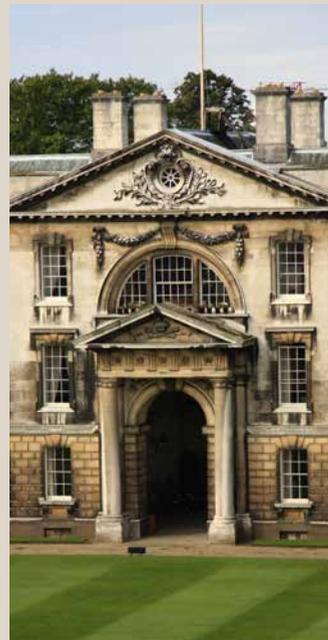


# King's College, Cambridge

## Annual Report 2017



# Annual Report 2017

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# The Provost

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Professor Michael Proctor

I am coming to the end of my fourth year as Provost. Since arriving I have moved from a position of some confusion about how things were organised here to a position of complete identification with the philosophy and outlook of this most remarkable College. King's is not the largest, nor is it the richest of the Colleges, but its international profile and outstanding intellectual and musical tradition place it in the first rank, and I am proud to be associated with it. I have since my arrival been concentrating

principally on matters of governance and, inevitably, fundraising, and I am most grateful for the support of the Fellows, who have elected me to a second five-year term; I now retire in 2023. I hope to use the next period to help develop a strategic direction for the College so that it can navigate through what will certainly be choppy waters ahead.

2017 has been a good year for repairs. The back gate has been under reconstruction for some time, to preserve it from falling into the ditch. One side is complete and works on the other side are under way. Improvements are being made to the Gatehouse and Porters' Lodge. One consequence has been the temporary installation of the very stylish 'Portercabin' on the Cobbles in front of the College. Webb's Court has been beset by scaffolding due to the renewal of the Library roof; a similar fate awaits Bodley's in the next year or so. It is also hoped to start repairs and improvements to the Gibbs staircases and basements in the near future.

A number of new initiatives are in the offing. Thanks to a very generous pledge, we have the funds to construct new accommodation for graduates

on the Cranmer Road site. Work will start as soon as planning consent has been obtained. Our ultimate aim is to be able to house all graduate students in College premises. Plans for improvements to the Chapel lighting are also well advanced; these too have benefited from a generous donation.

It has been a very good year for philanthropic donations to the College, thanks to the efforts of the Development Office under the energetic leadership of Lorraine Headen, our new Development Director. It is very gratifying that King's is very near the top of the College table for donations in the year just gone. We are enormously grateful to those who generously support the College's purposes in this way, and every donation, large or small, is very greatly appreciated. I can also report that after a number of false dawns the production of the Register is entering its final phase and it seems very likely that it will appear in the next calendar year. I know that the patience of subscribers has been sorely tried, but I am sure they will be pleased with the final product. Because of new data protection regulations due to take effect in May it seems unlikely that there will be another Register in the current form after this one.

I was hoping to report that the King's community orchard, which has come on greatly since being planted, had yielded a cornucopia of fruit for the benefit of students, staff and the Catering Department. Sadly, however, all the produce was stolen overnight in early September in what was clearly an organised raid. This is enormously disappointing for the gardening staff, who have worked so hard to bring the trees on, and measures will have to be taken to prevent a repetition next year.

A major step was taken with the decision to commemorate, a little belatedly, the centenary of the birth of Alan Turing. An annual lecture series has been established, with the first lecture, on Turing's mathematics, given by Leslie Valiant FRS, Honorary Fellow. It is hoped that Andrew Hodges, Turing's acclaimed biographer, will be the next lecturer. In addition we intend to establish funds for Alan Turing research scholarships and a visiting professorship. Finally and rather differently,

the leading sculptor Antony Gormley has offered at cost a standing figure sculpture in memory of Turing, which will be created when sufficient funds have been raised.

This time last year I reported that the public display of Class Lists, and the Baxter Tables, were likely to disappear. In the event the Student Union, which had originally asked for the change, modified its position after a referendum and the proposal was defeated on a ballot of the University. So things are as they were, for now at least. But the increasing number of students opting out of disclosure of their results will eventually make it difficult for the relative performances of Colleges to be measured.

