA  
Archaeological & Anthropological  
Tripos, Part IIA

TURNER, EMILY  
Modern & Medieval Languages  
Tripos, Part IB

\*VAN HENSBERGEN, HESTER  
Historical Tripos, Part I

WALDRAFF, CHARLOTTE  
Economics Tripos, Part IIA

WARD, LAETITIA  
Asian & Middle Eastern Studies,  
Tripos IB

WELFORD, ASKA  
Architecture Tripos, Part IB

WHITE, LOLITA  
Modern & Medieval Languages  
Tripos, Part IB

WIEDERKEHR, ROGER  
Economics Tripos, Part IIA

## 3rd Year

ADDIS, KATHARINE  
English Tripos, Part II

ANDERLJUNG, MARKUS  
Nat.Sci. Tripos, Part II History &  
Philosophy of Sci.

BRISTOW, JOSHUA  
Architecture Tripos, Part II

CRISFORD, TOBY  
Mathematical Tripos, Part II

EPERON, FELICITY  
Mathematical Tripos, Part II

GINSBORG, DAVID  
Archaeological & Anthropological  
Tripos, Part IIB

GUHA, IRAVATI  
Politics, Psychology & Sociology  
Tripos, Part IIB

HICKS, KATHERINE  
Geographical Tripos, Part II

JARDINE, LACHLAN  
Engineering Tripos (away at MIT)

JAVADZADEH, SHAGAYEGH  
Nat.Sci. Tripos, Part II History &  
Philosophy of Sci.

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

LAI, CHUN HO  
Law Tripos, Part II

LI-WEARING, INES  
Architecture Tripos, Part II

MARX, ELIZABETH  
History of Art Tripos, Part IIB

NISSIM, LEE  
Engineering Tripos (away at MIT)

PRYCE, THOMAS  
Theological & Religious Studies Tripos,  
Part IIB

PUTSEPP, KERT  
Chemical Engineering Tripos, Part IIA

QUAH, SEAN  
Engineering Tripos, Part IIA

RABINOVICH, REBECCA  
Nat. Sci. Tripos, Part II Physiology &  
Psychology

RATTAN, ALEXANDER  
Economics Tripos, Part IIB

SHERMAN, SAM  
Politics, Psychology & Sociology  
Tripos, Part IIB

SHRIMPTON, RUBY  
Historical Tripos, Part II

STEC, MICHAEL  
Engineering Tripos, Part IIA

STONE, KATIE  
English Tripos, Part II

TAYLOR-SEYMOUR, RAFFAELLA  
Archaeological & Anthropological  
Tripos, Part IIB

TCHERNEV, IVAN  
Nat. Sci. Tripos, Part II Physics

THOMAS, CHRISTOPHER  
Economics Tripos, Part IIB

WEIDINGER, LAURA  
Politics, Psychology & Sociology  
Tripos, Part IIB

WELLER, JACK  
Classical Tripos, Part II

#### 4th Year

ALLCOCK, NAIMA  
Modern & Medieval Languages  
Tripos, Part II

ARRIDGE, STEFAN  
Nat. Sci. Tripos, Part III Astrophysics

EVANS, JOSEPHINE  
Mathematical Tripos, Part III

FOUNTAIN, CHRISTOPHER  
Management Studies Tripos

GUILLERY, HARRIET  
Modern & Medieval Languages  
Tripos, Part II

HAMEY, FIONA  
Nat. Sci. Tripos, Part III Systems  
Biology

HOFFMAN, MICHAEL  
Engineering Tripos, Part IIB

KENINGLEY, THOMAS  
Modern & Medieval Languages  
Tripos, Part II

KIRK, MATTHEW  
Nat. Sci. Tripos, Part III Physics

KUNESCH, MARKUS  
Mathematical Tripos, Part III

LEE, ANDREW  
Computer Science Tripos, Part III

MCNALLY, BEN  
Nat. Sci. Tripos, Part III Biochemistry

PHIPPS, KATHERINE  
Modern & Medieval Languages  
Tripos, Part II

STAPLES, AIDAN  
Nat. Sci. Tripos, Part III Physics

TSUI, YUE (IAN)  
Law Tripos, Part II

The following junior members have also been awarded a University Prize:

The Purcell Miller Tritton Prize – Li-Wearing, Ines (Architecture)

The Cambridgeshire & District Law Society Prize for Criminology & the Penal System – Tsui, Yue (Ian) (Law)

The Catherine Grigoriou-Theocarakis Prize – Phipps, Katherine (MML)

The Marsh Prize – Cassidy, Francesca (MML)

The Jacob Bronowski Prize – Javadzadeh, Shagayegh (NST)

The Theological Studies Prize – Scott, Jessica (Theology)

The Junior Scholefield Prize – Pryce, Thomas (Theology)

Among our graduate students, the following research students successfully completed degrees of Doctor of Philosophy:

Hawraa Al-Hassan (Asian & Middle Eastern Studies)  
Literature and propaganda under Saddam Hussein: a study of Ba’Thist cultural production (1979-2003)

Leona Archer (French)  
Gender and space in the old French lancelot-grail cycle

Erica Borgstrom (Public Health and Primary Care)  
Planning for death? An ethnographic study of choice and English end-of-life care

Nicholas Boston (Sociology)  
Digitizing ‘aspirationalism’: magazine-to-new media work in the mediatic mise en abyme at Condé Nast, Inc

Christina Bouthillier (Archaeology)  
A ‘Peripheral’ place in a ‘dark’ age: The Iron Age Ceramics of Cilicia

Judith Brown (Slavonic Studies)  
Cultural memory in Crimea: history, memory and place in Sevastopol

Laura Chinnery (Social Anthropology)  
Threatened lives and fragile relations: the struggle for a valuable existence in two Salvadoran prisons

Samuel Crossley (Materials Science)  
Electrocaloric materials and devices

Mathieu Desruisseaux (Management Studies)

From broker to brokee: Effects of combining network strategies on performance, leadership and innovation

Lucas Edelman (Biological Science, Babraham)

Transcriptional correlates of promoter interactions in murine cell nuclei

Stephen Gerrard (Chemical Engineering)

A novel infant therapeutic delivery system for drugs, nutrients and anti-viral agents

Michael Hannon (Philosophy)

A practical explication of knowledge

Alex Hoffmann (Geography)

Simulating organization of convective cloud fields and interactions with the surface

Charlotte Houldcroft (Biological Science, Sanger)

The host genetics of Epstein-Barr virus latency in B cells

Joshua Keeler (Psychology)

Instrumental response sequencing; dopaminergic modulation and behavioural control

Zsoka Koczan (Economics)

Essays in the economics of migration

Chloe Kroeter (History of Art)

Art and Activism: Promoting change through British periodical illustration, 1893-1914

Jessica Kwong (English)

Playing the whore: Representations of whoredom in early modern English comedy

Alexandra Leech (Social & Developmental Psychology)

Struggling with susceptibility and stress: An exploration and expansion of vulnerability-stress models of depression and the potential for intervention in late adolescence

Verity Mackenzie (History of Art)

Nature, primitivism and food: Eileen Agar's engagement with surrealism, 1921-1940

Emily McTernan (History and Philosophy of Science)

Equality and responsibility

Grzegorz Murawski (Social Anthropology)

The palace complex: The social life of a Stalinist skyscraper in contemporary Warsaw

Helen Oxenham (History)

Perceptions of femininity in early Irish society

Aurelie Petiot (History of Art)

'Should we stop teaching art?' Charles Robert Ashbee's educational theories and practices, 1886-1940

Mahsa Rouhi (Politics & International Studies)

Security discourse and security decision-making in Iran, 1979-1989

Dana Smith (Psychology)

Neurocognitive risk and protective factors in addictive disorders

Aleksandra Stankovic (Psychology)

The effects of stress, risk and uncertainty on human decision-making

Christian Steuwe (Physics)

Nonlinear photonics in biomedical imaging and plasmonics

Jamie Stokes (Chemistry)

Small molecule approaches targeting the Polo-box domain of Polo-like kinase 1

Christopher Ward (Engineering)

Unsteady ejectors for pressure gain combustion gas turbines

Sarah Williams (Physics)

Searching for weakly produced supersymmetric particles using the ATLAS detector at the Large Hadron Collider

Tatiana Zaharchenko (Slavonic Studies)

Where the currents meet: frontiers of memory in the post-Soviet fiction of East Ukraine



## Research

The Research Committee is charged with supporting and enhancing the research activities of Fellows and the general research culture in the College. This typically involves appointing four new Junior Research Fellows per year, providing financial subvention and other forms of support for conferences and workshops, work-in-progress seminars, and college seminar series, and administering research grants to fellows. To this array of activities the current Research Managers have added a number of innovations, including six College Research Associate posts, several new College seminar series, and a number of regular events in which Junior Research Fellows and College Research Associates are able to share their work with the College community.

The Research Committee elected three stipendiary and one non-stipendiary Junior Research Fellows who began their tenure in Michaelmas 2014. For the Middle Eastern Studies competition we appointed Mezna Qato (DPhil Oxford, “Education in Exile: Palestinians and Pedagogical Flows in the Aftermath of Defeat (1948-1989)”). For Politics and International Relations the successful candidate was Paul Sagar (PhD Cambridge, David Hume as historian of England and Adam Smith as conjectural historian of societies and moral philosopher). The JRF in Chemistry was awarded to Stephen Fried (PhD Stanford, simulation of the evolution of alternative protein biochemistries using O-ribosomes and generation of mutant ensembles using error-prone ribosomes). The non-stipendiary JRF was awarded to Amanda Barber (PhD UCL, promotion of axon regeneration of retinal ganglion cells).

The three stipendiary JRF competitions initiated in the autumn of 2014 for appointment in October 2015 are currently being long-listed for interview. These are in Biological Sciences, Economics/Philosophy/HPS, and International Law and the History of Political Thought. The latter fellowship is underwritten in large part by POLIS and the Lauterpacht Centre.

As worked well in 2013, interviews for our stipendiary JRFs will be held at the beginning of the Lent Term in order to avoid losing good candidates to other Colleges who interview and/or make their final decisions earlier than King's did in the past.

The Research Committee has attempted to enhance the integration of the JRFs with the rest of the College by initiating research evenings wherein the beginning and departing JRFs present their research to the College, followed by a communal dinner. The first-year event in January of 2014 and the fourth-year event in September proved highly successful and offer hope for expanding the vertical integration of research activity across the College in the future.

Michaelmas 2014 marks the beginning of our experiment with integrating into the College the "College Research Associates" who are talented individuals or groups who are post-docs in the University. This year seven CRAs have joined us: Franck Billé (China and Russia at their North Asian Border); Maximilian Bock (renewable materials in low-cost sustainable housing solutions); Charlotte Houldcroft (Reassessing the pace of the European Neolithic epidemiological transition in the light of ancient Mesolithic genomes); David Modic and Sophie van der Zee (internet fraud); Marco Nardecchia (the effect of new composite particles in the physics of flavour); Gabriella Zuccolin (print culture, women's medicine and the role of vernacularisation in science, 1450-1600). The original budget of £13,500 allotted for these CRAs has been significantly alleviated by a grant of £5000 from the University's Research Development Committee.

Following on the success of our JRF research evenings, we are planning three sessions over the course of the academic year in which our CRAs present their research to the College. The Graduate Tutors are also arranging a number of lunchtime and dinnertime training seminars in which the CRAs will have the opportunity to share their experiences in practical matters (preparing CVs, giving talks, etc.) with our graduate students.

In addition to the new researchers brought into the College, the Research Committee budgeted £17,000 for conferences and seminars, of which

£7869 ended up being spent. Grants of £22,024 were approved between May 2014 and June 2014, but several of these have yet to occur and request their grants. The conferences supported were Kant and the Laws of Physics (Angela Breitenbach), DAMPT Research Meeting in honor of Hubert Huppert's 70th birthday (Rob Wallach), and the Anglo-French GDR MHD Meeting (Mike Proctor). The Committee was also able to support ongoing research seminars: in biology (Francesco Colucci), Networks (Sebastian Ahnert), and Maths and Physics (Clément Mouhot), as well as two Research Exchange Evenings organised by Flora Willson, and a reading by author Ursula Krechel arranged by Godela Weiss-Sussex.

There were three Work-in-Progress seminars funded by the Research Committee in 2013-14: Chris Brooke on "Who gets what? Distributive Justice from Rousseau to Rawls", organised by Robin Osborne; Michael Lambek on the anthropology of ethics, organised by James Laidlaw, and Richard Read on "The Reversed Painting in Western Art", organised by Pete de Bolla.

In the summer of 2014 we were able to fund a number of student collaborations with Fellows as part of a scheme initiated by the previous Research Managers, Professors Bate and Burgwinkle. Collaborations funded in 2013-14 at an expense of £5128 included Rosamund Clifford, working with Jules Griffin on high-resolution mass spectrometry imaging of a rodent model of liver cancer; Sam Davenport, mixing time and cutoff for the Adjacent Transposition Shuffle and the Simple Exclusion (with Nathanael Berestycki); Emily West, immunogenetics of killer cell immunoglobulin-like receptors (KIR) and HLA-C in pre-eclampsia (with Ashley Moffett); Felicity Eperon, modified gravity in cosmology and astrophysics (with Anne Davis); and Rivka Hyland, documentation of the suddenly endangered Armenian dialect of Kesab, Syria (with Bert Vaux). Going forward, we have created an online application and terms of reference, in hopes of increasing awareness of and satisfaction with the programme among the King's Fellows. These can be found on the College intranet at [www.kings.cam.ac.uk/private/fellows/application-student-fellow-project.pdf](http://www.kings.cam.ac.uk/private/fellows/application-student-fellow-project.pdf).

Martin Cook has also made significant contributions to the rationalisation and transparency of the College's research profile. In addition to implementing the online application just mentioned and reorganising the College's Research web pages, he has interviewed and profiled six fellows, sometimes with audio. Details can be found at [www.kings.cam.ac.uk/research/current-research](http://www.kings.cam.ac.uk/research/current-research).

The approved 2013-14 budget for activities in the remit of the Research Committee was £503,992 (up from £449,300 in 2012-13). The greater part of this (£391,022 or 78%) was devoted to covering the salaries and living costs for our Junior Research Fellows. (The actual expenditure on JRFs in 2013-14 was even higher: £441,635.) The Research Committee budgeted £60,000 for research grants to Fellows, which was underspent by £282. Research expenses for Fellows are available up to a maximum of £1000 per annum.

In total, the actual expenditure for 2013-14 exceeded the allotted budget for the first time in recent history, by a total of £32,577.

**JAMES FAWCETT / BERT VAUX**

## Library and Archives

The conference held in June 2013 to commemorate the achievements of Tim Munby, Librarian at King's from 1947 to his death in 1974, was encouragingly well attended, as reported last year. Most of the papers presented at the meeting will be published in a special issue of the *Transactions of the Cambridge Bibliographical Society* (of which Tim was a founding member), to appear in 2015. So much enthusiasm was expressed for providing some more lasting memorial to Tim that the meeting led to the creation of a Munby Centenary Fund. By midsummer 2014 it was clear that enough money had been already donated to the Fund to allow us to appoint a project cataloguer of the Keynes Library. In October we appointed Dr Iman Javadi to the post for one year in the first instance. He begins in November 2014 and we expect to report rapid progress on the cataloguing of the remainder of John Maynard Keynes's rare books, which came to the College under the terms of Keynes's will. Further donations to the Fund, which we hope will go to support the Modern Archives as well as Keynes cataloguing, are very welcome (see [www.kings.cam.ac.uk/library/munby-fund.html](http://www.kings.cam.ac.uk/library/munby-fund.html)).

The Library has this year upgraded its online catalogue with a new sleeker catalogue interface. Probably most users do not notice these things, even as librarians bask with pride—but that is as it should be. We also took the opportunity to modernise and improve the loans terminal software (for self issue and return of books). All the improvements seem to be working well. In the Rowe Music Library 2014 saw the near completion of a handlist of accessions of pre-1800 music to the Library. This was the work of Dr Elisabeth Giselbrecht, supervised by the Honorary Rowe Music Librarian, Professor Iain Fenlon. Once the handlist is complete, it will be made available to all online. This will make it much easier to see quickly what rare music the Rowe contains. Work on the handlist has been funded from the donations of Professor James Whitby (1944).

In the Archives this year saw the completion of a catalogue of the College accounts and Bursarial files from the foundation to the most recent archived financial data. In part this takes the form of a digitised version of the older index card descriptions, and in part enhanced descriptions on the existing computerised catalogue. New opportunities for research have opened up. We already receive a lot of requests in connection with Keynes's activities as First Bursar, and much more can be found about the financial management of the College in the past through the Accounts, as you might expect, but there are also many other non-financial nuggets to be located in the same files. The College Archivist has spent a good deal of time this year helping out the authors who are contributing to the book of essays marking 500 years since the completion of the Chapel which is to appear in November 2014. Payments made to the choir, or repairs to the organ, or the binding of the great Spanish choirbook (King's MS 41) taken on the Cadiz expedition by the Earl of Essex in 1596, all can be identified by close study of the College Accounts. We also found record of a purchase by King's in 1724 of an early eighteenth century theodolite. This now rare item was recently (re)discovered in a Library store, and has been lent to the Whipple Museum of the History of Science. The digitisation of the accounts card catalogue is the culmination of a project begun in 1997 to digitise our archival catalogues; they are now all on-line.

The Archivists are also responsible for the completion of the Disaster Plan for the Archives and Library. We hope never to have to implement it, but we are a lot safer now that the College has a clear understanding of the procedures and resources available in case of emergency.

The Library received a remarkable donation of books from the collection of Professor Nigel Glendinning (1950) through the generosity of his family. These are mostly books printed in Spain from the sixteenth to the nineteenth century reflecting Professor Glendinning's own interests in Spanish art and literature. He was one of the world's leading authorities on the art of Goya. The donation was particularly timely in view of the setting up of the Nigel Glendinning PhD Studentship in Spanish Studies: Art and Literature of seventeenth and eighteenth century Spain at King's in 2013.

Another welcome donation this year was a collection of music connected with John Alldis. John Alldis, who died in 2010, was a choral scholar under Boris Ord from 1949 to 1952. He directed the London Symphony Chorus and London Philharmonia Choir (1969-82), and in 1962 founded the professional, sixteen-member John Alldis Choir, which launched itself with the world premiere of Alexander Goehr's *A Little Cantata of Proverbs*. The collection includes many twentieth-century music scores with performance annotations by Alldis for use in concerts given by the John Alldis Choir (a number of the pieces were written for the choir) as well as programmes, photographs and reviews relating to their concerts.

In the summer of 2014 the Library digitised its earliest medieval manuscript, a copy made around 900AD of the works of the Roman satirist Juvenal (King's MS 52). This was made for a client in Italy but we hope ultimately that this and other medieval manuscripts will be made available in the form of digitised images on the College website. Exhibitions this year included a number put on by the Archivists in support of Development Office but also two special displays in Chapel which will have been seen by thousands. We supplied information and images for the six month exhibition on the Chinese poet Xu Zhimo (1921), and put up an exhibition of our own on the occasion of the historical re-enactment for the 450th anniversary of Queen Elizabeth I's visit to the Chapel in 1564 as part of Open Cambridge. Exhibitions in the Library included 'The Roaring Twenties' for the summer supper party, and displays to mark anniversaries for the composers Corelli and Rameau.

**PETER JONES**

# Chapel

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It has certainly been a very busy year in Chapel. We have had the usual round of special services and concerts – Remembrance Sunday, the Christmas services, the Easter Festival, the Founder’s Commemoration and the Founder’s Obit – along with what has again been an exceptionally hectic year for tourism, on top of the routine (but actually core) activity of daily worship. The Chapel exists first and foremost to serve the current College community, as a place of regular Christian worship; it is all too easy to forget that in the summer, and at the weekends for most of the year, when the Chapel is brimming with visitors, who bring in much-needed income that helps to keep it open for the public (i.e. paying for the Chapel staff) in the first place. By the time you read this, we will be on the verge of beginning celebrations to mark the 500th anniversary of the consecration of the Chapel. Do look out for details of those celebrations on the College website; they include the publication of a new book of essays on the Chapel in late 2014, concerts, exhibitions and lectures.

Services have continued to be well attended throughout the last year. King’s is a big operation, in service terms, during the academic year. Even a mid-week Choral Evensong can attract upwards of two hundred in the congregation, and that number swells to five or six hundred at the weekends in the spring and summer. It is important not to be overwhelmed by the numbers, but to maintain a proper devotional spirit and decorum; certainly that is what all of us working in the Chapel try to do. We have been experimenting with a sound enhancement system for the spoken word only and aimed at those sitting in the Ante-Chapel, and I hope that will come to fruition in the next year. It will definitely not interfere with the Chapel’s musical acoustic, as it will not be used for music at all. As anyone who has sat in the Ante-Chapel during a service will know, it is virtually impossible there to make out what is being said in a service, and I hope we can improve matters for those members of the congregation who are unable to get a seat in the main body of the Chapel.

We have tried to maintain the usual variety of preachers. It was a particular pleasure to welcome Alan Bennett as the preacher at the Sermon before the University this year, and then Christopher Lowson, Bishop of Lincoln and College Visitor, as the confirming bishop and preacher at our summer confirmation service. It was poignant to have Dr John Hughes, Dean of Jesus College, to preach just a few weeks before his tragic death in a car accident; all those who knew John have been deeply affected by his loss. Theresa Ricketts preached again this year. Theresa has been on ‘attachment’ to King’s from Westcott House as an ordinand for the last two years, helping us out in various ways; she is now a deacon in Weybridge, and we wish her well. Other preachers included: Joanne Hornby, Catholic Chaplain at Whitemoor Prison; Christopher Stephens, Chairman of the Judicial Appointments Commission; Sal McDougall, Chaplain to the Bishop of Lincoln; Graeme Knowles, Assistant Bishop in the Diocese of St Edmundsbury and Ipswich; Dr Malcolm Brown, the Director of Mission and Public Affairs for the Archbishops’ Council; Rachel Greene, former Assistant Curate at St Mary’s, Oxford; Jutta Brueck, Vicar of St James’, Cambridge; Christopher Stoltz, Chaplain of Trinity College, Cambridge; Trevor Williams, Bishop of Limerick; Dr Andrew Macintosh, former Dean of St John’s College, Cambridge; Joseph Hawes, Vicar of All Saints’, Fulham; and Allan Doig, alumnus, and Chaplain and Fellow of Lady Margaret Hall, Oxford. Many thanks to all of them.

Dr Cleobury reports on Chapel music elsewhere, though I do just want to bring to your attention specifically here the progress made by Ben Parry, who began as Assistant Director of Music in September, in working with King’s Voices. It is very good to have Ben with us. We have been lucky to retain Ben Sheen as our recording officer for another year: he is the one who oversees the webcasting of select Chapel services, and the overall running of our recording system which was generously provided by Robin Boyle.

None of this would be possible without the dedication and hard work of our staff, and thanks are due to them. There have been some staff changes this year. We have lost the services of Sinclair Stevenson in Chapel, and our best wishes go to him for the future. We have also lost the services of two

invaluable PAs – Ms Christine Georgiou, who left the Music Office in the spring, and Mrs Irene Dunnett, who left the Chapel Office in September, having been Dean’s PA. Many thanks and best wishes go to both of them. I find it hard to imagine how I would have been able to do my job here without them. In their place we welcome Caroline Walker and Andrea Crossman. This too is my leaving year, and therefore my last Chapel report as Dean. I have been very lucky in my time here, working with great colleagues, in a wonderful building, and in a stimulating and lively college environment; there isn’t a day I haven’t enjoyed working here, and I do wish my successor, the Revd Dr Stephen Cherry, well for the future.

**JEREMY MORRIS**



## Choir

Once again, the Choir has had some exceptional opportunities and experiences this year. The bedrock of its work continues to be the singing of the regular Chapel services, but perhaps the highlight of the year past was the summer tour in Australia. Although it was approaching winter down under, everyone had a really wonderful time, members of the Choir staying with local families in six of the major Australian cities, singing to capacity audiences, and, rightly, garnering much applause and critical acclaim. In these days of instant communication, pictures of the Choir outside the Sydney Opera House, visiting the Adelaide Oval (seeing much Donald Bradman memorabilia), or meeting koalas and kangaroos can be sent back home in profusion. We were delighted to catch up with Sir Andrew Davis (KC 63) in Melbourne, where he is Conductor of the Symphony Orchestra.

The chief work in the concert programmes there was Fauré’s ever-popular *Requiem*, a piece which the Choir recorded in January with the Orchestra of the Age of the Enlightenment (OAE). The opportunity to make music with such outstanding ensembles is not the least of the attractions of being in the Choir; other such collaborations included concerts with The Academy of Ancient Music (Bach *St Matthew Passion*, Handel *Israel in Egypt*), the Britten Sinfonia (Durufé *Requiem*, Britten *St Nicolas*), the London Mozart Players (Mozart *Mass in c minor*) and the Philharmonia (Beethoven *Mass in C*). Among the singers who performed with the Choir this year were Gerald Finley (KC 81) and Andrew Kennedy (KC 95) (both former choral scholars, and the latter now a chorister parent), and Andreas Scholl.

Reaching out into the local community beyond what we normally do is increasingly important and there were two occasions when it was possible to do this.

On 22 November, the centenary of Benjamin Britten's birth, the choristers took part in a concert at the Corn Exchange with children from a number of local schools, and to mark the passage of the Tour de France through Cambridge on 7 July, there was a further collaboration with other schools when a recording was made in Chapel of a piece specially composed by Lord (Michael) Berkeley.

In April the Choir went to New College, Oxford to sing evensong with the other three choirs of the 'Amicabilis Concordia' (New College, Eton and Winchester) to mark the retirement of Edward Higginbottom, whose distinguished tenure at New College has exceeded even my long period here at King's. In March the choristers took part in a performance of Monteverdi *Vespers of 1610* conducted by Sir John Eliot Gardiner (KC 61) to mark the 50th anniversary of the performance John Eliot gave whilst a student at King's. This was broadcast live on the BBC, as were the Christmas Eve service and a choral evensong in commemoration of the late Sir John Tavener, this latter attended by Lady Tavener and members of her family. BBC Television once again recorded *Carols from King's* and *Easter from King's*, both of which will, in due course, appear in DVD format. The BBC also broadcast from the now annual Easter Festival.

This year has also seen the beginning of regular web-casting of services from the Chapel. Usually one from each week is chosen to go 'on-line'; each is prefaced by a brief spoken introduction, sometimes by a member of the Choir or one of the organ scholars. A documentary about the preparations for Christmas was made in the Michaelmas Term, and will be shown on BBC2 on Christmas Eve next.

Very many people give invaluable assistance to the choral operation, but nothing could be achieved without the support of the Choir families, the boarding house staff, the Clergy and Chapel staff and by Caroline Walker and Margaret Hebden in my office, and I thank all these profusely. I particularly thank the Revd Dr Jeremy Morris, who has left his position as Dean to become Master of Trinity Hall. Jeremy showed great interest in the life and well-being of the Choir and its members, and we shall miss him enormously.

I was sorry, as always, to see the departure of the Year 8 Choristers and Choral Scholar graduates after the summer tour. In wishing them well for the future, I reflect that the future of the Choir depends upon identifying new young talent, and I urge readers of this report to direct potential candidates known to them from within their family and friends to me.

**STEPHEN CLEOBURY**

### **King's Voices**

I was delighted to be appointed the new Director of King's Voices this year, having sung in the College Choir as a Volunteer in the 1980's. KV coalesced very successfully as a singing unit during the year. As well as singing Choral Evensong on Mondays during term, KV performed at the Matriculation and Founder's Day dinners in the Michaelmas Term.

In the Lent Term, the choir and the KCMS orchestra performed Handel *Zadok the Priest*. Later, the choir travelled to Verona, singing two masses and two concerts, including a performance to 200 schoolchildren. The choir also sang Bach *Magnificat* with the College Choir in the May Week Concert.

**BEN PARRY**

### **The King's College Music Society**

This year, the Society has continued to distinguish itself amongst college music societies with its ambitious programming. Lunchtime concerts in Chapel included cello solo suites by Bach and solo lute songs. The Choral Scholars sang Machaut *Messe de Notre Dame* alongside King's Fellow, Richard Causton's arrangement of the work, in what proved to be an innovative and compelling programme. An ambitious orchestral concert paired Beethoven *Eroica*

*Symphony* with the *Coriolan* Overture. The *Eroica* was a large undertaking for a college orchestra, but a confident performance was given.

Some of Cambridge's finest choral scholars combined under Tim Parsons for a very well attended concert performance of Duruflé *Requiem*, Tom Etheridge, organ scholar, playing the organ. First year music students of King's, Tom Field and Sam Yetman, presented a concert of Bach, Scriabin and Debussy on the Steinway in the Hall. Another first year, Benedict Kearns, with Matthew Swanson, a student on the MMus choral conducting course, presented Bach *Magnificat*, Handel *Birthday Ode for Queen Anne* and a new commission by former choral scholar, Toby Young (KC 08). In the Lent term concert Ben Parry conducted King's Voices in *Zadok the Priest* and other choral favourites, alongside Warlock *Capriol Suite* and Marcello *Oboe Concerto*.

The May Week Concert was one of the most ambitious programmes the Society has presented in recent years, including Britten *Serenade for Tenor, Horn and Strings* (sung by graduating choral scholar, Joel Williams), Copland *Clarinet Concerto* (played by another graduand, David Mears) and Bach *Magnificat*. This concert proved a fitting end to a very busy year for the KCMS, and I hope that the society will capitalise on this success next year.

## HENRY HAWKESWORTH

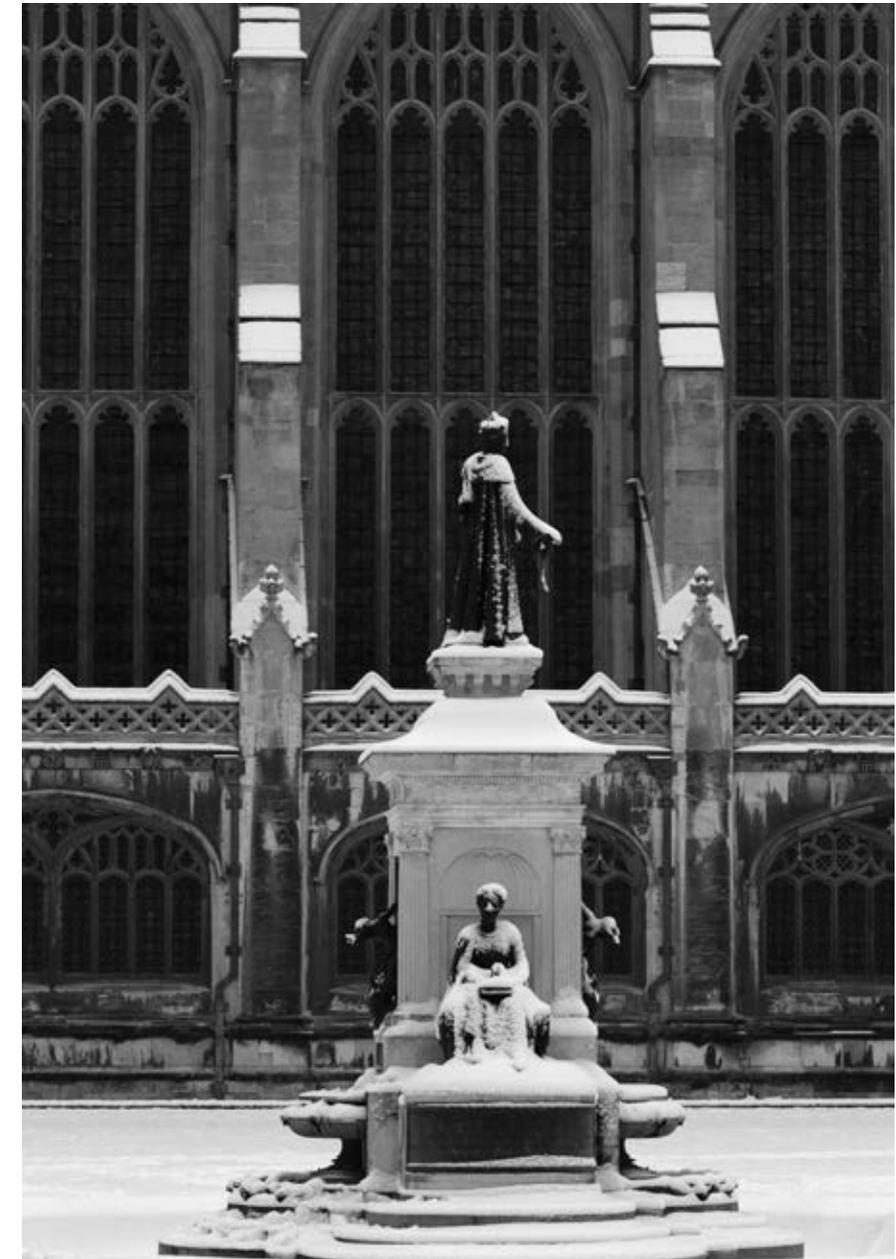
### The King's Men

The highlight of an excellent year was the release of the group's latest album, *After Hours*, a disc of popular and jazz arrangements, released on the College's record label. The album rose quickly to No.1 in the iTunes Classical Charts, prompting much media attention and doing much to boost the reputation of the group, and, by association, choral scholarships at the College.

Recording aside, The King's Men undertook many engagements including the traditional Christmas concert in Hall and 'Singing on the River'

performed from punts on the backs. The Easter tour of the UK (North and South simultaneously in two groups) was also successful and well reviewed.

## PAT DUNACHIE



# Bursary

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The financial year from 1st July 2013 to 30th June 2014 proved good for the College. The portfolio of investments as a whole rose by 9.4% (11.7% in 2012-13). This was due to good performances across the major equity markets and in our property holdings. The European, US and global investments did particularly well while Japan and Emerging Markets struggled. The College's modest holdings in agricultural land had a quinquennial revaluation that also showed a significant increase. The Investment Committee, and our equity advisors, Schroders, are pleased with this performance but remain cautious about the volatility of the major markets and the difficulty of maintaining adequate diversification in highly correlated stocks. Despite these concerns, we remain almost fully invested. Since the end of the financial year the performance has been less good.

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. We have continued to take action in this area, both in operational buildings and in our commercial property. Our new hostel in Bene't Street has been used throughout the year. The rooms are attractive and popular but there have been some teething problems with the restaurants on the lower floors. These issues are being addressed as part of the snagging for the building. The College invested £800,000 in the Arts Theatre, leading to a higher rental return in the future and a more secure business for the theatre. The entrance to the Arts Theatre on St Edward's Passage was redesigned together with the booking office, bars and meeting spaces. The initial signs are that this is working well for the Theatre and should bring a good return on the College's investment. There are also plans for next year. Two of our retail units in the centre of Cambridge are due for major building works. In both cases, the upper floors will be more financially useful to us if they are

used for College purposes. So, we plan to convert the upper floors of one to student rooms and the upper floors of the other to Fellow's rooms.

Last year King's College joined with many other colleges to borrow money for the long-term. We borrowed £15 million for 30 to 40 years at a fixed interest rate of 4.4%. The intention is to use this money to redevelop College land in a way that will bring in enough income to more than cover the interest charges. Planning is underway for the redevelopment of Croft Gardens and, on a smaller scale, Whichcote House. Our intention is to use the former partly for rental property and partly for College accommodation, while Whichcote House will provide a graduate centre for about fifty students.

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 loss, excluding the school, of £28,600 on a total turnover of £20 million but actually achieved a surplus of £258,331. That was achieved by most parts of the College succeeding in keeping to their budget while the income from visitors to the College and from catering for external events both significantly exceeded our expectations. This income, together with that from our investments, allows the College to continue its support for education and research. The demand for support for those students who face financial hardship remains acute. The College's hardship funds met this need but they were depleted and remain very dependant on the generosity of many *alumni*.

Within the College departments continue to work well. The Maintenance Department has completed the renovation of Webbs Court. This was done to a very high standard and was organised and planned entirely by our own staff, leading to lower costs and a very good quality of finish. The Catering Department and Housekeeping have worked very well together to deal with a significant increase in demand for accommodation for conferences. The Chapel has also had to deal with a larger number of visitors and has done so very well, ensuring that the visits are enjoyable while being careful to protect the fabric of the building.

The College continues to plan for its future in a very challenging environment. There are many pressures that we face, student hardship, collaboration with the University for research, rising costs to maintain our historic buildings, and the wish to adapt our environment to meet current needs and aspirations. There are difficult arguments in determining priorities and in ensuring that we use our resources wisely.

There have also been a number of changes in key posts within the College. Michael Proctor has now served a full year as Provost, leading the College through the various tasks that it needs to address. Jeremy Morris has been appointed as Master of Trinity Hall, so we have welcomed Stephen Cherry as our new Dean of Chapel. Perveez Mody has also completed her first year in succession to Robin Osborne as Senior Tutor. Robin led the educational side of the College very well and Perveez, although she has a different approach, has begun equally effectively in dealing with difficult and challenging issues. I look forward to working with all of the new College Officers.

**KEITH CARNE**

## Staff

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### Staff Retiring

The following members of staff retired:

- Rosemary Clark – Secretary to the Catering Director (27 years service)
- Sylvia Rolfe – Domestic Assistant (21 years service)
- Rose Eyres – Domestic Assistant (17 years service)

### Staff Leaving

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

- Jayne Matthews – Domestic Supervisor (22 years service)
- Duncan Baxter – Head Gardener (11 years service)
- Debra Murray – Domestic Assistant (11 years service)
- Zola Nzimakwe Thomas – Domestic Assistant (10 years service)
- Clive Kester – Painting Supervisor (9 years service)
- Sinclair Stevenson – Chapel Custodian (8 years service)
- Agnieszka Barszcz – Deputy Food Services Manager (8 years service)
- Christine Georgiou – PA to the Director of Music (7 years service)
- Michale Avis – Sous Chef (7 years service)
- Jane Readman – PA to the First Bursar (6 years service)
- Anne Bratt – Sales Assistant (6 years service)
- Carl Hodson – Head Porter (6 years service)
- Petr Hacko – Stores Supervisor (6 years service)
- Charlotte Boutell – Domestic Assistant (6 years service)
- Katarzyna Czapczynska – Domestic Assistant (6 years service)
- Milena Czerniak – Bar Supervisor (5 years service)

### Staff arriving

- Emma Bowditch – Administration & Events Coordinator
- Katie Edwards – Accommodation Officer
- Guido Felici – Food Services Supervisor
- Tamas Hegedus – Breakfast/General Preparation Chef
- Declan Kenny – Demi Chef de Partie
- Catherine Lightfoot Allende and Karolina Skibowska – Food Services Assistants
- Arijita Pal – Senior Sales Assistant
- Ben Parry – Assistant Director of Music
- Antonina Diatlova, Tomasz Drobka, Marc Price, Jana Vadrnova, Jovita Vaikasiene, Iwona Wieckowska – Domestic Assistants
- Neil Seabridge – Head Porter
- Alison Smith – Painting Supervisor

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

**MRS CLAIRE WHITTAKER**, who was Hostelkeeper in Grasshopper Lodge; Claire died on 3rd March 2014.

## Development

The purpose of the Development Office is to develop strong and lasting relationships with and amongst Members and Friends as well as building philanthropic support for the development of King's College as a place of education, religion, learning and research.

The office provides general alumni services (access to a website for Members and Friends, email for life, the opportunity to attend reunion and other special events, maintaining name and address information in order to receive College mailings and communications), organises a wide range of events and solicits, negotiates and stewards gifts and legacy pledges in support of the College.

### Events, Travel and Music

We organised many events this past year, from London drinks to subject reunions for Law and Economics, anniversary reunions, and special occasions to welcome and thank our donors and Legacy Circle members.

Since October 2013, we have welcomed more than 1750 Members, Friends and guests to special events at King's or involving Members and Friends – a significant increase over last year. We also planned a number of events outside the College to introduce Provost Mike Proctor, including dinner and drinks events in Vancouver, London, New York, Boston and Washington, DC and a special luncheon with the Cambridge Society of Ottawa. Many thanks to the many NRMs and Friends who joined us at these events, and a special note of appreciation to the people who helped with organising events.

Director of Music, Stephen Cleobury CBE, led the Choir on an extended tour of Australia, which was very well received. 2015 tours will include the United States in March and Europe in July. The Chapel service webcasts ([www.kings.cam.ac.uk/choir](http://www.kings.cam.ac.uk/choir)) continue to attract a loyal and growing audience, and we again thank Robin Boyle (KC 1955) for his support of this project. The

King's recording label now includes five titles available through the Shop at King's ([shop.kings.cam.ac.uk](http://shop.kings.cam.ac.uk)); please do be in touch if you are interested in sponsoring future releases. Several donors have provided funds to develop a sound studio to enable in-house production of selected performances and arrangements, which should be in use in Lent Term. The King's Men have released their first recording in several years, which is well worth a listen.

Looking ahead to events in the future, the Members' website is being revamped to make event registration available online. Information about musical performances, concerts and Choir tours can be found on both the Choir's facebook page and on the College's website. In addition, the excellent and useful response to our online survey regarding events held outside of College has encouraged us to implement several changes to our programmes, and we look forward to engaging you in future decisions about programmes and events.

We are happy to help arrange your visit to King's, to take your event registration, or to otherwise assist – simply email [members@kings.cam.ac.uk](mailto:members@kings.cam.ac.uk) or call on +44 (0)1223 331313. 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 delighted to hear from you.

### **The Telephone Fundraising Campaign (TFC) Annual and Legacy Giving Programmes Student Support**

The 2014 Telephone Fundraising Campaign (TFC) managed to exceed last year's record-breaking numbers – this year 72% of Non Resident Members who were called and asked to make a donation to the College did so. King's had the highest participation rate among Cambridge college 2014 telephone campaigns. More than £225,000 was raised for the Supplementary Exhibition Fund (SEF), student support and for general purposes, again demonstrating the value of bringing Non Resident and Resident Members together in support of the College. Thanks to our indefatigable student callers – Meera Patel, Elliot Bell, Saki Shinoda, Jack McConnel, Krystyna Waterhouse, Qurrat Ain, Erin

Lam, Fiona Wright, Hetty Gullifer, Nekane Tanaka-Galdos, Carys Boughton – and to everyone who contributed to the campaign.

For those of you fortunate enough to make the 2015 calling list, we will send you a note 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 14 March and 3 April in 2015.

This year the College received gifts from 1760 individuals, families, trusts and corporations; the College's alumni giving rate remains at 15%. Cambridge colleges report a wide range of alumni giving percentages, with 22% as the highest. One of our fundraising goals for the coming year is to increase both the number of donors and the alumni participation rate. If you haven't made a gift to King's, please do take a moment to consider the value of making a regular gift or a legacy pledge in support of the College. You may direct your gift to a range of areas, including the Supplementary Exhibition Fund (SEF), supervisions, research and the Chapel and Choir, or designate it for general College support. More information is available on our website.