Our results as indicated in the Tables are further improved from last year: King's is eighth overall, the best result we have had in 23 years. We are better in Arts and Humanities than in the Sciences. Engineering, English, Economics, Human Social and Political Sciences, History and Medicine all performed particularly strongly, and we topped the table for Arts finalists averaged over the last three years. We are most grateful for all the hard work put in by the Directors of Studies and Tutors, and particularly by Perveez Mody, the Senior Tutor, who is stepping down after four years of great dedication to the teaching and welfare of our students. She will be succeeded by Tim Flack, presently Financial Tutor.

I should like to end by paying tribute to all the staff who keep the College going. Many of them labour unseen and we sometimes take them for granted, but without them the College would simply not function. They are very much part of the King's community, and I thank them warmly for all they do for us.

**MICHAEL PROCTOR**

## The Fellowship

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It is with great sadness that the College announces the death, peacefully on 1 August 2017, of Professor Sir Patrick Bateson FRS, Provost 1988–2003. A full obituary will appear during 2018.

### **New Life Fellows**

Professor James Fawcett

Professor Iain Fenlon

### **Fellows moving on**

The following left their Fellowships in the last year:

Siobhan Braybrook

Valentina Migliori

Oscar Randal-Williams

Alexander Stevic

Yasir Suleiman

Hanna Weibye

Stephen Wertheim (intermitting 2017–2018)

### **New Fellows**

**JASON SHARMAN** (*Fellow, Politics*)

Jason Sharman is the Sir Patrick Sheehy Professor of International Relations in the Department of Politics and International Studies at Cambridge. He received his PhD in Political Science from the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign in 1999, and his undergraduate degree in History and Politics from the University of Western Australia.

Previously, Sharman worked at American University in Bulgaria, the University of Sydney and Griffith University, and he has spent shorter

periods as a visitor at St Petersburg State University, Columbia University and the London School of Economics.

Sharman's research interests range from the study of international corruption, money laundering and tax havens, to the global politics of the early modern world. His most recent books are *International Order in Diversity: War, Trade and Rule in the Indian Ocean* (2015, co-authored with Andrew Phillips) and *The Despot's Guide to Wealth Management: On the International Campaign against Grand Corruption* (2017).

**RONOJOY ADHIKARI** (*Fellow, Mathematics*)

I was born in Calcutta, India and spent my childhood in Ndola, a city in the Copperbelt province of Zambia, where my father, a metallurgist, had taken a job. I have fond memories of school in Africa, in the midst of teachers and students of many nationalities. Upon returning to India, I completed my education at universities in Calcutta, Madras and Bangalore. I spent a few years in Scotland as a Post-Doctoral Fellow at the University of Edinburgh before returning to India to a Faculty position at the Institute of Mathematical Sciences in Chennai. I have recently been appointed as Lecturer in the Department of Applied Mathematics and Theoretical Physics and look forward with great excitement to life in Cambridge.

I trained as a theoretical physicist specialising in statistical and condensed matter physics. My main research contribution has been to develop theoretical tools to study soft materials. These materials are major components of living matter, such as our bodies, and of many daily consumables, ranging from toothpaste and shampoo to mayonnaise and custard. Their study is both an intellectual challenge and, because of their economic importance, a source of intellectual capital. More broadly, I am interested in the application of mathematics, in particular probability theory, to problems in the biological and social sciences. As an example, I applied information theory to provide evidence in favour of the linguistic character of the undeciphered script of the Indus Valley civilisation, refuting a contrary claim in what had been a major issue in historical linguistics. I enjoy both teaching and mentoring. I have supervised five doctoral students

and mentored many undergraduates. The reward of participating in a student's intellectual growth is a privilege that I greatly value.

Academic recognitions include a Faculty Research Award from Google (first recipient from India), a Hamied Visiting Lectureship to Cambridge University, an Indo-US Science and Technology Fellowship to Princeton and New York Universities, and an Outstanding Investigator Award from the Government of India. My work has been covered several times in the international media, including the BBC, *Time* magazine, and TED.

Other interests include applying physico-chemical transformations to soft and liquid materials with their eventual consumption as goal, playing a 25-stringed Indian musical instrument, and reading the ancients.

**MARK AINSLIE** (*Fellow, Engineering*)

Dr Mark Ainslie is an Engineering and Physical Sciences (EPSRC) Early Career Fellow in the Bulk Superconductivity Group, part of Division C (Mechanics, Materials and Design) of the Department of Engineering. He received BE (Electrical & Electronic) & BA (Japanese) degrees from the University of Adelaide in 2004, an MEng in Electrical Engineering from the University of Tokyo in 2008, and took his PhD in Electrical Engineering at Cambridge in 2012.

Between 2012–2017 Dr Ainslie was a Royal Academy of Engineering Research Fellow in the Bulk Superconductivity Group, investigating engineering interactions of conventional, magnetic and superconducting materials for electrical applications, focused in particular on the design of an axial gap, trapped flux-type superconducting electrical machine. During this time (2012–2016) he was also a Junior Research Fellow at King's. He has won numerous awards, including the 2011 European Society for Applied Superconductivity (ESAS) Young Researcher Award, and is co-holder of the Guinness World Record for the strongest magnetic field trapped in a superconductor. In his new role as an EPSRC Early Career Fellow, his research is now focused on magnetisation techniques for bulk superconductors to develop super-strength, portable magnets

that can provide magnetic fields much higher than conventional permanent magnets.

**DEJAN GAJIC** (*JRF, Mathematics*)

Dejan Gajic was born in Sarajevo in former Yugoslavia, now Bosnia and Herzegovina, and grew up in The Netherlands. He earned his BSc degrees in Mathematics and Physics at Utrecht University in 2011 and subsequently read Part III of the Mathematical Tripos at Cambridge as a member of Christ's College. He then joined the Department of Applied Mathematics and Theoretical Physics in Cambridge as a PhD student. After completing his PhD in 2016 he spent a year at Imperial College London as a Chapman Fellow in the Department of Mathematics.

His main research concerns the Einstein equations, a nonlinear system of hyperbolic partial differential equations that plays the central role in Einstein's theory of general relativity. In particular, he studies precise mathematical aspects of the dynamical stability of black holes and the nature of singularities inside black holes.

**JULIENNE OBADIA** (*JRF, Gender Studies*)

Julienne Obadia received her PhD in Anthropology from The New School for Social Research (NYC) in January 2017, where she held the Elinor Goldmark Black Fellowship for Advanced Studies in the Dynamics of Social Change (2013–2016) and a fellowship with the Robert L. Heilbroner Center for Capitalism Studies (2016–2017).

Julienne's research interests include feminist and queer theory; the anthropology of personhood and kinship; liberalism and its Others; and medical anthropology. In recognition of her doctoral research, her dissertation 'Assembling Persons: Entanglement and Fragility in American Individualism' was awarded the 2017 Stanley Diamond Memorial Award in the Social Sciences. Her current research continues to explore how basic liberal distinctions, assumptions, and ideals are simultaneously challenged and reproduced in intimate, deeply personal, domains. Her work is ultimately concerned with how, amid dramatic

global transformations, people actually live together, work through liberal formations of gender and personhood, and shape who is included in liberal promises of freedom and independence, and on what terms.

**ADRIANA PESCI** (*Fellow, Mathematics*)

Adriana Pesci was born in Argentina and is a mathematician of sorts, trying to understand topological transitions in fluid mechanics. She studied at the University of La Plata, one of the pair that makes the Argentine equivalent of Oxbridge. After graduation she accepted the offer of a Post-Doctoral Fellowship in the University of Chicago and while there met the two people who made the greatest impact on her academic life, Professors Leo Kadanoff and Norman Lebovitz.

Having experienced two other universities in the United States, Adriana feels that she has finally found her home here in Cambridge. She is very happy to join King's College.

**MAREK REI** (*JRF, Mathematics*)

Marek Rei is a post-doctoral researcher in the Computer Laboratory, working in the field of machine learning and artificial neural networks. His research focuses on improving neural algorithms for natural language processing and language understanding, allowing them to comprehend and analyse written text. This work is also part of a larger project for creating applications that can automatically evaluate the language skills of students and help guide them in their studies.

Marek comes from Estonia, where he received a Bachelor's degree in Computer Science from Tallinn University of Technology, with a project on audiovisual speech synthesis. He then moved to the United Kingdom and completed a Master's degree at Cambridge, during which he gained in-depth experience with language processing and machine learning techniques.

For his PhD he investigated different unsupervised and semi-supervised methods for modelling semantics in language processing applications.

After completing his studies Marek joined SwiftKey, a start-up company creating machine learning systems for mobile platforms, where he was developing future technologies as a member of the research team.