Several significant gifts were received this year in support of students. The Brian and Margaret Clark Fund was established to support undergraduates studying Biological Sciences, with a preference for students from Wales. A graduate studentship was established in memory of Nigel Glendinning (KC 1950). The Glendinning Studentship will support a PhD candidate studying Art and Literature of 17th and 18th Century Spain. The TRACE graduate studentship will support a qualifying LLM candidate with an established interest in criminal law and anti-corruption efforts. We deeply appreciate this meaningful investment in the College. In addition, Stuart Lyons (KC 1962) sponsored the establishment of King's Enterprise Fund. This fund aims to encourage and support King's students and alumni to develop promising ideas in entrepreneurship and innovation.

Legacy gifts are the College's most significant source of benefaction, and have been since the time of Henry VI. In 2013, King's received its largest

benefaction to date from the estate of Myles Minchin (KC 1941). A number of other significant legacy gifts were received this year in support of the Supplementary Education Fund, the Chapel and Choir, to help with the refurbishment or purchase of student accommodation and for the general support of the College. Qualified legators are recognised with membership in the King's College Legacy Circle, and legators who indicate a legacy pledge of £100,000 or more become lifetime members of the 1441 Foundation.

Legacy giving offers 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. Several members of the Development team are able to speak with you about opportunities for legacy giving.

To learn more about these funds or how you can support the College, please visit the website [www.kings.cam.ac.uk](http://www.kings.cam.ac.uk) and select the tab for Members and Friends, or call or email the Development Office on [members@kings.cam.ac.uk](mailto:members@kings.cam.ac.uk).

### Recognition

This past year a number of people contributed notable services to the office as hosts and volunteers for special events and programmes. Ian Jones (KC 1980) continued his service as the Chair of the Development Board and has helped to move the fundraising programme forward, with the assistance of Board members and College Officers. We welcome, and benefit from, their involvement.

Former Board Chairman, Stuart Lyons (KC 1962), was elected a Fellow Commoner in recognition of his generous support of the College. Joyce Wood worked with Peter Jones (KC 1973) and the Library staff to develop the Munby Centenary Conference and to raise funds to catalogue the Keynes library collection. A number of people hosted dinners and receptions to welcome Provost Mike Proctor and provided a warm welcome to the new Provost. The Register Editors continue to assist with

the development and production of the King's College Register; publication is expected in academic year 2015/16. A good number of Fellows helped with events, worked with donors and prospective donors and helped with the development of the Chapel 500th celebration ideas. A special thanks to Jean-Michel Massing and Nicky Zeeman, editors, and to the contributors to the new book *King's College Chapel, 1515-2012: Art, Music and Religion in Cambridge*, now available at the Shop at King's. And of course current King's students participated in every element of our programmes – we deeply appreciate their participation and support. A warm thank you to all of you for your help and support this year.

I must add a note of appreciation to Provost Mike Proctor, who has supported the Development effort in many ways since taking on his new role. Thanks, as always, to the Development team who make it all possible: Adam, Alice, Amy, Ben, Felicity, Jane H, Jane C, Mhairi and Sue.

**JULIE BRESSOR**



# Appointments & Honours

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Allen, D.S. (1993)	Elected Vice-Chair of the Mellon Foundation Board 2013.
	Elected Chair of Pulitzer Prize Board for 2014-2015.
Brandt, W.N. (1992)	Appointed the Verne M. Willaman Professor in Astronomy and Astrophysics at Penn State University 2014.
Broodbank, C. (1987)	Elected the John Disney Professor of Archaeology at Cambridge and the 3rd McDonald Institute Director from 2014.
Collard, I.F. (1994)	Appointed British Ambassador to Panama, September 2013.
Elliott, B.J. (1984)	Appointed Chief Executive and Deputy Chair of the Economic and Social Research Council (ESRC).
Ferguson, P.J. (1982)	Appointed as Bishop of Whitby in 2014.
Finley, G.H. (1980)	Appointed Officer of the Order of Canada.
Harvey, I.C. (1969)	Listed on the Science Council's top 100 practising UK scientists.

Johnson, C.D. (1970) Appointed to a personal chair in the University of Southampton, August 2014.

President of the European Pancreatic Club 2014

King, M.A. (1966) Awarded the Order of the Garter.

Litton, I.E. (1983) Awarded 2014 Real IT Awards, Partnership category.

Awarded 2014 Real IT Awards, Security as an Enabler category.

Meurig Thomas, J. (1978) Appointed President of the National Eisteddfod of Wales 2014.

Minchin, M.C.W. (1971) Elected to a Fellowship of the British Pharmacological Society in 2012.

Parker, M.St.J. (1959) Awarded an M.Sc. from Oxford.

Quinney, R.J.H. (1995) Appointed Associate Professor, Organist and Fellow in Music at New College Oxford.

Rinne, O. (2007) Awarded the 2013 von Kaven Prize in Mathematics.

Roberts, C. (1977) Appointed Governor of the Falkland Islands.

Roy, P. (1962) Awarded a Senior Scientistship of The Indian National Science Academy.

Ruback, P.J. (1979) Awarded CBE in 2013 New Year's Honours for services to Council Housing Reform (London).

Rushdie, A.S. (1965)	Awarded the 2014 PEN Pinter Prize.
Sharpston, E.V.E. (1973)	Re-appointed as Advocate-General of the European Court of Justice.
Stevens, P.E. (1984)	Appointed Professor of Mathematics of Software Engineering, School of Informatics, University of Edinburgh 2014.
Tomes, S.M. (1972)	Awarded The Worshipful Company of Musicians Walter Willson Cobbett Medal for Services to Chamber Music 2013.
Waterson, J.M. (1966)	Awarded the President's Medal of The Society of Antiquaries of London.
Weir, J. (1973)	Appointed the first female Master of the Queen's Music.
Whitley, K. (2007)	Awarded a Borletti-Buitoni Trust Special Award 2014.
Wilcock, T.R. (2003)	Appointed Young Engineering Consultant of the Year 2013.
Wilkinson, E.P. (1960)	Awarded the Stanislas Julien Prize 2014.
Wong, S. (1969)	Appointed as Chief Executive Officer, Competition Commission, Hong Kong, for 3 years from September 2014.

## Obituaries

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## Obituaries

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### **MARTIN GARDINER BERNAL** (1957)

was the son of the Oxford crystallographer and philosopher of science J.D. Bernal, and of Margaret Gardiner, the daughter of the egyptologist Alan Gardiner. She was a passionate supporter of modern art and liberal causes, also a writer. Their families and connections, as well as their political activism, provided Martin with an extraordinary, but also sometimes forbidding, inheritance. Among the close family friends were W.H. Auden and Barbara Hepworth, and their home in Hampstead was filled with a tide of artists, scientists, activists and intellectuals. Martin, born on 10 March 1937, was sent to the progressive school Dartington Hall, and the friends of both sexes he made there remained as important in his subsequent life as those he met at Cambridge. Two years of national service in the RAF preceded his arrival at King's in 1957. Inspired by his lifelong fascination with languages (especially difficult ones), also by his enthusiasm for Joseph Needham, to whom he had been introduced by his father, Martin elected to be one of the very few students of Mandarin Chinese at Cambridge.

Martin's autobiography, *Geography of a Life* (2012), describes vividly his impressions of King's in the late 1950s. It is a story of friendships with contemporaries in King's and Newnham, occasional encounters—mostly benign, but often baffling—with the Fellows, and a serious love affair with Judy Pace. Contrasting with this is his account of the sometimes exhilarating, sometimes traumatic year he spent in China at Beijing University, only possible because he was the son of the President of the World Peace Council, and thus approved by the Chinese government.

Fearful that his contacts with ‘rightists’ might jeopardize the safety of himself and others, he came home early to resume studies for his Cambridge degree. On his return he and Judy were effectively hustled into marriage by their families, who helped them to finish their undergraduate careers on a high, both obtaining Firsts, and then start graduate work and a family simultaneously. Martin escaped from the exhaustion and close confines of this Cambridge life by taking up a Harkness Fellowship at Berkeley and Harvard.

Returning to Cambridge in 1964 Martin set about a fellowship dissertation on early twentieth century Chinese anarchist and socialist movements, while Judy was pregnant with twins. He was offered a tenured post teaching Chinese history at Leeds, but persuaded the King’s Electors to Fellowship to make an early offer of a research fellowship – which he accepted, though later he referred ruefully to his having decided to remain in ‘the womb of King’s’. In 1965 he began to write for the *New York Review of Books* on China, a useful source of income, but something of a distraction from his PhD, which was finally completed in 1966. Again he later deprecated his academic obsession of this time, coming to think that his journalistic articles were more important ultimately than his research activity. Martin had added Indo-China to his range of interests and this coincided with the escalation of the Vietnam war (to which the Bernal and Gardiners were vehemently opposed). He made visits to Cambodia, North and South Vietnam, contributing to his reputation as a ‘radical’, which he felt was hardly deserved despite his views on the war. Martin knew that he had a stronger base in Cambridge at King’s than in his own Department, and was involved with the College as an Assistant Tutor at the time of the Garden House affair, and with the nascent Research Centre, where he developed a project on revolutions with John Dunn. His autobiography sheds light on many of the people he met in Cambridge and entertained in his set at the north end of Gibbs.

The break-up of his marriage with Judy and a feeling that his career at Cambridge was not developing as he had hoped led Martin to accept a position at Cornell in 1972 as an Associate Professor of Government. He

was able to negotiate an arrangement whereby he could spend half the year in Cambridge with the children. Martin’s first book, *Chinese Socialism to 1907*, appeared in 1976, but by that time his attention was shifting to antiquity. His own Jewish heritage and the interest in the ancient Mediterranean that he had developed through the Gardiner family helped to inspire a project to investigate Semitic and African contributions to the achievements of ancient Greece. Martin judged that nineteenth century scholars of the ancient world had systematically expunged the role of these cultures in favour of Aryan or Indo-European speakers. This led eventually to the publication of the first of three volumes of *Black Athena* in London by Free Association Books in 1987. He assembled sources of evidence from languages, archaeology and later literary references that suggested that Egypt and Phoenicia had played much larger roles in the formation of Greek culture than was currently accepted. The work was not well received by most classical scholars, and in particular those who felt that ‘Afrocentrism’ had become a dangerous ideology in American academia. Opposition was led by Mary Lefkowitz, Professor of Classics at Wellesley, and her first work about *Black Athena* was entitled *Not Out of Africa: How Afrocentrism Became an Excuse to Teach Myth as History*.

Martin rather enjoyed the furore that followed the publication of *Black Athena*, and his two further volumes on the subject. His relationship with Leslie Miller, who taught at Wells College, not too far from Cornell, united the children of both, and gave a new stability to Martin’s life. He retired as a full professor at Cornell, and later they moved back to Cambridge full-time. Martin was loudly opposed to the war in Iraq launched by Bush and Blair, a last hurrah for the Bernal-Gardiner heritage. He died on 9 June 2013 of complications of myelofibrosis, though even in his last weeks he was able to lunch in King’s. His autobiography, published the year before his death, is filled with lively vignettes of academics and public intellectuals he had met in Cambridge, Cornell, and many other parts of the globe. He is survived by Leslie, by his children, Sophie, William, Paul, and Patrick and his stepson, Adam, and nine grandchildren.



**TILMANN BUDDENSIEG (1973)**

was a scholar of art history, classical and early Christian archaeology and Byzantine history. He was born on 21 June 1928 in Berlin and studied initially at Heidelberg University. In 1955 he married Daphne Jaenicke. He received his doctorate in 1956 from the University of Cologne with a thesis on the Basel Antependium in Paris, and for a short period after graduating he volunteered at the Museum für Kunst und Gewerbe in Hamburg. During 1962–65 he was employed as an assistant at the Kunsthistorischen

Institut der Freien Universität Berlin, where he wrote his habilitation thesis in 1965 on the afterlife of ancient architecture and sculpture in Rome. Tilmann remained in Berlin, and from 1968 he was Professor for Art History at the Free University. During this time he focused his research interests on design and industrial culture of the early twentieth century, especially AEG and Peter Behrens whose buildings were not generally valued at that time.

From 1973 until 1974 he was a fellow of King's and Slade Professor of Fine Art in the Department of History of Art. It was during this time that most of his contribution to the monograph *Industriekultur: Peter Behrens u. d. AEG 1907–1914* was written. In 1978 he took up the post of Professor at the University of Bonn where he eventually became Professor Emeritus in 1993.

Over the years Tilmann held a variety of scholarships and visiting fellowships including being a junior fellow at Harvard (1957–1960), a visiting fellow at the Warburg Institute in London, a fellow at the Institute for Advanced Study in Berlin (1985–86) and as a visiting scholar at the Getty Center for the History of Arts and Humanities, Santa Monica (1988–89). He also had guest lectureships at Harvard (1967), Stanford (1971), the University of California at Berkeley (summer of 1971) and the Hebrew University of Jerusalem (1984).

From 1995 Tilmann was an honorary professor at the Humboldt University in Berlin, during which time he became involved in the debates on urban development in Berlin, and from 1992 until 1999 he served as an expert on the advisory board of the Berlin Senate for Urban Development and the Environment, where he argued strongly against the reconstruction of the Berlin City Palace.

Tilmann had a passion for ceramics of the Weimar Republic, noting that he 'was attracted by the way in which consistent, bold construction of shape and pattern of these everyday ceramics reflected the influences of the Bauhaus school of design'. He and Daphne bought the first of their Weimar ceramics in a flea market in Berlin and the collection gradually grew until it contained some 450 pieces which they eventually donated to the German National Museum in Nuremberg. Tilmann researched and published on this topic, and the ceramics became part of a touring exhibition which went to (among other places) London's Victoria and Albert Museum in 1986. Tilmann's son was the well-known photographer Tobias Buddensieg (1955–2010). He is survived by his wife, Daphne.



**MARILYN SPEERS BUTLER (1986)**

was the daughter of Trevor Evans, originally a coal miner, who later became industrial and labour correspondent of *The Daily Express*, and of Margaret (née Gribbin). Family life was governed by deadlines, and they lived in Kingston upon Thames because the only train from Fleet Street that would get him home after the *Express's* last edition stopped there. Educated at Wimbledon High School she had a prodigious knowledge of current affairs, and was planning to read Modern History at Oxford

but at the last minute changed to English after a revelatory performance of Shakespeare's *Coriolanus*: 'I was completely fascinated sitting there in the

audience by the way that the play made the outcome seem inevitable, while the history (Plutarch's) made it seem accidental'. Her studies at St Hilda's College were leavened with journalism as a film critic and news feature writer for *Isis* and *Cherwell*, and she joined the New Left group of students formed in the wake of Suez and the Soviet invasion of Hungary. She learned to think of literature as involving politics at a deeper level than the parliamentary to-and-fro of the day.

After Oxford Marilyn joined the BBC trainee scheme but went back to Oxford to do a D.Phil on Maria Edgeworth, the Irish contemporary of Scott and Austen, whose papers were in the Bodleian. She had married in 1962 David Butler, an Oxford political scientist, and while she wrote her thesis over the next four years she also gave birth to their three children – 'a very economical use of time'. The thesis then became her book *Maria Edgeworth: A Literary Biography* (1972), written in a clear, highly-readable and jargon-free style. Some supposed this style was deliberately subversive of the theoretical discourses of the time, but Marilyn put it down to her being the daughter of a man who wrote for twelve million readers every day. Her second book, *Jane Austen and the War of Ideas* (1975) was based on an undergraduate essay she had written in her New Left days, and caused a stir because it argued that Austen's novels were not apolitical studies of young women and their inner lives but highly political and engaged with the public debates of the early nineteenth century. Marilyn always believed that each book is not written in isolation but 'is made by its public', and that literature is a place where important debate is going on.

Marilyn consolidated her reputation with another book on Thomas Love Peacock (1979) and her influential *Romantics, Rebels and Reactionaries* (1981), which found tens of thousands of readers. It was brief and accessible, but also underpinned by massive scholarship. But in 1986 she moved to Cambridge as the first female King Edward VII Professor of English Literature, and joined the community at King's. She helped to run the women's literature graduate seminar in the Faculty and she collaborated with Janet Todd on the editing of the seven volume

collection of the writings of Mary Wollstonecraft. She oversaw editions of the works of William Godwin and Maria Edgeworth. Her work on editions for classroom use was also pioneering—making available new versions of Austen, Edgeworth, and above all Mary Shelley's *Frankenstein*. As Regius Professor Marilyn's sophisticated analysis helped to define Romanticism within its colourful political and social context. Her warmth, impish sense of humour and passion for political as well as literary debate made her a hugely popular supervisor and lecturer. Underpinning all this was a sense of academic work as a collaborative process, of the intellectual life not as a competition but as conversation: a conversation that she found endlessly fascinating.

In King's her position was initially rather strange—Marilyn was very much in the College, and took a full part in its activities, but for her first two years in Cambridge she could not be elected to a Professorial Fellowship. The election took place finally in 1988. She became very much at the centre though of the women Fellows at King's. At this time many women Fellows found themselves under pressure to be on all College committees, to argue on behalf of women students, and generally to establish a culture that was more female friendly. Yet they were also expected to deliver on teaching and research while often assuming most of the responsibilities in their family lives. Marilyn's sense of humour and supportiveness, as well as her exemplary career, helped enormously.

In 1993 she returned to Oxford, which was always the family home, to become Rector of Exeter College, and the first female head of a formerly all-male Oxbridge college. Her graciousness and love of conversation made her a good fit for the role. She was elected to an Honorary Fellowship at King's in 1995. She also became a Fellow of the British Academy (2002) and a member of HEFCE from 1997-2000, but she remained as approachable as ever. Marilyn retired from the Rectorship in 2004, but soon after was diagnosed with Alzheimer's. She faced it bravely, without anger. In 2001 her husband David Butler was knighted. Marilyn died on 11 March 2014, survived by David and their sons Daniel and Ed, and seven grandchildren.



**GIUSEPPE ANGELO POMPEO  
TOMMASON GIANGRANDE (1955)**

was born on 29 December 1926 in Savona in Italy. His father, Francesco, was an engineer who had been appointed as the head of a technical college there. A few years after his birth the family moved to Pisa, where he and his younger brother Giuliano were educated. Giuseppe read classics at the Scuola Normale Superiore in Pisa, and it was during his time in Pisa that he met his future wife, Beryl M McQuade, who was there on an exchange visit from

Lausanne in Switzerland. The couple married in 1954 and initially lived in Pisa, but returned to England in 1955 for the birth of their son Paul.

In England the family settled in Cambridge where Giuseppe began a PhD at King's. His research interests focused on philology and Hellenistic poetry in particular, interpreting complex classical texts which had not previously been well translated. His early work focused on the writings of Eunapius which lead to a published critical edition of his writings in 1956. He became a lecturer in Classics and Fellow of King's in 1958, completing his doctorate in 1960. A daughter, Carolyn, was born to the couple in the same year. In 1963 Giuseppe took up the position of Reader in Classics at Birkbeck College (University of London) and it was not long before the family moved to Hertfordshire. He became Professor of Classics there in 1973, and moved, in 1987, to King's College, London.

Giuseppe developed a reputation of international standing in his chosen field of research and attracted many students from across the globe who came to study for PhDs under his supervision in London. He was a skilled linguist, speaking (in addition to English, Italian and classical languages) French, Spanish and German, and regularly published and lectured in all of these languages. Giuseppe was a prolific author of hundreds of academic publications during his career. His erudition and research was

acknowledged by honorary doctoral degrees from several overseas universities including the University of Athens.

It was in 1992, aged 65, that Giuseppe retired, but his research and publishing activities continued unabated. He would travel almost daily to London by train to visit various libraries and academic institutions up until about two months before his death in 2013. His wish was to have his ashes interred in the family tomb in Roccasecca in central Italy which was the original home of the Giangrande family and where Giuseppe had many fond memories of long summer family holidays spent there. A special annual favourite of his was a four-hour hike to the top of Mount Cairo which afforded spectacular views of the surrounding Abruzzi National Park. Giuseppe is survived by his wife Beryl (a former schoolteacher of French) and his two children, Paul and Carolyn.



**ISTVÁN HONT (1978)**

was born on 15 April 1947 in Budapest, of secular Jewish parents, and educated at the King Stephen I Gymnasium. Russian was compulsory, and István learned it; but he never afterwards used it, although he was a good linguist, who read German, French and Italian. On leaving school he did a year of national service in the Hungarian army, and then began to study Electronic Engineering at the Budapest Institute of Technology. Even if engineering was not to be his future, these were far from wasted years. Amidst all this

scholarship, István was a lifelong car enthusiast, devouring auto magazines and freely advising colleagues on what they should be driving. But in 1968 he changed course, switching to History and Philosophy at the University of Budapest. Winning a Prize Studentship in 1970, he completed his MA in 1973, and proceeded immediately to the Dr Ph., which he gained in 1974. His doctoral thesis, supervised by Professor Éva Balázs, was on 'David Hume and

Scotland'. He was appointed a Research Officer in the Institute of History in the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, a post which required membership of the Communist Party. There his duties included making summaries of the *Economic History Review*, which then occupied the place in historical studies now held by *Past and Present*; he thus acquired his encyclopaedic knowledge of modern economic and social history.

In this position, he was also asked to act as driver and guide to Michael Postan, Professor of Economic History at Cambridge, during a visit by Postan to Budapest. It was a crucial connection. Postan detected the young Hont's frustration, and subsequently encouraged him to come to England. In 1975, István and his wife Anna visited England, and just as their Hungarian 'exit' visas were due to run out, took the brave decision to seek leave to remain in the UK. Re-starting his academic career was not easy; Anna, a sociologist, was unable to continue hers, and instead learned computing in order to provide them with an income. István went first to Oxford, where he resumed his study of the Scottish Enlightenment and Hume's political economy. In 1977 he was re-appointed to the Research Fellowship in Intellectual History at Wolfson College, Oxford. A year later, however, he moved across to King's to direct the newly-established Research Centre project on 'Political Economy and Society, 1750-1850', along with Michael Ignatieff.

The six years of the project established István's reputation as a scholar of uncompromising intellectual purpose. He and Michael organised a series of ground-breaking conferences, which not only recast the history of political economy but transformed understanding of its wider intellectual context in moral, social and political thought. There were a host of distinguished participants, as well as younger scholars, but it was István who set the agenda, at the first conference in 1979 with his paper on the 'Rich country-poor country problem', and in the second with early versions of his papers on Natural Law, Samuel Pufendorf and Adam Smith. The first problem concerned the development prospects of countries which lagged behind richer neighbours, as Scotland then lagged behind England. The issue was whether the poor country would be able to

take advantage of its poverty, in particular its lower wage costs, to achieve a competitive advantage over its neighbour, and in due course catch it up. Already István had pinpointed what would be a leitmotif of his analysis of eighteenth-century political economy: securing the benefits of commerce and of commercial society was not for the faint-hearted.

An essay on this theme was István's own contribution to the volume which eventually resulted from the first conference, *Wealth and Virtue. The Shaping of Political Economy in the Scottish Enlightenment* (1983). But by this time he had added a second strand to his interrogation of Scottish thought in the introductory essay he co-wrote with Michael, on 'Needs and justice in the Wealth of Nations'. This essay argued that Smith's great work should be read as the culmination of an intensifying critique of Scholastic Natural Law's concept of distributive justice. It was a critique from within natural jurisprudence: Smith was the heir of Grotius, Pufendorf, and Locke. As his papers to the second conference in 1984 revealed, István conceived of the natural law tradition as also providing the historical connection with the political economy of Marx. In these papers, Smith was set between Pufendorf and Marx: Marx's failing was to have missed the extent to which classical political economy was a response to the larger moral and political issues explored in the natural law tradition. In particular, Marx had failed to grasp why modern commercial society was so successful a response to the Hobbesian problem of man's natural aversion to society: it was precisely self-interest, the willingness to labour and the propensity to exchange, which had first drawn man into, and now kept him within, an ordered, economically viable society.

The King's Political Economy project ended in 1984, and István spent the following academic year as a Simon Fellow at the University of Manchester. In 1986 he was appointed to an Assistant Professorship in Political Science at Columbia. He spent the next three years in the US, one of them as a Visiting Member of the Institute of Advanced Study in Princeton. He was always attracted to the direct, vigorous style of academic exchange he found there, which was so ideally suited to his own seriousness of purpose; he also appreciated the theoretical edge given to the historical study of political thought at these and other US institutions. Although his return to Cambridge

in 1989 would prove to be definitive, there was no guarantee of this at the time. Another project he had launched in 1982 with Piero Barucci, Keith Tribe and a network of other scholars was international in scope and took in the institutionalisation of political economy worldwide—the project was still going strong into the 1990s.

On his return to Cambridge István lectured on the history of political thought, and was no less demanding a lecturer than a scholar, expecting undergraduates to reach above their heads, sometimes high above them, to grasp his arguments. He spoke best without notes, but with extensive handouts of textual quotations; he conveyed utter conviction, but at a level of complexity which pre-empted dogmatism. No-one could hear a lecture by István without realising that she or he was being told something important, something it was important to try to understand. István played a major part in the establishment of the M.Phil. in Political Thought and Intellectual History. This immediately commanded an international reputation, and became the Faculty of History's most successful M.Phil., drawing in colleagues in Politics, Philosophy and International Relations. István was a famously demanding supervisor of PhD students. But this was not *dirigisme*: intellectual independence had the highest value in his estimation of a doctoral student, and those who possessed it flourished.

Eventually István's major article of the 1980s and 1990s were collected in a single volume, *Jealousy of Trade. International Competition and the Nation State in Historical Perspective* (2005). In effect, however, this was two books in one: an invaluable collection of previously-published articles, but also a new book, framed by a long introduction on the theme of 'jealousy of trade'. The phrase was adapted from the title of one of David Hume's economic essays, and pointed to the way in which commercial competition had exacerbated the rivalry hitherto fostered by political 'reason of state': between modern commercial nations, wars of empire and conquest in pursuit of markets and resources were almost inevitable. The interest of eighteenth-century political economy lay in the sophistication of its attempts to make sense of this development. To István this was just as much a challenge for the modern, post-1989 global economic order as it

had been for the eighteenth-century: *Jealousy of Trade* was an intervention in contemporary politics as well as in historical scholarship.

By time the book was published in 2005, and won several international prizes, new projects were already in hand on the eighteenth century 'luxury debate' about the balance in economy between country and town, and on the theme of sociability in Rousseau and Adam Smith (the subject of István's Carlyle Lectures in Oxford in 2009). By the summer of 2011 it was clear that István's health, already uncertain as a result of diabetes and a heart operation, was deteriorating. Over a period of months he was diagnosed with a rare blood condition, which dramatically reduced his immunity. Determination and persistence on the part of Anna secured treatments from University College Hospital in London as well as from Addenbrooke's. But István's ability to work was increasingly disrupted. Nevertheless in the Michaelmas Term of 2011 he pressed ahead with what was to be his final project, a seminar for PhD students, co-directed with Duncan Kelly, on the construction of the history of political thought by its major exponents since the late nineteenth-century, ending with the so-called 'Cambridge School' (identified for this purpose with Quentin Skinner, John Dunn and John Pocock). István never suggested that the seminar should be taken as his legacy. But there can be little doubt that he intended it to be so. If he always remembered and insisted that he was not 'of' Cambridge, being formed elsewhere, he was nonetheless fiercely committed 'to' Cambridge, and to the indispensable role of the history of political thought – of thinking about the state—to the study of politics or history in this University.

Out of all his inquiries, ever more insistently across the decades, emerged a uniquely powerful vision of a political predicament: the permanent crisis of a relentlessly self-dividing species, forced into increasingly unnerving intimacy across the globe, and still in quest of a coherent approach to limiting the mounting and often malign unintended consequences of its own actions. No other historian in Cambridge or anywhere else, across the course of his professional lifetime, has matched it in the insight and political weight of what they contrived to learn from the history of human

efforts to understand politics. By the end of that life, most of what Istvan himself learnt had been learnt in Cambridge, taught to others in Cambridge, and learnt because he came to King's in the first place.

More domestically, Istvan was no less fiercely committed to King's. István played a major part in College committees, most notably in the Electors to Fellowship, which became the Research Committee. Here his commitment to intellectual rigour, and the breadth of his learning and intellectual interests, found scope in assessing candidates and promising future directions of research. He was also at the centre of the group that met at lunchtime in the King's SCR to forward intellectual collaborations and compare ideas in political thought and history. Other members included John Dunn, Bianca Fontana and Michael Sonenscher. István died on 29 March 2013, after months of ever-increasing difficulty, whose implications he persisted in denying, even as he depended on the devoted attention of Anna. A memorial service was held in September 2013, and a memorial colloquium was held at Clare College in April 2014. The Institute of Intellectual History at the University of St Andrews will provide a permanent home for the István Hont Memorial Library and for his papers, so long a feature of his room on S Staircase in King's, with its specially strengthened floor. We are grateful for the four recollections of István published on the Institute's website ([www.intellectualhistory.net/Istvan-hont-archive](http://www.intellectualhistory.net/Istvan-hont-archive)), and in particular to that of John Robertson, on which this obituary is principally founded.

#### **HUGH ESMOR HUXLEY (1961)**

was born on 25th February 1924 in Birkenhead, Cheshire. He attended Park High School in Birkenhead where he became school captain, before going to read physics at Christ's College, Cambridge, in 1941. After only two years his education there was interrupted by war services which he undertook for four years (1943–47) with the Royal Air Force, working as a radar officer at the RAF Bomber Command and the Telecommunications Research Establishment in Malvern, testing height-to-surfaces (H2S) radar—a ground-scanning system used by bomber aircraft. Huxley worked on a very inaccurate version of H2S



of Biological Systems in Cambridge, with John Kendrew as his supervisor. He was the first PhD student there. Using X-Ray methods he worked on the detailed structure of muscle, a discipline that was in its infancy at that time. He was awarded the PhD (entitled 'Investigations in Biological Structures by X-Ray Methods. The Structure of Muscle') in 1952.

Towards the end of 1952 he went to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology as a postdoctoral fellow on a Commonwealth Fellowship. Whilst there he was joined by the biophysicist Jean Hanson with whom he collaborated. Their 1953 *Nature* paper, together with earlier X-ray work, provided the key evidence for the 'sliding filament' model of muscle contraction. The initial response among some muscle experts was one of scepticism, but a chance meeting with Andrew F. Huxley (no relation, but also a Brit) at Woods Hole in Massachusetts gave Hugh's theory strong support. Andrew Huxley had come to similar conclusions as Hugh using different techniques to analyse muscle fibres. Huxley and Huxley agreed to publish their findings simultaneously; both papers appeared in *Nature* in May 1954, marking a defining moment in the study of muscle.

In 1954 Hugh returned to Cambridge (UK) as a Research Scientist at the MRC Laboratory of Molecular Biology, with a research fellowship awarded by his *alma mater*, Christ's College. Whilst the MRC unit was flourishing,

which had been developed for east Asia, by changing it from a voltage-controlled display system (in which overheating was a problem) to a current-controlled system. He referred to his achievements there for many years to come as his first 'eureka moment', and for which he was awarded an MBE in 1948.

Hugh completed his BA (achieving First-class honours) in Cambridge in 1948 and began his PhD by joining Max Perutz's group at the Medical Research Council (MRC) Unit for the Research on the Molecular Structure

various factors lead to Hugh joining Bernard Katz's biophysics department at University College (London) in 1955, which had been equipped with a new electron microscope bought for Huxley with funds from the Wellcome Trust. In 1958, Huxley discovered myosin 'cross-bridges'. These attach to actin in a herringbone fashion in the absence of ATP, and detach when ATP is present. They drive muscle motion like rowing oars.

Owing to his scientific accomplishments he was made a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1960, and was the youngest Fellow at that time (he was only 36). Following a few years at UCL, Hugh returned to the MRC Laboratory of Molecular Biology in 1962, with a research fellowship at King's (1961–66), followed by a more permanent one at Churchill (1967–87). He was joint-Head of the Structural Studies Division from 1977 to 1987 and Deputy Director of Laboratory of Molecular Biology from 1979 to 1987. Hugh continued with his enthusiasm to better understand the cross-bridge movement, and his seminal 1969 *Science* paper described the swinging cross-bridge model. Hugh had married Frances Maxon Fripp (from Boston) in 1966. Frances brought three teenage children into the marriage, and in December 1970 Francis gave birth to Olwen.

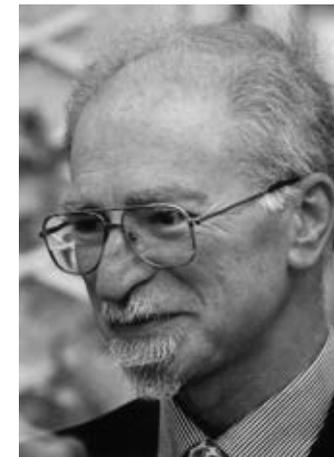
In 1988 Hugh moved to Brandeis University in Waltham, Massachusetts, as Professor of Biology and director of the Rosenstiel Basic Medical Sciences Research Center, a move which gave him access to even more powerful X-ray sources, particularly at Argonne National Laboratory in Illinois. Improved detectors with high-sensitivity charge-coupled devices (used in digital cameras) enabled him to collect in milliseconds data that would have taken hours when he started out. With the atomic structures of actin and the myosin cross-bridge, along with other evidence, he wrote in the *European Journal of Biochemistry* in 2004 that he finally had direct evidence for the type of cross-bridge movement he had put forward some 50 years earlier.

When Hugh retired from the faculty at Brandeis, Professor Emeritus Gregory Petsko, who succeeded him as director of the Rosenstiel Basic Medical Sciences Research Center in 1997, reminisced that Hugh always demonstrated the 'enthusiasm and dedication of a graduate student'. The

international significance of Hugh's work was recognised by the award of numerous prizes, including the Feldberg Prize (1963), the Hardy Prize (1965), the Horwitz Prize (1971), the Feltrinelli Prize (1983) and the Franklin Prize (1990) among others. In 1997 he was awarded the Copley Medal by the Royal Society, which is the highest scientific award in the United Kingdom.

Hugh was known as a gentle humanist and a man of great personal integrity. He supported the British Humanist Association and was one of more than 40 scientists and philosophers to sign a letter to Tony Blair in 2002 against the teaching of creationism in schools. Outside of science, he enjoyed travelling, sailing and skiing, and with his wife he shared a passion for theatre and the operas of Puccini. He is survived by his wife Frances, and their daughter as well as two stepsons and a stepdaughter.

#### MATTHEW HOWARD KAUFMAN (1979)



was born on 29 September 1942 at London's Hackney Hospital to parents Ben and Dora Kaufman. He attended Westminster City Grammar School before commencing studies in medicine at Edinburgh University in 1960 where he qualified in 1967. He spent the next year in Birmingham in surgery and medicine before becoming a senior house officer at the Luton and Dunstable Hospital. It was there where he met staff nurse and future wife, Claire (they were to marry in 1973). Matthew then returned to Edinburgh to work in

obstetrics at the Simpson Memorial Maternity Pavilion for another year. That experience made up his mind that his future was in academia where he was particularly interested in reproductive biology.

After spending a short period as a research associate working on aspects of IVF at the Institute of Animal Genetics at Edinburgh University, Matthew moved to Cambridge in 1970 where he embarked on a PhD in physiology. He

was to spend fifteen years altogether in Cambridge, apart from two years spent in Israel working on parthenogenesis—virgin birth—in mice. During his years in Cambridge Matthew was a demonstrator, then lecturer, in the university's anatomy department, becoming a Fellow and director of studies in medicine and a Fellow and lecturer in anatomy at King's (1979–85). In 1981 Kaufman and Martin Evans (also at Cambridge) and Gail R. Martin in America were the first to derive embryonic stem cells (ES cells) from mouse embryos. This work, first published in *Nature*, led to the science of embryonic stem cell research and opened the possibility of genetic manipulation in the management of human disease.

In 1985 Matthew returned to Edinburgh University where he was Professor of Anatomy and head of department, and where his research continued to be of ground-breaking significance. He collaborated with computer scientists and developmental biologists to produce 3-D reconstructions of the various stages of mouse development. These were illustrated in his 1992 publication *The Atlas of Mouse Development*—an internationally regarded textbook on the subject of mouse embryology, and the fruit of ten years of careful work. It is still regarded as the definitive work on the subject. During this time Matthew also worked on normal embryonic development and abnormalities that occur when an embryo is subjected to chromosomal disorders and stress factors such as alcohol. In 1988 he won the Evian Health Award for research into the effects of alcohol on embryonic development.

Matthew had long been interested in the history of medicine, and the Royal Medical Society in Edinburgh came to his attention as a student there, having been attracted by their huge library containing many rare books. He was their Senior President during 1966–67 and later became their Honorary Librarian. He was to publish various books on such topics as surgeons at war, musket ball and sabre injuries, the history of the Edinburgh Phrenological Society and also a book about the teaching of medicine in Edinburgh during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. In addition to his monographs, he also published some 250 articles on embryological and medical history topics.

In 2006 Matthew was made an honorary research fellow of the leading genetic research facility, the Jackson Laboratory in Maine, USA. He retired from the University of Edinburgh in 2007 and was elected Emeritus Professor there in 2008. After a teaching career of some thirty years he will be remembered as a staunch defender of undergraduate anatomy teaching and latterly as a medical historian, but it was arguably as a leading authority on mouse embryology that he made his greatest contributions.

Matthew was known for wearing his distinctive black beret, and, outside of work, one of his interests was a life-long passion for vintage cars, including Armstrong Siddeleys and Lagondas. After becoming a father of two sons he decided it was time to convert his two-seat sports car into a four-seat family touring car. This was a labour of love which took Matthew several years to complete, using his woodwork skills to steam, bend and shape solid ash into the sweeping lines of an Abbott Tourer body. Matthew became a familiar figure on the Edinburgh bypass taking his vintage Armstrong Siddeley out for a spin. He is survived by his wife Claire, his sons Simon and David and grandchildren Angus and Georgia.

#### **NORMAN ARTHUR ROUTLEDGE (1946)**

was the second child (of five) born in Wood Green (in North London) on 7 March 1928 to parents Leonard and Marjorie. His father worked as an iron founder's clerk near St. Paul's and his mother was a nurse. He spent his early years in Wood Green and attended the local school there in Rhodes Avenue, which were happy years for him. In later life Norman reminisced with amusement about his father standing for the local council there, at which time Norman was required to stand outside the school with a placard bearing the message 'vote for my Daddy'.

In 1938 Norman's father volunteered as an air raid warden before volunteering for the air force reserve. He was called up two weeks before the outbreak of World War II, which was the cause of some consternation to Norman's mother, Marjorie, who decided to take four of the children to live in Letchworth Garden City with her sister Grace. Her panic was apparently so



great that she sent a post card immediately to Grace (who had no telephone in the house) reading 'Coming in the afternoon with four children. Love Marge'. Norman's brother Peter remained in London.

In later life Norman remembered his years in Letchworth with great happiness, remarking that although they only remained there for six years, the family always regarded it as home. They became immersed in the cultural life, taking part in plays and concerts at The Settlement (an adult education centre in the

town). It was whilst in Letchworth that Norman met the composer and musicologist Hans Redlich (1903–68) (a German refugee and former pupil of Alban Berg) who, as Norman phrased it, 'weaned us off the folk songs' (Letchworth was known for its interest in folk culture) putting on operas and concerts of classical repertoire. Prior to the outbreak of war Norman had received piano tuition in London, and after the move to Letchworth he joined the choir at nearby Norton Church as well as playing the organ at a local church.

Having passed the eleven plus in London he was subsequently able to attend Letchworth Grammar School where his education flourished. He described it as 'a lively school in which the staff were united in hatred of the headmaster!' Norman had wide ranging interests from music to mathematics, the arts and the sciences, and at A-Level he initially wanted to study maths, history and music. However, this was not to be as his furious headmaster summoned Norman's parents to the school to announce 'Music is a subject fit only for girls and sissies, and I will not have a boy in this school doing it!' forcing him to abandon the subject at school. Norman was, however, aware at the time that his strength was in maths and the sciences. He subsequently received a scholarship to Cambridge to read mathematics and was the first pupil in his school ever to have gone to an Oxbridge college, so was quite celebrated at school.

Upon arrival at King's he was taken under the wing of the mathematics fellows Albert Edward Ingham, Fred Hoyle and Philip Hall. He also became involved in music at King's, taking organ lessons with Boris Ord and David Willcocks. Norman gained First-class honours with distinction in the Mathematics tripos in 1949 (receiving the MA in 1953). He then proceeded to do a PhD in computable numbers (awarded 1954) at King's, working at the same time at the Royal Aircraft Establishment at Farnborough and the National Physical Laboratory (to fulfil his national service responsibilities). He was a Fellow of King's from 1951 to 1960 and Director of Studies in Mathematics 1957–59. He later described these years as his 'golden years at King's College'. During his time at King's Norman felt privileged to get to know both Alan Turing and EM Forster, who were great influences on him and about whom he spoke with great tenderness in later life. He remained in touch with both, and indeed, a poignant letter from Turing to Norman, written in the period between the former's conviction and death still survives.

After many happy years at King's Norman left to take up the post of schoolmaster at Eton, leaving some of his friends at King's wondering how their 'larger than life' and 'flamboyant' friend would get on in Eton. The concern was unfounded: Norman is remembered with immense fondness by pupils at Eton for being an inspiring teacher who broadened their minds. Sir Eric Anderson, the headmaster there from 1980–89 said of Norman 'from day one, Norman was brilliant at conveying the excitement of mathematics to brilliant—and indeed not so clever—boys.' In 1973 he became a housemaster at Eton, a post he occupied until he retired in 1989. He would put on house plays—involving every boy regardless of whether or not they could act well. On one such occasion he played an angel in silver wings, delicately plucking his harp.

Upon his retirement in 1989 Norman moved to Bermondsey, and during that period he was able to be more open about his sexuality which, according to his family, was a great relief to him. He was a founder member of the Gay Biker's Motorcycle Club (and apparently amassed a large collection of leather jackets) and taught music to the Salvation Army

community in Bermondsey. From 1995 until his death Norman was the chairman of the Wandsworth based charity Oasis, a charity that supported people with HIV/AIDS, and Norman often played his harp at the funerals of members of the gay community.

Norman is remembered with enormous warmth and respect as an inspiring teacher by the many people he taught both at King's and Eton. Tam Dalyell describes him as 'wonderfully irreverent and hugely knowledgeable, he entranced those of us who were fortunate enough to be his undergraduate friends. He was the antithesis of the dry mathematician'. Norman's family talk about his tremendous loyalty, friendship and support for them all (including his siblings and nieces and nephews) as well as for the many enduring friendships he formed with other during his life. He would often arrive at family gatherings on his motorcycle and always made time to support and encourage family members who all talk of the very many lives he touched during his lifetime.

#### FREDERICK SANGER (1954)



was born on 13 August 1918 in the village of Rendcomb in Gloucestershire. His father was the local doctor who had first served as an Anglican missionary in China, and then converted to Quakerism. His mother came from a wealthy cotton-manufacturing family. Fred was brought up as a Quaker and encouraged by gifts of a carpentry set and a small forge to enjoy crafting things in iron and wood. At Bryanston he was encouraged by a teacher in chemistry, and followed his father in taking a place at St John's College, Cambridge to read the Natural Science tripos.

Fred found his mathematics not strong enough for physics, and began to focus on biology. Because of his Quaker beliefs he joined the Peace Pledge Union, and was a conscientious objector to enlistment in the Second World

War, and remained at Cambridge to take an advanced course in biochemistry after his First (which has surprised many who knew him). He worked in the laboratory of Albert Neuberger on the metabolism of the amino acid lysine, and his obligatory government work involved study of the protein content of the potato.

Fred's work began to move forward in earnest once he joined the research group of Charles Chibnall, who became Professor of Biochemistry in 1943. This was a very good time to be working in protein chemistry. The new chromatography techniques offered, as they thought, a real possibility for this first time of determining the exact chemical structure of proteins. Others thought the project impossible—the Medical Research Council turned down Fred's grant application on the grounds that everybody knew that the pattern of amino acids in a protein was random. Nevertheless with the help of a Beit Memorial Fellowship for Medical Research from 1944 to 1951 Fred worked on the insulin protein which could be made available in reasonable quantities and held out the promise of help in understanding diseases like diabetes. Fred developed a method of marking the end amino acid and splitting it off from the insulin. The end amino acid was then identified and the process repeated. By this painstaking method he showed that a molecule of insulin contains two peptide chains made of two or more amino acids that are linked together by two disulphide bonds. It took eight more years finally to identify the fifty-one amino acids that make up insulin. It was an essential step for the laboratory synthesis of insulin, and a major advance in the treatment of diabetes. By this time Fred had been elected to a Fellowship at King's in 1954, the same year he was made FRS—but he was careful then, and subsequently, not to let teaching or administration interfere with his lab work ("If I get into the mire of College affairs my work suffers", he observed to Tam Dalyell).

The award of the Nobel Prize in 1958 meant that Fred could get better research facilities and attract the brightest young scientists. In 1962 he joined Max Perutz's group from the Cavendish Laboratory (including Francis Crick, John Kendrew and Aaron Klug) in moving to the MRC's newly built Laboratory of Molecular Biology. Surrounded by researchers interested in DNA and genes, Fred was struck by the challenge of

determining the order of bases in DNA, known as DNA sequencing. It seemed to Fred a natural extension of his work on protein sequencing. Over the next fifteen years he and his team developed several methods to sequence DNA and RNA, including the method for which he won his second Nobel Prize in 1980 (shared with Walter Gilbert at Harvard, and Paul Berg at Stanford). The first complete deciphering was of a small virus, only 5386 nucleotides long. The Sanger method is capable of ‘reading’ genomes as much as 3,000,000,000 base-pairs long, 500 bases at a time. It was used in 1990 for the Human Genome Project. The effect of Fred’s work was to turn the field of genetics from a science of descriptive analysis into today’s powerful technology of genetic manipulation and gene therapy.

Fred retired in 1983 without any qualms at leaving his lab work behind. He devoted himself to his garden at Swaffham Bulbeck, enjoyed doing some cabinet-making, and pottered about on the river. He refused a knighthood, but accepted the Order of Merit in 1986. In 1940 Fred had married Margaret Joan Howe, whom he had met in the Cambridge Scientists’ Anti-War Group; he said she had made all his scientific work possible. The Sanger Centre (which became the Sanger Institute) was opened in 1993 to continue his work in DNA sequencing. Fred recorded an interview with Alan Macfarlane in 2007, which establishes his self-deprecating and down to earth attitude to his own achievements ([www.alanmacfarlane.com/ancestors/sanger.htm](http://www.alanmacfarlane.com/ancestors/sanger.htm)). Fred died on 19 November 2013, survived by his wife, two sons and a daughter.

**STANLEY JEYARAJ TAMBIAH** (1970),

known to everyone as ‘Tambi’, was the fifth son born to Charles Rajakon and Eliza Chellana Tambiah on 16 January 1929 in Jaffna, Ceylon, where he spent his early years. He was educated at St. Thomas’ College, Colombo, before attending the University of Ceylon where he earned a BA in 1951. He continued his education at Cornell University, receiving a PhD there in 1954 with a dissertation entitled ‘The process of secularization in three Ceylonese peasant communities’. After completing his doctorate he took up a teaching post at the University of Ceylon in 1955 which he held until 1960. It was during these years that he undertook field work in Sri Lanka.



From 1960 until 1963 Tambi worked for UNESCO as a Technical Assistance Expert in Thailand, an area in which he eventually became an authority. His principal task there was to lead a team engaged in anthropological research in three rural communities in central, northeast, and north Thailand. A move in 1963 to Cambridge marked what was to be a ten-year stay in the UK. Initially he was the Smuts Fellow at the University (1963–64) and a Commonwealth Fellow of St. John’s College, before being awarded an MA in 1964.

From 1964 Tambi was an assistant university lecturer in the Department of Archaeology and Anthropology, a founding fellow of Clare Hall (1965–70) and Fellow of King’s College (1970–73) where he was also the Tutor for graduate students and Director of Studies for social anthropology. During this time he also held a fellowship at the Center for Advanced Study in Behavioral Sciences at Palo Alto, California.

It was during his time in Cambridge that Tambi became influenced by his close associate the social anthropologist Edmund Leach. Indeed, Leach had written to Tambi in Thailand in 1962 enquiring whether he would like to come to Cambridge on the Smuts Commonwealth Fellowship. Tambi later referred to Leach as his ‘most important colleague, friend, and mentor at Cambridge’. Tambi’s research during his Cambridge years concentrated on Thailand, about which he went on to produce three important monographs: *Buddhism and the Spirit Cults in Northeast Thailand* (1970), *World Conqueror and World Renouncer: A Study of Religion and Polity in Thailand Against a Historical Background* (1976) and *The Buddhist Saints of the Forest and the Cult of Amulets* (1984). He is very warmly remembered by many anthropologists and others in Cambridge and his many works remain foundational for the discipline. Current Fellow and anthropologist, Caroline Humphrey, remembers his lectures and manner as follows: ‘Tambi’s lectures were packed—the audiences included graduates, visitors, and people from all over the

University. He spoke slowly and clearly, with a well-prepared text ... I had a few supervisions from Tambi in my third year. I will always remember his gentle, dignified and yet authoritative manner, and his slow smile when something pleased him.'

New pastures beckoned in 1973 when Tambi returned to the United States, this time to take up a professorship in the Department of Anthropology at the University of Chicago, a position he held until 1976. It is thought by some that his work during these years was influenced by the linguistic-anthropological focus at Chicago, and American versions of symbolic anthropology, evident in his 1985 volume of collected essays *Culture, Thought, and Social Action*. In 1976 Tambi took up a professorship in the Department of Anthropology at the University of Harvard. He was also their curator of South Asian Ethnology at the University's Peabody Museum. Tambiah remained at Harvard until he retired in 2001, becoming initially Raab Professor of Social Anthropology, then Professor Emeritus when he retired.

Whilst at Harvard Tambi's research focus returned towards South Asia and ethnic violence, a long-standing interest of his. He produced books in 1986, 1992, and 1996 on this subject, working in both Sri Lanka and India. Charles Hallisley, a colleague of Tambi's at Harvard, said 'It wasn't just an academic topic to him, there was an imperative to it. He was alert to the way scholarship could contribute to the betterment of the world'. As retirement approached he began work memorializing his close friend and mentor Edmund Leach, producing an exhaustive biography of his teacher in 2002.

A common thread among all the testaments written about Tambi since his passing is that not only was he a brilliant scholar, but also a man of great wit, kindness, humility and generosity, and someone with a genuine love for life and a 'smile that lit up the world'. He is remembered as a towering influence and one of the very few such scholars Sri Lanka produced in the twentieth century and as a sensitive human being and a humanist. In Cambridge his work is prominent in lectures on anthropology, and several of his articles are still standard reading for undergraduates in symbolic

anthropology and the anthropology of religion. He will be missed by his extended family, many friends and colleagues across the globe. Tambi is survived by his son, Jonathan, daughter-in-law Tina, grandson, Logan, of Cambridge, son Matthew of Boston, his younger sister, Beechi Appadurai of Colombo, Sri Lanka, numerous nieces, nephews, great-nieces and great-nephews living in Australia, England and the United States, and his former wife, Mary H. Tambiah of Cambridge.

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

**JOHN DENISON ATCHERLEY** (1935) was an engineer in possession of an extremely practical mind, which he combined with outstanding honesty in everything he did.

Born on Christmas Day 1916 in Epsom, John was educated at Gresham's before coming up to King's to read Mechanical Sciences. After Cambridge he did a two year apprenticeship with Metropolitan Vickers, then probably the largest heavy engineering complex in the world. On the outbreak of war he found himself in the Persian Gulf, working as an engineer on an oil tanker in temperatures of 40C and higher. On his return to England he was commissioned into the RAF as a Squadron Leader commanding signals units at a number of airfields in England and Scotland. He and his unit of about 450 officers and men were sent over to Belgium in October 1944 in a troop carrier, which hit a mine and sank some miles off the coast in a gale. He was one of only a dozen survivors, being picked up by the armed trawler acting as an escort, just as it was getting dark.

After demobilisation in 1945 John worked as an independent engineering management consultant, later joining Production Engineering Ltd where he spent the rest of his career, working in both East and West Africa and South America. He married his wife Pauline in 1957.

John spent the last few years of his life, first with his wife in a care home in England and then in France in a home close to where his daughter lived. John died on 1 December 2012; Pauline predeceased him.

[Our thanks to Sir Harold Atcherley for contributing this obituary of his brother.]

**IVAN AVAKUMOVIC** (1945) was an historian of modern European and North American political movements and a respected and admired colleague and teacher.

Ivan was born in the former Yugoslavia in 1926 to Jelena and Aleksander Avakumovic. His father was an important diplomat, and the family fled when Germany invaded Yugoslavia in 1941, travelling through the Middle East to South America, and finally to England; the escape had a silver lining for Ivan, who met his future wife, Solange Tupanjanin, on the way. Ivan attended Rugby School before coming to King's in 1945 to read Economics and History. He went on to complete an MA in London in 1954 and a doctorate in Oxford in 1957; finally free of Oxford's rule that students must remain unmarried, he wed Solange in the same year. As a student, he co-authored an influential study of one of the founders of anarchism, Peter Kropotkin, *The Anarchist Prince*, which was published in 1950, before he had even obtained his MA.

Having completed his doctorate, Ivan taught for a year as an assistant lecturer in politics at Aberdeen, before moving to Canada in 1958 to take up a post at the University of Manitoba, moving to the University of British Columbia (UBC) in 1963, where he was to spend the rest of his academic career. Ivan's fluency in a number of European languages allowed him access to a huge range of archival sources, and he published widely on the history of left-wing movements, ranging from communism in Yugoslavia to socialism in Canada, also considering the effect of European politics on working-class movements in Canada in *The Communist Party in Canada* (1975). He was made a full professor in 1967 and remained closely involved with university life after his mandatory retirement in 1991, advising and teaching.

Recognising the importance of a good teacher, Ivan was deeply committed to his students as well as to his own research. His colleague, Chris Friedrichs, stated that 'A whole generation of UBC students will remember his

compellingly informative, occasionally sardonic and often quite opinionated style of lecturing'. A former student, Dana McFarland, thought that Ivan 'was in many ways the epitome of the professor that I hoped to find when I went to university' and that 'he was consistently encouraging, advising of opportunities and offering support, believing in my potential and expecting me to live up to it'. Ivan's influence was recognised when he was named one of UBC's ten most popular professors in 2001, out of a total staff of 2500.

Ivan died on 16 July 2013 and is survived by Solange and by his daughter Fiona, son-in-law Barry and granddaughters Isabelle and Lucy.

**ROGER VAUGHAN BEVAN** (1956) read Modern Languages at King's and thereafter built two successful careers using them. He died on 28 March 2014 in the US state of Maine, where he had finally settled after having a number of homes in different countries.

Born in Bedford on 4 July 1937, Roger spent his early years in Suffolk; he witnessed a forty-eight hour wave of Allied troops walk past the family home en route for Felixstowe beach and ultimately the D-Day landings in Normandy. He attended Ipswich School before coming up to King's where he was a Prizeman, studying French and German. He also gained his Postgraduate Certificate in Education at Cambridge before furthering his language qualifications with a year of intensive Russian.

Roger pursued his teaching career at Eton, Barnsley Grammar School, the Schleswig Gymnasium in Germany and at L'École d'Interprètes Internationaux in Mons, Belgium.

After meeting his future wife Mary Bryce, Roger emigrated to the US in 1965 and later became an American citizen because he admired its constitution. He studied German linguistics at Indiana University and further expanded his repertoire by starting to learn Dutch. Roger and Mary married on 18 June 1966 in Albion, Michigan, where Roger was a Professor of French at Albion College, a post he held for eight years.

A sabbatical provided the opportunity for Roger to return to L'École d'Interprètes Internationaux, this time as a student to study interpreting, and so set off on his second career. He qualified as a freelance interpreter for the EU and spent the following 26 years as a conference interpreter, doing both simultaneous and consecutive interpreting. He was fluent in six languages and familiar with several others. A particular high point was interpreting at the Reichstag in Berlin before German reunification.

First and foremost Roger was a family man, devoted to Mary and his daughters Claire and Adele, but he also cared about all people. A life long member of the First Church of Christ, Scientist, Roger served the church in many capacities, including as a Sunday School teacher and a board member. He had a wide range of interests including music (singing, composing and playing the harmonica), cycling, hiking, writing and acting (he spent two summer seasons at the Minack open air theatre). He also enjoyed history, cricket and cooking and was a member of the Natural Resources Council of Maine. Roger is remembered for his gentleness and generous hospitality; his resourcefulness and intellect and for his eccentric sense of humour with a penchant for the dramatic. Above all he had a deep love of people.

**CONRAD ALEXANDER BLYTH** (1953) was an economist who played a major part in the internationalisation of the economics profession in New Zealand, inspiring a new generation of economists. He produced a huge amount of stellar research in his three key areas of interest: business cycles, the effect of the international business cycle on commodity prices in a developing economy such as that of Papua New Guinea, and New Zealand's slow post-war economic growth. Conrad was committed to the idea that economics should affect the real world.

Born in Dunedin in 1928, Conrad was educated in Alexandra District High School and Otago Boys' High School, before graduating from the University of Otago with a masters in economics in 1951. He married June Francis Scott in 1953, and came to King's in the same year as a research

student, becoming an assistant lecturer and a Fellow of Pembroke in 1956, and completing his doctorate in 1958. He remained at Pembroke until 1960, so was on the scene for the beginning of the famous Cambridge capital controversy over the nature and role of capital. Indeed, Conrad's own PhD thesis was on the theory of capital. During this time, he also published a range of articles on capital theory and business cycles in academic journals, and a book, *The Use of Economic Statistics*. Conrad remained fond of Cambridge throughout his life; he was proud to be an alumnus and enjoyed visiting the town in later years.

Conrad's appointment as the first Director of the New Zealand Institute of Economic Research (NZIER) in 1959, aged only thirty-one, indicated his talent as an economist. He was unable to commence his new role until a year later, when he left Cambridge for New Zealand, and struggled to find accommodation and a car – he had not been aware that he should have shipped a car from England, as there was a shortage in New Zealand at the time. Nevertheless, Conrad revolutionised the New Zealand economics profession over the next few years, focusing on economic growth in the country. He published the first NZIER research paper, *Economic Growth 1950-1960*, the year he arrived, which demonstrated slow relative labour productivity growth in New Zealand, as well as evaluating growth in other sectors of the economy. Former colleague Bob Buckle recalled that 'An impressive and cohesive programme of growth research, policy analysis, seminars and public engagement followed from this initial study.' During his time as Director of the NZIER, Conrad also started *The Quarterly Survey of Business Opinion* and *Quarterly Predictions*, and fostered a new generation of young economists, including two future NZIER directors.

Conrad took up a Professorial Fellowship at the Australian National University in Canberra from 1965-8, then became Deputy Director of the National Institute of Economic and Social Research in London from 1968-72. He continued his interest in business cycles during these years, publishing *American Business Cycles 1945-50* (1969); he was also a member of the Ross committee appointed to review taxation in New Zealand in the late 1960s. In London, Conrad persuaded the British Treasury to finance the development

of a set of leading economic indicators, using the indicators developed by the National Bureau of Economic Research in the USA as an example.

Returning to New Zealand in 1972, Conrad became a Professor and head of the Department of Economics at the University of Auckland, where he continued to teach until 2002, although he officially retired in 1993. His former student, Alan Bollard, remembered that upon his return to New Zealand academia, 'Conrad set it alight with new ideas, new papers, energy and leadership.' In the 1980s and 1990s, he made several research visits to Papua New Guinea, and was director of social affairs and industrial relations at the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) from 1978-1982. He was made a Distinguished Fellow of the New Zealand Association of Economists in 2004.

Aside from his work, Conrad was devoted to his wife and three children, and to his grandchildren. In his free time, he enjoyed rugby and cricket, good food and wine, modern history, theatre and classical music and the beach. He was also remembered as a committed and exceptional teacher. Conrad died on 7 August 2012 and is survived by his son, two daughters and six grandchildren. His wife, June, died shortly after him.

**WILLIAM MICHAEL BOSWELL** (1959) – 'Bos' as he was known to his friends – died aged 73 in November 2013. He was a Choral Scholar at King's and read for a degree in Modern Languages, followed by a Diploma in Education. As a much loved schoolmaster, he taught first at Cranleigh (1964-1969) and then at St Edward's Oxford (1969 – 2010). Alongside his teaching he enjoyed a rich and varied musical life.

Michael was born in 1940 into a committed Methodist family, near Grimsby in Lincolnshire. Michael and his family moved to Hull in 1949 and Michael quickly became a Yorkshireman. Methodism was the foundation of his Christian faith and musical development. Along with his mother and two elder sisters Michael sang in the church choir under the direction of his choirmaster father.

In 1951 Michael won a scholarship to Hymers College in Hull, an independent boys' school, and it was there that his headmaster recognised his musical ability and encouraged his singing talent. When he was Head Boy Michael auditioned at King's; David Willcocks, recognising his choral and musical potential, awarded Michael a coveted choral scholarship. This was a life-changing opportunity for Michael. At King's he moved from his Methodist past to his Anglican future; as an excellent sight-reader with a rock solid technique, he was well equipped to handle the heavy workload of the Choir. Michael rejoiced in all the music – not only the daily liturgy of canticles, psalms and anthems but also the showpiece concerts, broadcasts and recordings.

It was at the beginning of his final year (just when Michael was settling down to work for his degree and vowing to curtail his social life) that he met Rachel Hopkins – a student at Homerton. Sharing a love of music – Rachel being a violinist – they were soon a couple and enjoying music together in the university. They quickly recognised their destiny and in 1965, after Michael had completed his Dip Ed, taught for a year in Hamburg and taken up his first teaching post, they were married and enjoyed family life together until Michael's death.

His first five years of teaching were spent at Cranleigh in Surrey. In 1969 Michael took up a post at St Edward's, Oxford; Rachel also taught the violin in Oxford. Both of them continued to participate in music making in school, in Oxford and further afield. They joined the congregation at St Andrew's Church near their home in North Oxford, and Michael's voice was a valued contribution to church worship. During these years Michael and Rachel were bringing up their two sons Simon and Jonathan, who had both inherited their parents' musical gifts.

Michael became Head of German at St Edward's in 1976 and remained in post until 1997. From then until 2010 he managed the demanding task of coordinating all external examinations at St Edward's. Throughout this time, Michael enjoyed lifelong friendships with his musical contemporaries from Kings, and enjoyed much music making with the many choirs and groups he joined.

Some of the richest experiences of his life came from many years singing in the Monteverdi Choir. He loved the music-making, the travel, the World Tour of 1989, the camaraderie and the humour. Michael could hardly believe that he could sing with such a great choir for so long, alongside a demanding career as a schoolmaster. The musical portrayal of the words meant so much to him, particularly as a German speaker, and he saw this care for the balance between words and music to be a special gift that John Eliot Gardiner (1961) gave to the Choir and its audiences. He was fascinated by the Monteverdi's ambitious Bach Cantata Pilgrimage in the year 2000, performing all of Bach's nearly 200 Cantatas in concerts across Britain and Europe. He bought all the discs, listening every Sunday morning to the appropriate cantatas for the day.

At the end of his life Michael was pleased to receive a copy from John Eliot Gardiner of his book on Bach *Music in the Castle of Heaven*, containing an acknowledgment of Michael's help with the book. Writing after his death, John Eliot appreciates Michael's fluency in German, always ready to guide colleagues with instant translations of Bach and other German composers, and impromptu speeches of thanks when the Choir was on tour. Michael's funeral service in North Oxford was a fitting musical and spiritual tribute to him.

Along with many former Choral Scholars, Michael had returned regularly to sing in the annual Founder's Day Concert; the Concert in March 2014 was dedicated to Michael's memory, with a minute's silence held at the afternoon rehearsal. His family, with support from friends, are arranging the commissioning by King's of some music for the Chapel Choir in Michael's memory.

Michael is survived by Rachel, by Simon and Jonathan, and by five grandchildren Anna, Sam, Zoe, Emma and Freya.

[Our thanks to David Quarmby (1959) for providing this obituary of his friend.]

**HUGH CHARLES GRANGER BROWN** (1936) was born in Rangoon (now Yangon) in Burma in 1918 and died aged ninety-five in 2013, having spent his career in the navy and in the Burmah Oil Company travelling between Burma, India, Pakistan, Bangladesh and South America.

Hugh had a tumultuous childhood in Rangoon, being allowed to roam the city freely. He remembered playing at the waterfront with other boys and trying to ride the river in a small boat; as it was swept away by the current the other boys abandoned ship, except for Hugh, who could not swim, and a younger boy. Hugh pulled up the boat's floorboards and used them to paddle to safety. He also recalled 'the marvellous evening skies full of kites doing battle, their strings having been marinated [sic] in rice water to produce a razor quality', the smell of dried fish and durian fruit, the buzz of crickets and calls of lizards, 'the vast thunderings of the monsoon' and 'the Festivals of Water and of Light'. After a bout of cholera, Hugh was sent to England to finish his education in Norfolk, at Hamond's School, Swaffham. He came to King's as a Choral Scholar after demonstrating perfect pitch during his audition. His cousin, Martin, remembers that Hugh also participated in heavyweight boxing at King's, which posed problems for the Chapel, 'since singers with black eyes and bruised cheeks were no public showpiece and he needed to be kept hidden after boxing matches'.

After graduating in History in 1939, Hugh joined the Burmah Oil Company, and returned to Burma just as war broke out. Keen to join the Navy, which was impossible in Burma at the time, he hoped to use his victory in the light-heavy and heavyweight boxing championships of Burma to organise a boxing match against the Indian heavyweight champion in Calcutta, where he planned to enlist in the Royal Indian Navy. However, he was denied permission to travel. When the Burma RNVR was formed in 1940, Hugh joined, training in the unseaworthy *Somagyi* to practise minesweeping. In 1941, he met his future wife, Fay Foucar, dancing with her to 'Booms-a-Daisy.' They enjoyed going to the cinema, swimming, and sailing, and going on drives together; on one memorable occasion, Hugh was driving Fay home from a late party when he was startled by a giant statue of the Buddha that suddenly appeared around the bend, but managed to keep the car on the road.

As the war intensified after the fall of Rangoon in 1942, Hugh was tasked with organising the evacuation of thousands of refugees at Kyaukpu on Ramree Island; alongside British troops, they formed a protective shield. After the evacuation, Hugh patrolled the waterways around Akyab in an old tug. After the Japanese captured Akyab, Hugh was stationed on the Mayu river; he and his crew struggled with the shifting currents and sandbanks. He remembers a visit from a surgeon admiral when his pet mongoose, Archie, stole a crayfish from the admiral's plate. Later, the Japanese advanced and he was forced to evacuate to Calcutta. Fay remembers receiving the telegram telling her he would be there in four days and bursting into tears. They married only five days after his arrival in Calcutta. In the following two years, Hugh was posted to Chittagong (now in Bangladesh), the Arakan coast, and Kyaukpu, before being demobbed in 1945. He recalled 'War is a terrible thing even if you live at greater intensity during it'.

After the war, he continued to work for Burmah Oil, but did not return to Burma itself until 1958, when he was manager of the oilfields in upper Burma during a period of rebellion and unrest, with the government under army control. He was barricaded in his works on one occasion by revolutionaries, and, managing to escape, he went to the government offices in Rangoon, where he recognised an old Burmese army friend, now the Minister of Defence, which solved his difficulties. In 1962, he was promoted to Chief Representative of the Burmah Group in Pakistan, and left Burma, never to return. He left Pakistan in 1967 and became the co-ordinator for the South American operations in London until 1969, when he retired to become the chairman of Caravans International from 1970 to 1973.

He is survived by his daughters, Virginia and Jane, and grandchildren, Jonathan, Olivia and Michael, but was predeceased by his wife Fay and another child, Buzzie, who died at the age of ten months.

**CHARLES WILLIAM BRYANT** (1937) was a mathematician, wartime surveyor and later school teacher and housemaster, whose fundamental warmth and decency continually carried him to respect and success,

whether on the battlefields of the Second World War or amongst the hockey pitches, plays and dining rooms of boarding school life.

William to friends, he was surrounded by science and learning from an early age. He was born on 23 June 1918 at Harrow, where his father was a housemaster and taught science, and later boarded at Marlborough where he served both as head of House and captain of the 2nd cricket team. In the holidays he would return home and spend time with his family, playing piano and loudly singing the songs of the day with his sister Angela.

In 1937, William won a place at King's to study Mathematics, earning a First in his first year. As would be typical of him throughout his career, William was an active and popular participant in college life, appointed secretary and later elected captain of the college hockey and cricket clubs and playing for the fives team. In his second year, he diverted to Economics, but the breakout of war prevented him from completing the normal programme of study.

His talent in mathematics made him a sought-after recruit for the Royal Artillery's enemy gun location unit, and from 1939 to 1945 he served under commission in the 4th Survey Regiment, reaching the rank of Major. He took part in campaigns in North Africa, Greece and Sicily before landing on the Normandy beaches on D-Day. Unknown to William amidst the noise and chaos, the landing was also made by his future brother-in-law, rifleman John Dancy. The two did not meet in person on the Continent until the Allies pushed into Holland, where they celebrated with bottles of Cointreau fortuitously captured from a German train. William worked with dedication and skill throughout the war, being mentioned in Despatches for his service with the surveyors during the final assault across the Rhine, although his characteristic modesty never allowed him to speak often about the lasting impression this period made on his life.

Yet academia continued to call to him more strongly than did military life. In late 1945, William returned to King's and attended lectures for the Mathematical Tripos for the rest of the academic year. By 1948, he had

earned his official Cambridge Certificate of Education, and had embarked upon his teaching career at Clifton preparatory school. Soon, however, he moved to a job at Repton School, where he served as maths teacher and housemaster of The Priory for thirty years, excepting a sabbatical year in Trinidad from 1959 to 1960. True to form, William was a central force in both extracurricular and curricular life at Repton. He played the cello in the House Band, coached junior hockey, led the Signal Platoon in the school cadet force, acted in staff plays, produced six shows of his own, and was President of the Archaeological and Astronomical societies for many years. As Housemaster of The Priory from 1962, he transformed what had formerly been known as the 'sporty house' into one which topped the academic tables, all while maintaining a fierce support for the House in sporting competitions and upholding that every boy, regardless of level or ability, should be equally valued and encouraged to make the most of his talents. Above all, he taught fairness, decency, and open-mindedness.

The success of William's time as head of The Priory rested equally on a partnership with his wife Pauline, whom he had met while on a sailing course at Salcombe in Devon. Their marriage in 1955 not only drew on their shared love of the outdoors and of dancing but on the same values of decency and respect, and the joy both brought to participation in the life of their local or school communities.

Retiring from Repton in 1978, William and Pauline moved to Suffolk, where William worked as Head of the Mathematics Department at Woodbridge School until 1984. Later in life, he was besieged by parents wanting his mathematics tuition for their children, and regularly rose early in the morning to work on marking scripts as an examiner for the Oxford and Cambridge Joint Board. He remained active and adventurous – playing golf until age ninety and enjoying holidays abroad with Pauline to Greece and Kenya – as well as a key part of the local community, acting as a warden in the nearby Woodbridge church.

William's last years were spent in a nursing home in Woodbridge following a stroke, supported by Pauline as he had been all throughout their long,

happy marriage. He was cheerful to the end, sustained by his strong Christian faith and the pride and warmth he held towards his family. William died peacefully on 6 November 2012, aged 94.

**NICHOLAS VERE BULL** (1948), a research engineer, was born on 18 January 1928, in Twyford, Hampshire and died peacefully on 7 July 2013, in Cambridge.

Nicholas, known as Nick, was sent to prep school at the age of seven and a half, proceeding at thirteen to Clifton College, where he won a scholarship to read Mathematics at King's. This was in keeping with family tradition – six generations of the Bull family had studied at Cambridge. Before coming to King's in 1948, he completed two years of National Service with the RAF, working with radar. At King's, he developed an interest in rowing that became a lifelong passion; he continued to support the Boat Club for the rest of his life. He also sang in choirs and played the piano, and was an enthusiastic chess player. He graduated with a BA from King's in 1949, going on to take Part III of the Mathematical Tripos, which he completed in 1951.

Upon leaving Cambridge, Nick moved to Scotland to work for Ferranti, mainly focusing on defence. During this time, he met his future wife, Cynthia Bickers, and married her in Edinburgh in 1962. Their partnership was close and happy, and they had two children, Diana and Christopher. Nick and Cynthia also shared many interests, and were 'always together'; in their younger days, they were skilled participants in car rallies, Cynthia driving and Nick navigating. More recently, they took up bridge, becoming long-standing members of several Cambridge clubs.

Nick worked for Ferranti all his life, and moved back to Cambridge on retirement. He became closely involved with his local church, St Andrew's, where he was treasurer of the parish church council for eight years. He became known in the community as 'a great purveyor of both wit and marmalade'; Nick had an excellent sense of humour, and through making his own marmalade, raised nearly £20,000 for a range of charitable causes.

Nick is remembered as a quiet, modest man and a loving husband, father and grandfather. He is survived by Cynthia, their two children and five grandchildren.

**ANTHONY ROBIN BULLOUGH** (1954), always known as Robin, died aged 83 on 14 December 2013. He was a generous man who nurtured friendships from every era of his life. Born in Bolton on 10 August 1930 into a solidly respectable family, Robin went up to New College, Oxford from Bolton School and National Service with an interest in military history, a flair for amateur dramatics and the ability to supplement his father's allowance by betting on horses. He made lifelong friends at Oxford and shared rooms with Christopher Richardson, who would ultimately become his brother-in-law. His affection for New College was reinforced when his daughter Verity followed in his footsteps and he served as secretary of the New College Society until 1997.

After Oxford Robin joined the Colonial Service and came to King's to follow the one year Overseas Service Course. This served as the foundation for the ten very happy years that he subsequently spent in Nyasaland, now Malawi, rising to become a District Commissioner. His adventures included reading the Riot Act, holding the single oil lamp while a doctor sewed someone's arm back on and being castigated by his boss for flying the union jack from his 'filthy' landrover. When Nyasaland gained independence, however, he decided it was time to come home. He considered a range of careers including Tory MP and rural livestock auctioneer before finding his vocation at the City and Guilds of London Institute, an organisation for which he worked until retirement and to which he remained hugely loyal through nearly thirty years of upheaval in the contested field of further education. He was also determined to fulfil another ambition. After encountering Anne Richardson at her brother's house he proposed in an orchard after a short renewed acquaintance. They set up house in Bishop's Stortford, and had two daughters who grew up in an environment of humour, education and encouragement as Robin immersed himself in the affairs of the town, as churchwarden, school

governor, amateur actor and producer of plays. The proximity to Cambridge allowed frequent return visits to King's, although many such trips were focused on entertaining Robin's two nephews who were boarders at the King's College School while their parents were abroad on diplomatic postings.

On retirement Robin and Anne moved to Melmerby, a village nestling at the foot of the Cumbrian Pennines. Robin loved village life and took a very active role in it until ill health robbed him of much of his mobility and independence, but in his eighties he achieved possibly the last of his ambitions – to deliver memorably eccentric speeches at the weddings of his daughters and meet his grandchildren. Anne survives him, as do his daughters Auriol and Verity and his three small grandsons, Theo, Thomas and Oliver.

[We are grateful to Verity Hancock for contributing this obituary of her father.]

**FRED BURY** (1939) spent most of his working years at Queen Elizabeth's Grammar School in Blackburn. He started as an assistant maths master in 1949, became Head of Mathematics in 1964, and was appointed as Second Master in 1967. Before the war, he was Head Boy and School Captain at that same school, before winning a scholarship to study Mathematics at King's in 1939. He joined the signals department of the RAF in 1941 serving in the Italian cities of Taranto and Venice during the war and in Aden in the years after it.

During the post-war period there was a particular need for people who could teach the professionals of the future and Fred Bury was to become one of those teachers, but he was also someone who enthused many others to study mathematics as well. He is remembered by his former students as an outstanding teacher, and it is testimony to his teaching skills that former students who considered themselves to be somewhat less gifted at mathematics also have very fond memories of him. They still remember

his humour and his determination that everyone should succeed. He expected his own students to share that determination. ‘I am not coming down to your level, you are going to come up to mine,’ he used to tell them.

A former student recalls how his second-year class was well-known to the other masters for challenging them and putting their authority to the test. The first time that Fred taught them, he did not enter the classroom but just remained standing at the door without uttering a word. Everyone became quiet and the class realised that this was not a teacher to fool around with. The enormous list of tributes published on the school’s website demonstrates the extent to which he was loved by his students.

In the 1970’s, towards the end of Fred’s career, the changing views on society and authority began to have their influence in the English educational system. During a famous assembly students managed to have excerpts of Monty Python sketches and songs played through the speakers. Fred reprimanded them, but it was clear to everyone that he secretly enjoyed the joke. His colleagues remember him as someone who could be deadly serious and witty at the same time.

After his retirement in 1984, Fred moved to Portsmouth, where he enjoyed taking walks through the countryside with his dogs. Fred died on 8 April 2013, aged 92.

**PETER WILLIAM CALDWELL** (1967) was born in Sydney on 6 May 1940, to Ted Caldwell and Kay Kinsella. He was educated at the Christian Brothers College in Manly. He then entered a Franciscan monastery, but left after three years to attend university. At the University of Sydney he graduated with a First Class honours degree in philosophy. He married Lesley in 1965; the couple had two children, Matthew and Dorigen.

Peter then came to Kings and was awarded his PhD in Philosophy in 1971. It was at Cambridge that he revealed his homosexuality; he and his wife remained loving friends, formally divorcing in 1990.

He taught at the Cambridge College of the Arts, Bolton Institute of Technology, the University of Maryland (in Britain), the University of New South Wales, The University of Western Sydney, Macquarie University, and finally at the University of Technology, Sydney. At UTS he ran the faculty’s honours degree programme and helped develop online teaching resources, as well as establishing ties with overseas universities. His primary research interests included aesthetics and ethics and he worked with Professor Eva Cox on a number of projects related to ethics, corporate social responsibility, social capital, and the ethics of organizations. He retired in 2007.

Peter was a devoted teacher, and made this the centre of his professional life. One student recalls, ‘He was friendly, kind, and funny, a fountain of much knowledge. He introduced me to *The Dancing Wu Li Masters* by Gary Zukav, a book about New Physics—Wu Li Masters teach from ‘within’, they ‘dance’ with their students. It is a philosophy on which I have built my own teaching career, and that is thanks to one of the best Wu Li Masters, Peter Caldwell.’

Peter served as the convening secretary of the British Association of Teachers of Philosophy between 1978 and 1982, as well as the elected president of the UK Association of Philosophy Teachers in 1978, the corresponding representative for English-speaking members of the Association Internationale des Professeurs de Philosophie from 1986 to 1990 and a member of their editorial board from 1990 to 1995. In addition, he served in Australia as the honorary associate of the Corporate Citizenship Unit at Deakin University and as a member of the Australian Social and Ethical Auditing Institute, and he was elected in 2004 to the board of the Australian Institute of Social and Ethical Accountability.

One relative recalled that one of the only mistakes he remembered Peter ever making was as a young man, when he accidentally glued his car doors shut by closing them too soon after they were painted. Another relative recalled his great intellect and his almost photographic memory, while a colleague remembered meeting him for the first time at a ballet and, during the many intervals, being wowed by Peter’s ability to make references to his own academic field.

Peter lived with his partner Rubens in a tiny flat in Potts Point, packed with furniture and three large fish tanks and presided over by a large bust of Voltaire (or supposedly of Voltaire—one friend indignantly asked ‘How would you know who it is? It could be any man under an 18th century French wig.’) Peter had a vast circle of friends, and from this flat he and Rubens were constant entertainers, cooking elaborate meals in their tiny kitchen. Peter also travelled a great deal, taking his children swimming and snorkelling in the Mediterranean. He ran marathons and played tennis, and loved the opera. In his retirement, he took opera classes.

Peter died on 21 July 2010 at the age of 70 after a determined fight with pancreatic cancer. Although his last few months were painful, he insisted on doing one fun thing with his partner and family every day—one of the last activities was seeing *Aida*, projected live from the Metropolitan Opera in New York. Unfortunately his partner, Rubens Miyazato, died two years after Peter. Peter is, however, survived by his children, Dorigen and Matthew, his grandchildren Sam and Sofia, and his affectionate ex-wife Lesley.

**IVAN FREDERICK CHAMPION** (1966) was born on 3 July 1935 to Betty and Stan Champion in Exmouth, Devon. Ivan’s early memories were marked by the Second World War, especially the experience of being woken from sleep by the sound of explosions and the smell of cordite in the air. Yet these memories were also idyllic ones of growing up in a seaside town, where the young Ivan learned to swim and to sail and developed a life-long love of the sea.

Ivan’s path to King’s was not the usual story of steady progression from school to university – instead, it involved earlier twists and turns and the knowledge that, when he did make the move to Cambridge, it was the result of a mature and conscious passion for literature and learning. His career had three distinct stages – first the navy, then the aircraft industry, and finally the academic world – but these stages were inseparably linked by the common themes of Ivan’s intelligence, political activism, and generous spirit.

In 1952, Ivan joined the Royal Navy, spending what he described as a ‘disastrous but happily brief’ period on board HMS Fishguard and HMS Caledonia before leaving the Navy at the end of 1953. Returning to his family, who had moved out to Herefordshire, he began a series of temporary jobs, working as a milkman and later in Aeroparts in Hereford.

So began the second stage of Ivan’s career, training as a draughtsman at Gloster Aircraft Company in 1955. By 1960 he was working as a design draughtsman in the research department of the company, helping to produce Buccaneer planes which were used by the British Armed Forces well into the late twentieth century. It was also during the 1950s that Ivan met his wife, Ann Davies. They got engaged in 1958 and were married the same year on Boxing Day. While Ivan continued to work for aircraft design companies including de Havilland’s of Hatfield, Gloster Equipment and Holoplast, his family began to grow, with his eldest son Justin born in 1960. When his twin daughters Sarah and Gudrun followed in 1963, the family moved to Hucclecote in Gloucester.

During his time as a skilled labourer in the burgeoning aircraft industry, Ivan became increasingly clear about his political beliefs and more eager to act in support of them. He was a member of the trade union at Gloster Aircraft, joining the newly-formed Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament in Gloucester, and signed up to the Labour Party after the Conservatives won a third successive victory in the 1959 General Election. Later, while living in Southampton, he canvassed for the local Labour candidate.

As his political ideals crystallised, so did a passion for learning and literature. In 1963, his studies at the Workers’ Educational Association fuelled a desire to become a full-time scholar, and in 1966 he came to King’s to study English; his wife and three children moved with him to Cambridge. University life suited Ivan well, and he enjoyed the ‘splendid’ meals and wine and being in the company of contemporary intellectuals like E. M. Forster, by then an Honorary Fellow of the College. Most significantly, he led the Junior Common Room in their decision to admit women as undergraduate students.

Unlike his early, unhappy spell in the Navy, Ivan's entry to the academic world was to be neither disastrous nor brief. Graduating from Cambridge, he taught literature at Blackpool College between 1969 and 1970, lodging while his family remained at home. In 1970, after his son Lucien was born, he took up a Liberal Studies lecture post at Southampton Technical College, now Southampton City College, and the family moved with him. A year later, he was delighted to be chosen to work for the new and radical Open University, first as a counsellor then as a tutor. Ever generous with his time and keen to encourage and engage others, he also worked part-time at La Sainte Union, a Catholic teacher training college, did hospital radio broadcasts of the football, and was the governor of two local schools. In 1982, he was promoted to Principal Lecturer in English at Southampton, and only retired from lecturing in 1989 due to ill-health, moving with Ann back to Sellack in Herefordshire, the place where they had originally met.

To others, Ivan was an interesting and thoughtful man, who could engage people in conversation and lively debate on all manner of subjects, whether at home, in the pub, or in one of his many local community groups. His life-long passion for the arts stretched from collecting books to visiting outdoor summer performances of Shakespeare, leading family trips to sample varied food and culture, or simply re-reading his favourite novels, among them Tolstoy's *Anna Karenina*. Ivan's interest in literature was balanced by a love of sport and the outdoors, from the Exmouth swimming and sailing of his boyhood to playing croquet in Cheltenham and his frequent walking, cycling and railway journeys. It was only through necessity in later life, when living in Sellack, that he learned to drive, and when he could no longer jump up to follow the Hampshire County Cricket team around the country, he followed tennis and cricket championships avidly as a spectator from home.

Nature was also important to Ivan, and his children remember how much he loved holidays to Budleigh Salterton, where he could once again hear the nostalgic, emotional sound of the sea rolling back and forth along the pebbled beach. He continued a childhood interest in ornithology later in life, often visiting Symonds Yat with Ann to see peregrine falcons, and

watching his own garden to spot rare species. In his own community, he served as a footpath warden.

Ivan and Ann celebrated their golden wedding anniversary on Boxing Day 2008 with a family party, marking fifty years of happy marriage. Sadly, Ann died in August 2009. Without her Ivan struggled to go on, but continued to participate in family life as a much-loved father and grandfather.

Ivan died unexpectedly on 29 January 2014, after a brief period in hospital following an accident. He is survived by his four children and seven grandchildren.

**STEPHEN CLARK** (1932), brother of WBC (1921) and uncle of JDC (1951), was born in Street, Somerset, on Boxing Day 1913. He was educated at the Quaker Bootham School in York and Swarthmore College in Pennsylvania before coming to King's; later he was to divide his working life between England and the US. At 21, he started working for the Avalon Leatherboard Company, which was associated with C and J Clark, the family shoe company, as it made and supplied board for the use in insoles. From 1937 to 1941 he was employed in Delaware in a business on his mother's side of the family, and then in 1941, he returned to England to become managing director of the Avalon company, where he was instrumental in innovations such as Articor, a board consisting of ground-up leather bound with latex; under his stewardship, the company became profitable after years of loss-making. In 1966 he retired from Avalon and was appointed company secretary of C and J Clark until his retirement in 1975.