Since then, Marek has returned to Cambridge and joined the ALTA project, which focuses on creating intelligent systems for language teaching and assessment.

**KHALED FAHMY** (*Professorial Fellow, Asian & Middle Eastern Studies*)

Khaled Fahmy studied Economics and Political Science at the American University in Cairo (AUC). In 1993 he obtained his DPhil in Modern History from Oxford University. He has taught at Princeton, NYU, AUC, Columbia and Harvard.

His main research interests are the social and cultural history of the modern Middle East, with a particular emphasis on Egypt under late Ottoman rule. His work has covered the fields of military, medical, social and urban history. More specifically, he has published, in both English and Arabic, on the history of conscription, autopsy, torture, urban planning, and legal reform in 19th-century Egypt. The overall question that has animated his research is how a Muslim-majority society like that of Egypt in late Ottoman times experienced modernity and reacted to it.

Since the Arab uprisings of 2011–2012, he has been a frequent contributor to local and international media. In frequent appearances on CNN, BBC, PBS, France 24, and Deutsche Welle, and with op-eds in Arabic and English in daily newspapers, he has spoken on many current affairs questions related to the Arab world, ranging from the quest for justice and the struggle for freedom of information to condemning police brutality and mass trials of Islamists. His journalistic writings and media appearances can be consulted on his blog: [khaledfahmy.org](http://khaledfahmy.org)

Recent publications include *Mehmed Ali: From Ottoman Governor to Ruler of Egypt* (2008); *The Body and Modernity: Essays in the History of Medicine and Law in Modern Egypt* (2004, in Arabic); ‘The crisis of the humanities in Egypt’, *Comparative Studies of South Asia, Africa and the*

*Middle East*, 37 (2017), 142–148; ‘Dissecting the Modern Egyptian State’, *International Journal of Middle East Studies*, 47 (2015), 559–562; ‘Opening Politics’ Black Box: Reflections on the Past, Present and Future of the Egyptian Revolution’, in Raja Shehadeh and Penny Johnson, eds., *Shifting Sands: The Unravelling of the Old Order in the Middle East* (2015), pp. 69–81; and ‘The Birth of the Secular Individual: Medical and Legal Methods of Identification in 19th-century Egypt’, in Keith Breckenridge and Simon Szerter, eds., *Registration and Recognition: Documenting the Person in World History* (2012), pp. 335–356.

**New Honorary Fellows**

**DANIELLE ALLEN**

Danielle Allen, James Bryant Conant University Professor and Director of the Edmond J. Safra Center for Ethics at Harvard University, is a political theorist who has published broadly in democratic theory, political sociology, and the history of political thought. Widely known for her work on justice and citizenship in both ancient Athens and modern America, Allen is the author of five books: *The World of Prometheus: The Politics of Punishing in Democratic Athens* (2000), *Talking to Strangers: Anxieties of Citizenship since Brown v. Board of Education* (2004), *Why Plato Wrote* (2010), *Our Declaration* (2014), and *Education and Equality* (2016). She is also co-editor with Robert Reich of *Education, Justice, and Democracy* (2013) and with Jennifer Light of *From Voice to Influence: Understanding Citizenship in a Digital Age* (2015). A 2001 MacArthur Foundation Fellow, she is a member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, the American Philosophical Society, and the Society of American Historians. She is also a contributing columnist for *The Washington Post*.

Professor Allen was educated at Princeton (AB, 1993), Cambridge (PhD, 1996) and Harvard (PhD, 2000). Before taking up the Directorship of the Edmond J. Safra Center she was UPS Foundation Professor at the Institute for Advanced Study (Princeton), and before that served as Dean of the Division of Humanities and Professor of Political Science, Classical Languages and Literature, and sat on the Committee on Social Thought, at the University of Chicago.

Professor Allen's current work focuses on the connection between education and democratic equality, as well as the significance of political equality for theoretical accounts of justice. She is the principal investigator for two major research projects: the Humanities and Liberal Arts Assessment Project (HULA), which focuses on the study of humanistic work and liberal arts pedagogy from the point of view of their status as craft practices; and the Declaration Resources Project, which focuses on ongoing research about the Declaration of Independence and the production of digital resources in support of pedagogy about the American founding era. Finally, she is a member of the MacArthur Foundation Research Network on youth and participatory politics, which focuses on the impact of new media on the political lives of young people.