It appears from papers Stephen left that he took a journey to republican Spain in 1936, possibly to report for the Spanish Medical Aid Committee or some Quaker relief organization. He was only there for two or three weeks, but his name did subsequently appear in a list compiled by MI5 of people who went to republican Spain during the civil war; a disproportionate number of Cambridge graduates also volunteered in Spain at the time. The papers were copies of reports Stephen made about

supplies, the lack of reliability among some suppliers and the fact that there was not enough for all the medical volunteers to do. It looked as though Stephen got from Barcelona to the front line at Granen.

Stephen's major passion was for restoring and preserving historic buildings. In 1962, he bought a house in Somerset named Ston Easton Park in order to prevent it falling into ruin, and sold it in 1964 to the journalist William Rees-Mogg. With the proceeds, he bought Bowlsh House, a fine but dilapidated Georgian house in Shepton Mallet, spending a considerable sum of money restoring it and opening a restaurant there which still exists. He also rescued a porch from another historic house which was to be demolished and re-erected it in a field opposite Bowlinggreen Mill in Street with a fine avenue of walnut trees leading to it. He said that his proudest achievement was planting an avenue of poplars along the road from the mill to Glastonbury.

While in the US, Stephen was elected a trustee of Woodlawn Trustees Inc., founded by his maternal grandfather William Poole Bancroft, for the preservation of open space for public enjoyment as well as affordable rental housing. Stephen was passionately committed to his grandfather's vision and worked for this cause after his retirement from C and J Clark Ltd.

Stephen was a beautiful ice skater and swam regularly in the rivers around Street; he also spent much of his time riding. His brother Nathan, who created the best-selling desert boot, died three weeks before Stephen at the age of 94. Stephen died on 31 May 2011 and is survived by his wife Marianna, his three daughters Harriet, Lydia and Alice, his son Henry, eleven grandchildren and five great-grandchildren.

**JOHN EDWARD COLBECK** (1943), nephew of LC (1903), was born on 12 December 1924 the son of Charles Edward and Beryl Colbeck. His father was a career army officer in the Royal Engineers. John was educated privately at St Ronan's Prep School in Worthing and Stowe Public School. On leaving Stowe in 1942 there were no full degree courses running in wartime and he took a six month Engineering Cadetship Course at Kings, gaining a "first"

which qualified him to take a two year post-war degree course. Meanwhile he joined his father's regiment The Royal Engineers and after training became a commissioned officer in 1944. He was posted to Kenya with a brigade training for the re-invasion of Malaya, held by the Japanese. Owing to the use of atomic weapons at Hiroshima and Nagasaki he was spared active service and possibly his life. He initially chose to remain in Kenya enjoying the life of a colonial officer but returned to take his Engineering degree at Kings in 1946 when two designated places were made available for Royal Engineers officers. From his own account he was more interested in socialising, sport, yachting and reading in other subjects and gained only a Third class degree. Thus qualified he was sent to teach physics to officer cadets at Sandhurst and from 1951-3, to the Army of the Rhine in Germany where he met his first wife Sheila who was employed as a Foreign Office unit secretary in Cologne. They married in 1954 and had three children.

After further postings in England, Hong Kong and Borneo, John became disillusioned with army life for himself and his young family and resigned his commission at the rank of Major in 1962. He then returned with his family to Cambridge to take a one year post-graduate teaching course. He moved again with his family to take up a physics teaching post at Rickmansworth Grammar School in Hertfordshire in 1963. During his ten years there he pioneered the introduction of Nuffield science teaching methods, became secretary of a newly formed NUT branch and championed the transition of the school to comprehensive status opposed by the head and many of his colleagues. After eight years a one year sabbatical allowed him to renew an interest in the Philosophy and Psychology of Education taking a one year diploma at The Institute of Education in London. He returned to Rickmansworth as head of Physics but with a wealth of new ideas, was determined to pursue a more academic path. He took up an appointment as lecturer in Physics on the BEd and BSc courses at Goldsmiths College in 1973 and subsequently took an MA in the Philosophy of Education writing a dissertation on Nietzsche. He also researched ways to measure levels of lead in the human brain.

Changes in the accreditation of London University degree courses and departmental structures led to his retirement at 62 in 1987. By this time

he had divorced Sheila and married Lorelei Stalford a Maths teacher he had first met at Rickmansworth School. They had two sons. In retirement he gave his time to parenting his second family but also remained active in education as a school governor and continued to study and write on philosophy, challenging the prevailing (as he saw it) over-emphasis on rational “value free” education represented by the philosophy of R S Peters at the Institute of Education. Many of his papers and reviews were published in the *Journal of the Philosophy of Education* and other academic periodicals and he also participated in national and international conferences until well into his eighties.

A man of considerable physical and intellectual energy, John was also prone to overwork and to intense moral anxiety and suffered breakdowns leading to hospital admissions in his 50s and 70s. He died from heart failure on 30 October 2012 aged 87 following a protracted illness. He is survived by his first and second wives and by his five children and six grandchildren.

[Our thanks to Simon Colbeck for supplying this obituary of his father.]

**RICHARD BARRETT COLE** (1951), son of LBC (1916) and brother of RHLC (1949), known to all as Sam, was born on 5 September 1930 in Cambridge, the son of Leslie Cole, who was then a Fellow in Medicine at King’s. As a young boy, he was the more rough and tumble of his brothers, forever climbing trees and injuring himself. At the age of ten, on a family holiday to Devon, Sam fell in love with fishing, a hobby for which he was to maintain a passion throughout his life. Sam was educated at King’s College Choir School and Marlborough College. At the College Choir School, he is said to have incensed the Headmaster by being caught engraving his initials in the stonework of King’s Chapel.

Being so familiar from youth, and being the College of not just his father but also his older brother, King’s was the natural choice for Sam’s university education, and he followed his father into medicine. Before his arrival in 1951 Sam spent his National Service as a second lieutenant with the Fifth Regiment Royal Horse Artillery. After demobilisation, he remained in the

Territorial Army until 1954 where he attained the rank of Major, commanding the Q battery of the Royal Bedfordshire Yeomanry RA.

After graduating from King’s, Sam completed his medical training at Middlesex Hospital, graduating MB BChir in 1957. At Middlesex, he was elected the students’ representative or ‘foreman’ for his excellent organisational skills, and nicknamed ‘Major’ for his TA rank. After completing training, Sam was to enjoy a very successful medical career as a chest specialist. Between 1960 and 1968, with the exception of a year of research in San Francisco, he was a Medical and then Senior Registrar at Queen Elizabeth Hospital, Birmingham, completing research there that would go towards his MD thesis, awarded by Cambridge in 1965.

Sam’s first consultancy was in 1968 at Belfast City Hospital, where he was also Senior Lecturer in the Queen’s University Department of Medicine. Unfortunately, the worsening of the Troubles convinced Sam and his wife Jane to move back to England for the sake of their young children. Thus, in 1975, Sam was to take up his position in North Staffordshire Hospital, where he went on to the most notable successes of his time in medicine.

Being expert in epidemiology as well as respiratory illness, Sam was one of the founders of the Industrial and Community Health Research Centre, the first postgraduate medical establishment in the UK, and later one of the main constituents of the Postgraduate Medical School at the University of Keele. During his time in Stoke-on-Trent, Sam pioneered the involvement of pharmacists in clinics and ward rounds to help prevent problems resulting from drug interactions and side effects. This was a controversial move at the time, but is now common practice. The textbook *Essentials of Respiratory Disease*, which he authored during this time, was very well received, and ran to three editions.

Outside his main duties, Sam displayed endless drive, and was possessed of the meticulous organisational skills and tolerance for work which allowed him to make contributions to many societies and journals. Notably, he was to revive the Midland Thoracic Society, reforming the

organisation whilst serving as its president, whilst his love of French saw him enter the Anglo-French Medical Society, where he was treasurer for many years.

After his retirement from medicine in 1995, Sam continued to throw himself into his leisure pursuits with the same dedication he had shown in his working life. Appropriate for a Staffordshire resident, Sam became an authority on eighteenth century British porcelain, not merely amassing a collection of his own, but also giving talks, organising exhibitions, and even co-authoring a book on archaeological pottery. Besides this, he also enjoyed Victorian paintings, and continued a long running hobby of hiking to photograph orchids in their natural alpine habitats.

Sam died aged 82 on 7 April 2013, having finally succumbed after a long and determined fight against heart disease. Always planning for recovery, Sam was keen to return to fishing for sea trout and even when bedridden, he continued to tie flies for this purpose. Sam is survived by his wife Jane, children Kate and Jamie, and grandchildren Harvey, Daisy and Harry, as well as a wide circle of friends gathered from across his career and broad interests.

**BRIAN GASTON CRAGG** (1945) was born on 19 September 1926 in Barnes, Surrey. His childhood was unfortunately blighted by asthma, which frequently left him confined alone. He used this time productively however, reading widely and pursuing a variety of hobbies, including model-making and radio-building. These practical activities saw him develop an enjoyment of and talent for hands-on work, which he maintained throughout life.

Brian attended Dorking County Grammar School, where, at the age of 16, a remission in his asthma and his discovery of a gift for mathematics combined to steer Brian's life toward academia. His maths teacher at the time, a Mr Donald Sholl, was a great inspiration to the young Brian, and not only for his mathematical ability. Sholl was also a neuroscientist, who later returned to full time research in the same field where Brian was to make his own career. Thus, he provided Brian's example of someone who had chosen an academic life generally and one in neuroscience in particular.

Brian studied mathematics and physics at A level, earning both his place in King's as well as a County Scholarship. Initially coming up to Cambridge to study Mathematics, Brian was frustrated by that course, and switched to Natural Sciences after a few weeks. Despite his eventual research career in neuroscience, the small zoology segment of his Part I studies was the only formal biology course Brian was to ever take. Brian took his Part II in Physics, and was awarded First Class Honours.

After Cambridge, Brian began his research career in neuroscience with a position at Whitchurch Hospital in Cardiff, funded by a Rockefeller Grant. Here he learnt about the anatomy of the brain, whilst conducting work on the physical properties of axoplasm. However, Brian found that Whitchurch was unable to support the kind of projects that he wanted to pursue, and so, after contacting his old teacher Mr Sholl, who was now a neuroscientist at University College London, Brian moved to UCL in 1950, initially under a Nuffield Research Scholarship.

Brian stayed at UCL for 18 years. During his time there he completed his PhD in 1953, with a thesis on electrical responses of the cerebral cortex. In 1967, he learnt to conduct electron microscopy. The use of this technique to examine the changes of neural microstructure with the use, disuse and damage of neurons was a change in direction for Brian, and would become his career specialism.

This period was an exciting time to work in this area of neuroscience, especially conducting research like Brian's. Indeed, Hubel and Wiesel were to win the 1981 Nobel prize in Physiology or Medicine for their work with single cell recording on the visual cortex in 1959 – done only shortly after Brian had moved away from using the same method on the same brain region. Certainly, he would have been at the cutting edge of research that is seen as foundational today.

In 1952 Brian married Mavis Muir-Simpson, with whom he had three children; Dinah, Felix and Toby (now deceased), though the couple eventually separated in 1976. In the family home in the London Green

Belt, Brian put great use to practical skills in maintaining everything around the house and garden, and even built his own furniture.

By 1969, the greyness of London and the financial uncertainty of short term research grants spurred Brian to relocate the family to Australia. Here, he took up a position as Senior Lecturer in Physiology at Monash University in Melbourne, later being promoted to Reader in 1971. Brian greatly enjoyed both the research and teaching aspects of his time at Monash, and excelled in both. On entering the Australian Academy of Science (of which he was a member from 1977 to 1984) he wrote that he wished he had made the move from Britain years earlier.

In his time at Monash, Brian conducted a wide range of research on important topics, including the detrimental effects to the brain of lead additives in petrol, and the impact of alcohol on neural development. He was known as an excellent teacher, and had a number of successful PhD students who went on to do their own research in the field.

In 1984, just after the birth of his first grandchild, Brian took early retirement from Monash, moving out to a small farm in Foster, Victoria to pursue an interest in self-sufficient living. Here he experimented with all kinds of agriculture and food production, including beekeeping, butchery and cheese and jam making. Trying out many crop types, he eventually specialised in producing berries. His handyman skills were of endless utility in this context, and he was forever building or mending all manner of equipment and generally improving the holding.

In 1995, Brian met Irma van der Steen, the partner with whom he remained until his death. The couple shared Brian's self-sufficient lifestyle, and even ran a regular stall in the local market together. In the winter months, they painted together, and went on to exhibit and sell their work. Irma did a great deal to care for Brian in the final years of his life, making the period following his diagnosis with Alzheimer's disease as comfortable for him as possible.

Brian died on 23 April 2013, aged 86. Those family members, friends and former colleagues left behind recall Brian as a quiet, often withdrawn, but thoroughly charming man, whose humility belied his formidable intellect.

**IAN FORBES CATTO CRICHTON** (1947) enjoyed a varied journalistic career before becoming a freelance writer. His death was recorded in May 2006.

Ian was born in Quetta, Pakistan on 6 April 1926 and was educated at Wellington College. He spent three and a half years with the Army Parachute Regiment before coming up to King's to read Geography. He later described these as "marvellously happy years" but confided that he regretted not reading English, feeling that the limited reading that he had been able to do whilst in the Army would have ruled him out of following such a course. Nevertheless Ian did write and won the 1948 Cambridge Young Writers' Play Competition; in terms of effort he would certainly have been a worthy winner since five of the nine entries submitted came from his hand.

As a journalist Ian worked for a variety of publications, daily, weekly, monthly and quarterly, mostly writing features as both a staff man and a freelancer. His career culminated on Fleet Street with six years on the *Daily Telegraph* and then a further two with the *Sunday Express*. During this period he also had three short stories broadcast by the BBC and another published in the *Listener*. A commissioned factual work *The Art of Dying* (1976) examined attitudes towards death in different societies.

After a spell of several years travelling in the Far East and South Pacific, Ian decided to embark on "a dangerous adventure for a man of 52" and turned freelance, hoping to find success as a writer of fiction. However the only other book authored by him of which we are aware is *Breaking the Ice* (1986), a non-fiction work which considers the issue of loneliness.

Ian's 1953 marriage to Shirley Litt did not endure and he spent his later years in Cornwall.

**ROGER STEPHEN CROUCH** (1980) was an anti-bullying campaigner and named Stonewall's Hero of the Year in 2011, shortly before he took his own life just eighteen months after his son Dominic committed suicide.

In May 2010, 15-year-old Dominic left his school during the lunch break, went to the top of a nearby six storey building and threw himself off. He died a few hours later with his parents and sister at his bedside. His family learned later that Dominic had been the victim of bullying, following an incident at school where a rumour had been started that Dominic was gay; it was clear to them from the notes Dominic left that the bullying was largely to blame for his suicide.

Up until this point, Roger had led a largely happy and successful life, although sadly his mother died when he was only eleven. He read History at King's and went on to begin his working life in London with Westminster City Council (where he met Paola) and then moving on to Kent County Council Education Department. He was an active member of his community working in education and young people's services as well as taking an active interest in rugby. He married Paola and they had two children, Giulia and then Dominic. After the family moved to Gloucestershire in 1989, Roger became one of the youngest county directors of education, making a substantial contribution and remembered for his approachable style. He was full of humour and fun, a most devoted father, clear-headed as a problem solver and very supportive in encouraging others with the advancement of their careers. His interest in history continued throughout his life.

In the months following Dominic's death, Roger threw himself into campaigning against homophobic bullying in ways which achieved national recognition. Roger had a gift for making people listen, giving engaging and emotional speeches to schools and at the House of Commons, and also writing articles and managing online forums; it was for this work that he received his Hero of the Year award. However, Roger was clearly deeply traumatised by his son's death, which had been preceded by the death of Roger's younger sister from cancer and the death of his nephew who was killed in Iraq. Roger found the lengthy investigation into the causes of

Dom's suicide very difficult, especially as the inquest did not completely support the view that any bullying had taken place.

Roger was receiving treatment for post-traumatic stress disorder, and had already made an unsuccessful attempt to take his own life, before tragically on November 28 2011 he hanged himself in his garage, never having recovered from the grief of losing his son. Paola and Giulia survive them.

**PEDRO ADRIANO TELLES DA SILVA PEREIRA** (1965) was a Portuguese academic in the field of philosophy. He died suddenly on 4 March 2006 from a heart attack.

Pedro was born in Lisbon on 30 March 1934, the youngest of three children. He studied Historical and Philosophical Sciences, and then Psychology, at the University of Lisbon; after completing his degree he was appointed as Assistant Lecturer in Philosophy in the Faculty of Arts and Humanities. In 1965 a scholarship from the Institute of High Culture enabled Pedro to come to King's to research ancient Greek philosophy and he was also the recipient of a Cambridge scholarship to study ancient Greek.

After his return to Portugal, Pedro resumed lecturing at the Faculdade de Letras of Lisbon, now as an Auxiliary Professor and concentrating on ancient philosophy. During the following years he authored a number of works and also translated those of others into Portuguese.

Pedro married Maria Margarida Chorão de Carvalho in April 1976 but sadly Maria died only eight years later; the couple did not have any children. At the time of his death Pedro was in apparently good health and was in the process of compiling a book of his own poems, which he had been writing since the age of four.

**WILLIAM ROBERT (BOB) DAVIS** (1956) was a Canadian educator, author, education thinker, musician and social activist with a special

interest in labour politics. Bob was born in Ottawa on 11 June 1934 to the late Aubrey Acheson Davis and Bishop WW (Helen) Davis. His parents were conservative Anglicans. He learned to play the organ, even playing it for the All Saints Cathedral.

Bob attended Dalhousie University in Halifax prior to his time at King's. He arrived at Kings on a music scholarship, but received his degree in History. He later got a Master's degree in History at Sewanee Military academy in Tennessee, where he also served as the wrestling coach—an amusing juxtaposition with his left-wing 60s values. Throughout the sixties he explored Marxism, both the new left and old left, and (in the words of his friend the educator George Martell) 'sex, drugs, rock and roll, country, jazz and blues'. He also became a devotee of Freudian depth therapy.

Acting on his belief that education should be liberation, Bob founded the Everdale Place, a new radical school community. He developed the anti-hierarchical community partly in response to the strict hierarchies of the Anglican Church in which he grew up, but always feared that he had perhaps broken too radically with God. His students, however, remembered him and their time at the school with great affection. He worked in the Toronto Metro schools for twenty-three years and is remembered as a particularly effective teacher with his students who were working-class and from ethnic minorities. He developed critical curriculum for the public school system, perhaps most remarkably and importantly the first black history curriculum for the area.

Part of what made Bob such a fabulous educator, according to Martell, was that he was willing to be entirely vulnerable with his students about his own frailties and insecurities: "His kids came to see...that here was a teacher who has the strength of ten because his heart wasn't pure and he knew it and didn't mind if you knew it. It was a great message for kids... It let them dream that their frailties could be recognized and lived with at the same time as they took hold of the world for themselves, with energy and commitment."

Bob was a co-founder of *This Magazine is About Schools* (now *This Magazine*), a magazine about school reform and school activism. He

wanted to create a magazine that allowed for interaction between the editors and readers, and he wrote in the first edition "*This Magazine* will die and should die if it merely reflects the views of a small group in Toronto". Later he also co-founded *Mudpie Magazine*, another activist magazine intended to create a community of school activists in Toronto.

Bob founded a music group called the Spadina Road Tabernacle Band, which performed songs about social justice. For Bob, Martell also recalled, music was a living tradition, and not a history lesson: "The music said we stand together now. At this moment, we stand as one. We stand fast with out past and with our future". Bob lived his politics practically and fiercely. During the artistic woodworker's strikes, he was the picket line captain, and he would pick up 'the Greeks'—the toughest workers in the plant—and bring them with him to stand at the front of the line every morning, face to face with the police. He also co-organized a successful occupation of a University of Toronto building (to fight for better access to day care) that lasted for six months and twenty-four days.

In his last few years, despite a difficult stroke, Bob wrote his last book, entitled *Utopian Moments*. He is also the author of *What Our Schools Should Be*, *Physical Education and the Study of Sport*, *Whatever Happened to High School History?* and *Skills Mania*.

Bob died suddenly while on holiday in Cuba on 22 February 2012. He is remembered as stubborn, open, complex, and deeply loved. He is survived by his partner Meredith MacFarquar, his daughters Laura Repo-Davis and Haydée Davis-Spinks; his siblings Mary McMillan, Art Davis, and Margie Vigneault; and his grandchildren Sami, Ethiopia, Alice, and Molly.

**MILTON PHILLIPS DE VANE** (1950) was born in New Haven, Connecticut, in 1929, the middle child of Mabel and William. Milton was educated at the Foote School and at Phillips Exeter Academy, before taking his BA in English at Yale, graduating in 1950. He spent a year at King's as the Henry Fellow reading English with Dadie Rylands, whom he

very much admired. His friend from Yale, James English, was also at Cambridge during this time. James remembered the visit of King George VI and Queen Elizabeth to King's that year to celebrate the restoration of the Chapel. The glass was safely returned, having been removed during the war, and "the entire Chapel was scraped clean with tiny instruments which resembled palette knives, and the walks were all taken up and reset". Milton was invited to a tea with the King and Queen at the Provost's Lodge, where he spoke briefly to Queen Elizabeth about New Haven. He remained devoted to King's throughout his life.

After leaving King's, Milton spent three years in the US Navy as an intelligence officer during the Korean War. Upon his return, he attended law school at Yale, passing his LLB in 1958. During his time at law school, James introduced him to his future wife, Margaret Cox. Milton and Margaret married in 1957, and James married her identical twin sister, Isabelle. Milton undertook a clerkship from 1958-9, then joined the firm of Tyler, Cooper, Grant, Bowerman & Keefe, where he became a partner in 1962. He spent his entire working life at this firm, gaining a reputation for integrity, hard work, and thoughtfulness, and pursuing his passion for civil justice and social fairness. In New Haven, he was an extremely popular man, and helped numerous institutions and individuals achieve their goals.

Milton died on 7 April 2012 after battling against cancer. He was survived by his wife, Margaret; his two sisters, Margaret and Elizabeth; his three children, Nell, Katherine and Will; his five grandchildren; and many lifelong friends.

**MICHAEL GRYLLES HATTON DILLON** (1964) had a long and successful teaching career, although he also took some time out to make harpsichords with Robert Goble and Son in Oxford.

Born on 7 June 1941 in Fort William, Michael was educated at Fettes College before taking an MA in English at Edinburgh University. He came to King's for a year to gain his teaching certificate and then began his career at The King's School, Canterbury. Posts at other schools followed

and in 1978 Michael moved to Abingdon where he was Lower Master for some years up until his retirement and a greatly respected colleague.

Michael died in May 2012, survived by his wife Anthea, whom he married in 1974.

**SIMON GEOFFREY DUFFEN** (1984) died at his home in Ely on 29 October 2011 after falling down the stairs.

Simon was born in Cambridge on 24 November 1964 and was educated at Soham Village College and Ely Sixth Form Centre. He came to King's to read Archaeology and Anthropology and whilst at the College served as junior treasurer of the University Liberal Club and played college cricket. He was also a Prizeman.

After graduation Simon spent four years with the National Audit Office and after a brief spell with Price Waterhouse became a management accountant with the North Hertfordshire NHS Trust. However he also suffered mental illness and in 1993 was one of the founding members of Lifecraft, a self-help organisation for adults who have experienced mental health problems. He went on to work as a mental health advocacy worker, helping others to exercise their rights, and later became manager of CamAdvocates.

A private man, Simon was remembered as being intelligent and articulate, and was concerned by the plight of the less fortunate in society. He was also highly creative and wrote poetry. Nevertheless he struggled with his illness and had on occasion taken overdoses, although the coroner was not convinced that his death was intentional.

**ERNEST STEWART ELLIS** (1955) was born on 14 November 1936 in Dunmurry, a village near Belfast, the middle child of three siblings. An extremely bright boy, Stewart was educated at grammar school, the Royal Belfast Academical Institution. Blessed with a prodigious memory he was

an obvious choice to represent the school on the popular radio inter-school quiz *Top of the Form*. He correctly answered every question put to him, earning the honour of calling for three cheers for the opponents, a role usually reserved for the team captain.

Stewart came up to King's to read Classics, the first ever pupil from Northern Ireland to be awarded an open scholarship to Cambridge. Mike Davenport (1955) recalled how Stewart gained some infamy after returning late to College one night and deciding to climb over the gates which were locked at that hour. This resulted in a fall and badly gashed leg requiring a short stay in Addenbrookes; and later the receipt of a terse note from the College authorities advising him to climb round, rather than over, the gates since this was a safer and more effective option.

After graduation Stewart spent a year undertaking research in Vienna but gave this up and returned home to Belfast, where he spent some time without a job, despite promptings from his parents. He enjoyed listening to music, particularly Wagner, and so when the organ in the church next door was being rebuilt, Stewart was naturally interested. Several years later the owner of the organ company offered him a job in Manchester, which Stewart took. He stayed there for some years until the company closed down. He then trained in IT and worked for ICL computers in various locations including Stevenage and Reading, until redundancy followed once more and Stewart fell on hard times.

Terence Haslett (1955), an old friend from King's, took Stewart under his wing and allowed him to share his flat in north London. Terence worked for the consulting engineers Ove Arup and helped Stewart to find work in IT support there. He stayed with the company until he retired, often keeping very late hours which was appreciated by employees in the Japanese office, although perhaps not by anyone else in the organisation. Away from the office Stewart enjoyed pub quizzes and was persuaded to enter *Mastermind* where he reached the final.

In his later years Stewart suffered a stroke and was very well looked after by Terence, until the latter's death in 2012. Terence had thoughtfully left

Stewart the use of his flat for his lifetime, but unfortunately Stewart was not able to look after himself and moved to a care home in North Finchley where he died on 11 July 2013, Parkinson's disease probably being the root cause.

[We are grateful to Stewart's brother, Stephen, for contributing this obituary.]

**PHILIP JOHN FORD** (1968) was a distinguished scholar of French and Neo-Latin literature who immensely advanced our understanding of Renaissance thought and multilingualism. Consistently energetic, genial and generous with his time, Philip published multiple seminal monographs on leading figures of the Renaissance, and made long-lasting contributions to the study of modern languages and the humanities, both in Cambridge and worldwide.

Born on 28 March 1949 in Ilford, Philip attended Ilford County High School before coming to King's in 1968 to study Modern and Medieval Languages. His unusual combination of French, Latin and Modern Greek developed into a life-long interest in the interactions between classical and early modern culture. At King's as at Clare later in his career, Philip managed to balance conscientious study with active participation in broader college, faculty and university life. He was Gastronomic Secretary for King's Boat Club in 1970 and, more seriously, served as secretary of the Cambridge University Liberal Club in the same year. He also sat on the committee of the University Medieval Society from 1970 to 1971.

Completing his BA in 1971, he spent a year out in Milan, teaching English at the Centro Linguistico Audiovisivo and thus adding Italian to the ever-expanding list of foreign languages he mastered. Language-learning, in fact, was a hobby for him which ranked alongside cooking and travel as favourite pastimes. In 1972, he returned to King's to research a PhD in the then neglected field of the Latin-language writing of the Renaissance. His thesis, supervised by the pioneering Professor Ian McFarlane, focussed on the Scots humanist George Buchanan.

After cementing his multilingual and international orientation with a Master's degree at the University of Bordeaux, Philip returned briefly to Cambridge in 1977 with a Research Fellowship at Girton College, where he worked on the French Renaissance poetry of Ronsard – work which would later feature in his major monograph, *Ronsard's Hymnes: A Literary and Iconographical Study* (1997). This was followed by a Lectureship in French at Aberdeen University, before finally returning once again to Cambridge in 1981 as an Assistant Lecturer, and from 1982 onwards as a Fellow of Clare College and Director of Studies in Modern Languages. In 1984, he married Lenore Muskett, with whom he had one son.

As a committed, generous teacher who was admired by his students and deeply appreciated by his colleagues, Philip soon became a cornerstone of the Cambridge Modern Languages department, rising to a Readership in 1999 and subsequently a Professorship in 2004 in French and Neo-Latin literature. As a scholar, he made immense contributions to understanding of the relationship between the Renaissance and classical culture, with monographs on the fifteenth-century lectures on Homer's *Odyssey* by Jean Dorat, and on the impact of the *Iliad* and the *Odyssey* on the literary culture of France in the sixteenth century: *Mythologicum* (2000) and *De Troie à Ithaque: Réception des épopées homériques à la Renaissance* (2007). His final monograph, *The Judgement of Palaemon: The Contest between Neo-Latin and Renaissance Poetry in Renaissance France* (2013) could be regarded in hindsight as the apex of a lifetime's study of the intertwining of the classical and the vernacular in early modern culture.

In addition to these works, he produced critical editions of Renaissance poets and playwrights, including George Buchanan and Alexander Hardy, as well as numerous articles, chapters and edited books, many of which drew on the proceedings of conferences he had organised. Philip was the driving force behind the long series of Cambridge French Colloquia from the mid-1980s, which assembled leading specialists of early modern French literature from across the world to break new ground in areas such as women in writing, concepts of masculinity and the relationship between poetry and music. The last of these conferences explored the Montaigne

Library, a collection of books connected with the famous French writer's life and times which Philip had been instrumental in bringing to Cambridge. Fittingly, a project to digitise the works of Montaigne (on which Philip collaborated with the Centre d'Études Supérieures de la Renaissance in Tours) is dedicated to his memory.

Internationally respected for his skill as a scholar, teacher and collector, he was a member of a broad swathe of learned societies in Britain and abroad, frequently acting as President, and was appointed first as Chevalier and later Officier in the Ordre des Palmes Académiques in France. In 2009, he was elected a Fellow of the British Academy.

Friends and colleagues remember not only his meticulous erudition, wisdom and quiet efficiency but also his good humour, kindness and bright smile. His colloquia famously balanced intellectual endeavour with a spirit of egalitarian conviviality, as he possessed the rare skill of supporting others as well as the bravery to lead by his own example.

Philip died on 8 April 2013, at home and surrounded by his family.

**GEORGE RICHARD FRENCH** (1943) was born on 12 July 1925, the third of four siblings. Raised on the family farm near Laindon, Essex, country life offered the young George all the freedom and space for play he could wish for. However, whilst he spent the vast majority of his life and career living and working on the farm, George's real passion lay away from agriculture, in the realms of aviation.

Around 1936, the French family attended the Hornchurch Air Display, and, the following year, Sir Alan Cobham's Flying Circus. These events were to affect the young George profoundly, inspiring his fascination with flight. Soon, he had recruited his younger brother Albert to help him assemble a ten-foot wooden plane in their garden. Whilst this was confined to the ground, George also built small rubber-band-powered models to launch skyward.

George passed his eleven-plus, going on to Markham Senior School, and then eventually to Palmers Endowed School for Boys. Completing his secondary education in the midst of the Second World War, George immediately, and naturally, volunteered for service as a pilot with the RAF. This was when George came to King's, taking the Short Course for Aircrew before continuing with the remainder of his training. Despite the necessities of conflict meaning that he was able to spend a relatively short time in Cambridge, in later life he would often recall that period as a particularly happy one.

With George having only accrued a few hours' experience on Tiger Moths, it was necessary in early 1945 to transport him to the United States to finish his training. However, the War ended before George could complete this, so that, whilst spared the dangers of active service, he was nonetheless denied the chance to fly for his country. With no further demand for aircrew, George was back in the UK after a mere three-week stay in the States, being demobilised soon after.

After the RAF, George joined the family farming business. However, still enraptured by flight, he left behind youthful high jinks with Albert to commit himself to aeromodelling, converting a farm building into a workshop so that he could toil away into the night building model aeroplanes; the nocturnal nature of George's modelling endeavours provided the name for his most successful plane – the *Night Train*.

Before long, George began using his planes competitively in power duration flying, where models are allowed only a short burst of power before having to glide for as long a time as possible. His initial forays into the sport were met with only modest success, as more experienced competitors commanded a significant advantage. However, substantial changes to the competition rules in 1958 levelled the playing field dramatically, allowing George's natural talent to shine through.

Soon George's designs were winning national competitions, with his coming first in the 1960 Queen Elizabeth Cup and the 1961 Barston Heath

Trials. This success is largely attributed to George's pioneering of the Variable Incidence Tail-plane. Whilst it is not clear if this innovation was first made by George, he seems to have been the first to employ it in the UK.

Beyond domestic competitions the high point of George's aeromodelling career was his success at international level. In the 1960s, he achieved four top ten placings in the World Championships, coming a close second in 1967. This period is now regarded as the golden era of power duration flying, and George is remembered as a particularly notable part of it. His design and manufacturing were always meticulous, with a keen attention to detail being a quality of the man generally. In particular, George's very smart attire for flying would often turn heads, with his often sporting a bowtie to competitions.

By the end of the 1960s, another set of rules changes meant that George's designs were less successful. By this time though, George's passion for flight had already outgrown the aeromodelling scene, and he left that pursuit aside in favour of flying for himself in light aircraft, having been awarded his private pilot's licence in 1968. Now, the farm was to be host to a private airstrip, where he would hangar a selection of his own planes. Unfortunately, with the onset of heart problems when he was aged 80, George was forced to give up his own piloting. Never without flight though, he took to the world of aeromodelling once more, this time building radio-controlled planes.

Of course, George had a life beyond aviation. He was involved with the family business until 1993 and lived happily for many years in his own house on the farm, with his wife Margaret. Always busy, he helped set up the Young Conservatives, serving as Secretary for several years, and also played cricket for his local team in Laindon, where he often opened batting alongside his brother.

George died aged 88 on 8 April 2014, at the end of a long illness. Margaret had sadly died some years earlier in 1987, with the couple leaving no children. Remaining family members, especially his brother Albert, who was particularly close, the aeromodelling community and all those others

whose lives were touched by George's, remember him very fondly as a passionate, talented and amiable man.

**RICHARD DUNCAN CAREY GARNETT** (1940), brother of WTKG (1947) and father of OWGG (1975), was an editor, writer and book designer.

Richard came from a long and distinguished literary line. His father was the Bloomsbury novelist and publisher David Garnett. His grandfather was the influential critic Edward Garnett. His grandmother Constance translated the great Russian writers. His great-grandfather, Dr Richard Garnett, was the Keeper of Printed Books at the British Museum.

Richard was born in 1923 in his grandmother's house in Bloomsbury, London, and was raised in Hilton Hall ('The most beautiful of all the Bloomsbury houses', according to art historian Frances Spalding), which his parents had managed to acquire in 1924; his father had won the James Tait Black Memorial Prize a year before. Fellow Bloomsbury member John Maynard Keynes, whom Richard's father had got to know well while living at Charleston farmhouse in Sussex during the First World War, generously paid for Richard's education. Richard attended King's College Choir School, about which he himself noted that becoming a chorister was not a feasible option ("I could never sing in tune"). Subsequently he attended the newly-founded 'Beacon Hill' school, established in 1927 by Bertrand Russell and his wife Dora, and Beltane in Wimbledon.

Encouraged by an inspiring teacher at that school, Richard applied to King's to read Mathematics. He was admitted in 1940, and he soon found himself fire-watching on the roof of the Chapel. However, he also discovered that he was out of his depth academically. He spent most of his time in the more congenial atmosphere of Stoakley's bookbinding shop and at the Ten Club play readings. It was with great relief that he changed to English when he returned to Cambridge in 1946 after five years of military service in the RAF. His tutor was F.L. Lucas. Among those he encountered at King's was Alan Turing, who had rooms at the top of his staircase and

with whom he discussed the properties of toadstools. Richard depicted Turing as a socially awkward don in his first book, *The Silver Kingdom*.

Upon graduation in 1949, Richard joined the publishing agency Rupert Hart-Davis Ltd, a firm specialised in publishing non-fiction, as an editor. The most ambitious project he took on was the *Collected Coleridge*. Richard oversaw the publication of, among other works, Coleridge's *On the Constitution of the Church and State*, and *Essays on his Times*. In 1954 he married Jane Dickins, daughter of Bruce Dickins, Elrington and Bosworth Professor of Anglo-Saxon at Cambridge. Having been part of an aqualung expedition two years before, he went on a diving holiday to Chios in that same year. He used this experience for his first children's book, *The Silver Kingdom* (1956), illustrated by his wife. In the same genre, he wrote *The White Dragon* (1963) and *Jack of Dover* (1966).

King's is supposed to make music-lovers of all its students. Richard was an exception to this rule: he seems never to have shown any interest in music. Despite (or perhaps because of) this, he was made managing editor of *The New Grove Dictionary of Music and Musicians*, which consists of twenty volumes, after he left Hart-Davis and joined Macmillan in 1966. He found it difficult to come up with musical examples when arguing a point with colleagues, but was otherwise admirably equipped for this challenging post. Among the many other works he edited are *Joyce by Herself and Her Friends*, published in 1980 after Joyce Grenfell's death, and *Sylvia & David* (1994), the letters between Richard's father and the novelist Sylvia Townsend Warner. His biography of his grandmother (*Constance Garnett: A Heroic Life*, published in 1991) is not only indispensable for scholars of Russian literature, but also a genuinely good read.

Richard lived at Hilton Hall together with Jane from 1976 until 2009, at which time he moved to a smaller house in Salisbury. Richard died on 26 May 2013. He is survived by Jane and by his two sons.

[We would like to acknowledge the significant contribution to this obituary made by Richard's son Oliver (1975).]

**JOHN GALBRAITH GRAHAM** (1939), brother of PBG (1945) and brother-in-law of RT Holtby (1944), was best known as the celebrated and much-loved crossword setter ‘Araucaria’, the nom de plume under which he set puzzles for the *Guardian*. After announcing his terminal diagnosis of cancer of the oesophagus in an earlier puzzle, one of the clues in his final crossword for the paper was ‘Warning not to outstay welcome I received in African country (4,2,2); the solution, ‘time to go’.

John was born in 1921 in Oxford, the oldest of six children. The family enjoyed solving the *Times* crossword together and setting their own puzzles. After being educated at St Edward’s School, John came up to King’s in 1939 with a scholarship to read Classics. He joined the RAF in 1942; he failed his pilot’s course in Rhodesia, but flew as a navigator and bomb aimer in Italy. He was “mentioned in dispatches” – praised in reports from superior officers – during this period, when he was forced to bale out behind enemy lines and hid with an Italian farming family until he was rescued by US troops in 1945. He returned to King’s to read Theology in 1946 and was ordained in 1948 after studying at Ely Theological College. He progressed through a succession of livings over the next twenty years and married his first wife, Ernesta, in 1952. During this time, he also began setting crosswords for the *Guardian*; his first was published in 1958.

When John’s first marriage broke down and he married his second wife, Margaret, in 1983, he was no longer able to work as a priest, and had to turn to setting crosswords to make a living. Aside from his *Guardian* work, where he set quick as well as cryptic crosswords, he was soon producing puzzles for the *Financial Times*, as well as for *1 Across*, the monthly subscription magazine he founded in 1984. A staunch left-winger – he once commented “the *Guardian* is my paper, though I find it a bit conservative” – he refused on principle to set puzzles for any Murdoch paper. Adopting his pseudonym, ‘Araucaria’, in 1970, when setters were no longer anonymous, he chose the botanical name for the monkey-puzzle tree; his pseudonym for the *Financial Times* was ‘Cinephile’, an anagram of Chile pine, another name of this tree.

John’s funny, erudite and clever clues soon won him a warm following. He developed the cryptic crossword and invented his own types of puzzle; for example, ‘the alphabetical’, a fiendishly difficult challenge that involved presenting a series of clues in alphabetical order according to their solutions; the solver has to fit these into a grid like a jigsaw. Upon his death, his many fans recalled the joy that his puzzles had given them. Simon Hoggart wrote in the *Guardian* that “there could be few greater satisfactions than doing battle with that warm, nimble, generous yet invariably cunning mind”, while Brian Booth’s letter to the paper recalled “If, on opening the *Guardian* on a Saturday, I punched the air and yelled “Yesss!”, my wife knew what that meant: an alphabetical.” Other fans played tribute by remembering their favourite ‘Araucaria’ clues; Marion Bolton liked ‘Excellent host, or absent-minded pet owner (4,7,3)’, for which the solution was ‘Puts himself out’, while Wal Callaby laughed out loud at ‘Over-complicated way to say “were you our teacher?”’ (Tortuous). John received an MBE in 2005 for services to crosswords, and appeared on the BBC’s Desert Island Discs and Newsnight.

Aside from his crosswords, John, although a shy man, was much loved in his local community of Somersham, in Cambridgeshire, where he had resumed the ministry after the death of his first wife. He was remembered by his parishioners as a kind, compassionate man, and a great help in times of trouble. He will also be missed at village quiz nights, where he made sure to be part of a different team every time to avoid squabbles.

John died on 26 November 2013, aged 92. His second wife, Margaret, predeceased him in 1993; he is survived by his brothers Stephen and Martin, his sister Mary and step-daughters Jane and Judith.

**THOMAS WILSON HEY** (1940) was an engineer who worked on defence projects before taking early retirement and living off of the proceeds of his shrewd investment decisions.

Born in Manchester on 19 July 1921, Thomas was educated at Rugby before coming up to King’s to read Mechanical Sciences. After graduating

he embarked on a career in engineering and worked for, amongst others, Metropolitan Vickers, S Smith and Sons and Dowty Equipment. It is known that he worked on Vulcan bombers, eliminating an early problem of planes stalling on landing, and designed warship guns to ensure that targets could be hit, regardless of how choppy the sea was.

The death of both his parents by the early 1960s led to Thomas inheriting a large sum of money, which he invested. His sharp intellect enabled him to generate sufficient returns to support both himself and his family (he had married Dorothy Pickering in 1948) and give up working; he regarded the active management of his portfolio thereafter as both business and a pleasure. However, the way things worked was still of interest to him and his grandsons recall that he was always repairing things. "Each visit to his house typically began with us presenting various worn-out appliances, toys and other things to him and ended with them all expertly restored to working order." In fact items were usually returned in a stronger state than when they had been new and sometimes with improvements incorporated.

Thomas is remembered as being rather old-fashioned; he always wore a suit and drove around in his prized 1950s Bentley. He exuded an air of calm and paid attention to life's small details, but effortlessly generated instant respect wherever he went. His family was extremely important to him; he enjoyed continental holidays with Dorothy and his daughter Caroline and watching James Bond films with his grandsons. His evening Martini and Cognac brought out a more ebullient and philosophical side, but emotions were generally not on display. Devoted to Dorothy, Thomas missed her hugely after her death. He died on 23 October 2012.

**GEORGE STEEDMAN HISLOP** (1937) was an aeronautical engineer who rose from apprentice fitter in the shipyards of Clydebank to managing director of Westland Aircraft, having been a major driving force behind the introduction and development of the helicopter in Britain.

Born on 11 February 1914 in Edinburgh, George attended Clydebank High

School but dropped out in 1928, aged only 14, to pursue an apprenticeship in the engine shop of William Beardmore & Co., shipbuilders in Dalmuir. However, for the next six years he regularly attended evening classes, driven to continue his studies by his determination and a constant curiosity about the workings of technical things. The fruit of his dedication was a Higher National Certificate in Mechanical Engineering, followed by a place to continue his studies at the Royal Technical College in Glasgow, now the University of Strathclyde. In 1937, George took a University of London External Degree in Engineering, earning First Class Honours. At the same time, he applied to King's as a research student and was accepted, winning a James Caird scholarship in Aeronautics. While at King's he quickly joined the Cambridge University Air Squadron to train as a pilot, dividing his time between the airfield and the Aeronautical Laboratory, where he was supervised by G. L. Taylor of Trinity College.

War broke out in 1939, disrupting George's studies, although he was awarded his PhD in 1941. As a skilled engineer, George was sent to the Aeroplane and Armament Experimental Establishment at RAF Boscombe Down to work as a flight test observer. Here he worked on the development of fighters and bombers operating at a high altitude, his team attacking the associated problems of combatting temperature, pressure and questions of design. It was at Boscombe in 1944 that George had his first flights in a helicopter, when the basic Sikorsky R4 arrived at the base for testing. A few months before the end of the war, George transferred to RAF Farnborough as a senior scientific officer, and was soon asked to carry out exploratory work on the development of helicopters. In 1942, meanwhile, he married WAAF Section Officer Joan Beer, with whom he enjoyed sixty-four happy years of marriage.

With the war over in 1945, George joined British European Airways to work in their research and long-term development department, resulting in the formation of British Airways Helicopters. George played a leading role in the direction of the unit, which was ultimately working towards the goal of carrying passengers on direct flights between cities. This was an aim shared among aeronautical companies at the time, encouraged by the

Ministry of Civil Aviation, which asked in the post-war decade for the development of a large intercity passenger-carrying helicopter. In 1952, a proposal by Fairey Aviation was accepted, and a year later George left BEA to head Fairey's team as chief designer. The project culminated in the conception and flight-testing of the forty-seat 'Rotodyne,' a complex aircraft of unprecedented size which in 1959 established a helicopter speed record of 307 kilometres per hour over a closed circuit. George also developed the ultralight helicopter, a model which later formed the basis of the highly successful Scout and Wasp military machines.

In 1960, Fairey Aviation was taken over by Westland Aircraft of Yeovil, Somerset, and George transferred into the new company. Over the next two decades he rose steadily through the ranks, becoming Technical Director in 1962, Managing Director in 1968 and eventually retiring as Vice Chairman in 1972. During this period he led the development and introduction of six types of military helicopter, including the Wessex and the Sea King, as well as paying a major role in launching a giant Anglo-French helicopter programme which resulted in the hugely successful Gazelle and Lynx.

Throughout his career and earlier retirement, George remained an energetic and respected member of the aeronautical development community, publishing articles and papers in technical journals and serving as Chairman of the Helicopter Association of Great Britain, the Aircraft Research Association and the Airworthiness Requirements Board, as well as President of the Royal Aeronautical Society from 1973 to 1974 and subsequently an Honorary Fellow. He received numerous official recognitions of his services to British engineering, having dedicated the best part of a century to aeronautical design and development. These encompassed a whole host of prestigious awards, from the Royal Aeronautical Society's Simms Gold Medal to the Royal Aero Club's Louis Breguet Memorial Trophy, an honorary doctorate from Strathclyde University, and an appointment to CBE in 1976.

Always a pragmatic and practical man with a bright curiosity for anything technical and the uncanny ability to juggle the reading of multiple books at once, George was also a keen mountaineer to whom the wild, stormy

reaches of the remote Scottish Highlands were particularly dear. His love of photography was also developed from an early age, and his family remember how he used to disrupt bath-time for the children by using the bath to develop his photos until a walk-in cupboard was finally converted into a dark-room. Later in life, George took up ornithology and became passionate about English cricket, whether playing against his children on the beaches of Devon or Cornwall or proudly insisting on wearing his MCC tie on Test Match days. Most of all, George is remembered as a lovable, respected family man who looked forward to visits with his grandchildren and great-grandchildren and was supportive of and excited by the new internationalism brought into the family by various marriages. He was a quiet man, a good listener whose wisdom and support was always valued, unassuming and modest and esteemed by his colleagues. Beneath it all, though, he had a great talent for story-telling, captivating his audience with tales of his escapades, drawn from a long and eventful life through two world wars and at the forefront of great British engineering.

George died peacefully at home on 24 July 2013, aged 99. Joan predeceased him, but he is survived by his sons George and Angus and daughter Jenny, as well as his grandchildren and great-grandchildren.

**JOHN ERIC HOLMSTROM** (1947) had one of the best known and much-loved voices in Britain, working as an announcer for BBC Radio 3 for two and half decades. A quiet man who came alive in front of the microphone, he also enjoyed success as a controversial playwright, skilled translator, respected literary critic and, for a brief period, independent shopkeeper.

Born on 9 September 1927 in Worksop, Nottinghamshire, John was educated at Haileybury College in Hertfordshire. He was a companionable and inventive boy, with whom his cousin and good friend Roger Sawtell remembers scouring the racing pages every day, forming a 'Twelve Club' in which they would bet virtual pounds against twelve horses they had selected at the beginning of each season – although in the end, all that changed hands would be a Mars bar.

John came to King's in 1947, taking English for Part I of the Tripos and then Modern Languages for Part II. He spent most of his time involved in the university's dramatic societies, becoming a noted actor and poetry-reciter, and was part of the Marlowe Society troupe which visited war-shattered Berlin as part of a British Council effort to foster cultural goodwill between the two countries after the bombings. Charming but with a stubborn streak, while President of the Marlowe Society in 1949 John famously insisted that John Barton (later a founder of the of the Royal Shakespeare Company) should direct a production of the society's *Twelfth Night*, against the wishes of leading Shakespeare scholar, theatre director and Fellow of King's, Dadie Rylands. In the play – which, testament to the courage of his convictions, went ahead – John himself played Sir Andrew Aguecheek.

Graduating from King's with an already extensive knowledge of drama and music, both British and international, John joined the Third Programme, an early precursor of Radio 3. In his spare time he wrote plays under the name Roger Gellert, the most well-known of which was the daring *Quaint Honour*, set in a public school, where a house prefect is challenged to seduce another boy, succeeds, and falls in love. John rightly wrote at its later republication that “it was considered ‘dynamite’ in its day.” Although threatened by the censorship powers then belonging to the Lord Chamberlain, the play was championed by influential theatre agent Peggy Ramsay, who arranged for it to be produced at the Arts Theatre Club in London in 1958. It received mixed reviews, although *The Stage* praised “the author's sincerity and openness, combined with the avoidance of sloppy sentiment and false heroics.”

Having consequently become good friends with Ramsay, John left the BBC by 1960 to work as a script reader in her agency. At the same time he became a valued literary advisor to the Royal Shakespeare Company, and wrote as a theatre critic for the *New Statesman* between 1961 and 1969. An expert translator with a passion for language and drama, John also found time to translate plays by Jean Giraudoux, Mik Fondal's children's detective story *L'Auberge des trois guépards*, and Brecht's *The Caucasian Chalk Circle*, which was directed by William Gaskill at the Aldwych in 1962.

Briefly tiring of the forefront of the literary world near the end of the 1960s, however, he embarked on a venture as a shopkeeper, founding Colts of Hampstead, a fashion retailer specialising in continental-style clothes for boys aged seven to fourteen. The shop flourished for a time, but in 1974 John returned to the radio, joining Cormac Rigby's team as an announcer. Shy, but at ease with the microphone, John's characteristically calm, informative and friendly voice was known to music-lovers throughout the country even if they might not have recognised his picture or his name. Yet he was at his best when forced to improvise, when he could be whimsical and wry, once filling an entire half-hour of delay during a live broadcast from Albert Hall with improvised chatter. The same happened once during coverage of a test match at Lord's – joining the team for which had been the achievement of a long-held ambition for John, whose knowledge of and passion for cricket rivalled that for music and drama. His feat of filling an unexpected break with entertaining anecdotes and ruminations, entirely off the cuff, merits being remembered as one of the landmarks of British broadcasting history.

In 1987, John retired from the BBC and moved to a cottage in the Welsh hills, seeking the tranquillity of country life to read and write. From this rural idyll he made many research visits abroad and to the British Film Institute, of which he was a governor, working on compiling an idiosyncratic encyclopaedia of child film actors in the first hundred years of cinema. The book, entitled *The Moving Picture Boy* and published in 1986, represented a mammoth contribution to the history of cinema and is now widely sought-after by collectors.

Friends remember a man who at first might seem rather withdrawn or reserved, but was in fact ‘a true gentleman of the old school,’ kind and modest with an utter lack of self-promotion. John was always excellent company, an interested listener who would either immediately understand or want to know more about a new subject so that he could master it. His scholarship, dedication and meticulous care for his work were admired by his colleagues, just as his beautiful voice and clever asides were loved by the legions of listeners whose days were thereby given added colour.

John died on 18 October 2013, aged 86.

**CLIFFORD ERYL HUGHES** (1956) was a teacher, singer and vicar who battled back after the loss of his voice to cancer of the larynx in 2001 to learn how to talk again and to pioneer the cause of people with communication difficulties, receiving an honorary fellowship from the Royal College of Speech and Language Therapy in recognition of his work.

Clifford was born in 1936 in Newport in Wales, where he was introduced to singing by his mother, and was educated at Dulwich College in London, singing soprano in the Southwark Cathedral Choir. He made his radio debut at the age of eleven on the BBC Children's Hour, and won a choral scholarship to King's to study History and English. He travelled with King's choir to sing to refugees in camps in Lunz, Graz and Salzburg in the aftermath of the Second World War. Aside from his singing, Clifford remembered his time at King's as riotous and boisterous, but the influence of the Reverend John Scott, vicar of All Souls Langham Place in London, transformed him in his third year. Gaining a new understanding of Christianity, he became involved in Scripture Union and Christian Outreach.

After graduating from King's in 1959, Clifford initially became a teacher, taking a job at Hurst Grange boys' school in Stirling. However, he continued to pursue professional singing, passing auditions for the BBC and the Scottish Arts Council in the 1960s, and travelling all over Scotland to perform. As his career progressed, he gave up teaching to become a freelance singer. Performing in a wide range of venues, two especially notable events marked out this stage of his career; when he shared a stage with Cliff Richard and the US evangelist Billy Graham in Amsterdam in 1971, and when he was described as Scotland's foremost lyric tenor at the Edinburgh Fringe in 1974. More importantly still, he married Kathleen Mackenzie Craig in 1965, with whom he had two children, Rick and Clare.

Clifford returned to teaching in 1975 when he became the first headmaster of the new Beaconsgrange School at Bridge of Allan, an independent co-educational boarding and day school, and in 1981 he became the Head of Loretto junior school in Musselburgh. Upon the deaths of several family members from cancer in the mid-1980s, he chose to retire from teaching

to become a fundraiser for Macmillan Cancer Relief, raising £1 million for the oncology unit at Western General Hospital, in Edinburgh. He also trained for the ministry, studying for a Bachelor of Divinity degree at Edinburgh University; he was ordained in 1993 and became the vicar of St Mary's in Haddington.

When Clifford was diagnosed with cancer in 2001 and his larynx was removed, he recalled "I thought my useful life was over". But as he learnt to talk again, he realised that he could regain a real, not mechanical voice, albeit one deeper than his original tone. "During the time I was learning to speak", he wrote, "my two grandchildren, Calum and Iona, were born. In a sense we learned to speak together and what a joyous experience with lots of laughter that became!" Clifford drew upon his own experiences to help others with the 'hidden disability' of communication difficulties, appearing as a keynote speaker at numerous conventions and leading Time for Reflection at the Scottish Parliament in June 2012. He also enjoyed walking in the Lomond Hills and cycling holidays in France with Kathleen during this time.

After a diagnosis of prostate and then pancreatic cancer, Clifford joked in a BBC Scotland interview that, having had cancer at both ends, "I've got one in the middle as well", but added that "It does not worry me. I know I'm going to be well cared for."

He died suddenly at his home in Kinross on Christmas Day, 2013.

Clifford is survived by his wife, Kathleen, his children, Rick and Clare, and his grandchildren, Calum and Iona.

Graduating in 1939, **MICHAEL JAMES HUGILL** (1936), cousin of RH Blackwell (1933), (born 1918) was one of that generation of King's men who went immediately into the war. With a very good mathematics degree, he joined the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve where, hardly surprisingly, he became a radar officer. His wartime service earned him the Atlantic

Star, the Africa Star, the Italy Star and the Pacific Star, but he was never in the UK long enough to earn the Defence Medal. He was demobilised as a Lieutenant-Commander.

His family learnt only from the reports which they read after his death how highly he was regarded by his – regular – RN superior officers; ever self-deprecating, the only story he ever told about the war was of his dropping his pipe into Sydney Harbour, and being most impressed when Dunhill said that there would be no bill for the replacement sent out from London.

The son of Engineer Rear-Admiral Rene Hugill, CB, MVO, OBE, and Mrs Hugill, he had won a scholarship at Oundle, coming up to King's in 1936 as an Exhibitioner. After a short period working in the East End of London immediately after the war, he took to teaching, the love of his life. After teaching at Stratford Grammar School and Bedford Modern School he was appointed Headmaster of Preston Grammar School, unusually young and unmarried (as he remained throughout life).

From Preston he moved to be Headmaster of Whitgift School. As a man whose horizons were considerably broader than the sports field, he was a considerable contrast to his predecessors. It may have been for this reason that it took a little while for his talents to be recognised and appreciated, but in the words of one of the Captains of the School in his day:

“He was the most charming guest imaginable at a dinner or a party, witty, endlessly varied in topics of conversation, superb with children. His greatest gift, it seems to me, was for informal public speaking, especially those cameos he would produce with apparent nonchalance when saying goodbye to members of staff. He would perform twice, once in Big School and again in the Common Room. I remember one summer end-of-term when six colleagues had to be thanked and applauded. Every one of the twelve speeches was exactly appropriate, spiced with wit and quotation and anecdote, all perfectly level with the two different audiences, and with never the slightest hint of repetition or redundancy.”

This is an excellent summary, drafted many years later, of someone with a puckish sense of humour and an infectious chuckle. His thespian talents were also remembered by Bedford Modern School, whose obituary referred to the revues which he had organised.

After nine years at Whitgift, and fourteen years as a headmaster, he returned to teaching, being appointed – over dinner at The Athenaeum it is claimed – by Dr John Rae, to teach scholarship level mathematics at Westminster School, where he taught happily for many years. During this time he published a book on statistics which is still in print, and which helped one great-niece to get into Cambridge and another into Georgetown University.

He had a deep interest in art history, in which he became very knowledgeable. He frequently went to Paris to photograph, yet again, the Pont Alexandre Trois. He was a talented musician and often played piano duets with his brother after a convivial evening.

He had a penchant for coloured socks, particularly red ones, and delighted in wearing them in contravention of any formal dress code.

Michael died on 28 August 2013. He was a much loved brother-in-law, uncle and great-uncle, and will be missed.

[Our thanks to Victoria Fletcher-Wood for supplying this obituary of her uncle.]

**ALAN WINGATE JONES** (1958) was a highly successful businessman, often described as the kind of person who had the intellect to grasp the core issues of any problem, the technical experience to see its complexity, the vision to immediately see the way forward, the courage to court or combat interfering politicians, and the leadership, personal presence (he was imposing, at six foot three inches tall) and charm to take both his staff and the general public along with him. A talented manager, he guided multiple large manufacturing companies with foresight and skill, most famously overseeing a dramatic turnaround of the beleaguered Westland helicopter

company's fortunes in the 1980s, after a very public ownership tussle ruptured Thatcher's Cabinet and sent the company's profits plummeting.

Alan was born on 15 October 1939 in Douglas, Scotland and brought up in Surrey, while his father rose to be general manager of NatWest bank. At Sutton Valence School, he shone as an outstanding mathematician, but was encouraged towards mechanical sciences – even blackening the ceiling of the school's new chemistry block with one particularly enthusiastic experiment. After leaving school, Alan joined the giant industrial conglomerate General Electric Company (GEC) as an apprentice. Recognising his potential, the company supported sending him to King's, sponsoring him through a degree in Mechanical Sciences.

It was therefore to GEC that Alan returned after graduating, beginning as one of a select few under the direct supervision of the notoriously forbidding Lord Arnold Weinstock. During the next thirteen years, Alan rapidly became known as an adept problem solver with a talent for defusing complicated situations. He was appointed managing director of his first company within the group (a factory in Chelmsford) aged only 28, and remained unfazed by a six-week strike which began on his very first day, even earning Weinstock's personal approval as "Competent and quiet. Doesn't get excited. A good solid operator."

Driven by a constant ambition to bigger and brighter things, he left GEC in 1973 for Plessey, where after sixteen years he had risen to Managing Director of Plessey Electronic Systems, and had strengthened links between Southampton University and the business world. It was during his time as a rising star in GEC that he had met his wife Judith Curtis (Judi), who was working for the French embassy, and they married in 1974.

Meanwhile, by 1989 the Westland helicopter company had been rocked by a dramatic spat between Cabinet ministers Michael Heseltine and Leon Brittan, leading to the resignation of both, the splitting of Westland's ownership between Britain, America (Sikorsky) and Italy (Agusta), and the tumbling of the company's profits to only £8 million and a near-blank

order book. By now an experienced and respected business leader, Alan was brought in as chief executive of Westland to turn its failing fortunes around. His inclusive management style and strategic drive were described as a 'breath of fresh air' to the company, and the results soon began to show. Alan sliced overheads by £50 million, cut back the workforce from 12,000 to 8,500 and replaced two thirds of the company's top management strata. Seeing the need to keep assembly lines moving, he moved the company's focus onto making parts for Lynx and Sea King models, presiding over the development of new rotor blades which improved lift, speed and cold weather performance. He was the driving force behind the successful launch of the Apache army attack helicopter still beloved by the Army Air Corps and oversaw the triumphant development of the EH101 submarine-detecting helicopter, with Westland beating GEC to a £1.5 billion Ministry of Defence contract as well as negotiating a deal worth £2 billion with the Canadian government.

The sole black cloud shadowing Alan's tenure as head of Westland was the aerospace components company GKN, which took a 27% stake in Westland in 1988 and finally made a hostile takeover bid in 1994 when Alan was just about to succeed to the chairmanship. Gradually shouldered out of the most prominent positions within the new company, Alan left Westland in 1995 to lead BICC, a cables and construction behemoth which included Balfour Beatty. Reports at the time attested that, true to form, he had "taken the group by the scruff of the neck and shaken it," managing to shore up parts of the company even as the encroaching recession demanded the sale of the company's cables operations and the lay-off of three thousand staff. Despite Alan's best efforts, BICC's share price collapsed and he accepted severance pay in 1999.

True to form, Alan did not allow himself to be discouraged by this setback. From 2001 to 2004 he worked as Chairman of Britax International, which made child-safe car seats, and then from 2004 to 2008 as Chairman of the Manchester Airports Group, a large conglomerate owning Manchester, Humberside, East Midlands and Bournemouth airports. To each company, he brought his upbeat, problem-solving, no-nonsense leadership style, and

above all his personal philosophy that 'business is about people.' Courteous and at times disarmingly humorous, Alan believed passionately that face-to-face meetings were vital to success, whether in winning contracts or inspiring his own senior management teams, and possessed a striking ability to motivate and manage his staff, who became deeply devoted to him. He was personally conscientious and energetic, ready to jump up to personally make long-haul flights abroad if his presence in an impromptu meeting would sway or settle difficult negotiations. It is a testament to how much his leadership was appreciated and respected that from 2005 to 2013 he was able to return to the board of what was by then Agusta Westland as non-executive director, and that from 1996 to well after his retirement in 2008 he served as ongoing Chairman of multiple other industrial boards, as well as Fellow of the Royal Academy of Engineers, the Royal Aeronautical Society and the Institute of Electrical Engineers.

Friends remember an energetic man with good taste and a competitive streak who was passionate about opera and toured opera houses all over the world with Judi and his children, also acting as founder member of both Glyndebourne and Grange Park. Alan spent his summer months sailing, owning a third share in a forty-two foot sailing boat berthed at Pin Mill in Suffolk, and the winter months skiing or shooting, a crack shot who was invited to outings all over the British Isles and hosted many himself in Dorset. He could be as determined and incisive on the sports pitch as in the boardroom, and would hit the tennis ball hard and play a highly competitive game of croquet when called upon, but was also a supportive, devoted husband and father whose children have particularly fond memories of idyllic family holidays to Spain, where Alan would tinker with an elderly speedboat named HMS Pinafore. Those who knew him write simply that "he was such a good man" – "one of nature's gentlemen," generous and kind, who made an immense contribution to British business and manufacturing, and leaves behind many firm friends.

Alan died aged 74 on 22 March 2014, having struggled with Parkinson's disease and failing kidneys, finally succumbing to pneumonia. He is survived by his wife Judi and their children Sophie and Mark.

**TREVOR ALAN JONES** (1956) was a distinguished musician, composer and conductor who played for the Sydney Symphony Orchestra as well as holding a Foundation Professorship at the University of Melbourne.

Born on 18 December 1932 in Sydney, Trevor was educated at Knox Grammar School on Sydney's North Shore, first attending Sydney University aged only sixteen. From 1949 to 1955 he studied at the New South Wales State Conservatorium of Music, spending his final year at the University of Sydney, where he also worked as a teaching fellow in the Department of Music. Trevor was a brilliant and dedicated scholar who earned First Class Honours in both his BA and MA, and was awarded the Sydney University Medal upon graduating.

In 1955, Trevor won one of the prestigious, highly competitive Fulbright Travel Awards and went to Harvard University in America to study musicology and composition as a Saltonstall Fellow. He continued his international travels the very next year, coming to King's in 1956 to continue his studies in musicology. In 1957 he moved to the Royal College of Music in London to work on composition, the harpsichord-continuo and conducting, the latter with private lessons from the celebrated composer and conductor Sir Eugene Goossens. Trevor's links with Cambridge were to be strengthened that very year, however, by his marriage to Ann Leah Isaac, herself a graduate of Homerton College (1950). The reception was held in December 1957 at Old Abbey House on Abbey Road, Cambridge.

Between 1958 and 1959, on his return from travelling in Europe and the USA, Trevor worked as a temporary lecturer back at the Department of Music at the University of Sydney, but soon found a more permanent job as Senior Lecturer in Music at the University of Western Australia. In 1965, he was appointed Foundation Professor of Music and Chairman of the Department of Music at Monash University in Melbourne, a post which he would hold until his retirement in 1988, whereupon he became Emeritus Professor.

As a scholar, Trevor's main area of research and publication was ethnomusicology, with particular emphasis on Australian Aboriginal

music, aided sometimes by the Aborigines of Arnhem Land. He produced several articles and one monograph, as well as contributing the article on the didgeridoo in the *New Grove Dictionary of Music and Musicians*. Trevor was also interested in music education, and had researched English wind music of the Jacobean period earlier in his career.

As a musician, Trevor was equally proficient. A professional bassoonist, harpsichordist and recorder player in Sydney and Perth, he played under Goossens with the Sydney Symphony Orchestra and wrote numerous compositions for choirs, including *Four Goliard Songs* (1993), *Essay for String Quartet* (1975) and *Cantata Zoologica* (1963), as well as a whole host of instrumental chamber works, songs and incidental music for documentary films. His *Fugue in Jazz Rhythms* won First Prize in the Recorder Society of New South Wales' 1963 Composers Competition.

Throughout his career, Trevor was the winner of numerous awards, including the Busby and Sydney Moss Scholarships and several times the Frank Albert Prize, both from the University of Sydney. Always generous with his time and expertise, he served on many committees, including the UNESCO National Advisory Committee for Music, the Australian Institute of Aboriginal Studies' Ethnomusicology Committee (1964-1976), and the ABC Music Advisory Committee (1966-1969).

Trevor died on 26 April 2012 in Melbourne. He is survived by his wife Ann, their two sons Julian and Dion, their two daughters Belinda and Cressida, and four grandchildren.

**JOHN ROSS McLENNAN KILPATRICK** (1948) was born on 17 January 1924 in Ottawa, Canada. He finished his schooling at St Andrew's College in Aurora in the midst of the Second World War, enlisting with the Royal Canadian Naval Volunteer Reserve. Supposed to last for two years, the dire situation for the Allies in 1942 saw John's intake's training cut short at nine months, and immediate deployment into service.

John was posted to HMCS *Restigouche*, a river-class destroyer which was to be tasked with the dangerous work of escorting Atlantic convoys between Newfoundland and Londonderry, Northern Ireland. In 1944, on his twentieth birthday, the ship's captain awarded John his destroyer watch-keeping certificate. This made him the youngest naval officer in the service at the time to hold such a qualification, and he described it as the most prized present of his life.

Leaving the Navy in 1946, John attended McGill University for his bachelors, and then King's for a year of postgraduate study. After this, John began a very successful career with Texaco Canada, staying with that company for a full 38 years up until his retirement in 1981.

In retirement, John turned much of his attention to his island in Go Home Bay, an area where residence is traditionally associated with the Madawaska Club, of which John was a third generation member. John was also an active member of several organisations as a result of his wartime service, including the Royal Canadian Military Institute, the Naval Club and the Navy League of Canada, and in retirement increasingly assisted with Naval and maritime affairs. Most notably, he led the Dominion Institute in 'The Memory Project'. This successful programme, still in operation, educates Canadian schoolchildren regarding the experience of their nation's service personnel in the Second World War, the Korean War and later peacekeeping operations. John's work on 'The Memory Project' was to win him the Queen Elizabeth II Diamond Jubilee Medal in 2013.

John died on 8 March 2014. He was a loving husband and father, and leaves behind his wife Jean, children Andrew and Kathryn and grandson James, as well as three step-children and six step-grandchildren. He was predeceased by his first wife Ruth, son George and three siblings Anne, Donald and David.

**ANTHONY WOODROFF KNOWLES** (1944) died on 14 October 2013 in North Finchley, London. For some forty years, Tony worked as a Blue Badge Tourist Guide. He was an erudite and well-informed guide, much in demand to lead upmarket American tour groups – particularly around the sights of London, Salisbury, Bath and Stonehenge, as well as those of Paris, Venice, Florence, Siena and Rome.

His knowledge of places and their history was truly encyclopaedic – informed and honed by the considerable number of books he collected over decades at his home in Finchley. He loved London, and was a real expert on London’s buildings – magnificent and modest, the familiar and the less well known – their history and the people who inhabited them.

He also gave ‘training’ lectures to other registered guides, including a much appreciated series about London in World War II, covering the bombings, the impact on the city and the tearing apart of people’s lives.

What distinguished Tony as a guide was his prodigious memory and wonderful speaking voice, qualities he developed originally as an actor – a career inspired by Dadie Rylands, under whose spell he fell when he came to King’s in 1944.

Tony was born in Hampstead on 21 June 1927, and hardly knew his father. He was brought up by his mother Noni, helped by her parents. She was a memorable, larger than life and rather glamorous woman; she would have gone on the stage if she hadn’t had to earn a steady living to provide a home for Tony, and certainly encouraged Tony in his theatrical ambitions. Her father had been a theatrical impresario, putting on music halls and variety shows around the turn of the century.

Tony went to Highgate School on a scholarship, and then at the age of 17 came to King’s to read Modern Languages, just as the war was finishing; he quickly became involved in the ADC and played in many of Dadie Rylands’ productions. After Cambridge he continued to act, and became an actor-manager, putting on plays in theatres around London, and in the many towns

in the south of England that still had theatres in the 1950s. For a while he also ran an actors’ club and bar in a basement in Sussex Street behind Trafalgar Square, just opposite the stage door at the back of the Haymarket Theatre.

In the early 60’s, when making a living this way became too precarious, he trained to become a registered Blue Badge Guide. Tony continued to love the theatre, and the American visitors he regaled with the history and human stories of the places they visited enjoyed his performance as much as the content. Some fifteen years ago, on a journey by car with friends from Dorset to London on the A303, he asked as they left “Would you like to hear my Stonehenge lecture?” He proclaimed – at tourist coach volume – the wonderful story and mystery of this unique place, and sure enough, the lecture concluded exactly one hour later as the car passed the famous stones.

Tony, and his mother until she died in 1989, lived in Finchley since the 1960s. He had women friends when he was younger – some he met on tours – but he never married and had no other relatives. At home he kept himself to himself, never revealing too much of the interesting life he had led. But his courtesy, kindness, charm and dignity helped ensure the concern and helpfulness of his neighbours and friends when he had a stroke in June 2011, and during the last two and half years of his life in residential care.

[We are grateful to David Quarmby (1959) for contributing this obituary of his friend.]

**JOHN ROLAND LEIGH** (1953), son of ADL (1920), was a man who worked in the city but whose heart roamed the hills, dividing his time between his career as a Liverpool merchant banker, his careful stewardship of the Blackburn diocesan finances and his passion for hunting and walking in the Lancashire countryside. He is widely remembered as a gifted huntsman and quiet Christian gentleman.

John was born on 11 March 1933 in Lea, Preston, the eldest son of Adam and Cecily Leigh. He and his three younger siblings were introduced to

outdoor pursuits from an early age, the family dividing their time between North Preston and Hayshaw in the Trough of Bowland. Aged six, John had his first day beagling at Yates Farm in Hayshaw, and was immediately hooked. Beagling early on with the Bleasdale Beagles, he started to whip in at the age of thirteen. Hunting, shooting and fishing became his lifelong passions, hobbies which brought him together with his wife Rosemary while they were both at Cambridge, and which were passed on to his children and several of his eight grandchildren.

During the war, John attended Packwood School and then Winchester College, from which he would bicycle in all weathers and all seasons to hunt in the New Forest or with the Courtenay Tracey otter hounds. Two years' national service followed straight from leaving school, which John spent as a Second Lieutenant in Hong Kong, managing to devote much of his free time to sailing his sampan around the nearby coastline.

Returning to England in 1953, John won a scholarship to study Classics at King's, although the lure of baying hounds and open countryside was to prove much stronger than that of the library. John hunted with the Trinity Foot Beagles from his first year onwards, becoming Master and Huntsman in his final year and leading the group in a tour of England. It was during his second year on the beagling field at Cambridge that John met Rosemary Furze, who was reading Geography at Girton and hunted with the Cattistock in the holidays. They married the year after leaving university, moving to Manchester to follow John's first job with GB Ollivant Ltd, part of Unilever. Each Saturday in rain, wind or shine, the pair would travel across the Pennines on a scooter to the hunt with the Holme Valley and Colne Valley Beagles, Rosemary driving and John riding pillion, his mother's hunting bowler perched determinedly on his head. Their shared adventurous spirit, passion for the old traditions of the countryside and cheerful collaboration served Rosemary and John well throughout the next fifty-six happy years of marriage.

After several years in Manchester, John was sent to work for the company in Nigeria, during which time his first daughter Elizabeth was born. In

1960, he left the firm rather than continue to work abroad, and moved to Rathbone Brothers and Co., a small merchant bank based in Liverpool, training to take his tax exams the following year. At this point his second child, son Robert arrived, followed in 1963 by Susie and in 1967 by Lucy, completing the family.

Early on during John's time at Rathbone Brothers, the family moved to Mawdesley. Here, John was able to continue to hunt, soon taking over the Mastership of the Bleasdale Beagles and kennelling them at home, hunting with the pack for the next twenty years and founding Ravenstonedale Week, a tradition which continues today. At work, too, he did well, making many trips down to London as a key player in the merger with Comprehensive Financial Services Ltd which saw Rathbones rise to the institution it is today. He was made a Partner in the firm in 1963 and from 1988 to 1993 acted as Director, simultaneously working as Director of Albany Investment Trust Plc from 1979 to 1994. John also brought his financial expertise and careful management to various philanthropic trusts, acting as Director of the Greenbank Trust Ltd from 1969 to 1981, Chairman of the Hulme Trust in 1997 and member of the board of governors for a number of local schools including Mawdesley, Bishops Rawstorne and Elmslie.

It was within the Church of England, though, that John's contributions were particularly valued and remembered. Applying his clarity, efficiency and wisdom to the budgets of the Blackburn parishes as Chairman of the Diocesan Board of Finance from 1976, John consistently honoured the trust of his parishioners, ensuring they were not overcharged and that their money was wisely spent. When each diocese was requested to contribute to the new Church Urban Fund in the late 1980s, Blackburn was almost immediately able to send fifty thousand pounds, a clear testament to John's careful stewardship over the years. In 1995, John became a member of the General Synod of the Church of England and also a member of their Central Board of Finance – later, he also became a trustee of the National Society, a Church of England educational charity. His services were widely recognised and appreciated, and John felt

especially honoured to be appointed by the Archbishop of York to the Order of St William of York, for outstanding lay services to the church.

A cornerstone of the local community through his work with the church, John was also a highly regarded member of the hunting world. In his later years he continued to be a keen and active supporter of all field sports, remaining involved with CLA, GWCT, Lunesdale Foxhounds and the Airedale Beagles. He had the uncanny ability to read a hunt and to place himself in the right place to see most the action, and was respected in the beagling world for his knowledge and skill. John also mastered the art of trout fishing at a very early age, and having caught salmon on the Wyre, pursued elusive Scottish and Irish salmon with an intensity second to none. John was a family man who enjoyed watching his children and grandchildren flourish, in fact spending his last day of shooting on the fell at Hayshaw in August 2013 during a day organised by his eldest grandchild Georgie, alongside the latest of a long line of spirited spaniels.

John's final morning was spent doing what he loved best, watching the beagling on the fell near Alston. He died suddenly that afternoon, 15 October 2013, aged 80.

**WILLIAM (BILL) LOVELL** (1965), son of PAL (1937) and father of SL (1989) and ML (1996), died of a brain haemorrhage on 30 March 2014. His lively, enquiring mind, beaming smile, and courteous nature made a deep impression on all who knew him. His main directions in life were apparent from an early age: music (he was a fine cellist and pianist), languages, history and the visual arts. After school at Leighton Park, he spent his gap year working as part of a team to help rebuild a hospital in the devastated city of Dresden. Here he acquired lifelong friends and a fluency in German that he never lost. He took a Music degree at King's, where he was a volunteer member of the Chapel Choir and then, with characteristic idealism, worked for a time as a primary school teacher in a deprived area of London's East End. He subsequently taught music at every level, returning eventually to his early academic interests –

supervising undergraduates and gaining a PhD on the twentieth-century Polish composer Szymanowski. He relished studying Polish in Wroclaw and published in the journal *Muzyka*. A former student of his recalls: "One of the organ scholars came up with the idea of calling him Mr. Lovely, which was a fitting description of a very gentle man. We were always delighted with his choice of music and impressed at his prodigious knowledge of scores."

As well as his deep and endless passion for music, Bill was a man of wide culture and a range of interests that extended to art and architecture, politics, law, and the environment. His sudden death robbed him of the chance to work on all sorts of projects that excited him. Although he had been diagnosed with a long-term illness in 2010, his optimism for the future never flagged. He was not a person to spare himself, even when his previously abundant energy was clearly reduced. Right to the end he took care of his beloved family just as he always had, and took enormous delight in the company of his grandchildren. His family and friends mourn the loss of this extraordinarily kind, generous and honourable man.

[Our thanks to Mrs. Lovell for contributing this obituary of her husband.]

**CHRISTOPHER LEWIS LOYD** (1947), nephew of EM Konstam (1888) and PHL (1903), known to many as 'Larch', was known for his bravery in the Second World War, his role as a landowner and as a horse racing and hunting enthusiast.

Christopher was born in 1923 in Lockinge House near Wantage, Oxfordshire. His family owned a large art collection and the house was full of paintings, which brought him his love of art. The war had a dramatic influence on the family. When it broke out, Christopher, who was at Eton at that time, wanted to become an RAF pilot. His father, however, who knew about the high casualty rate of military pilots, persuaded him to join the Coldstream Guards just as his older brother John had done. Later in the war, John came back to England having suffered various combat

injuries fighting at Tobruk. In 1943, while Christopher was fighting in Italy, John's wounds proved to be fatal. His father died unexpectedly a year later.

Christopher joined his unit in North Africa in 1942 and was relocated to Italy during the following year as commander of a platoon. One night in October 1943, his platoon came under enemy fire from four posts. The situation seemed hopeless, but by skilful use of grenades and various acts of bravery Christopher managed to survive just long enough for support to arrive. He was awarded an immediate Military Cross.

Since his father and older brother had died during the war (he also had an older brother, Martin, who died from polio in 1926, two older sisters, Anne and Hester, and a twin sister Catherine), Christopher inherited the Lockinge Estate at a young age. Understanding the immensity of the task that was required of him, he went to King's to study Estate Management, obtaining a BA in 1949. Christopher made an important decision straightaway: he decided that the house, for which the family had needed fifty members of staff, could not be sustained in the longer run. He ordered it to be demolished and relocated the family.

This decision, heart-breaking as it probably was, guaranteed the estate's survival. Christopher did his utmost to help it prosper together with the surrounding villages: he transformed obsolete farm buildings for business use and provided many local people with decent housing. His involvement with the community, motivated by his strong Christian faith, was well-known: Christopher was a JP for many years, starting in 1950, Deputy Lieutenant of Oxfordshire in 1954, and High Sheriff of Berkshire in 1961. Apart from his community work, he had two major passions: hunting and horseracing. He was a member of the Old Berkshire Hunt committee for more than 50 years, director of the Newbury racecourse, and even built his own racecourse at Lockinge.

Christopher married Joanna Smith-Bingham in 1957, with whom he had two sons and one daughter. The marriage was later dissolved. Christopher

handed over control of the estate to his oldest son in 1985, although he continued to pass on the benefit of his experience. He remained Trustee of the Wallace Art Collection until 1990 and spent his long retirement doing the things he loved most.

Christopher died on 14 July 2013. He is survived by his ex-wife and their three children.

**ERIC LYALL** (1942) was an RAF flight controller, solicitor and managing director of numerous legal, financial and philanthropic organisations, a man driven by a great sense of public duty and widely valued for his personable, active leadership style.

Eric was born on 12 May 1924 in Woodford, Essex, to Alfred John Lyall and Alice Amelia, *née* Jackson. He attended Chigwell School before coming to King's in 1942 to read Law. He was active in College sports clubs, playing Eton Fives, squash and chess for King's, and joined the University Air Squadron as a cadet. As the Second World War ground on into its fourth year, Eric volunteered for war service with the rest of his friends from the Air Squadron. To his disappointment, he was denied an air-crew appointment due to eyesight, a twist of history which may well have saved his life. Instead, he served as an air traffic controller in the Lincolnshire airfields of Bomber Command, and in 1945 was sent out to Flight Control in Ambala, India, where he remained until the end of the British Raj.

Afterwards, in 1947, Eric turned down the offer of a regular commission with the RAF, returning instead to complete his studies at Cambridge. Marked by his experiences during the war and abroad in India, however, and as one of the very few survivors of the 1943 Air Squadron to return to Cambridge, he missed his old friends and found it hard to settle back into academic life. In 1948 he left to join the law firm Slaughter and May, at the same time becoming re-acquainted with Joyce Beryl Smith, his dancing partner from his prep school days. The couple married in 1952 and had one son, Alexander.

Flourishing in a more corporate environment, Eric rose rapidly through the ranks at Slaughter and May. Shortly before the thirtieth birthday, his talent led him to become one of the youngest ever partners in the firm. In 1960 he was recruited by the merchant bank Guinness, Mahon and Co. to act as its Chief Executive and Managing Director, where he enjoyed a long and successful career, also becoming the non-executive director of Australian Mutual Provident (AMP) Asset Management Plc in 1965. Eric's reputation as a skilled and clear-thinking leader made him widely sought-after by other financial and industrial firms, who frequently brought him in to advise on proceedings and ended up appointing him to chair their boards. One such organisation was Clarke Nicholls and Coombs plc, at which worked his later close friend James Mathieson (1938), at the time engineering director of the company. James particularly remembers Eric's good advice and friendly demeanour, virtues which led to Eric's appointment in 1991 as Chairman.

Stretching back to his willingness to volunteer in defence of his country during the war, Eric's life was characterised by a strong sense of public duty and an interest in stewarding charitable organisations. In this vein he sat on the board of the former Letchworth Garden City Corporation from 1983 to 1995, appointed as its first Chairman in 1990 by the Secretary of State for the Environment, and overseeing its transition from statutory corporation into an independent trust, the Letchworth Garden City Heritage Foundation. In recognition of his value to the organisation, he was elected Chairman of the new Foundation in 1995 and in the same year was appointed to CBE. Similarly, he sat on the board of the North West Thames Health Authority and the Frewen Education Trust (which specialised in the education of boys with dyslexia), as well as acting as a General Commissioner for the Inland Revenue and a charitable trustee of the University of Hertfordshire.

Several years after their wedding, he and Joyce moved to a home in Hertfordshire which was theirs for the rest of their lives. Here, Eric was also eager to become involved in the local community, soon becoming part of the constituency Conservative party, where he was both Treasurer and then Chairman for several years before moving up to the East of England

Regional Party. As ever, his skills were recognised and sought-after, and he was again Treasurer and subsequently Chairman at this higher level before eventually becoming one of the most senior members of the party during Thatcher's leadership.

Eric led a rich life, finding time to enjoy reading and stamp collecting (as a member of the Royal Philatelic Society) in between his many work and family commitments. He was a keen cricket fan and a member of MCC for many years. Friends and colleagues remember a kind, generous man who once invited many of the foremen who worked for him in his various companies to his member's box at the Centennial Ashes test match at Lords, dedicating the Saturday to them instead of his corporate guests, a move typical of his style of leadership – people did not work for his company, they worked for him. He was a beloved husband of the late Joy, a loving father to Alexander, and doting grandfather to grandchildren Alice, Thomas and William.

Eric died suddenly but peacefully on 9 August 2012, aged 88, following a short illness.

**DAVID HENRY MAITLAND** (1940), son of GM (1900), was a pioneer of affordable investments for small-scale investors in the stock market, opening up the 'charmed circle' of the City to ordinary savers.

David was born in 1922; his mother, Molly, was from an established Jewish family in New South Wales, and his father, George, was a metals broker. He attended Pinewood school and then Eton, where he was head of his house. He came to King's in 1940 to read Law, finding his studies far removed from the reality of wartime life. He achieved a 2.1, but never completed his degree, leaving in 1941 to join the Royal Fusiliers. His time at Cambridge qualified him for a commission in the infantry and he trained at a former Butlins camp in Lancashire for six months, remembering the bitter cold of the wooden huts. He was posted to the Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry, and his next period of training took place in the autumn and

winter of 1942, where the outbuildings of a stately home in North Yorkshire provided more congenial accommodation.

David was posted overseas in 1943, and became a liaison officer, communicating between brigade and the battalions, and generally assisting operation staff. Travel was initially accomplished on a motorcycle, but he eventually acquired a jeep and driver, and by the end of the war, a Daimler armoured car. Continuing to train for the invasion of Europe into 1944, David and his battalion enjoyed “many good and alcoholic parties”; after one of these parties, David overturned his jeep (minus driver) outside Leeds Castle Hospital, where he was treated for concussion. This meant he was in hospital during the D-Day landings, so the accident may have saved his life. In mid-July 1944, he caught up with his battalion in Normandy, where he took part in several skirmishes as he moved through the area, recalling that “Driving along fairly poorly marked side roads in the half light... was somewhat hair raising, especially on one occasion when my driver told me we had just passed a section of German soldiers lining a road, but facing the other way.”