#### **DUSA McDUFF**

Dusa McDuff began her career while she was a graduate student at Cambridge (where she earned her PhD in 1971 under George Reid) when she solved a well-known problem about von Neumann algebras, constructing infinitely many different factors of type II-one. She travelled to Moscow in 1969–70 where she had the good fortune to study with Israel M. Gelfand. He was a great inspiration, encouraging her to study topology. McDuff returned to Cambridge for a two-year Science Research Council Fellowship, working with Frank Adams and later Graeme Segal. She was appointed Lecturer at the University of York (1972–76) and subsequently at the University of Warwick (1976–78); she spent the year 1974–75 at MIT.

McDuff was on the Faculty of the State University of New York at Stony Brook from 1978–2008, attaining the rank of Distinguished Professor. She moved to Barnard in 2007 as Helen Lyttle Kimmel '42 Professor of Mathematics.

McDuff has worked in symplectic topology since the early 1980s. This field of mathematics was transformed in the 1980s by an influx of new ideas from geometry and dynamical systems, and now plays a key role in the interplay between algebraic geometry and string theory. She has written over 100 research papers, as well as co-authoring with Dietmar Salamon two of the basic textbooks in the field, one of which was awarded an American Mathematical Society Steele Prize in 2017.

McDuff has held visiting positions at the Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton, UC Berkeley, MIT and Harvard. She has been awarded numerous honours including the Ruth Lyttle Satter Prize of the American Mathematical Society in 1991 and several honorary doctorates. She was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society of London in 1994, a member of the United States National Academy of Sciences in 1999, a Fellow of the American Mathematical Society in 2012 and a member of the American Philosophical Society in 2013.

She is an Honorary Fellow of the London Mathematical Society and an Honorary Fellow of Girton College, was the 1999 LMS Hardy Lecturer, and was awarded the LMS Senior Berwick Prize in 2010.

#### **FRANCES MORRIS**

Frances Morris has played a key role in the development of Tate, joining as a Curator in 1987, becoming Head of Displays at Tate Modern (2000–2006) and then Director of Collection, International Art until April 2016 when she was appointed as Director, Tate Modern. She has continually worked to re-imagine Tate's collection and has been instrumental in developing its international reach and its representation of women artists, making Tate the first museum in the world to reflect the diversity of global art. Frances was jointly responsible for the initial presentation of the opening collection displays at Tate Modern in 2000, which radically transformed the way museums present the story of modern art. Her first major exhibition was *Paris Post War: Art and Existentialism* (1993) and she has subsequently curated many landmark exhibitions, most often large-scale international collaborations, including three major retrospectives of women artists: Louise Bourgeois (2007), Yayoi Kusama (2012) and Agnes Martin (2015). Specialising in post-war European and contemporary international arts as the history of collecting and display she has published and lectured widely and has also curated projects with many contemporary artists from Britain and abroad, including Mirosław Balka, Chris Burden, Geneviève Cadieux, Sophie Calle, Mark Dion, Luciano Fabro, Paul McCarthy and Nicholas Pope.

Frances holds a BA from Cambridge, where she read History and History of Art at King's, and an MA in History of Art from the Courtauld Institute of Art, London. She is currently on the Board of Trustees of the Fruitmarket Gallery, Edinburgh, a Board member of CIMAM and a member of the Advisory Committee of the Serralves Museum of Contemporary Art, Porto.

### **New Fellow Benefactor**

#### **IAN JONES**

Ian came up to King's in 1980 to read Maths and Computer Science, supervised by Ken Moody and Martin Hyland. He was also a Choral Scholar in the Chapel Choir, directed firstly by Philip Ledger and then by Stephen Cleobury in Stephen's first year in post. Ian went on to qualify as a chartered accountant with Coopers & Lybrand, becoming a partner in their Corporate Finance practice in 1993 advising on management buyouts. He subsequently moved into private equity, joining Apax Partners in 1997 where he stayed for 16 years, rising to become a member of their six-person Investment Committee overseeing the global investment activities of the firm's \$40 billion in funds under management. In 2014 he established his own private equity firm, Magnesium Capital. Ian chaired the College's Development Board from 2013 to 2016. He is married to Kate with four adult children and has homes in London and Yorkshire.

### **New Fellow Commoners**

#### **JONATHAN MILNER**

Jonathan Milner, co-Founder and currently Deputy Chairman of Abcam plc, is an entrepreneur and investor and is passionate about supporting UK life science and high-tech start-ups. He has provided considerable investment and support to over 40 companies and has assisted three technology companies to IPO on the London AIM Stock exchange.

Jonathan gained his PhD in Molecular Genetics at Leicester University after graduating in Applied Biology at Bath. From 1992–95 he was a post-doctoral researcher at Bath, following which he worked at the University of Cambridge in the lab of Professor Tony Kouzarides researching the molecular basis of breast cancer. He identified the market opportunity for

supplying high-quality antibodies to support protein interaction studies and, in 1998, founded Abcam with David Cleevly and Tony Kouzarides.

Jonathan is a non-executive director of Horizon Discovery, Frontier Developments, Syndicate Room and GeoSpock. He is also Chairman of Axol Bioscience, Cambridge Allergy Therapy, PhoreMost, Repositive and DefiniGEN, and sits on the advisory boards of Desktop Genetics and Healx.

In 2015 Jonathan, with Tony Kouzarides, co-founded the Milner Therapeutics Institute at the University of Cambridge. Also in 2015 he co-founded, with Professor Laurence Hurst, the Milner Institute for Evolution at the University of Bath.

#### **STEPHEN & PRISCILLA SKJEI**

In 1953 the Drapers' Company of London and the College of William and Mary in Williamsburg, Virginia jointly established an international student exchange scholarship. The Drapers' supported a qualified student at an English university, and the College provided parallel support for a qualified British student in Williamsburg. Almost 260 years earlier the Drapers' Guild had contributed financially to the creation of 'Their Majesties' Royall Colledge of William & Mary' in the royal colony of Virginia.

In the early spring of 1963 the Drapers' Company–College of William and Mary Exchange Scholarship was awarded to a social scientist for the first time. When I told my parents that I intended to remain a student, although in England, for the next two years, my father asked, 'Where? Oxford? Cambridge?' He was surprised when I replied, 'London, at the London School of Economics.' His subsequent thoughts on the matter induced me to add three Cambridge Colleges – King's, Trinity, and St John's – to my search.

In this fashion I became indebted to Dr. J. M. Ziman, a theoretical physicist and the King's Tutor for Advanced Students. His aerograms were friendly and conversational, devoid of bureaucratic cant and formality. His engaging prose convinced me that King's was where I really should be. Sadly, I never met Dr. Ziman; he had departed by the time I arrived.

I look back on my days at King's with great fondness. And although, on occasion, I wish I had been a more committed student, I always conclude that my life was very richly blessed by my experiences at King's, more than I ever expected when I first walked into Front Court in the fall of 1963.

After leaving England I earned a doctorate at the University of North Carolina in Chapel Hill and subsequently taught at college level, worked for the federal government, and retired from Lockheed Martin Corporation.

My wife, Priscilla, and I have lived for 41 years in Vienna, Virginia, a suburb of Washington, D. C. We have two children and four grandchildren.

#### **WILLIAM OWEN**

William Aurelius Owen III, a native of Virginia, graduated from Bowdoin College with Highest Honours in Music. He studied organ as a special student at Harvard University, and earned his MMus Degree from Yale. As a Fulbright Scholar, Bill studied at the University of Music and the Performing Arts in Vienna. In 2014 he received the degree of Doctor of Music *honoris causa* from the Episcopal seminary, Nashotah House.

During his time at Yale Bill worked closely with Vivian Perlis, Director of the Oral History of American Music archive, on two major projects, devoted respectively to Charles Ives and Aaron Copland. Additionally, he was an editor for the Charles Ives Society and served as a research assistant to Mr Copland. Bill was the organ soloist in an historic performance of Copland's *Symphony for Organ and Orchestra* with the New Haven Symphony Orchestra, conducted by the composer.

Bill served for 32 years as Organist and Choirmaster at the historic Christ Church Christiana Hundred in the Episcopal Diocese of Delaware. He was the founder and Music Director of Chorale Delaware, and taught organ at Rowan University and the University of Delaware. During two sabbaticals from Christ Church he completed the research for his book *A Life in Music: Conversations with Sir David Willcocks* (2008).