David was injured again in September 1944, when a shell burst near him in Antwerp, perforating his left eardrum and sending fragments into his right foot. He was evacuated to Brussels and then back to England, where even his minor injuries took time to heal, as only early antibiotics were available. In March 1945, he rejoined his regiment in Brussels, and took part in a series of postings ‘liberating’ various items from the Germans, including a period in Goslar, in the Harz Mountains, where his regiment skied and shot stags. David was tasked with organising their final journey to Trieste in 1946, where they spent the summer swimming and riding, before he was demobilised in the autumn. He did not complete his degree at King’s, but joined Ernst and Whinney, an accountancy firm, where he came third in the country in his final accountancy examinations. After spending two years there, he joined Mobil Oil before moving to Save & Prosper with old university friend, Oliver Stutchbury (1948), where he became managing director in 1966. He married Judeth Gold, known as Judy, in 1955, and they had three daughters; Jessica and Lucy in 1957, and Becky in 1964.

At Save & Prosper, David became known for his innovative marketing campaigns and focused on selling S&P’s trusts. In the context of post-war affluence, a larger number of people had savings to invest, and David made the stock market accessible by allowing his customers to buy shares through monthly plans, rather than in one unaffordable bloc, and by providing balanced portfolios that spread the risk for his investors. S&P were extremely successful, managing £5 billion worth of assets on behalf of 500,000 customers by the mid-1980s. In 1981, David gave up his executive role in S&P after a takeover, and began to offer his investment experience to other organisations, including the Council of the Duchy of Lancaster, the Maudsley Hospital and the Treloar Trust. He also offered wise counsel to many City regulatory bodies. David was appointed a CVO in 1987.

David was remembered as an intelligent, sociable and funny man who loved his family; despite his customary dignity, he took wicked joy in embarrassing his daughters. Lucy remembered his devotion to his wife and children, and how he would say “I like having my chicks around me,” while his granddaughter, Chloe, remembered that he was always genuinely interested in all of his grandchildren’s lives. David’s ninetieth birthday party in May 2012 was a very special occasion for all the family. David enjoyed golf, tennis, reading medieval history, gardening, opera and ballet. He also loved visiting Australia after his youngest daughter, Becky, moved there, making eleven trips in all; despite his family’s origins, he had not taken an interest in the country before.

David died on 18 April 2013 and is survived by his wife, Judy; his daughters, Jessica, Lucy and Becky; and his seven grandchildren.

**HUMPHREY (JOHN HAMILTON) MAUD** (1955) was the son of Baron Redcliffe-Maud, an extremely distinguished public servant – Ambassador in South Africa, Permanent Secretary in two departments – who became Master of University College, Oxford; and of Jean Hamilton, a successful concert pianist. Both parents had great influence on Humphrey and the directions he took in his early life.

Humphrey was an Oppidan Scholar at Eton where he distinguished himself in many ways. He was the foremost musician in the school in his time and played the cello in the National Youth Orchestra from the age of fifteen. He won a scholarship to King's in classics and history.

Humphrey then studied Classics for Part One of the Tripos and History for Part Two. He took his studies seriously. He also led an active social life and seemed always to be accompanied by strikingly beautiful girls. His work and other activities meant that he did not perform publicly with his cello often enough to become a prominent Cambridge musician. But he did play quite frequently. Mark Lowe, then Secretary of the Cambridge Musical Society and a friend of Humphrey's from the National Youth Orchestra, remembers particularly a strong performance of Schubert's Quintet in C major at King's and a performance of Handel's two cello sonatas at the University Chamber Music Society.

Humphrey told Benjamin Britten at this time that he was considering a career in the public service, an inclination which clearly reflected his father's influence and example. Britten was a family friend whom Humphrey had first met at the age of ten. He later stayed with Britten and Peter Pears at Aldeburgh where they talked, played music and tennis, the composer becoming an important mentor for Humphrey. Britten dedicated the Young Person's Guide to the Orchestra to Humphrey and his sisters. When Britten's private life came under scrutiny, Humphrey was keen to assert that the relationship had had no physical connotation. At the time, however, Humphrey's father felt that it could give rise to gossip and he asked Britten to see Humphrey less.

Humphrey had the qualities to become a successful diplomat. He had a strong, clear intellect and he loved people. He was curious to meet new people, expecting to find something interesting or attractive in every individual. It was a plus that he was extremely good looking and had charm and understated elegance. His sense of humour was always active and always kindly.

Humphrey's first diplomatic posting was in Madrid. This was the start of a lifelong interest in the Hispanic world. He learned Spanish well and he led an active social life. He met and fell in love with Maria Eugenia Gazitua from Chile. They were married in 1963, from the British Ambassador's residence in Madrid.

The marriage was extremely happy. By far the most important thing in Humphrey's adult life was his family. He was an adoring and extremely attentive husband, father and grandfather.

After two years in Madrid, Humphrey was posted to Havana, shortly after the Cuban missile crisis. It was Castro's fourth year in power. Humphrey's role in the Embassy was to report on the political scene. Much was changing, as Castro imposed the Marxist-Leninist model of society. Life was not easy for a British diplomat in Havana but Humphrey seems to have thrived on the work. He made a major contribution to the Embassy's morale by organising musical events of all kinds and amateur dramatics.

Shortly after the Mauds' return to London Humphrey was diagnosed with diabetes. He was thirty-two and his illness was serious. The medical advisor at the Foreign Office suggested that he should leave the Diplomatic Service because the treatment he needed would be unavailable in many countries. The Foreign Office told Humphrey that he could himself decide whether to stay or leave, entirely as he wished. Humphrey stayed and was posted to Paris. Though his health was always a concern, he was determined and courageous in coping with it and it did not stop him enjoying sports – particularly tennis and golf – throughout his life.

Humphrey's posting in Paris from 1969 to 1974 was a high point of his enjoyment of diplomacy. He was the Embassy's pundit on the politics of France, always one of the most fascinating of spectator sports. Humphrey made friends with people across the spectrum of French politics – left and right, ministers and parliamentarians. His advice was critical for the Embassy's activity in many fields and for Britain's ability to influence the policies of France. The Ambassador, Christopher Soames, had been sent to Paris to try to

change French minds about Britain and the Common Market, in Ted Heath's drive to overcome General De Gaulle's two vetoes on British membership.

Humphrey was one of Soames's closest advisors. He deployed all his intellectual and linguistic strengths to meet the Ambassador's high expectations. The key to his success in this job was his combination of intellect with a rare ability to make and keep friends. He identified, and made friends with, promising younger people in French politics and ensured that they were aware of British views on current issues. One of these was Michel Rocard, who became a socialist Prime Minister.

This period in the Paris Embassy is remembered by Humphrey's colleagues as one of intense effort and interest, when the diplomats became close friends and enjoyed themselves immensely. One feature of the amusement was the game of Diplomacy – a surprising choice for diplomats who were up to their eyes in the real thing. Humphrey and his friends played often and laughed a lot.

After Paris Humphrey decided to learn something new. He spent a year at Oxford learning in depth about international economic and financial problems. When he returned to the Foreign Office he was put in charge of the new Financial Relations Department. His main subject was a Conference on International Economic Cooperation which toiled for eighteen months in Paris.

The objective of the industrialised countries in the conference was to explore the room for adjustments of the international economic system that would help to resolve the problems of developing countries. The objective of the developing countries was to establish an entirely new international economic order, no longer based on market economics but on broadly socialist principles of central planning.

Humphrey's role was in London, carrying much of the responsibility for hammering out British positions among Ministries with widely different interests. This required detailed knowledge of British interests in the

subjects to be discussed and also understanding of the positions of the other delegations in the negotiation and good judgement of the scope for agreements which would meet Britain's key interests. Humphrey relished the intellectual challenge and the interplay of technical substance with the psychology of the states and personalities involved. The conference sadly produced little but a long communiqué. For Humphrey, however, it was a valuable apprenticeship in the arts of multilateral diplomacy, which he was to practise again.

This was one of the times when Humphrey displayed a streak of idealism. The conference's work on development aid played to this aspect of his character, as did some later activities. He always cared about the effects of the work he was doing on the lives of ordinary people.

After periods in Madrid and as Ambassador in Luxembourg and then Assistant Under Secretary for economic affairs in the FCO, Humphrey became High Commissioner in Cyprus from 1988 to 1990. He gave top priority to playing an active but discreet role in the efforts to advance a settlement of the Cyprus problem. He was a powerful voice in the trio of envoys who had responsibility for promoting progress, the other two being representatives of the US and the UN. The essential elements for discussion and agreement were constant for the twenty years leading to the referenda in the two parts of Cyprus in 2004. Yet the Cyprus issue was complicated in its many dimensions, and Humphrey was intrigued by the detail. He enjoyed sparring with clever but blinkered interlocutors on the Greek- and Turkish-Cypriot sides, who were inevitably better informed but had fundamentally partial visions of the issues.

Humphrey was lucky that the new Greek-Cypriot President was a break with the pattern. George Vassiliou wanted to overcome the stasis in the Greek Cypriots' approach to a settlement. His energy, commitment and charisma raised hopes that he might prevail. Humphrey enjoyed talking with him, relating Cyprus' future to its emerging European aspiration (which Vassiliou subsequently brought to success with entry into the European Union), and looking at the intractable problems – human rights, refugees, property,

inter-communal exchanges – in a contemporary way. Humphrey and Vassiliou found a common wavelength. The Turkish-Cypriot leader, Rauf Denktash, was by nature less susceptible to Humphrey's charm and debating style, but not immune from them. Probably Humphrey felt less comfortable dealing with Denktash, although he appreciated his biting humour and his dexterity in playing a weak hand like a strong man.

This was a time of hope of progress on the Cyprus problem. But the old political configurations in Cyprus were deeply rooted and among them Vassiliou's personal appeal was ephemeral. Humphrey's view when he left Cyprus was that the Greek- and Turkish-Cypriots had strong reasons for being content with the de facto division of the island. The economy of the Greek areas was doing well, and the Turkish-Cypriots were grateful to be free of Greek harassment and thought that any change in the status quo might leave them far worse off.

After only two years in Cyprus, Humphrey was chosen to become Britain's first Ambassador to Argentina since the Falklands war eight years before. Relations between Britain and Argentina had barely existed in those years. Humphrey's set himself the huge task of rebuilding cooperation in all important fields.

He had three priorities: to quick start a new and effective Embassy; to develop cooperation with Argentina on matters concerning the Falklands while avoiding discussion of sovereignty; and to rebuild an active bilateral relationship in other areas such as trade, investment, culture and sport.

Humphrey quickly built up an effective Embassy. He decided to reopen the Ambassador's residence although it was in need of major modernisation, because he wanted to make an immediate impact in Buenos Aires. Several thousand guests visited the house in his first year. One of Humphrey's uses of the house was for recordings of the National Chamber Orchestra, himself playing cello, for Argentinian radio, an activity which attracted much approval. Discussions soon began about aspects of the Falklands – fisheries, transport links, oil exploration and so on – and there were

several agreements which were unthinkable before Humphrey got going. One was a bilateral fisheries agreement which included cooperation in conservation of stocks in the South Atlantic. This benefitted both the Falkland Islands and Argentina.

One of Humphrey's aims in seeking to rebuild cooperation in other fields was to demonstrate to Argentinians that useful things could be agreed even though their ambition for sovereignty over the Falklands would not be discussed. Much progress was made. British companies had been considered enemy property; their status was now made normal. Visas were abolished on both sides. Trade rose rapidly, doubling in 1991 and again in 1992. The flow of UK investment resumed. An agreement to promote it was negotiated. Among the fields of British business which arrived to take advantage of the improved climate were companies in insurance, reinsurance and banking. Shell and BP resumed their efforts in Argentina. BA flew again. There were numerous Ministerial visits in both directions. An agreement on cultural exchanges enabled the British Council to extend its operations greatly, so that its events reached a wide public. Sporting contacts resumed. When the new government in Buenos Aires introduced a programme of privatisation, Humphrey arranged for British consultants, with unrivalled experience of the subject, to advise Argentina. All this demonstrated that Humphrey, as well as having a streak of idealism, was a gifted leader of practical policies and projects in many fields.

Humphrey's success transformed British-Argentinian relations while leaving the Falklands dispute basically unchanged. His view was that the Argentinians' belief that the 'Malvinas' are part of their national territory, usurped by Britain 160 years before, remained encased in the amber of mythology. For generations their recovery had been emblematic of national honour.

Humphrey achieved everything that the first British Ambassador since the war of 1982 could have achieved, and he did this without advocating or allowing any concessions in policy on the Falklands. It was a major achievement.

After retiring from the Diplomatic Service, Humphrey was Deputy Secretary General for economic affairs of the Commonwealth from 1993 to 1999. His

experience of international economic relations gave him invaluable background for his new work, which also appealed to his idealistic side. Right at the start he was involved in the creation of the World Trade Organisation. He helped the African National Congress in 1993-94 with advice for its role in the transition government in South Africa. He worked particularly on long term agreements to protect foreign investment in South Africa, and he suggested ways in which foreign investment which had been inhibited by apartheid should now be promoted. Humphrey took a particular interest in the small states in the Commonwealth. He played a significant role in negotiations about maintaining access to the European Community for bananas from small states in the Commonwealth. He helped small states in negotiations with the World Bank about access to new financial arrangements. Later, when chairman of the Commonwealth Disaster Management Agency, Humphrey tried to find concrete ways in which the Commonwealth could help its smaller members when they faced natural disasters and, much more broadly, how they could share the benefits of globalisation.

In his generation of British diplomats, Sir Humphrey Maud was one of those who best combined success and goodness, determination and popularity, hard work and outside interests. His strengths were not dimmed by ill-health and his courage preserved the multitude of good things about him. He was a favourite of all. Humphrey died on 10 November 2013.

[We are grateful to Sir Christopher Mallaby (1956) for contributing this obituary.]

**LAWRENCE WALKER MILNE** (1943) was born in Inverness in 1925 and died in Elgin in 2012, aged 86. He was a well-known and successful lawyer in Aberdeen who also played an active role in the social life of the city, as a golfer, Freemason, bowler and Rotarian.

Lawrence, known as Lawrie, had three brothers and one sister, who all predeceased him. He was educated at the Royal Academy in Inverness

before his family moved to Aberdeen, where he attended the grammar school. He was senior prefect from 1942-3 and was also an enthusiastic Boy Scout. After finishing school, he joined the Royal Navy, and was a cadet at King's in 1943. He served in Belgium before returning to Britain in 1946 to study law at the University of Aberdeen, graduating with his LLB in 1940. During this time he met his future wife, Muriel Campbell, at the students' union, "looking supreme" in his naval uniform. The couple married at King's College Chapel in 1951 and their daughter, Lorraine, "the apple of Lawrie's eye" was born in 1954.

Lawrie became a partner in the firm of J. Downie Campbell in Aberdeen in 1951. In 1968, he went into partnership with Ronald Lee Mackinnon to form Milne and Mackinnon (later Milne, Mackinnon & Peterkins). The pair were known as a great double act for their larger than life characters, and the practice was successful, carrying out innovative work in the fields of private, client, commercial property and court-related cases. Lawrie was popular in Aberdeen, remembered as a gentleman of the old school who was kind and generous with many talents. Although he always dressed smartly, he was not a cold or distant man, but emotionally engaged, especially with his family. Aside from his involvement in clubs and the community, he enjoyed jazz music and played the organ.

Lawrie is survived by his wife, Muriel, his son-in-law, Geddie, his two granddaughters, Natasha and Sam, and their partners, Greg and Dave. Sadly, his daughter, Lorraine, died a few weeks before he did.

**MYLES FAULKINER MINCHIN** (1941) enjoyed a long and distinguished career with the United Nations in New York which he had joined at its inception and where he remained for his entire working life. He died after a short illness on 25 January 2012 at the age of 89.

Myles was born on 16 September 1922 into the Minchin family of Annagh, County Tipperary, which could trace its roots back to the 1400s. He spent a happy childhood with his brother Brian on the shores of Lough Derg.

After his parents separated he moved to England and was educated at Brighton College. He came to King's where he read Modern Languages and then Economics.

Graduating in 1945 and competent in French, Spanish and Portuguese, Myles found himself presented with a unique opportunity. The establishment of the United Nations following the cessation of Second World War hostilities offered the chance to really make a difference and Myles joined the Secretariat in 1945 before relocating to New York the following year. In 1952 he moved across to the Trusteeship Division and became involved in supervising territories preparing for self government. Work in South Africa, Mauritania and other central African countries almost certainly eased political tensions there. His commitment to this work was such that, despite falling in love, Myles decided to remain single feeling that the time he needed to spend away from home would not be compatible with married life. UN colleagues remembered him as a brilliant man who was especially kind to junior staff, helping them to find their feet in the organisation. He finished his career as Chief of the Secretariat Services Division in the Department of Political Affairs, Trusteeship and Decolonisation and was awarded a CBE in 1983 in recognition of his long and dedicated services.

Myles lived close to the United Nations buildings in New York and friends recall a quiet and gentle man who was very interested in the arts. True to his Irish roots he could tell a good tale and enjoyed quietly reminiscing. After his death and in accordance with his wishes, his ashes were divided, half to be buried with his mother in Britain and the other half beside his father in the family grave at Kilbarron, Tipperary. His friends in New York provided a chalice in his memory which was presented to nearby Killodiernan Church. As a former UN colleague remarked "What a pity he never wrote his memoirs".

**KARL RICHARD MOORE** (1971) was a folk singer and musician who also worked in business management and loved hill walking in his spare time. Karl was born in Nottingham in 1951 and died from cancer on 19 August 2012, at the age of sixty.

After being educated at Nottingham High School, Karl came to King's to read Natural Sciences, where he made a close group of friends. His friend and fellow musician, Mike Bournell, remembered that he had "something special about him", and always seemed distinctive and original. Mike and Karl played in a band, Zyzygy, together from 1971 to 1973, with Karl contributing vocals and Mike on the bass; Mike remembered the band as playing traditional folk songs, "initially to an electric backing, but later we went fully acoustic (except for the bass!)". Karl was an important influence in Zyzygy, demonstrating his integrity in his attitude to the music they played, and setting high standards for the other musicians; if they went wrong, they could expect 'that famous "Karl look"'.

After university, Karl regularly met up with his friends for walking holidays, where he guided the group again; Mike remembered that they followed him "like the hobbits following Gandalf into the Misty Mountains". Karl was especially skilled at getting the group out of tight spots, on a particularly tricky bit of the Cuillin ridge, he instructed them to swing round a pinnacle on a rope; "we swung round over this huge drop, looking very white", Mike recalls. He also once rolled a huge boulder down the side of a mountain in Skye, which narrowly missed his friend Dave's car. During this time, Karl regularly played with the band Patti O'Doors as well as working at the David Winson organisation and fundraising for Chernobyl Children's Lifeline, a charity that helps children affected by the Chernobyl nuclear reactor disaster in 1986. At Karl's funeral, Mike recalled that on walking holidays without Karl, his group of friends would often ask each other "Who'll be Karl?", lost without his leadership. He concluded that what they would most like to say to Karl was, then, "Thanks... for being Karl".

Karl is survived by his sister, Liz, and by his son, Tom.

**THE LORD MORAN (RICHARD JOHN MCMORAN WILSON)** (1943), brother of GHW (1949) was a diplomat, author, and conservationist. Born on 22 September 1924, he was the son of Charles Wilson, Winston Churchill's physician, and Dorothy Dutton. His father

was made a baron for his service to Churchill in 1943, and was the author of the controversial book *Winston Churchill, the Struggle for Survival 1940-1965*. Some argued that the book violated doctor-patient confidentiality, but it has also been a valuable source for historians, one of the few primary texts about Winston Churchill's inner life.

Richard attended Eton and then King's until he was called to join the Navy during the Second World War. He started as a seaman, during which time he witnessed the Battle of North Cape. He watched from an elevated superstructure as Allied planes shelled a retreating German battle cruiser until it was entirely underwater. In a letter to his parents, he described the beauty of the Northern lights during the battle and the darkly humorous detail that the only Allied casualty was a young reindeer. The reindeer had been a gift to the Admiral from a Soviet officer, and Richard had been asked to look after it himself, but it went mad from the sounds of the explosions and had to be put down. Later Richard became a sub lieutenant and served in Normandy and Travemünde.

After the war, Richard met his wife Shirley, the daughter of the chairman of the Rowntree chocolate company, at the ball of a rival chocolate family. He then began a career in the Foreign Service, travelling first to Ankara, then Tel Aviv, Rio de Janeiro, and Washington DC. He was head of the West African department between 1967 and 1970, during the Biafran war in Nigeria. He then served as an ambassador to Chad, Hungary, and Portugal, before finally turning to Canada, where he would serve as High Commissioner.

During his time as High Commissioner in Canada, Richard faced an especially difficult challenge—he called it the most difficult of his career—when the Canadian government sought to “patriate” the Canadian constitution, which at the time could only be changed by the British parliament. However, most Canadians were in fact opposed to this shift, and so the British government risked offending the Canadian government if they refused or else facing parliamentary defeat (or even a rare conflict between the two national parliaments). However, Richard's steady reassurances to Canadian politicians maintained goodwill, and eventually political manoeuvres within

Canada meant the Canada Act passed in 1982. Later, this diplomatic goodwill would be extremely useful during the conflict in the Falkland Islands, where Canada strongly supported and aided the British forces.

Richard appeared somewhat less diplomatic in 1984, when he sent an internal dispatch to colleagues upon his departure from Ottawa entitled “Final Impressions of Canada.” It widely criticized Canadians for lacking accomplishment and having unimpressive and “frankly bizarre” politicians. Of then-Prime-Minister Pierre Trudeau he wrote, “he has never entirely shaken off his past as a well-to-do hippie and draft dodger...he is an odd fish and his own worst enemy, and on the whole I think his influence on Canada in the past sixteen years has been detrimental.” The briefing was later made available to a somewhat scandalized public in 2009 under the Freedom of Information Act.

Richard served in the House of Lords after succeeding to the barony in 1977. He was a cross-bencher who in 2002 organized a rare cross-benched defeat of the Labour party through a little-known rule that forced a floor debate. He was also well remembered for his work on conservation issues. He listed his hobbies as “fishing, fly-tying, and birdwatching” and served on a number of boards of conservation NGOs. He was President of the Welsh Salmon and Trout Angling Association for over a decade, and is remembered as a subtle powerhouse, who led secret negotiations: “In his quiet manner he would achieve more by raising his eyebrow than the rest of us did by raising the roof!” He was the president of the All-Party Conservation Committee of both Houses of Parliament. He also chaired a joint Fisheries Policy and Legislation working group, and was so central to it that it was dubbed the Moran Committee. In 2006 his family established the Moran Professorship of Conservation at Cambridge. He also served as the Vice-President of the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds until the society made the controversial decision of allowing Barbara Young to remain chief executive after she had been made a peer.

One of Richard's other great interests was history, and he wrote a biography of Sir Henry Campbell Bannerman, a liberal prime minister

who granted independence to Boer areas in South Africa. The book won the Whitbread Prize for biography. He also wrote a biography of Sir Thomas Fairfax, the English Civil War general.

Richard was appointed CMG in 1970, and KCMG in 1981. He was also awarded the Arctic Star for his military service. He died on 14 February 2014 aged 89. He is remembered as a family man, a quiet, delicate negotiator, and a good friend. Although he was once shot in the knee by a German during the war, he is also remembered as an enthusiastic dancer; he impressed his future wife with his moves when young, and other party-goers at Bath in his last weeks. His devoted wife, Shirley, predeceased him. He is survived by his children, Juliet, James, and William, and his grandchildren.

**DOUGLAS GEORGE MORGAN** (1980), variously a studio manager, newsreader and assistant head of appointments at the BBC, fulfilled a lifelong dream when he came to King's as a mature student to study archaeology, having been passionate about the subject since his youth. He died on 21 September 2013, at the age of eighty-eight.

Douglas was born in Aberdeen in 1925 and educated at Aberdeen Grammar School. He had to leave school at sixteen because of family responsibilities, and was then called up for National Service, so he was unable to undertake further education at that time. However, during his first period at the BBC, from 1941 to 1944, when he worked in engineering in Scotland and London, he undertook diplomas in technical electricity and radio communication. Douglas joined the Army for National Service from 1944 to 1948, where he was posted to Africa, but returned to the BBC when this was over, holding a range of positions until 1977, when he became a freelance announcer and newsreader. While he worked primarily for the BBC World Service, he also contributed to Radio 3, Radio 4 and Radio Scotland. This was a chance for Douglas to revive his interest in archaeology, putting together programmes on prehistoric excavations, among other subjects. He also took a diploma in archaeology at the University of London in 1959.

Douglas came to King's in 1980, writing in his application that archaeology had been "an outstanding interest ever since the days of my youthful enthusiasm for medieval castles and walks around ruined battlements." He chose Cambridge because it was a city where he had always felt "at ease and at home", and King's because of his love of music, and because he had been impressed by the quality of the graduates he had met during his time as an interviewer at the BBC. His fellow mature student, Josephine Savage, who attended Lucy Cavendish, remembered Douglas's enthusiastic participation in College life, reading lessons at Evensong, being a candle-bearer, and attending formals and concerts. On one occasion, Douglas persuaded her to climb over the high iron gate between King's and Clare to avoid walking the long way round. After graduating with a 2.1 in 1983, Douglas continued to be interested in the College's architecture, writing a pamphlet on the Great West Window of King's College Chapel, which was on sale in the Chapel for some time.

Aside from archaeology and music, Douglas enjoyed ballet, art history, painting, hill walking in Scotland – he owned a cottage near Crathie – and the company of his many friends. Kathryn Fuller, his long-term friend and executor, remembered him as "a generous and attentive host and a loyal friend".

**JOSEPH COLEBY MORLAND** (1956), son of SCM (1920), cousin of DPM (1955), WB Clark (1921) and JD Clark (1951), was born in Glastonbury on 19 September 1937 and died at his home near Glastonbury on 2 June 2012. Known as Joe, he was educated at Bootham and then Millfield before coming to King's to read Economics and Law. He also played hockey for the College.

Much of Joe's career was spent in financial management. After graduation he joined the family business Clark, Son and Morland, which mainly produced fleece lined leather footwear and was one of Glastonbury's largest employers. However by 1982 a rise in foreign competition and a changing market caused the company to go into receivership and Joe later joined

accountants Berkeley Jackson in Shepton Mallet. He also became Financial Controller for the Wells Cathedral School. Other charitable organisations which benefitted from his expertise were the Wells Festival of Literature, for which he acted as Treasurer, Tree Aid and the National Osteoporosis Society. He was remembered as a helpful and dedicated colleague.

Joe married Dina Bellatti in 1959; she predeceased him in 2011. He was survived by his children Rebecca, Toby and Victoria and his grandchildren.

**CHRISTOPHER JOHN EASTON MORRIS** (1944) died of bone cancer on 27 September 2011 at the age of 85. He was an engineer who worked on a number of notable projects, including the Drax power station and the restoration of the Guildhall in London.

Christopher was born in Cumbria where his mother was living while his father was working in Burma as a civil engineer. He read Mechanical Sciences at King's and then joined W S Atkins in 1947, where he was a director for more than twenty years, helping the company grow into what is now the UK's largest engineering consultancy. Along the way, he set up its branch office in India in the post-colonial days when life could be lonely for an ex-pat, but he successfully built relationships of friendship and trust with Indian colleagues, and was able to travel widely. Back in the UK, he provided assistance and expertise for wind-energy research; his feasibility studies resulted in experimental land turbines being set up in the Orkneys. Sometimes his engineering projects created a conflict with his love of the countryside and desire to protect the beauty of the landscape.

Soon after his return from India, Christopher saw an advertisement in the local paper looking for support for a society for the protection of the Chiltern Hills from growing urbanization and a planned motorway. He joined and was duly made Treasurer of the Chiltern Society, and afterwards Chairman, of a society which is now one of the biggest of its kind. Protecting and preserving the local landscape and its buildings became a focus for Christopher; as a long-serving member of the parish council, he helped to

save Berkhamsted's Tudor Court House, a project which necessitated selling the church hall. The project received a Civic Trust award. Christopher also worked to save the Town Hall and Market House from demolition, which took a ten-year campaign. St Peter's church building needed constant attention, and Christopher devised schemes for the care of its fabric.

Christopher's time was also spent on other interests: he was a founding member of the Berkhamsted Music Society, a golfer and a member of the Berkhamsted Club. He was an eloquent public speaker, much in demand for after-dinner occasions, with an engaging sense of humour and warmth.

Christopher is survived by his wife Angela and their two foster sons, Neal and Colin.

**CHARLES GORDON MOSLEY** (1967), son of GGM (1939) and great-grandson of WS Macgowan (1884), was known as an editor, genealogist and publisher, and as a man of encyclopaedic knowledge. Born in 1948 in West London and raised at Wraybury in Berkshire, he was elected a King's Scholar at Eton, which he attended between 1962 and 1967. He came to King's to read English, but changed to History shortly afterwards. His fellow students remember that he had a particular liking for dressing in the style of Rupert Bear (yellow checked scarf and trousers).

After a year of supply teaching in East Sussex, Charles joined the *Encyclopaedia Britannica* in 1971, first as an editorial assistant, later as a sub-editor and librarian. From 1974 to 1977 he held a post as a Research Officer at the Foreign and Commonwealth Office. He subsequently taught English as a Second Language in Rome. Charles made a name for himself as an editor in the 1980's. He became editor of *Debrett's Handbook* in 1980, before returning to the *Encyclopaedia Britannica* as the London editor in 1983. In that same year Charles started working on the project for which he is best known, *Burke's Peerage and Baronetage*, of which he was Editor in Chief from 1989 until 2004. *Burke's Peerage*, established in 1826, claims to be the definitive guide to genealogy of the titled families of

the British Isles. Charles oversaw the publication of the 106th and 107th editions; his attention to detail and phenomenal memory proved to be very suitable for this task. He also became more widely known as a columnist for numerous newspapers, and as a contributor to the television programmes *So You Think You're Royal?* and *Who Do You Think You Are?* Moreover, he wrote a number of books, including *The Art of Oratory* (2007) and *Charles Dickens: A celebration of his life and work* (2011).

Throughout his life, Charles retained the eccentricity that his peers at King's had found so amusing. At the many dinner parties he organised he often impressed his guests by doing push-ups in front of them. His encyclopaedic knowledge extended beyond the family ties of the British nobility: he was also known as a *connoisseur* of the American cartoon series *The Simpsons*. He loved to play the piano and his friends also knew him as a talented bridge player.

Charles married the opera singer Alice Hyde in 1981, a marriage that was disbanded on the best of terms in 1987. After a period of seven years in which he and his partner Grace Pym restored and inhabited Ballaghmore, a castle in County Laois, Ireland before separating, and a further period of eight years in which he lived in a chateau near Poitiers, France, Charles moved back to London. He subsequently married Lesley Lake, the PR known for her work for Biba Fashion, whom he had met at a New Year's Eve party.

Charles was diagnosed with terminal cancer in September 2013, but lived to see the publication of his political thriller *The Daffodil Library* in October 2013. On 1 November 2013, Lesley died of an infection in Stoke Mandeville hospital after suffering prolonged ill health. Charles passed away in the same hospital four days later, aged 65. He is survived by his first wife and two stepchildren.

In the public eye, **JOHN MICHAEL MOSS** (1954) was a remarkable man who rose to the top of the Ministry of Defence as a hardworking civil servant and was appointed a Companion of the Order of the Bath by the

Queen in 1996. Yet to his colleagues, extended family and global network of correspondents, he was above all an extremely kind and modest man, a loyal friend and devoted godfather, widely respected for his sharp mind, intrepid passion for travel and musical talent.

Michael was born on 21 April 1936 in Church, Lancashire, where he was brought up in Dill Hall Lane as the only child of parents Ernest and Mary. His intelligence and maturity showed even at a young age, and he was quickly established as a local child prodigy at Sunday School in Accrington. He was educated at Accrington Grammar School, where he continued to shine, regularly winning all the academic prizes. Outside his studies, Michael took part in school theatre productions and soon developed what would become a life-long love of choral singing. Later in life, he would sing at St Marylebone Parish Church before joining the choir of St Bartholomew the Great in Smithfield, London, where he attended regularly from 1968 to 2000.

In 1954, Michael won an Open Scholarship to study Mathematics at King's, and graduated true to form with First Class Honours. He and his classmates were unable to escape the draft for National Service, and so for two years Michael worked as one of a group of graduate officers lecturing at the RAF Technical College at Henlow, their job to equip young officer cadet students with sufficient mathematics, physics and chemistry knowledge to prepare them for a subsequent engineering course. Michael's natural attention to detail and commitment to his work led to his rapid appointment as Adjutant for the Basic Studies Wing, where he assumed responsibility for all administrative matters, carrying out his role with the same quiet enthusiasm he would later bring to the Civil Service. His thoroughness was once challenged by a colleague who dared him to procure some orange coloured chalk, a rarity in a post-war military training camp. A large box of it was duly deposited with a flourish on the challenger's desk a few days later, an incident which made Michael famous among the circle of friends he built up during his time at Henlow.

A natural progression from his administrative duties with the RAF was to the Air Ministry, where Michael worked for four years between 1960 and

1964. Here, again, his qualities were quickly recognised, and he was promoted to a variety of challenging posts, including Assistant Principal, Private Secretary to the Air Member for Supply and Organisation, and from 1963 to 1964, Principal of the Air Ministry itself. In 1964 he moved to the Ministry of Defence, where he rose rapidly through the ranks, taking a year out in 1983 to attend the Royal College of Defence Studies. Returning to the Ministry of Defence, he served as Assistant Under-Secretary of State for Air from 1984 to 1988, departed to America for a year as a Fellow of the Centre for International Affairs at Harvard University, and returned to London to the senior position of Assistant Under Secretary of Naval Personnel, an office he held until his retirement in 1996. Even after his departure from the Ministry, his experience and expertise were so valued that he was appointed a senior civilian advisor to the Second Sea Lord. His military links continued as Chairman of Greenwich Hospital advisory panel, a Crown charity founded for naval pensioners and their dependents, and he brought his characteristic enthusiasm to the charity's work with the Royal Hospital School, with its long naval traditions and pageantry.

Michael's colleagues in the civil service remember him as a generous, loyal and humorous colleague, widely respected for his absolute integrity, brilliant mind and elegant drafting style. He could be a formidable opponent in a debate, slicing down flimsy arguments with a single well-phrased question and a sceptically raised eyebrow, and was exacting in expecting the same high standards from others that he demanded of himself. Behind the strict mentor, though, was a wry and less formal man who would tiptoe around the piles of files on the floor of his office in stockinged feet and act as a genial and generous host to the many friends and acquaintances he gathered from every phase of his life.

In 1996, Michael's services to the country were recognised by appointment to Companion of the Order of the Bath (CB) by the Queen, the ceremony preceded the night before by a dinner held by the Second Sea Lord in Michael's honour in the great sea cabin on board Nelson's famous ship *Victory*. He had also been awarded the Jubilee Medal in 1977.

In his later years, Michael remained as active as ever, always maintaining that he was kept more than busy by the demands of what he termed 'self-administration,' whether striding the streets of London with his briefcase full of papers, or sitting at his favourite desk in the Oxford and Cambridge or RAF Clubs, catching up on his voluminous correspondence with friends all over the world. This was characteristic and genuine humbleness, though, as he was also kept active by his passion for travel, in which he was truly intrepid. Armed with his camera and the promise of reunions with friends from his Royal College of Defence days, he made trips to the most picturesque, far-flung corners of the world, friends and family at home following him via postcards which would arrive regularly, adorned with Michael's beautiful, precisely inked handwriting. Even in his last years, he was still scrambling ashore from dinghies on desolate spots in the Antarctic despite dodgy knees, or booking demanding voyages to South America, the latter of which sadly had to be abandoned when his health started to deteriorate severely.

The many fundamental threads of Michael's life were bound together by his devotion to his family, his Christian faith and the wider community. His involvement with the Anglican Church in particular was a bright strand within this tapestry, its old values and hallowed ways appealing to his traditionalism and love of choral music. In 1996, he became an honorary steward of Westminster Abbey, carrying out his guide duties with the same enthusiasm and work ethic which had impressed those around him from the very beginning of his career.

His warmth and kindness also imbues the story of his life with a soft glow, always accompanied by the natural modesty which made him reluctant to ever talk about his distinguished career. In his later years he devotedly cared for his elderly mother, the former JP Mary Moss, for many months boarding the early train for Lancashire on a Saturday morning, only to return on the late night train the same day in order to be in time for an early Communion service at Westminster Abbey the following morning. Michael was similarly devoted to his six godchildren, to whom he often referred as 'the family'. He never missed a birthday, Christmas or

anniversary, and ‘LOLFUM’ – with Lots of Love From Uncle Michael – became a familiar and fondly remembered set of initials.

Michael died in London on 13 August 2013, aged 77, having fought with fortitude and determination in his last months against severe lung disease. He is buried in Accrington Cemetery in his family tomb, along with his grandparents and mother, and is greatly missed by all those who had the good fortune to know him.

**FRANK ALBERT NATHAN** (1936), brother-in-law of GC Myddelton (1933), was born in New Zealand in 1918 to a prominent Jewish family. He went to school in Wanganui while living at the family homestead and farm, ‘The Hill’, Manurewa in summers, moving back to Auckland during the winters. In 1923, when Frank was a small child, the wooden house at the Hill caught fire; his oldest brother, Lawrence, remembered that the whole building was destroyed in half an hour. Frank and his sisters escaped with their mother, while his other brother, Dennis, eventually got out as well, though not before trying to have his bath as usual. Lawrence recalled “I will always remember that at about 8.30 in the morning when all the family, very distressed, were standing contemplating the still-smouldering ruins, a man arrived and said to my father, “I am the French Polisher and have come to polish the dining room table, where is it, please?” This was too much for my mother who burst into tears”. However, the Nathan family rebuilt their home two years later.

After attending high school at Nelson College, Frank came to King’s to study Law, but withdrew in 1938, joining the Second New Zealand Expeditionary Force, with whom he embarked to Egypt in 1940. During the war, he became a lieutenant. After the war ended, he became a director of the family trading firm, but preferred working outdoors and so turned to farming the family land at the Hill, marrying Jill Brendon in 1946. Her elder sister, Anne, married Frank’s elder brother, Lawrence, a year later. Frank and Jill had six children; Andrew, Deborah, Simon, Wendy, Daniel and Robin. When the Southern Motorway divided the Nathan homestead

Frank continued to farm that land which remained to the east of the motorway until his retirement, when the land was sold to become the Auckland Regional Botanic Gardens.

Aside from his work, Frank enjoyed music, teaching phonics for reading, writing, gardening, animals, inventing, boating and fishing. He died on 8 July 2006, aged eighty-seven.

**OSMAN FETHI OKYAR** (1937) was born in Istanbul in 1917. He was the son of the Republic of Turkey’s second prime minister, Ali Fethi Okyar, who served from 1924 to 1925. Osman was educated at Galatasaray Lisesi before studying economics at King’s; he graduated with first class honours. He went on to achieve a doctorate in economics at Istanbul University in 1948, focusing on neoclassical and Keynesian economic theory. In 1952, he published a controversial article in *Économie appliquée*, a Parisian magazine, in which he argued that Keynes’s theories did not apply to developing countries. Osman became an assistant lecturer at Istanbul University in 1946, and later, a full lecturer. He was also involved in formulating Turkey’s economic policy as a member of the National Income Committee from 1951, and an economic advisor from 1952, holding both positions until 1955. He was a guest professor at the American University of Beirut’s Economic Research Institute from 1957 but took a break from academia during this period to contest parliamentary elections for the People’s Republican Party. In 1967, he moved to Hacettepe University in Ankara, where he was the founding Dean of the Faculty of Social and Administrative Sciences, and then of the Department of Economics. He retired in 1985 but remained actively interested in economics until the end of his life.

Osman, who spoke four languages, published a wide range of books and articles during his academic career, attracting greater international attention for the history and economics of Turkey. His work covered trade policies, Keynesian theory, the economic history of the Ottoman Empire and modern Turkey, and the role of Atatürk. A liberal thinker, he advocated greater integration with the West. Despite his distinguished

political background, he never exploited his own personal connections. Osman died in 2002, aged eighty-four.

**ROLAND ANTHONY OLIVER** (1941) was a code breaker during the Second World War who later became one of the founders of the discipline of African History. He was born in colonial India, where his father was a retired officer of the Indian political service. The family lived on two houseboats, one of which was deemed the nursery for young Roland and his nanny. Soon, however, the family returned to England, his parents separated, and Roland was sent to Stowe at the age of seven. His father died shortly thereafter.

Warned that he should attempt to get something of an education before he was called to war, Roland came to King's two terms earlier than was usual. He first studied English, because most of the history teachers were away fighting. He was supervised by Dadie Rylands, with whom he shared a preference for historical context rather than literary theory. In his autobiography, Roland describes King's with great warmth and in great detail, especially the sheer academic freedom and good company. King's was also where Roland fully discovered Christianity. Called to read for three weekday matins, Roland began, in his own words, to see "a glimpse of the Christian church and its faithful work throughout the centuries." Soon he became a lifelong Anglican.

Having joined the University Training Corps to prepare for his inevitable call-up, Roland was surprised to be classified by army doctors as C-3 (unfit for active service) because of an elbow with a compound fracture sustained as a child. Facing service with the Pioneer Corps, Donald Beves, the Senior Tutor of the college, instead submitted his name to interview for "an unspecified type of intelligence work." After a series of vague and mysterious questions on topics such as his ability at cards and fondness for crossword puzzles, he agreed to an unknown position and was assigned to be a code breaker at Bletchley Park. There he met his first wife, Caroline.

After the war, Roland returned to Cambridge where he switched to studying History, and then took a PhD, studying the history of Christian missionaries in East Africa. It was at this point that the rapidly expanding School of Oriental and African Studies (SOAS), offered him the first ever post in African history, and he became a lecturer in the "tribal history of Africa." This was quite a challenge, because the topic was essentially unstudied at the time, and Roland had never been to Africa.

Soon, however, he set off on a road trip through the continent with Caroline in a Ford station wagon. In the words of one colleague, Jan Vansina, he collected views on "what African history should and could be." He made new connections with universities, collected oral histories, and visited archaeological digs. He was extremely determined; one colleague recalls that at one point in what was then Northern Rhodesia his car broke down and he drove in first or reverse gear for hundreds of kilometres along the winding, treacherous roads near Lake Tanganyika.

Throughout his life, Roland fought to grant African History the place he felt it deserved. When Hugh Trevor-Roper famously opined, "there is no such thing as African History" Roland retorted "Both the Trevors and the Ropers are of African stock.", on the basis that man evolved in Africa. Not only did Roland argue for the existence of African history, but he also made the case that it is richer and more active than commonly portrayed. Roland's research led him to the conclusion that African history was not the story of passive Africans being victimized by European invaders, but a more complex tale in which Africans had great agency and inner conflict.

Roland laboured to expand the field of African studies, helping establish journals and fighting for funds and textbooks for the subject. He had over forty research students, many of whom became known in their own right. Roland was also the author of eight books about Africa. He was a founding co-editor of the *Journal of African History* in 1960 and the *Cambridge History of Africa*. He was elected a Fellow of the British Academy in 1993. In 2004, he was awarded the Distinguished Africanist Award by the African Studies Association of the UK. He was the President of this last

association between 1979 and 1993. He served as a visiting scholar at the University of Brussels, Northwestern University, and Harvard University.

Roland continued to travel widely over time. On one trip to Ethiopia he was awarded a prize for history writing by the Emperor Haile Selassie and, as was the custom for visitors, met the Emperor's pet lions which to his relief were friendly. Roland's professional life was centred in London, but he preferred to live in his small house in Frilsam, near Hermitage in Berkshire. There he wrote peacefully and entertained many guests.

Roland was an exceptional writer. One of his students, Richard Rathbone, wrote, "He was a fine scholar who, unlike many fine scholars, wrote like an angel." His daughter Sarah recalled, "he wrote very slowly; but what went down was the final version. He rarely made changes and was not a fan of word-processors, advocating that 'pen and paper' was the best option."

Roland died at home on 9 February 2014 at the age of ninety. He is remembered as a selfless pioneer in his academic field, an excellent scholar, and a loving husband, father, and grandfather. Caroline predeceased him in 1983. He is survived by his second wife, Suzanne Miers Oliver, his daughter, Sarah, and his granddaughter, Caroline.

**RICHARD GILBERT PALMER** (1940), brother-in-law of AC Moore (1943), was known as Dick. He hailed from Cambridge where his father was a Fellow in Chemistry at St. John's; the family home was in Millington Road. Since it was not considered appropriate for Dick to apply to read Natural Sciences at his father's college, he turned instead to King's. Towards the end of his first year he attended a presentation aimed at recruiting science students to the war effort and duly signed up to join the RAF. He was then assigned to the Radar Research and Development Establishment and spent the following five years working on early versions of radar at various RAF bases. A happy consequence of Dick's service was meeting his future wife, Patricia Gambling, a member of the WRAF and the couple married in Cambridge in August 1945, holding their reception at the Master's Lodge in St. John's.

Dick wanted to return to King's to complete his degree and so the couple set up home in Cambridge. Outside his studies he played the tuba with CUMS (his family have a photograph of him parading up Trinity Street after the war as part of a somewhat makeshift military band) and enjoyed painting.

After graduating in 1947 Dick joined the Distillers Co. Ltd. as a research chemist based at Burgh Heath, Surrey. That same year saw the birth of his daughter Joanna, to be joined three years later by a son, Adrian. After several years Dick decided to give his career a new direction and whilst remaining at Distillers he switched to personnel management, now working in central London. Distillers was subsequently acquired by BP Chemicals and eventually absorbed into BP itself but Dick stayed with the same division for the rest of his working life, rising to the post of Personnel Manager.

The Palmer family had settled in Ashted and Dick had a fairly sizeable garden at his disposal where he honed his gardening skills, especially the cultivation of sweet peas and vegetables, which won him many prizes in the local horticultural show. After taking early retirement at the age of 55 he was able to spend even more time there but also learned to cook, took language lessons and played squash into his 70s. He enjoyed travelling with Pat and took an active interest in his four grandchildren. His final years were marred by a long illness. Dick died on 19 September 2011 at the age of 90.

**RICHARD WARWICK THOMAS PEMBERTON** (1975) was born in Clevedon in 1957 and educated at Eton where he came across as one of the sanest, most cheerful of boys who had a very annoying habit of refusing to rise to any bait or respond with violence to any kind of taunting. He was good at games, a dazzling Classicist, and everyone's friend without appearing to notice it, given to long and earnest conversations deep into the night on God, love, poetry and everything else. He had a wide open curiosity and natural delight of learning.

Richard read Classics at King's and went on to an MA at Leeds and a PhD at Swansea before going on to teach, first in Loughborough and then in

Zimbabwe and Papua New Guinea; a gap year in which he spent some time teaching in Lesotho had fuelled his ambition to work in education. He taught for 15 years at Hong Kong University of Science and Technology, where he was responsible for setting up and co-ordinating the Self-Access Centre, and then he took up a post as an Associate Professor in TESOL (Teaching of English to Speakers of Other Languages) at Nottingham University. As well as supervising postgraduate students, his research interests were in autonomy in language learning, where he undertook major projects and publications and developed significant resources to enable the use of computers, video and mobile technology for those who wanted to develop their language skills. His open and collaborative approach to work endeared him to his colleagues and students, as was his commitment to detail and willingness to put long hours into making sure that his projects were successful.

As well as his work and his family life, Richard had other interests, most notably salsa dance in the Cuban style; he taught his colleagues many fancy moves under his dance name 'Rico'. He was also a keen member of the School of Education's five-a-side football team.

Towards the end of his life, when he knew he had aggressive prostate cancer and was faced with one grim diagnosis after another, Richard somehow managed to maintain the calm equanimity he had exhibited as a boy. He kept a blog *This World of Dew* in which he took pleasure in the small details of life, his wife and his children and the kindnesses of the nurses around him. He started reading about Buddhism, and the journals of people who had been kidnapped in the Middle East, to remind himself how easy his life was in comparison. He read about Germany and Russia in the Second World War and revisited Solzhenitsyn, chatting to his friends about the ideas raised and explaining that he now understood his parents better and how impressed he was by what others had been through. He joined a course called *The Healing Journey* in London for fellow cancer sufferers, which he recommended highly and attended weekly meetings, but he decided to give one meeting a miss. When asked why, he said that the theme for the week was dealing with resentment, and he couldn't relate to that, because he had had a lovely life.

Richard died on 19 January 2012, survived by his wife Norma and their three children Natalie, Leon and Louis.

**JOHN EDWIN PORTER** (1949) worked in insurance until he was able to fulfil a long-held dream of retiring to Dorset and helping out in his daughter Claire's bookshop. He was remembered by his family, friends and colleagues as a 'true gentleman' who was always ready to help out those in need.

John was born in 1929 in Derbyshire, the youngest of three siblings. Exceptionally promising from an early age, he won a scholarship to Trent College. He came to King's to read History in 1949, graduating in 1952 with a 2.1. During this time, he met his future wife, Pamela Dewey, known as Pam, on holiday, and after meeting again by chance in 1953 on a bus in Birmingham, they married in 1955. After completing his National Service, John started work at Deweys, the insurance brokers, his father-in-law's firm. During this time, his three daughters, Jane, Anne, and Claire were born. He moved to Hogg Robinson and Gardiner Mountain in 1970, where he remained until his first retirement in 1989. Unfortunately, after the crash of the Lloyds insurance market, John was forced back to work in insurance for some time, until he was able to finally retire.

At Hogg Robinson, John was remembered as knowledgeable, loyal, friendly and amusing, with a strong sense of integrity. Philip Henson, a former colleague and friend, recalled him as a mentor, stating that "The respect in which he was held by his clients made him my role model." John also had a great sense of humour. Graeme Lucas, who worked alongside him at Wimbourne Insurance, remembered that after wrecking his car driving through floods, when he finally arrived at work he found that John had managed to procure a rubber duck and left it on his desk. However, John was always ready to assist those in trouble. Despite his dislike of flying, he headed to Peru to rescue his mother-in-law, Lyn, upon the sudden death of his father-in-law. He was also known for taking a strong line with management at work, defending the interests of the other staff.

Outside work, his friend Bob Jenkinson remembered, John's life was dominated by the '3 Ds' – dogs, dinners and daughters. He was devoted to his wife, Pam, and to his daughters and granddaughters, and owned many dogs throughout his life. John was a practical man at home, making guinea pig hutches, Wendy houses, and once building parquet flooring from scratch. He also made tapestry seats for dining-room chairs. History remained a passion throughout his life, and he loved visiting historical monuments, especially Buckden, in the Yorkshire Dales. He was often able to use his knowledge of history to help in his work – he ran a number of large accounts, including Newby Hall and the Fitzwilliam Estate. These collections contained such jewels as first editions of the *Canterbury Tales*, which delighted John. He also enjoyed listening to the radio – always on a Roberts set, always Radio 4 – and reading the *Guardian*.

Upon retirement, John was closely involved in his local community, becoming a local branch treasurer for the Liberals, a parish councillor and a governor of the Marchant Holiday School for disadvantaged boys. He helped to fundraise for the building of the Rides Community Centre during his time as a councillor. Having cared for his wife – and before her, his mother – for many years, his own failing health prevented him from doing so near the end of his life.

John died on 19 January 2013, at the age of eighty-three.

**ANTONY HERBERT DAVID ROWSE** (1943) was a successful magazine magnate and true *bon-vivant* who served in the Navy during the Second World War and studied Architecture at King's before moving into international publishing.

David was born on 29 June 1925 in Heswall, Cheshire, eldest son of the celebrated architect Herbert Rowse, who was known particularly for his design of the Mersey Tunnel Ventilation System. David studied at Eton before coming to King's in 1943 to begin a six-month short course for potential officers of the armed forces, an innovation which characterised

wartime university life. These reduced Tripos courses were designed to equip boys fresh from school with a sheen of worldliness and a sense of mission, as well as a rapid introduction to drills and army command. It was therefore an exhilarating and exhausting six months, comprising a full Tripos programme of lectures and lab work, Senior Training Corps exercises, compulsory evening discussions with politicians and philosophers as well as all-night fire-watching on the Gibbs or Chapel roof, although David and his contemporaries also found time to spend evenings in the pub, make trips to the cinema or pursue the female London School of Economics students evacuated to Cambridge during the war.

Upon completing his short course, David was recruited by the Royal Navy and served as a lieutenant until the end of the war. In line with his father's wishes, he returned to King's to study for a full degree in Architecture, gaining his BA in 1947 and his MA in 1950, after a brief stint in 1948 at Montpellier University. By then, however, David's enthusiasm for the subject had soured. Instead, he found himself drawn to other subjects, attending an ever-widening spectrum of lectures in other faculties and becoming fascinated by the sensation of encountering previously unimagined questions and answers. It was this experience, he told an old army friend at the time, which ignited his desire to start a range of magazines on design and technology, in order to propagate the novelties he had found within Cambridge to a far broader audience outside it.

David started his first company in 1949 with a friend from Cambridge, Dickie Muir, who initially provided the capital. Together, the two embarked on a series of publishing ventures, including *London Information*, a weekly broadsheet which gave details of events in the capital. In 1952, as managing director of Rowse Muir Publications Ltd, David founded *Autocourse* magazine, which was followed by *Nuclear Power* in 1956, *Control* in 1958, and *Machine Age* in 1960, thereby giving the company a scope of subject matter as broad as motor racing, machine automation and the geography of British engineering exports. As profits rose, the company expanded to become Rowse Muir International Ltd. With David as its chairman, it established new bases in Geneva and Hong

Kong, complementing its headquarters in the fashionable Fitzrovia building in London. David's extensive and lucrative business repertoire also included Technical Indexes Ltd, a venture which published engineering databases on microfilm, and later ILLI, an electronic publishing group.

A self-contained, dapper and fiercely driven man, David would pour terrific concentration into anything he was involved in, living by his business mantra to own and never rent. His strong leadership style sometimes came at the cost of delegating or engaging well with his staff, but many colleagues remember him as a generous man who would readily aid his employees in their hour of need. By 1985, David was effectively retired, though with continued part ownership of the company, in which his two sons had become key actors. The business was eventually sold in 2006 to an Australian public company for an undisclosed sum.

A keen philatelist, David wrote three significant books of his own on the subject, *Ephesus and Artemis* (1986), *Joshua Butters Bacon, the printer of blacks, blues, reds and Colonials* (1997) and *The Rainbow Trials* (1998), as well as journal articles and several technical CD-ROMs. Day to day, though, his passion was for high living, and he sought out fine French cuisine and excellent wines, lived in smart homes around London, drove either a Rolls-Royce or a Bentley, and made a name for himself in the London salesrooms and antiques fairs as a collector of valuable eighteenth-century furniture and Italian Renaissance paintings. When he could take time away from steering his company, he would move to the helm of his beautiful sixty foot yacht *Stiarna*, built around 1930 by Camper and Nicholsons. An expert skipper who took great joy in sailing, David later commissioned and partly designed a new Ocean seventy-five foot yacht, *Sequila*, in 1977.

Family was also an important feature of David's life, and although a string of three marriages ended before he married his fourth wife the Honorable Rosemary Grimston on 28 March 1984, he remained a devoted father to his children. In December 1954 he had married Gillian Ardizzone, with

whom he had his first daughter Fenella; in September 1959 he married Constance McAndrew, with whom he had his two sons Peregrine and Julian and his second daughter Claudia. His third marriage, in September 1972 to Isabel Marie Armelle de Rancogne, produced his youngest daughter, Flavia.

David died peacefully on 25 January 2013 in London, aged 87, following a short illness. He is survived by his wife Rose, five children, and twelve grandchildren.

**KEITH MILSOM SAGAR** (1952) was a highly respected and prolific literary critic, editor and poet, who broke wide-ranging ground in the study of D. H. Lawrence and virtually created the field in the study of Ted Hughes' poetry. Keith was an intellectual in the best sense of the word, possessing a wonderful clarity and sensitivity in his analysis, and the ability to see the fundamental links interweaving seemingly disparate branches of thought, often blending his passion for poetry with his firm belief in the importance of the ecological world. Most of all, he was a generous and selfless teacher, a supportive and encouraging colleague, and a devoted husband and father. His enthusiasm and kindness were as much an inspiration to those around him as his work, which will undoubtedly stand the test of time.

Keith was born on 14 June 1934 in Bradford, scarcely ten miles from traditional Brontë and Hughes country, the combination of literature and landscape an apt foreshadowing of the interests which shaped his career. He attended Bradford Grammar School before coming to King's in 1952 to read English.

He found his first job as an Administrative Assistant in the Extra-Mural Department at Leeds University, where he was also beginning his PhD on D. H. Lawrence. From the very start, therefore, Keith was 'outside the wall' of mainstream academia, pioneering the study of Lawrence and later Ted Hughes against the frequently stifling current of accepted literary canon.

In 1959 he became a Tutor-Organiser for the Workers' Educational Association in North-East Derbyshire, and after being awarded his PhD in 1962, moved to the Ribble Valley as Resident Tutor for Northeast Lancashire in the Extra-Mural Department at Manchester University. In 1966, he published his first book, *The Art of D. H. Lawrence*, and like the numerous works which were to follow, it met with great success. Indeed, Professor Vivian de Sola Pinto, a leading scholarly authority on Lawrence until his death in 1969, wrote that Keith's book marked the start of serious Lawrence scholarship in England.

The next major publication was *Hamlet* (1969, revised in 1983), and during the next four decades Keith produced more than twenty other critically acclaimed books and numerous articles on poetry, art and literature in general, including the 'indispensable, fascinating' *Calendar of Lawrence's works* in 1979, and *D. H. Lawrence: Poet* (2008), a rare full-length study of Lawrence's more than one thousand poems, lauded by Christopher Pollnitz for its 'unpretentious ease and the gravity that comes from a life-time's critical consideration'.

A parallel theme was the study of Ted Hughes' work, of which Keith first became aware in 1957 with the publication of *The Hawk in the Rain*. Remarkably rarely for a critic and his subject, Keith and Hughes enjoyed a long-running friendship and correspondence, with more than a hundred letters exchanged between the two from 1969 to Hughes' death in 1998. This literary exchange, which was later published to the delight of Hughes's readership, extended beyond literature to travels, the royal family, hunting, religion, education and Sylvia Plath, and its very existence is a measure of how constructive and fortifying the poet found Keith's commentary and support to be. In 1983, in collaboration with Stephen Tabor, Keith published the first authorised bibliography of Hughes, a book which won the Library Association's Besterman Medal for the best bibliography of that year. Over and over again, reviewers praised Keith's sensitive and empathetic readings, his fresh insights into poetry, and his ability to communicate complex intellectual concepts in accessible, readable terms,

as well as to raise questions not only about literature itself but about its relationship to contemporary English feeling and the relevance of modern poetry in general. To Keith's mind, poetry should never be merely an idle distraction, but a potent and enduring source of energy.

The success of Keith's critical work led to a growing renown internationally, aided by his reputation for being an assured and commanding speaker, and he made lecture tours to the United States almost every year during the 1970s, being sent by the British Council to speak in Yugoslavia, India and China in the following decade. This was a golden time, during which Keith married Melissa Partridge, and bought a house halfway up Pendle, overlooking the Ribble Valley. Their children, Ursula and Arren, were born in 1985 and 1987.

In 1995, however, Keith fell victim to the so-called 'theory wars' raging through university English departments at the time, and Manchester University, which had awarded him a Readership in English Literature in 1984, threw him out seven years early for teaching outside their recommended syllabus. Undeterred and as enthusiastic as ever, Keith continued to write, teach for the WEA, and direct an annual four-day theatre course in London called *Living Theatre*. In 2005, he received the Harry T. Moore Award for Lifetime Achievement in Lawrence Studies, and in 2006 was appointed to a Special Professorship in the School of English Studies at Nottingham University. Planning for 2014 he was still as busy and buoyant as always, due in June to lead an expert guided tour around Italy themed around Lawrence and the Etruscans, described by the writer as 'living, fresh, jolly people', believed to hold some lost secret to life.

To Keith, of course, the secret to life was inextricably rooted in the natural world, and society had a profound responsibility to preserve the environment while continuing to benefit from it. In 2005, he published his own philosophies in a book entitled *Literature and the Crime against Nature*, putting forward his thoughts about the relationship between literature and contemporary belief about our place in the world and our duties towards it. Drawing on multiple examples from Western writers

from Homer to Hughes, he argued that our natural hubris or ego often causes us to set ourselves above the natural world, and only creative imagination – the sort encouraged by and manifesting in poetry – can bring us back down to earth, in both meanings of the phrase.

As an independent author, Keith was also a poet in his own right, bringing his critic's perspicuity and finely tuned sense of language to a collection of poems and short stories published under the title *Mola* in 2004. This collection included many originally published in a smaller work titled *The Reef* in 1980, now a collector's item because of an introduction written by Ted Hughes, in which the poet praised Keith's "special brand of humour (serious) and the way it blends into the fascinated attention that he brings to whatever interests him," his "quiet skill," the "deft and solid simplicity of his patterns," and the fact that "again and again, with the baldest economy, he seemed to me to get it just right."

In his spare time, Keith continued to be drawn to the landscape and wildlife around him, a passion he shared with his wife Melissa and which was embodied in his own garden, a constant source of pleasure for him. Photography was a logical offshoot, and for several years, he bred and photographed endangered Australian finches in a large octagonal aviary which Hughes used to refer to as his 'stately pleasure dome.' For a time, Keith also collected tropical fish, and before his death was planning the construction of a new aviary to complement the plentiful wild birds which already appeared on his lawn.

As a tutor, Keith is remembered as excellent, generous with his time and hospitality, and innovative in his ideas for university courses and lectures. He was always meticulously prepared ahead of schedule, and yet also always willing to read and encourage students' work, even when others seemed not to be interested. He was enthusiastic about using his website as a means to publish work and valued the immediacy of the contact it gave him with his wide readership across the world. Most of all, he was humble and honest, able to take criticism of his own work well and constantly prepared to share information in the pursuit of best judgement.

Keith was devoted to his family, and used to reflect that having children had completed him; his pride in and love for them was absolute and unwavering. He is remembered as Melissa's rock, a calm centre of stability who was ever quick to act on a suggestion, make an intention into reality, and arrange a nice surprise for someone who had not expected it. His last day was spent full of characteristic business and organisation, looking forward happily to his plans ahead.

His death from a heart attack at home on 15 October 2013, aged 79, was sudden and unexpected, and he is deeply missed by his wife, children and many friends. Tributes have been sent from academics, critics, former students and other writers from all over the world, all testifying to the resonance that he and his work leave behind.

**JOHN OBIORU EJEGI SAGAY** (1965), uncle of IES (1966), was born on 12 July 1934, the son of Chief Olumaro Sagay, head of an influential Nigerian family whose mansion, 'Pacific House' in Sapele, was built in the late colonial style by Brazilian artisans with materials imported from overseas. Such was the fame of the Sagay family's wealth that the house was rumoured to have been provided by 'Mami Wata', a water goddess who also reputedly supplied the Chief's seemingly inexhaustible cache of money. That John's life was to take a path more intrepid and far-reaching than the luxury and pomp assured to him at home is testament to his determination to apply himself and to forge his own career, pursuing an international education, qualifying in teaching and later serving in senior posts in the Federal civil service.

Growing up in Nigeria, John attended the Government School Sapele, Igbobi College in Lagos, the Nigerian College of Arts, Science and Technology in Ibadan and finally the University of Ibadan, after which he worked from 1960 to 1965 as Senior History Master and Senior Housemaster at his former *alma mater* Igbobi College. Here his knowledge of and enthusiasm for history, combined with his no-nonsense discipline, soon earned him the respect of his students.

In 1965, however, John left Nigeria for England, coming to King's to continue his studies. He returned home several years later, still filled with purpose, and became the first Executive Secretary of the Nigerian Institute for Strategic Studies, based at the Federal Ministry of Economic Development and Reconstruction in Lagos. His international experience and familiarity with history and policy issues made him a perfect candidate for his next role, from 1976 to 1979, as Administrative Secretary of the National Policy Development Institute or 'Think Tank' at the governmental headquarters in Lagos. From 1990 to 1993, he would also serve as Commissioner for Edo and Delta states at the Federal Service Commission in the capital.

As much a scholar as a civil servant, John was the author of several noted historical publications, including *Benin Kingdom and the British Invasion* (1970), *Historical Introduction to the History of West Africa, 1000-1800 AD* (1973), and *Bomu Dahomey* (1973). His book *Warri Kingdom* (1973), compiled from research visits made to missionary archives in Bahia, Rio de Janeiro, Lisbon and Rome with the support of the Warri Land Trust, has become a standard reference tome on the subject.

John married Fortunata Daibo in 1956 and remained a lifelong cornerstone of his extended family, much loved for his informality and exuberant affection. He is remembered as a good and generous man who gave assistance unhesitatingly and gladly, and was always solicitous about the welfare of others. Although unafraid of confronting anyone he found to be at fault, he was unable to bear grudges and was charitable to all, possessed the happy ability to mingle with people from any background without condescension or affectation, and brought his own irrepressible sense of fun and humour to all aspects of his life.

He died on 10 March 1999, after suffering from the aftermath of a stroke.

**NEIL SAIGAL** (2010) developed heat stroke and rhabdomyolysis (muscle break down) during a marathon run in New Delhi and tragically did not recover. After spending 32 days in intensive care he finally

succumbed to a hospital-acquired infection and died on 8 September 2011 at the age of 26. The Neil Saigal Memorial Foundation has been set up in his memory by family members and friends.

Neil accomplished much in his short life. After graduating from High School in 2003, he went on to the University of California, Irvine, and took a degree in psychology. While at U.C. Irvine he was a member of the Crew team and a researcher in the Brain Imaging Centre; he was awarded first prize at the Young Investigators Award by the Society of Nuclear Medicine in Toronto. Neil won a Fulbright Scholarship attending the Karolinska Institute where he continued his research in brain imaging, and soon after, he came to King's on a full scholarship.

Alongside his academic pursuits, Neil was a great athlete and enjoyed every kind of sport from tennis to mountain climbing. He was a kind and compassionate young man, full of enthusiasm for living, who made a great many friends. He wanted to travel to India to learn Hindi, yoga and meditation and to live with his family, and was able to do all of this before his death.

**ERIC SCOTT** (1951) was born in Consett, County Durham, and attended Barnard Castle School. After National Service he came to King's to read Natural Sciences and entered fully into college life; he played rugby for the College, rowed in the King's 4th boat and was a member of the Chetwynd Society. A warm and lively person, with lots of friends, Eric was also involved with the University Liberal Club, looking to a new political frame whereby the Commonwealth and Europe would be linked through British involvement.

After graduating he entered the steel industry, joining a small family firm, Arthur Lee & Sons, in Sheffield. He remained there for ten years and then moved to Scotland to the Glacier Metal Co. in Kilmarnock, a company known for their work-study methods, in which he had become interested. After several years he joined a firm of consultants, enjoying the variety of work. Eventually he joined the Glasgow based Anderson Strathclyde Company where he remained until retirement.

During his time in Sheffield Eric had become involved with Outward Bound. He was a founder of the Blue Peter Club, formed to foster the aims of Outward Bound in those who had been on courses. On moving to Scotland he became a committee member of the Glasgow Outward Bound Association. He served as chairman and presided over the revival of the Moray Club, which was similar to the Blue Peter Club.

He was also a committee member of the Scottish Wildlife Trust and had served as a local councillor in Stewarton where he lived. Eric's interest in natural history had been inspired by Bentley Beetham, a member of the 1924 Everest expedition and a master at Barnard Castle School. Eric climbed and walked extensively in the UK, particularly in Scotland, keeping written and photographic records of all his expeditions. He was a keen and gifted photographer and much in demand amongst clubs as a judge and lecturer.

In 1956 Eric married Janet Dixon (Homerton) and they went on to have a son, Alasdair, and a daughter, Helen. A sociable and affable man, he was at ease in any company, whether old friends or new acquaintances. He would engage in conversation with anyone, however chance-met, having an enquiring mind and a genuine love and knowledge of a wide variety of subjects. Although he did not play an instrument Eric gained great pleasure from music and he and Janet went to performances in the Chapel and attended Evensong on their visits to Cambridge. While these were infrequent they were of great importance to Eric, as he valued highly his connection with the College.

Eric died suddenly and unexpectedly from a heart attack on 2 September 2012. He was survived by his wife, son and daughter who chose, as he would have wished, music by the Chapel Choir to conclude his funeral service.

[Our thanks to Mrs. Scott for providing this obituary of her husband.]

**COLIN ROBERTSON SHARPE** (1970) was an assistant professor of epidemiology and biostatistics in Montreal. He died on 19 May 2002.

Colin was born on 6 February 1949 in Winnipeg and attended Laurentian High School in Ottawa before progressing to McGill University. He came to King's in receipt of a studentship in Biology from the Medical Research Council of Canada before returning to McGill and qualifying as a doctor. He began practising as a family doctor in 1977.

In the early 1990s Colin decided to take his career in a different direction. He returned to McGill to study for a diploma in epidemiology and biostatistics and then progressed to take an MSc followed by a PhD. Colin worked on various studies which examined the effects that different sorts of drugs, such as anti-inflammatories and antidepressants, had on existing cancers or the risk of users subsequently developing cancer.

Colin was survived by his wife Naomi and children Marina and Simon.

**JOHN WILLIAM ARCHIBALD SHAW-STEWART** (1949), brother of MS-S (1947), was the son of an influential land-owning Scottish family who founded a successful investment fund management company before retiring to his home overlooking the beautiful coast of Arisaig. His expertise, generosity and enthusiastic support for local enterprises, both moral and financial, made him one of the best-known and most highly respected figures in the Highlands.

John, known to his friends as Jacky, was born on 28 January 1929, the third son of Colonel Basil Heron Shaw-Stewart, descendent of the Shaw-Stewart baronets of 1667, and his wife the former Vera Caldwell. Jacky spent his childhood at Morar Lodge, rented by his parents in the 1940s before a post-war move to Traigh House. The horizon he came to know as a boy was therefore that of one of the finest beaches in Scotland, with the ragged outlines of the islands Eigg, Rum and Skye in the distance. The Shaw-Stewarts were famous locally for their unbounded hospitality and capable management of Traigh Farm.

Jacky spent his schooldays away from home, at Eton, where he won the prestigious King's Scholarship and arrived in Cambridge in 1949, following in the footsteps of his brother Mike and uncle Patrick. He studied Classics for the first two years, switching to History in his final year, and continued the Shaw-Stewart tradition of generous hospitality, returning home in the holidays with guests to fill the house in Arisaig with young people. Upon leaving King's in 1952, he spent some time at Harvard Business School before returning to England to settle on a career. While intelligent and competent in his studies, he was not drawn to academia, instead moving into investment management, first in London and then in Edinburgh. In 1970, he founded the very successful firm Stewart Fund Managers Ltd, since 1985 Stewart Ivory and Co., of which he was Chairman until his retirement in 1989.

In 1955, Jacky had married Vora June Douglas Mackintosh, with whom he had four children, David, Patrick, Alec and Mairi. During Jacky's working life, the young family spent most of their time near Edinburgh, but the house at Traigh remained a much-loved holiday home, and most of all it was the place to which Jacky's heart was truly tied. As the famous refrain goes, his heart was in the Highlands, and when he retired in 1989 he and Vora returned to settle at Traigh and immerse themselves in the local life of Lochaber. Together, they improved the house and garden and took over the farm, while Vora opened an attractive knitting shop adjoining Morar Motors, a local enterprise founded by Jacky in 1959.

Known to the local community as a good friend, a man of great humanity, good humour and generosity, Jacky was active in establishing the new Mallaig Chamber of Commerce, redesigning the golf course, building a Club House, fighting for the new road, hosting the Arisaig Games and becoming increasingly involved with Arisaig's Catholic church. As a trustee of the Gower Trust, he gave charitable grants to deserving causes across the West Highlands, and provided a rare combination of business acumen, humour and local knowledge as a director for the Ardtornish Estate and the Highlands and Islands Development Board. Jacky also served as a J.P. and a Deputy Lieutenant for his own county of Inverness-

shire. When Vora died in 1998, he was left lonely and often away from home until a mutual friend reconnected him with Diana Tyndale Lewis, an old friend from Cambridge who had long been widowed. The pair married in 2000, and threw themselves back into life at Traigh, Diana improving the walled garden and with Jacky planning and planting rhododendrons in the woodland beyond it.

Despite his commercial success, Jacky never took life nor work too seriously, and as a leader was able to inspire hard work when needed while allowing enjoyment of the job when not. Douglas Hurd, the former Home and Foreign secretary, an Eton contemporary and close friend, writes that Jacky "possessed the gift of friendship of a remarkable kind and will be long remembered by those who benefitted from it".

Jacky died peacefully on 27 December 2013, aged 84, in Bradford on Avon. He was given a true Highland funeral, and is buried at Morar Cemetery, overlooking Loch Morar and the islands he knew and loved. He is survived by Diana, his children David, Patrick, Alec and Mairi, three stepchildren and eight grandchildren.

**IAN MCTAGGART SINCLAIR** (1943) was a barrister and legal adviser to the Foreign Office (FO), later the Foreign and Commonwealth Office (FCO). He will be remembered for his work on the treaty that enabled Britain's entry to the European Economic Community (EEC) in 1973 and for convincing Margaret Thatcher not to declare war on Argentina after its invasion of the Falklands in 1982, as well as his kindness, generosity, modesty and deep integrity.

Ian was born in Glasgow in January 1926, the son of John Sinclair, who had built up a successful business from scratch, importing timber. Educated at Glasgow Academy and then Merchiston Castle School in Edinburgh, Ian was exceptionally bright from an early age, reading every book in the family home by the age of fourteen. At sixteen, he was accepted to read Law at King's and remembered patrolling the Chapel roof to watch

for German incendiary bombs and, less glamorously, eating tough whale meat due to rationing.

Ian joined up when he turned eighteen, and, recommended by Patrick Wilkinson, was posted to the Intelligence Corps. In 1945, he was preparing to be parachuted behind Japanese lines in Burma when the war came to an end. However, Ian was to see active service in Malaya for two years after the war, as a sergeant in the Field Security Service based in Kuala Lumpur, trying to stabilise the country. During this time, communist guerrillas began to emerge to resist British emergency measures, but Ian left the country the year before the full-blown outbreak of the Malayan Emergency in 1948. Ian was profoundly influenced by his Malayan experience, stating in later life that “Politicians who have experienced fighting are less likely to be casual about sending other people’s fathers, brothers and sons to war.” He also made lifelong friendships in Malaya, meeting up with ‘the Boys’ regularly in London for a pub lunch over the course of his life.

Returning to King’s in 1947, Ian graduated with his BA in 1948 and completed his LLB in 1949. He commenced a doctorate in the same year, but abandoned it in 1950 on the sudden death of his father, applying for the post of Assistant Legal Adviser at the Foreign Office instead. Beating off more than fifty applicants, Ian was the reserve choice, and when the other candidate withdrew, he was offered the job on condition that he passed his Bar exams at the next sitting in six weeks’ time. After racing through a year’s work in less than two months, Ian was successful, and began a career at the Foreign Office that would last thirty-four years. Four years later, he married Barbara Lenton, whom he had met at a party after getting the Foreign Office post, after proposing to her at Glyndebourne. Ian and Barbara’s courtship involved many trips in ‘Jemima’, his battered Austin 7; Jemima’s most exciting feature was the rusty hole in her floor, so the couple could see the road rushing past beneath them. In 1956, they had their first child, Jane.

Ian’s career got off to a rocky start with the Suez crisis of the same year, which nearly led to the mass resignation of the Foreign Office’s legal

advisors, who had not been consulted beforehand; however, Ian and his colleagues were persuaded to stay. In 1957, Ian was posted to Bonn for three years as legal advisor at the British embassy. It was during this time that his lifelong commitment to Britain’s place in Europe was confirmed, and upon returning to England in 1960, he participated in the first failed attempt to gain entry to the EEC, vetoed by de Gaulle in 1963. During this time, his other two children, Andrew and Philip, were born. Ian’s next posting was New York; he served as legal advisor to the UK mission to the UN from 1964 to 1967. Embroiled in a second set of EEC negotiations from 1970, he rented a flat in Brussels for the last five months of 1971 to see out the treaty. The negotiations required Ian’s unusual ability to see both the big diplomatic picture and manage the many minute details – including the matter of regulations for the use of ‘Kipper Brown’, a mixture of dyes used to colour kippers, among other foodstuffs. Ian’s work was crowned with success in 1973, when Britain officially entered the EEC.

In the next few years, Ian’s talents were recognised with his promotion to principal legal advisor for the Foreign Office, a knighthood in 1977, and silk in 1979. He was also involved in a number of important legal disputes, including the *Continental Shelf* arbitration with France in 1978 over rights to the seabed. However, in 1982 he faced an even bigger challenge when he strove to persuade Thatcher that declaring a state of war against Argentina would not be in Britain’s interests. He devised the plan to declare a military exclusion zone around the Falklands, and won the backing of the UN. When the Argentinian troop ship, the *Belgrano*, was sunk outside the zone in May, Ian was flying over the Atlantic, and was not consulted on the decision, which appalled him. Following these events, he took early retirement in 1984 and returned to legal practice at 2 Hare Court, where he advised states and organisations on international law. Among the many disputes he arbitrated was the Taba arbitration, which saw Israel cede an area of disputed territory to Egypt in 1988.

Aside from his professional successes, Ian was a loving husband, father and grandfather, and a helpful and supportive colleague. Dame Rosalyn Higgins, a former colleague, recalled that “Ian was very popular and

approachable... I found him so encouraging, supportive and kind in every way. He was a fine man.” His children remember him as ‘a genuinely good man’ who loved golf, reading, the theatre and birdwatching, looking forward to his annual holiday in Orkney; he was also a devout Christian. He was always very happy with his wife Barbara, who died only six weeks before him.

Ian, who died on 8 July 2013, is survived by his daughter Jane and his sons Andrew and Philip, one of his two sisters, and his grandchildren.

**DUNCAN JULIUS EDWARD SLADDEN** (1947) was a Scottish Episcopal minister who was much involved with the work of Scottish Churches Renewal, an ecumenical group of clergy and laity who sought to provide teaching and personal encouragement in the life of the church.

He was the son of an Eton College master and attended the school before coming to King’s to read History; he then went on to study theology at Cuddesdon College and worked in Huddersfield and Reading before his first appointment at St Columba’s Church in Largs. It was a challenging start and Duncan, newly married to Margaret, did much to pull the congregation together and bring fresh life to the church. In 1965 they returned south to Stevenage before going back to minister in Scotland. In 1976 Duncan and Margaret went to live in Stirling which was when he became involved with Scottish Churches Renewal. He also served in East Kilbride where he worked to make sure that the church was at the centre of the new town development, and on retirement moved to Dunblane where he and his wife supported the community and the ministry at Holy Trinity.

Duncan was a man of prayer who had a rock-solid conviction that God reaches out to heal; he was therefore involved with the healing ministry which he saw as an integral part of his faith. He also loved singing and music. Every prayer session he led involved singing or classical music chosen to accompany Lent lunches, and he loved the texts of hymns, pondering and treasuring every word; he strongly disapproved of verses being omitted. In

particular, he had a huge commitment to the aim of Christians from different denominations working together. He had a gift for bringing people together to discover the common core of faith they shared. As his eyesight began to fail, he read from the Bible and the Prayer Book ever more slowly, which gave the words a tremendous weight and contemplative power. He is remembered as a commanding presence yet a gentle man of immense learning and insight, whose most severe criticism was simply the question “Is that not a little silly?” Many lives were touched by his long service and one of his last requests was for more writing paper so that he could continue with his vast correspondence of support and encouragement.

Duncan died on 17 April 2011 aged 85, survived by Margaret, son Malcolm and daughters Janet and Kathleen, who with her husband administers a Bible school in Namibia and has run an orphanage there for children whose parents died of AIDS, a project with close links to Holy Trinity.

**RONALD SMELT** (1932), usually known as Roy, was a very important figure in the history of the development of space technology. He was educated at Houghton-le-Spring Secondary School before he came up to King’s to study Mathematics. Upon receiving his BA with Honours in 1935, he joined the Royal Aircraft Establishment and, working with Sir Frank Whittle, was one of the first people to test the Gloster series of jet planes, the first jet planes owned by Britain. During the war his department investigated the exact workings of the German V-I missile in order to combat it effectively, and from 1945 to 1948 he was head of the Guided Weapons Department.

Like many British scientists at that time, he left for the US after the Second World War, a decision that was partly motivated by his unwillingness to be involved in further work on offensive ballistic missiles. Roy became an important figure in the explosion of US interest in Space Technology after the war. He joined the Mechanics Division of the US Naval Ordnance Laboratory in 1948, and then became Chief of the Gas Dynamics Facility at the Arnold Research Organization in Tullahoma, Tennessee in 1950.

There he helped develop one of the world's first wind tunnels, an invention that proved to be enormously important for the further development of space technology.

In the 1950s Lockheed, which was previously mainly concerned with aircraft production, started its Missiles and Space Division, an important aim of which was to collect data that would ultimately be used for the first manned space flight. One of the ways to acquire this information was by using satellites. Roy was to have a brilliant career in this company, starting in 1957, when he joined Lockheed's research laboratories in Palo Alto. He climbed the company's ranks very quickly in the following years: he became Director of Research in 1958, manager of the Discoverer Space Satellite System in 1959, and Chief Scientist of that programme in 1960. He used the expertise he acquired in these years for his Stanford PhD thesis (1961) on 'Upper-atmosphere properties derived from discoverer satellites'. After defending his thesis, he became Vice President and Chief Scientist of the Lockheed firm and published many articles on rockets, high-speed flight, satellite systems and similar topics.

Roy received many honours for his scientific work. He was awarded the NASA Distinguished Public Service Medal in 1962 and the Royal Aeronautical Society Gold Medal in the same year. He was elected as a member of the American National Academy of Engineering in 1971 for 'the development of ingenious mathematical solutions to practical problems of aircraft and space-vehicle design and testing' and became the Guggenheim lecturer for the International Congress of Aerospace Sciences in 1978. The American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics, of which he became a fellow in 1952, made him an honorary fellow in 1979. Towards the end of his career, Roy was part of numerous advisory committees, such as the Technical Advisory Board to the U.S. Department of Transportation, the advisory committee from Stanford University and the advisory committee for the NASA-Stanford Center for Turbulence Research.

Roy died on 17 February 2005 at the age of 91. His first wife, Marie Anita Collings, whom he married in 1940, died in 1964. The marriage produced

one son, David, who died in 2004. After the death of his first wife, Ronald married Jean Lorraine Stuart in 1965, who died in 2011. Their daughter Anne survives them.

**PETER MICHAEL RIX SMITH** was not an official member of the College, but played an important role on the staff as Assistant Bursar from 1975 to 1986. He was born on 2 November 1923 at what is now the University Library of Cambridge but was then, temporarily, the Eastern Military Hospital, a ramshackle collection of huts and structures for dealing with the huge losses of the Great War. His was not a healthy childhood, with time spent in and out of hospital with tubercular glands, pneumonia, diphtheria and a number of other maladies, which meant that he started school quite late in Newnham and had to have special lessons with the headmistress to catch up his reading skills.

When Peter was about ten, his mother decided that he should enter for the St John's College Choir School where he became Head Chorister and took part in a live broadcast on the radio to celebrate the coronation of George VI. Peter found the theory of music difficult but could sight-read fluently and up to the end of his life could still play difficult and unfamiliar pieces with accuracy on the piano.

After a rudimentary education, Peter went out to work at the age of fourteen. His headmaster found him a good position as a salesman but Peter turned this down and joined Emmanuel College as a junior clerk, where he learned book-keeping and a little shorthand with little enthusiasm, moving on to Caius for a short while before war broke out and he joined up.

The Air Commodore who interviewed Peter thought that he should train as a pilot, but warned him that he would have to knuckle down and learn some mathematics first. He agreed, studied hard and was accepted, going first to London for training and then by chance being posted back to Cambridge, which by then had very few students. Once trained, he joined

the specialist 5 Group, flying in the Lancasters as a Bomb Aimer; towards the end of the war, he was being trained to tow gliders to Japan for the purpose of invasion. While in the RAF he met the ‘stupendously beautiful’ Nancy Walters in Nottingham at a dance, and they were married in 1945, a marriage which was to last for 63 years. Nancy remembers the huge anxiety of her wedding day: Peter had been flying in a bombing raid over Germany the previous night and she had no way of knowing whether he had survived and would be present at the church to marry her.

After an exciting war which had taken Peter all over the globe, he and his generation suddenly found themselves in a bleak post-war Britain which seemed to be doing little to address the needs of those who had given so much of their youth to the war. Rather than becoming an ‘angry young man’, Peter trained in accountancy and chose a career in local government, firstly in Nottingham and then in Newmarket where he was a founder member of the Round Table and was active in charity work and in local cricket.

Peter joined the staff at King’s as Estates Bursar in 1973. The Bursar at the time was the late Kenneth Pollack, whom Peter held in high esteem. He found himself thoroughly suited to the job and enjoyed the company of his colleagues. He is remembered for enduring people’s foibles with remarkably good humour, and for being approachable and honest with a keen awareness of peoples’ sensitivities. He worked hard with conscientiousness and was absolutely reliable.

During his retirement Peter and Nancy enjoyed holidays abroad, especially in Italy and in the US and Canada. He liked weekly visits to the library, for books and especially to borrow music to listen to. Peter died in July 2008, survived by Nancy and their two daughters, Caroline and Frances.

**GEORGE WARD STOCKING Jr.** (1969) was one of the most prominent historians of social anthropology of his generation. He had already had quite a turbulent life before he came to King’s for a short research project in 1969.

George was born in 1928 in Berlin, where his father, a professor of economics, was staying for research purposes. His father held many temporary positions and so George moved around a lot when he was younger, spending most of this period in Texas, but graduating from high school in New York. He got his BA from Harvard in 1949, majoring in English literature, and married Wilhelmina Davis in the same year (although the marriage was later dissolved in 1965).

During his Harvard years, George developed an interest in communist causes. Instead of doing a PhD he started working in a factory, whilst simultaneously working for the Communist Party. He later found out that the FBI had an extensive surveillance file on him because of his left-leaning tendencies. After seven years, George lost faith in communism, although later in his career he would say that those years taught him to be ‘suspicious of master narratives’. He entered the PhD programme ‘American Civilization’ at the University of Pennsylvania in 1956. It was there that he developed the interest in the ‘anthropology of anthropology’ that he retained throughout his life. His PhD thesis *American Social Scientists and Race Theory, 1890-1915* (1960) is a meta-analysis of the way in which social scientists of that period discussed race in their writings. He extended this method to other time periods, which led to the articles anthologised in his 1968 work *Race, Culture, and Evolution: Essays in the History of Anthropology*, still considered a standard in the field.

After teaching at the University of Berkeley from 1960 to 1968, he took up a teaching post at the University of Chicago (made into a full professorship in 1974), and married Carol Bowman. He published extensively on the German-American anthropologist Franz Boas (1858-1942): *The Shaping of American Anthropology* (1974) and *Selected Papers from the American Anthropologist* (1976) revived interest in Boas’s work. Boas was strongly opposed to the idea of there being an objective scientific basis for racism, a viewpoint that was shared wholeheartedly by George. Later on in his career, he published the monographs *Victorian Anthropology* (1986), *The Ethnographer’s Music* (1992), and *After Tylor* (1995). He also founded the book series *History of Anthropology* and became the director of the Fishbein Center for the History of Science and Medicine in Chicago in 1981.

George was more than just a prolific scholar. He received numerous teaching awards, and was active in the civil rights and the feminist movement in Chicago. He was also an avid Chicago Bulls and Chicago Bears fan and was willing to discuss the merits of his favourite teams with anyone else. In the year of his retirement, 2000, he took part in a running event at the age of 72. Other hobbies included gardening, cooking and needlepoint. In 2010 he still had the intellectual energy to publish his autobiography *Glimpses into my Own Black Box: An Exercise in Self-Deconstruction*.

George died on 13 July 2013, aged 84. He is survived by his wife, five children, ten grandchildren, and three great-grandchildren.

**ROBERT SUMMERS** (1951) was an important economist most famous for his work with the Penn World Table, a research database that tracks the relative prices of goods in different countries. Born into a middle-class Jewish family, Robert completed army service during WWII and then attended Reed College with his older brother. The two decided to change their surname from Samuelson to their mother's maiden name, Summers, because their middle brother, Paul Samuelson, had already made his name in economics and they did not want to take this connection as an advantage. (Paul Samuelson eventually won the Nobel Prize in Economics). In making this change they also followed a tradition among Jewish Americans who adopted less Jewish-sounding names.

Robert was a research student at King's in 1951, in the middle of his PhD research. He had previously completed his undergraduate degree at the University of Chicago in 1943, and after King's he completed his PhD at Stanford in 1956, partially in order to work with statistical economists such as Kenneth Arrow. He eventually married Arrow's sister Anita when he met her at Yale, where he worked as an instructor and then Assistant Professor between 1957 and 1959.

For a year, Robert was an economist at the RAND Corporation. Then in 1960 he joined the University of Pennsylvania as an Associate Professor; it

was there that he became famous for his work with the Penn World Table (PWT) He worked with Irving Kravis and Alan Heston to develop new models for the table, which had originally been developed by the United Nations. Robert published an article on a technique called 'country product-dummy method', which made the model more accurate.

The table now covers 130 countries and is widely used for economic research, especially development work by groups such as the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund. It helps predict the real value of goods in developing countries, and is seen as more useful and less misleading than exchange-rate-based means of comparison. The table has also received continuous funding from (amongst others) the National Science Foundation. Originally disseminated on floppy diskettes, it is now available online, where search engines generate over four million hits a year, and ten to fifteen thousand unique visitors a month. Robert wanted the table to become free and widely available, and it is now a valuable public resource.

Robert always saw economics as a means of improving human welfare. His son John recalls that "at his core, he was concerned with how to measure and understand human well-being through income and wealth, and how to make people's lives better." His son Larry, who became the President of Harvard University and a Treasury Secretary under Bush, said that his father had "strong opinions" on what presidential administrations should have done, and that he "was strongly progressive and thought it was imperative to make sure there was a focus on the poor." Larry Summers also recalls that his father was "an exceedingly generous man...he and my mother would host every student he taught and invite them to come to their home."

Larry also recalled that his father used baseball to introduce him to economics: "Nothing was more important to me as an 11-year-old than baseball, and so we studied baseball statistics. He was always interested in how statistics and data could illuminate almost anything." The two researched whether a team's winning percentage differed depending on whom they played (surprisingly, the answer was no).

Robert received many awards and accolades during his life. He was a Social Science Research Council Fellow from 1951 to 1952, a Ford Foundation Faculty Fellow from 1966 to 1967, and was elected a Fellow of the Econometric Society in 1989. He won the Lindback Award for outstanding teaching in 1967. In 1998 he became an American Economic Association Distinguished Fellow for his work with the Penn World Table, and in 2001 he was made a Fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. In 2012 the university established the Robert Summers Fellowship in International Economics and Measurement in his honour, to be awarded to an economics graduate student entering that year.

Robert was married to Anita Arrow Summers, who is a Professor Emeritus and former Research Director at Penn. He died on 17 April 2012 after a long struggle with Alzheimer's disease and congestive heart failure. He is remembered as a good citizen of both community and university: warm, giving, and morally upright. His wife, his three sons, Larry, Rick, and John, and seven grandchildren survive him.

**JOHN REGINALD SYKES** (1935) was born in Manchester on 2 November 1915, the son of Reginald and Dorothy Sykes. Tragically, Reginald was to die the next year in service with the Rifle Brigade at the Somme. Dorothy remarried, but she also died when John was about 12. After this time, John was raised by his aunts. As a boy he attended prep school in North Wales and then Clifton College. He was Head Boy at Clifton College, as well as proving to be an able scholar.

In peacetime, John's father had been a solicitor, as indeed had his grandfather. It was hoped of John that he might also pursue one of the professions, and architecture was considered for him. However, John's real interests lay in the country and in gardening, and so he decided on a career in agriculture. To this end, he was to spend time under the instruction of Jim Nicoll of Park Farm in Hambledon before going on to study English and Agriculture at King's.

After Cambridge, John returned to Hampshire to work as an assistant to farmer George Gray. He would cite this time as particularly formative, giving him excellent experience in mixed farming, and as well as a solid grounding in good business practice.

John started out farming for himself in 1938 when he took up the tenancy of the 180 acre Manor Farm; a tenancy he was to hold for ten years. He proved an adept farmer, and was soon, with the encouragement of others around him, in a position to consider expanding his operation. In the first instance, this was by taking on the tenancy of the much larger, 500 acre Denmead Farm, close to his existing holding. As the years passed, John was to take over tenancy of, and eventually buy, a good deal of farmland in the area, eventually finding himself at the head of a substantial concern.

In 1950, whilst visiting friends who had been posted to Rhodesia, John got to know Elisabeth Watson, who was also visiting from Hambledon. It seems there was possibly a shipboard romance on the return journey to England, as the two were married in 1952, and went on to have two children, Timothy and Clarissa.

John remained in agriculture throughout his life, working alongside his son for thirty-five years. As John grew older, Tim was to take over more and more of the daily running of the business, but John would still walk round the farm most days, and was on hand to offer guidance.

Away from work, John and Elizabeth enjoyed travelling and often escaped to the warmth of the Caribbean in February. John also continued to enjoy horticulture, constantly adding to the garden at his family home.

John died on 13 November 2013 at the age of 97. He is fondly remembered by his family and many friends.

**OLIVER GEOFFREY TAYLOR** (1945), nephew of CE Wrangham (1926) and cousin of JRW (1957), GDW (1959) and FCW (1960), is remembered by

many who knew him as a very private person who could on occasion be rather reserved and silent. Yet his conversation, when it was earned, was sparkling, coloured by his intelligence and enthusiasm, and enlivened by anecdotes from his rich and varied life as an electrical engineer and Wing Commander with the RAF Signals Branch, Russian attaché, Head of Administration for Radio at the BBC, keen semi-professional musician, local councillor and avowed Francophile who in later years moved to the south-west of France.

Oliver was born on 11 May 1928 in London, and attended Stowe School from 1940 to 1945. He came up to King's in 1945 and read Mathematics and Natural Sciences. While at the College Oliver spent much of his time involved in music, acting as Secretary for KCMS in his final year. Indeed, he remained a keen musician all his life, later playing timpani and orchestral percussion on the London semi-professional scene while working at the BBC. During that period he was also instrumental in the founding and management of the Salomon Orchestra, London's premier non-professional symphony orchestra, running it almost single-handedly and with characteristic efficiency.

Upon leaving King's in 1948 Oliver had no clear idea what direction to take, not being keen to follow his father as a solicitor and seeing no clear career opportunities in pursuing pure mathematics. Postponing this decision by opting to do National Service, he was called up into the RAF, where he held commission for a year before deciding to stay for the long term, working as a member of the Technical (Signals) Branch from 1949 to 1965. These were interesting years, working on guided weapons and V-force systems, leading a development unit, and holding staff appointments at the Ministry of Supply and HQ Bomber Command. Oliver also spent a spell of two and a half years as an Assistant Air Attaché in Moscow during the Khrushchev years, qualifying as Interpreter standard first class in Russian in 1963.

He made a great success of his RAF years, having reached the rank of Wing Commander by the young age of thirty-five, but after some time began to feel that military life was no longer for him. Aged thirty-seven, Oliver left the RAF to use his managerial skills in the BBC Radio Directorate, where he worked until his retirement from Broadcasting House in 1983. As Head of

Administration for Radio, he was responsible for a wide range of functions including orchestral policy, relations with trade unions, premises and accommodation policy, contracts and copyright, but had a natural skill for careful management and a conscientious approach to his work, complemented by a genuine interest in the workings of administration.

A natural extension of this was his involvement in local council affairs, and when he left London for the Buckinghamshire Chilterns in the late seventies he was soon elected as a member of Chiltern District Council, on which he spent three years as Chairman of the Planning Committee. Oliver also served as a member of Buckinghamshire County Council from 1989 to 1997, during which time he was elected leader of the ruling Conservative group, although he was to resign from this position in November 1994 following internal dissent, and from then on serve as an Independent until 1997. His retirement from the BBC also gave him the time to devote to other public duties, including serving on the board for Wycombe Health Authority from 1986 to 1993, and as County Director for Buckinghamshire of the St John Ambulance Brigade from 1984 to 1986. The respect many in the professional and academic community felt for Oliver's expertise and intellect was testified to by his election to Fellow of the Institute of Management in 1971 and to the Institute of Electrical Engineers in 1983.

In later life, however, the attractions of English district politics began to wane in favour of the French *vie quotidienne*, and once free of local responsibilities at home, Oliver left the Chilterns for the beautiful Aquitaine countryside. Ensnared in his new house in the village of Savignac sur Leyze, Oliver was able to participate in local community affairs with renewed vigour. He was active in English language journalism, and brought his organisational skills to good use as secretary and treasurer of many clubs and institutions, including the local Comité des Fêtes, the musical venue organisers Les Amis du Mesnil Saint Martin, and the Cambridge alumni association for south-western France.

Oliver was always pleased to meet people from King's and Stowe who visited the area, and enjoyed dining within a wide circle of acquaintances, from

fellow English expatriates in the nearby market town of Villereal to the committee which organised his local village's annual sardine festival. He never married, and when questioned about this, used to joke that his father by doing so three times had fulfilled the quota for more than one generation.

Oliver died on 24 February 2014, aged 85. He is survived by his sister, many cousins and numerous friends in France and beyond. On 6 September friends gathered at the Hotel de l'Europe in Villereal to remember Oliver and raise a glass to his memory, bolstered by the knowledge that his time in France had been the happiest of his life.

**DAVID RICHARD (DICK) TYLER** (1944), a civil engineer who travelled all over the world in the course of his work, was also a beloved husband, father and friend, making new acquaintances in every country that he visited.

Dick was born in Doncaster and remained proud of being a Yorkshireman throughout his life; although he lived in the south of England in later years, he honoured his roots by naming his Somerset bungalow 'West Riding'. He was educated at Trent College and came to King's in 1944 for a short course of officer training after joining up at eighteen, remaining proud of his time at the college throughout his life. As a Captain in the Royal Engineers, Dick was posted to India, learning to speak Urdu to gain an increase in pay. During this time, he made many lifelong friends, including Cliff Aldwinkle, who remembered how he had "enjoyed his friendship, enthusiasm for life and robust good humour." After the war ended, Dick studied Civil Engineering at Nottingham, where he met his future wife, Katharine Way, known as Kath. Alongside his studies, Dick swam for the University and played rugby; the latter sport proved challenging without his glasses, and so the rest of the team had to shout directions at him.

Dick and Kath married in 1952 in Kath's family's local church, St Mary's, in Cobham. His first job, in Perthshire, saw him involved in the building of the Ben Lawers Dam as part of the major Breadalbane hydro-electric

scheme. Living in a tiny hut made of corrugated iron situated halfway up a mountain, both Dick and Kath became involved in the village community of Killin. Dick's two daughters, Caroline and Nicola (known as Nic) were born during this time in Airthrie Castle, the nearest hospital. Despite wanting to be present at their births, Dick was banned from the delivery room by an intimidating Matron. While his children were still very small, Dick and his family moved to India for his next job, where his knowledge of Urdu was an invaluable help. Again, Dick and Kath were fully involved in the expat community, and a series of photographs recorded their range of experiences, including one showing Dick dressed up to sing 'My old man's a dustman.'

Over the rest of his career, Dick worked in a huge range of countries, including Nigeria, Kenya, Tanzania, Nigeria, Saudi Arabia, Malaysia and Egypt, and was involved in numerous infrastructure projects. Upon retirement in England, he used his engineering knowledge in voluntary work for the National Trust in Surrey and his local church, St Martin's, in Somerset, draining and re-excavating an old fishpond at Sissinghurst and refurbishing large sections of the hardwood floor at St Martin's. He was also a churchwarden, and enjoyed gardening, stamp-collecting and helping out the neighbours in his spare time. The huge amounts of blackberries that grew locally also inspired him to start his own jam-making business; he produced vast quantities, which he sold in aid of the church, and won prizes at the local show.

Dick always had high expectations for his daughters, and they remember 'wonderful happy days' on holiday with him; on one expedition, they fished for pollock off Arran, but were terrified of the live fish that they caught, which Dick thought very funny. Dick and Kath were very happy together, and Dick always thought of Kath as 'his best friend' after the death of his father Eric, to whom he was extremely close. When Kath became ill in their old age, Dick cared for her until he became unwell himself, and they both moved into a care home in Hampshire. Despite suffering from dementia in his final years, Dick became even more loving and calm than before, and his death in August 2012 at the age of 86 was very peaceful.

Dick is survived by his two daughters, Caroline and Nic, and his sister, Thelma. His wife Kath died only six months later.

**PETER ROBERT WALWYN** (1951) was born in Bombay on 30 April 1932. Undergoing his first years of education in India, he left for Britain in 1945 to attend Clifton College. Peter was an adventurous child, and adored the sea and all things nautical, so it was natural for him to aspire to a career in the Navy. To this end, he entered that service as an officer cadet in 1950, intent on becoming an engineer. This allowed him to complete basic training at the Royal Naval College in Dartmouth before coming up to King's to read Mechanical Sciences.

After graduating in 1954, Peter completed his naval training in his specialism as an air electrical engineer for the Fleet Air Arm. In 1959 though, he re-entered training to become the first air engineer to also qualify as an observer. It was in this later role that Peter spent time flying with a front line squadron.

From 1962 however, Peter returned to engineering, being posted to research and development work, where his real talent lay. His time as an observer did not just gain the respect of the aircrews Peter worked with, but also provided him crucial insight into the demands placed upon them. This served to reinforce the highly practical attitude that Peter already brought to his work. It is a recurring feature of reports from senior officers throughout Peter's career that one of the things that made him so especially valuable to research in the Fleet Air Arm was his combination of a superb intellect with a keen appreciation of what was practicable in real world operation.

Colleagues recall Peter's ability to grasp quickly the nature of the problem at hand, and to work doggedly at it until he arrived at a workable solution. His inventiveness and hard work made great improvements to the systems on a number of aircraft types during his career. In particular, Peter did a great deal to improve the capability of the Buccaneer bomber. A major

contribution here was the design of a system that allowed dive bombing with conventional weapons as well as delivery of a nuclear payload. This was something Peter had to advocate for at a high level, as there had been concerns that modifications to the system would breach nuclear treaties and manufacturer warranties.

His obvious flair for his work and overall qualities as an officer meant that Peter was repeatedly recommended for promotion, and he was tipped for a successful career in the upper ranks of the Navy when he made the decision to retire from the service in 1970, having achieved the rank of Lieutenant Commander. His resignation came in disgust at the controversial decision to phase out fixed wing flying in the Fleet Air Arm and cancel new heavy carriers. He later made the case that, had it not been for the weakening of Britain's carrier force, the Argentines would never have contemplated the invasion of the Falklands in 1982, with the resulting loss of life on both sides.

Peter spent three years training and then working as a maths teacher, but he soon drifted back into air engineering, with a position at British Aerospace as Senior Weapon Systems Designer on the Sea Harrier project. Eventually though, Peter was cajoled back into the Royal Navy in 1979, where he continued his work on the Sea Harrier. As throughout his naval career, reports from this time see senior officers heaping praise on a man they repeatedly describe as a valuable asset to the service. Recognition of Peter's exceptional work on the Sea Harrier during the Falklands conflict earned him an MBE in 1983.

Finally retiring from the Navy in 1984, Peter continued working for Ferranti and BAE Systems on various defence projects. He was highly enough regarded in the industry, that he was allowed to work from his home in his beloved North Wales.

Outside his work, especially in his younger days, Peter entertained a variety of hands-on pursuits, enjoying sailing, motorcar racing and even gaining a private pilot's licence and taking up gliding. In his home life,

Peter was a devoted husband and father. He was particularly concerned with raising his children as intelligent and free-thinking individuals, and would forever engage them in debate and set them puzzles. Such was Peter's aptitude for setting puzzles that he would occasionally contribute them to *New Scientist* and other magazines.

Peter died aged 80 on 10 June 2012, following a long illness. His wife Julie, his children and his many friends and former colleagues will remember him as a generous and pleasant man with a strong individualist streak and a wonderfully dry sense of humour.

**PETER NOEL McCOWEN WELFORD** (1933) was born on Christmas Day, 1914, in London, and died on 29 September 2013, in Ipswich, aged ninety-eight.

As a small child, Peter moved to Switzerland, as his mother had developed tuberculosis and needed to breathe the mountain air. Peter was also found to have the disease, but both he and his mother made a full recovery. Due to this, he had no formal education until the age of eight, when he was sent to Eversley Preparatory School in Southwold. He won a Classical Scholarship to Charterhouse, but decided to focus on science. Gaining an Exhibition at King's, he read Natural Sciences, specialising in physics in Part II. He was also an enthusiastic rower in the College 1st boat, where he met Alan Turing, the later WWII codebreaker, whom he remembered as very quiet.

After graduating in 1936, Peter spent a year at the Cavendish laboratory on a thermionic emission project, working under Professor Ernest Rutherford. During this time, he met Sir J.J. Thomson, the discoverer of electrons, after calling to congratulate him on his ninetieth birthday. From 1937, he worked at a small paper firm, Clyde Paper, near Glasgow. Although chemists were usually employed by paper firms at that time, Peter's knowledge of physics proved an asset. When the war started, Peter joined the Admiralty Scientific and Technical Pool, focusing on the

protection of ships against magnetic mines. This involved fitting de-gaussing coils to ships by burning holes in their bulkheads. These coils affected the working of the ships' compasses, so Peter also had to supervise the fitting of corrector coils. The function of the correctors was poorly understood and they often were not fitted properly, so Peter introduced a useful innovation, making the necessary equipment so he could fit the correctors himself. Later in the war, he worked on the testing of cordite, a propellant explosive, developing physical methods of analysis that would be more efficient than chemical ones.

In 1943, Peter met his future wife, Denise Millard, who was with the Ministry of Economic Warfare. They married in 1946, and had four children, Richard, Louise, Catherine and Justina. After the war, Peter moved to BX Plastics, where he was to remain for the rest of his working life. This also involved a move to Suffolk, where he bought a former Victorian rectory, putting a lot of effort into doing it up. Peter was appointed Manager of Extrusions, which surprised him, as he was more of a problem-solver than a manager. Later, he moved to product development, and then to the physics department. He was involved in a number of research innovations, including the improvement of the weather resistance of the material used for the external cladding of buildings, and another involved producing a reduced density sheet for plastic paper, used on waterproof maps. His sheet was more flexible, easier to handle and produced a better printing quality. Peter retired in 1975, but continued with part-time work until 1978 at a research laboratory in Lawford Place; he remembered Margaret Thatcher working there as a young chemist, and that he had always thought she would go far.

Peter enjoyed a long retirement in Suffolk, and was closely involved with his local community as a member of the parish council, parochial church council, Suffolk County Council, the Dedham Vale Society and the Civil Defence. He liked tennis and concerts. During this time, he was also a member of the UK delegation to the International Standards Organisation, advising on plastics testing, as well as various BSI (British Standards Institution) committees. He was widowed in 2004, but adapted bravely to

his new situation, as he did to the use of an electric power chair after he lost his ability to walk in 2009.

Peter is survived by his four children, his grandchildren and a great-granddaughter.

In the numerous formal obituaries already published in his honour in national newspapers, **JOHN ANTHONY WHITWORTH** (1946) is lauded as a pioneering singer, medieval music scholar and gifted arranger who was largely responsible for the return to fashion of the countertenor voice to a British audience, after nearly two centuries of undeserved neglect. John was active as a soloist on the international concert scene during the 1950s and 1960s, and is particularly remembered for several celebrated duets performed alongside the other leading countertenor of the post-war years, Alfred Deller. Throughout his life, he also supported the revival of rare early modern choral music and encouraged the emergence of multiple professional singers well-known to this day. Yet John ought also to be remembered for his natural gentleness, sociability and loyalty to his friends and family. To paraphrase the speech-maker at the ceremony for John's honorary degree from Loughborough University in 1998, "quite simply, anyone who came into contact with John felt better for having been in his company."

John was born on 27 December 1921 in Ely, the son of potato merchant Horace Whitworth and his wife Mary Anne, a nurse and fine amateur singer who sang regularly with the local choir. Inheriting his mother's talent and love for music, John had been introduced to the piano by the age of four, his first memory one of sitting on his brother's lap and tapping out a tune on the central part of the keyboard. He was educated at Kimbolton School, Huntingdon, where in 1939 he performed his first solo, at a school carol service. A gifted musician all-round by an early age, he was also appointed organist of Sutton Parish Church while still at school.

With his unmistakable talent, John won a choral scholarship to King's in 1940, but was delayed in coming to Cambridge by the Second World War.

Instead, he volunteered as an aircraft technician with the RAF, and soon found himself being sent to Canada, crossing the Atlantic on the *Queen Elizabeth* in only five days. In Ontario, he joined the choir of Kingston Cathedral, and characteristically, the record collection he had taken with him returned to Britain greatly increased in size. John was a skilful mechanic in his own right, and this love of aircraft and tinkering with engines accompanied him for the rest of his life, manifesting in his countless Airfix models and collection of over thirty vintage cars.

John's time with the RAF was a successful one and after being sent back to Europe to salvage aircraft, he was able to be in Paris for the celebration of VE Day. Music and academia called strongly to him still, however, and so in 1946 he took up his delayed choral scholarship and arrived as a student at King's. He and his fellow choral scholars got on well together, and it was a happy time, recalled by then-choirmaster Boris Ord as 'the golden age of the choir.' John was already refining his countertenor voice and expanding his oeuvre by this point, spending his spare time performing in dormitory rooms with the student-run group Consolidated Operas Incorporated, often being cast in what he dubbed 'the heavy female roles.' The countertenor voice, which still remained something of an outsider to the conventional concert scene at the time, contributed to John being rejected by the University Madrigal Society.

In 1949, John graduated with his BA in Music, also gaining his ARCM qualification as only the second countertenor to have ever taken the exam. He moved straight into a post as alto lay-vicar in the choir of Westminster Abbey, with which he would sing regularly for the next twenty-two years, performing for the Queen's coronation in 1953 and later Princess Margaret's wedding. Initially, he supplemented his rather meagre income by teaching music at St Mary's School Reigate, but soon found the combination of yelling at boys in the morning and singing services in the afternoon rather unworkable. Instead, he began to spend more time performing with professional ensembles and quickly gained fame, becoming increasingly in demand as a soloist for his virtuosic singing, effortless delivery and strong and sensitive interpretations.

John made his professional solo debut in Handel's *Messiah*, a landmark direction by John Tobin staged at the Central Hall in Westminster in 1950. His solo career was wide-ranging, both in material and geographically, as he went on to perform all over Europe and in Canada and the USA. *Messiah* would return once again as a high point in 1959, when John sang as a soloist in the BBC broadcast of the new Watkins Shaw edition conducted by David Willcocks – a performance John later assessed as 'one of the best recordings I ever made.' He would go on to make over one hundred broadcasts from the BBC recording studios at Maida Vale.

Although stunning as a soloist and today often preferred by critics to his countertenor contemporaries, John's career cannot be remembered without intertwining with the names Deller and Purcell – the former several times his duet partner, the latter the English baroque composer whose music for the countertenor voice was revived and made famous by these duets, which are lauded as 'revelatory' by reviewers to this day. Most well-known is their duet *Sound the Trumpet* by Purcell, a celebrated recording made in 1951 in which the two different countertenor voices contrasted each other to great effect. Fittingly, the pair also recorded Blow's *Ode on the death of Henry Purcell* in 1958. As a critic noted in 1959, the success of John Whitworth and Alfred Deller's work was such that "we now have the sort of sound which Purcell had in mind."

During the 1950s and 1960s, John was also active in a whole host of vocal ensembles, often directing and touring internationally with them. John's fascination with rarer, historical choral pieces was clear in the choice of these groups – such as the Golden-Age Singers, the Well-Tempered Singers and the Purcell Consort – as was his talent as a choirmaster and colleague, adroitly moulding a group of former King's College choristers into the successful Regale Singers, and collaborating with old friend and organist Michael Howard in the Renaissance Singers, originally founded by Howard in 1944. Howard described John in his memoirs as 'the greatest eminence (not gris but for good) in the progress of my life.'

As gifted at the keyboard as he was in a choir, John worked as the organist

of St Paul's Covent Garden from 1964 to 1971. In the meantime, he was appointed a professor at the Guildhall School of Music in London, an early recognition of his already great contribution to musical scholarship. John wrote extensively about the countertenor voice, and as an early music specialist researched and transcribed many forgotten choral treasures of the Middle Ages stored in the British Museum. As an arranger of pieces, he hit immediate overnight success with his interpretation of *The Mermaid*, commissioned and made famous by the King's Singers – although, with typical self-deprecation, he would later dismiss it as 'a piece of nautical nonsense.' A large number of long-lost Tudor masterpieces owe their rediscovery, deft polish and reconstruction of missing vocal parts to John's labours in the British Library, as do multiple original choral arrangements drawing on traditional folk melodies.

Leaving London in 1971, John served as Deputy Music Advisor for Leicestershire County Council until 1986, a title which conceals a wide-ranging remit of work and the responsibility for over one thousand pianos in the county, as well as the amateur groups and choirs which depended upon them. Remembered fondly for his vibrant enthusiasm and efforts to bring leading performers and groups into the county for concert season, John also directed several choirs, founded amateur groups including the County Consort (1972) and the Vautor Ensemble (1981), started a Chinese-instrument orchestra, encouraged Indian music, staged concerts of medieval works, put together a new hymn book for primary schools, and took over as musical advisor for Opera Dei (1973), a group of teachers who had begun performing medieval dramas but, under John's buoyant influence, subsequently began to diversify. From 1988 onwards John also taught singing part-time at Nottingham University and Uppingham School in Rutland, and from 1989 to 2001 was organist and choirmaster at Holy Cross Priory in Leicester. His pupils at Uppingham included Robin Blaze, a current leading countertenor, and many remember John with great gratitude, owing the confidence to begin a serious professional career to his unfailing encouragement and support. It was to no little applause that in 1998 John was awarded an honorary MA from Loughborough University.

Car mad from an early age, with his bedroom in Ely stuffed with collections of Dinky Toy vehicles, and enthused by his time as a technician for the RAF, John spent much of his spare time collecting and working on vintage cars, including a 1929 Morris Oxford Tourer Empire bought for forty pounds in 1957, which could run on rail tracks when the tyres were removed, and a Rolls Royce Phantom II limousine from the same year.

John is universally remembered as great company, a fine mimic and raconteur with a wonderfully deadpan humour and an unexpected talent for cabaret, sending parties into stitches with his renditions of Clara Butt singing *Land of Hope and Glory* and a cinema organ playing *Love's Old Sweet Song*. Famously forgetful, he also entertained friends with escapades of misplaced clothing, from the socks locked in a piano just before a performance to the glasses shut in a harpsichord on its way from one church to another in Granada. Above all, though, friends doubt that John had an enemy in the world, testifying to his magnanimity, gentleness and total lack of artistic hauteur or pretence. John sought high standards in his work, but knew how to bring out the best in people, and the friendships he made in his early career lasted for life.

In 1963, John met Patricia Fitzgerald, an artist and teacher who later qualified as a psychotherapist, while they were both singing in a Bayswater church choir. They married the same year, and had three daughters, Alexandra, Juliet and Victoria, of whom John was immensely proud. John and Pat shared a love of animals and would have celebrated their golden wedding anniversary just a few weeks after John's death. His autobiography, privately published, concludes with the statement "my debt to Pat is immeasurable."

John died on 11 July 2013, aged 91. He is survived by his wife, three daughters and four grandchildren.

**ERIC JEFFREY WIHL** (1943), always known as Jeff, had a lively interest in the world and a healthy appreciation for its many little absurdities. He held strong views on politics and economics, possessed a

healthy dose of scepticism and enjoyed pondering obscure general knowledge questions, yet he was far from being a bystander in life. On the contrary, he played an active and varied role in the world which so interested him, the twists and turns of his own path taking him from qualified World War II pilot in Japan to managing director of an iron foundry in Stockport, finishing as the owner of a successful guest house in Penzance and, finally, of a home with a view, equipped with a panorama encompassing St Michael's Mount and the Lizard and dominated by the restless blue sea.

Born on 26 June 1925 in Cheadle Hulme, Cheshire, Jeff was the youngest child of Henry and Helene Wihl, and had two older sisters, Betty and Anne. His early life was spent at home in Cheadle Hulme, before being sent to preparatory school in North Wales. Moving on to secondary school at Trent College, Jeff spent as much time as he could playing sport, a lifelong passion. Rugby was a firm favourite of his, and on the field he was known for his speed on the wing, speed which also served him well in the hundred- and two hundred-yard sprints in athletics. He also enjoyed hockey and tennis, continuing to play the latter well into his late forties.

Jeff came to King's in 1943, aged eighteen, studying History and Economics on a wartime short course. He soon became a member of the University Air Squadron, and in 1944 joined the RAF. His initial training was varied, and on occasion the contrast between the seriousness of their endeavour and its rather prosaic setting created an element of farce, such as the period spent in Leamington Spa swimming pool, practising ditching into the sea from a crashed plane. The shock was no doubt great when he and his fellow trainees landed in what was then Rhodesia, tasked with preparing for the planned invasion of Japan. Jeff's family remember that he told few stories about his war years, although these, along with those spent at Cambridge, undoubtedly had a strong impact on him. In any case, the vagaries of history intervened, through the medium of two atomic bombs, to transform Jeff's role as recently commissioned Pilot Officer from invader to occupier, as he was sent into surrendered Japan in late 1945 with the rest of the Allied troops.

The experience of being part of an occupying force on Japanese territory was not one about which Jeff could easily reminisce. He returned from Japan with less than favourable views of the country and its people, coloured by the horrors of war he had witnessed. One tale of a more humorous nature which did slip through, however, lent support to his legendary ability to sleep anywhere and through anything – during an earthquake in Japan, the building Jeff was staying in was reduced partly to rubble, and as the common version went, he was found sleeping undisturbed in a miraculously untouched corner.

Leaving the RAF in 1946, having risen to the rank of Flight Lieutenant, Jeff returned to Cambridge to complete his degree. The time he spent at King's was a happy one, and he retained a life-long affection for the College.

Fate was not content, however, to steer Jeff onto an academic career in Cambridge, instead moving him back to Cheadle Hulme in 1949 to take up a job with Greengate and Irwell, a rubber production company. Soon, a position became available at the Storey Foundry in Stockport, and Jeff became a UK representative there, rising to Director from 1962 to 1967, and Joint Managing Director until his retirement from the company in 1977.

In 1954, Jeff married Rosemary McKillop Clarke and in 1956 their first son Nigel was born, followed in 1961 by Nicholas. The young family spent many happy holidays making trips to Cornwall to visit Jeff's parents and sister, touring Wales in a caravan, or staying in North Devon and later Torquay. Since his youth, Jeff had loved the sea, and on these idyllic beach holidays he reigned as resident windbreak and sandcastle expert, dabbling in surfing when off duty.

Tragically, Rosemary died in 1968, leaving Jeff distraught until, by another twist of fate, he sat down to afternoon tea opposite Penelope Mellor in 1969 at his son's first day at Wrekin College. The pair married in 1970, bringing together the Wihl and Mellor households into a new six bedroom house in Cheadle Hulme. In 1977, increasing difficulties at the Storey Foundry led to Jeff leaving his post there and moving with the family to Penzance, where

he and Penny bought and successfully ran the Blue Dolphin guest house – a much-loved establishment which hosted landmark events in the family such as Nicholas' twenty-first birthday and Caroline's wedding. However, when Jeff reached sixty in 1985, the Blue Dolphin was sold and Seascape, the beautiful and aptly-named house in Newlyn, was purchased, providing Jeff with the precious view of the Cornish coastline which he enjoyed for the last twenty-eight years of his life.

Jeff is remembered as a kind and gentle man with a unique sense of humour who loved his large family, treated all the children equally and looked forward to visits from his grandchildren and great-grandchildren as the years went by. Throughout his life, sport had been a central passion, and he was a regular member of Bramhall Park Golf Club before later transferring his allegiance to Mounts Bay Club near Penzance. His enjoyment of rugby continued, albeit as a spectator, but snooker was perhaps his favourite game, and he played with enthusiasm well into his eighties, no quarter ever given or expected. His last years were difficult, with a spell in hospital in 2011, but with Penny by his side as a tower of strength, he fulfilled his wish to return home and was stoical until the end.

Jeff died on 31 October 2013, aged 88.

**THE RT HON LORD (PATRICK MAITLAND) WILSON** (1933) died on 1 February 2009, aged 93. He was born on 14 September 1915; his father enjoyed a successful military career and was created 1st Baron Wilson of Libya and Stowlangtoft in 1946.

Patrick was educated at Eton before coming to King's to read Economics and History. He served with the Army as an intelligence officer during the Second World War in Greece and the Middle East and was mentioned in despatches. His memoir *Where the Nazis Came* recorded his observations of widespread German and Italian subversion in those areas. He married Storeen Violet Campbell in January 1945.

On his father's death in 1964 Patrick succeeded to the barony. Little is known of his post-war life, although he enjoyed horse racing and served as a racecourse official for the Jockey Club. His wife predeceased him and the couple had no children. With Patrick's death the barony became extinct.

### Deaths of King's members in 2013/14

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 at the College. We would also appreciate notification of members' deaths being sent to [kingsonline@kings.cam.ac.uk](mailto:kingsonline@kings.cam.ac.uk). Thank you.

Ziad Al ASKARI (1938)  
 Dr Frank Ratcliffe AHERTON (1944)  
 Benedict William Burton BERESFORD (1942)  
 Professor Heribert F L BOEDER (1958)  
 William Joseph BOHAN (1949)  
 Dr John Barry BRACEWELL-MILNES (1956)  
 Ernest Wolfgang BRAUCH (1965)  
 Kenneth Hibbert BUCKLEY (1943)  
 Professor Anthony William BULLOCH (1961)  
 Dr Stephen Hans BUSK (1943)  
 Ronald Frank CARNEY (1936)  
 Professor Andrew Gilbert CAUSEY (1959)  
 John Mason COCKSHOTT (1926)  
 Clifford Sidney COLLINS (1942)  
 Ronald Eric COLLINS (1945)  
 Christopher Edward CRACE (1948)  
 Gordon James CRUICKSHANK (1953)  
 Donald Alfred DAVIES (1943)  
 Oliver Nainby DAWSON (1949)  
 Janak Kumar DE (1960)  
 Jacob de GROOT (1948)

Ivor Geoffrey Dykes de TEISSIER (1935)  
 Rodney Marshall DEAN (1959)  
 Winton Basil DEAN (1934)  
 Trevor Gledhill DICKINSON (1942)  
 (Arthur) Graham DOWN (1949)  
 John Arthur DUTCHMAN (1943)  
 Gerald Thomas EVANS (1934)  
 Andrew Ralph Mitchell FARROW (1984)  
 John Courtney FORTUNE (J C WOOD) (1958)  
 Kenneth FOSTER (1943)  
 Roy FRENCH (1944)  
 Professor Philip Nicholas FURBANK (1969)  
 Dr David GARDNER-MEDWIN (1955)  
 (John) Patrick (Henry) GOODISON (1950)  
 Barry Frank Hebblethwayte GRAY (1943)  
 Richard Thomas Ponsonby HALL (1948)  
 Lt-Col James Berkeley Sackville HAMILTON (1941)  
 Michael John HANNAGAN (1953)  
 Robert Forester HAYWARD (1945)  
 Arthur Boyd HIBBERT (1938)  
 Robert Daniel HIRSCH (1949)  
 Frederick Henry HODGSON (1925)  
 Simon David HOGGART (1965)  
 Dr Anthony Edward HOWARTH (1935)  
 John Cecil JAMES (1922)  
 Griffith (Griff) Robert JOHN (1994)  
 Alan Ian JOHNSTON (1944)  
 Edward Alexander JOHNSTON (1946)  
 Professor David William KENNARD (1954)  
 Kenneth Charles Norman George KING (1954)  
 Victor George KNIBBS (1973)  
 Professor Dr Alexander Osei Adum KWAPONG (1948)  
 Sir Atwell Graham LAKE (1949)  
 John Williams LANE (1959)

Professor Alexander Richard Eugene LODDING (1949)  
 Horst Bernhard LOESCHMANN (1983)  
 Martin LUBBOCK (1943)  
 David John Howe Osborne MACQUEEN (1938)  
 Eric Henley Oswald MARTIN (1941)  
 Hugh Lister MCMULLEN (1935)  
 Victor Gordon MELLOR (1944)  
 Dr Nigel John MILLS (1961)  
 John Keith MITCHELL (1948)  
 Reginald David MORRIS (1942)  
 John Alistair MURRAY (1948)  
 Phillip James OSBORNE (1988)  
 Robert Edward OSBORNE (1937)  
 John Edward Malcolm OWEN (1959)  
 Chandrakant Dahyabhai PATEL (1967)  
 Richard Devenish PEARSALL (1946)  
 Michael Basil PEARSON (1942)  
 David Eaton PECKETT (1952)  
 Robert Sydney Paul PINGUET (1941)  
 Thomas Warwick POPE (1945)  
 Francis Edward RADCLIFFE (1932)  
 Mark Beresford RAMAGE (1945)  
 David Roger ROSS (1952)  
 James Matthews ROWLEY (1959)  
 The Hon William Southwell RUSSELL (1950)  
 Dr Michael SALT (1962)  
 The Rt Reverend Michael Charles SCOTT-JOYNT (1961)  
 Geoffrey Gilbert SCUTCHEON (1933)  
 Professor George Andrew SIM (1954)  
 Ian James SINGLETON (1964)  
 John Glen SPERLING (1953)  
 Philip Gray STANLEY (1965)  
 Rupert Ean Edmund STEWART-SMITH (1956)  
 Kingsley Alexander STROUDE (1955)

Michael William TURNBULL (1953)  
 Professor Ilari Helkki Johannes TYRNI (1963)  
 Professor Rene Elise Joseph VAN TASSEL (1949)  
 Professor Nigel David WALKER (1973)  
 Dr Percy WALLICE (1908)  
 Raymond Marriage WALLIS (1947)  
 Eric Hugh WHITROW (1933)  
 Ian Richmond WYLIE (1942)  
 William Maurice YOUNG (1935)

Our warm thanks to the Obituarist, Libby Ahluwalia, to her assistant Jane Clarke and to the student obituarists Matilda Greig, Reuben Shiels, Sarah Stein Lubrano, Laura Tisdall and Bram van der Velden.



# Information for Non Resident Members

## Member privileges

[Please bring your Non Resident Member card for identification.]

## 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. If you arrive 10 minutes before the advertised entry time 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](mailto: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.

## Accommodation

Ten 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 recommended, if not essential.

To book, email [guestrooms@kings.cam.ac.uk](mailto: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 to show your Non Resident Member card and please pay with cash.

### Purchasing wine

The Pantry has an excellent wine list available to Senior Members throughout the year. It also has two sales, one 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](mailto: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](mailto: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 College Librarian, James Clements (email: [james.clements@kings.cam.ac.uk](mailto: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](mailto:archivist@kings.cam.ac.uk) or tel: +44 (0) 1223 331444).

### Booking College punts

Contact the Porters' Lodge (email: [porters@kings.cam.ac.uk](mailto:porters@kings.cam.ac.uk) or tel: +44 (0) 1223 331100). Punts cost £8 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. (email: [vice.provost@kings.cam.ac.uk](mailto: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 at the University of Cambridge.

Former Fellows are also Senior Members.

### High Table

Senior Members may take up to six High Table dinners per year free of charge.

All bookings are at the discretion of the Vice Provost.

If fewer than 4 Fellows have signed in for dinner, High Table may not take place. We will endeavour to give you advance warning to enable you to make alternative plans.

- Dinners may be taken on any evening High Table is available, except Mondays in Full Term which are reserved for Fellows only.
- You may bring a guest, the cost is £37.95 on Tuesdays and Thursdays, which are Wine nights when guests can choose to retire to the Wine Room

after dinner for port, claret, and cheese, and £31.00 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](mailto:mark.smith@kings.cam.ac.uk) or tel: +44 (0) 1223 748947) at the latest by 1.30 pm the day before you wish to dine. Booking further in advance is highly recommended.
- Gowns may be worn in Term, though are not mandatory. Gowns can be borrowed from the Butler.
- At High Table, Senior Members are guests of the Fellowship. There is a maximum number of eight for any one High Table, that is Senior Members and their guests.
- If you would like to dine with a large group of friends, please book one of the Saltmarsh rooms through the Catering Department.
- 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](mailto: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.

Please note, all this information is also published on [www.kingsmembers.org](http://www.kingsmembers.org),



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