Bill now resides in Williamsburg, Virginia and on his family farm in Yale, Virginia, where he has planted more than 1000 acres of Longleaf Pine (*Pinus palustris*) with the support of several state and federal agencies. The farm serves as the core of the Nature Conservancy Raccoon Creek Pinelands Project Area, which is dedicated to the restoration of the globally rare Longleaf Pine ecosystem. It has been designated a Virginia Conservation Treasure and in 2008 Bill received the Virginia Governor's Award for Environmental Excellence.

#### **Fellows**

Dr Ronojoy Adhikari	<i>Mathematics</i>
Dr Tess Adkins	<i>Geography</i>
Dr Sebastian Ahnert	<i>Natural Sciences</i>
Dr Mark Ainslie	<i>Engineering</i>
Dr David Al-Attar	<i>Geophysics</i>
Dr Anna Alexandrova	<i>Philosophy</i>
Professor John Arnold	<i>History</i>
Dr Nick Atkins	<i>Engineering</i>
Professor Gareth Austin	<i>History</i>
Professor William Baker	<i>Engineering</i>
Dr Amanda Barber	<i>Neuroscience</i>
Dr John Barber	<i>Politics</i>
Professor Mike Bate	<i>Developmental Biology</i>
Dr Andreas Bender	<i>Chemistry</i>
Professor Nathanaël Berestycki	<i>Mathematics</i>
Dr Alice Blackhurst	<i>Modern Languages</i>
Dr Mirjana Bozic	<i>Psychology</i>
Dr Angela Breitenbach	<i>Philosophy</i>
Professor Sydney Brenner	<i>Genetic Medicine</i>
Dr Jude Browne	<i>Social Sciences</i>
Professor Nick Bullock	<i>Architecture</i>
Professor Bill Burgwinkle	<i>French, Assistant Admissions Tutor</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</i>
Dr Goylette Chami	<i>Medicine</i>
The Revd Dr Stephen Cherry	<i>Theology, Dean, Study Skills &amp; Side Tutor</i>

Mr Stephen Cleobury	<i>Music, Director of Music</i>
Dr Francesco Colucci	<i>Life Sciences</i>
Dr Sarah Crisp	<i>Medicine</i>
Dr Laura Davies	<i>English</i>
Professor Anne Davis	<i>Applied Mathematics</i>
Professor Peter de Bolla	<i>English, Wine Steward</i>
Dr Megan Donaldson	<i>International Law</i>
Professor John Dunn	<i>Politics</i>
Professor George Efstathiou	<i>Astrophysics</i>
Professor Brad Epps	<i>Modern Languages</i>
Dr Aytek Erdil	<i>Economics</i>
Professor Khaled Fahmy	<i>AMES</i>
Dr Elisa Faraglia	<i>Economics</i>
Professor James Fawcett	<i>Physiology</i>
Professor Iain Fenlon	<i>Music</i>
Dr Tim Flack	<i>Electrical Engineering, Senior Tutor</i>
Professor Rob Foley	<i>Biological Anthropology</i>
Dr Stephen Fried	<i>Natural Sciences</i>
Dr Dejan Gajic	<i>Mathematics</i>
Professor Matthew Gandy	<i>Geography</i>
Dr Juan Garaycochea	<i>Biology</i>
Dr Chryssi Giannitsarou	<i>Economics, Financial Tutor</i>
Lord Tony Giddens	<i>Sociology</i>
Dr Ingo Gildenhard	<i>Classics</i>
Professor Chris Gilligan	<i>Mathematical Biology</i>
Professor Simon Goldhill	<i>Classics</i>
Dr David Good	<i>Social Psychology</i>
Professor Jules Griffin	<i>Biological Chemistry, Assistant Tutor</i>
Dr Tim Griffin	<i>Computer Science, Side Tutor</i>
Professor Gillian Griffiths	<i>Natural Sciences</i>
Professor Ben Gripaios	<i>Theoretical Physics</i>
Professor Mark Gross	<i>Mathematics</i>
Dr Henning Gross Ruse-Khan	<i>Law, Lay Dean</i>
Dr Aline Guillermet	<i>History of Art</i>
Dr Cesare Hall	<i>Engineering, Assistant Admissions Tutor</i>
Ms Lorraine Headen	<i>Director of Development</i>
Professor John Henderson	<i>Classics</i>
Dr Felipe Hernandez	<i>Architecture, Admissions Tutor</i>
Dr David Hillman	<i>English</i>

Dr Rachel Hoffman	<i>History</i>
Dr Stephen Hugh-Jones	<i>Social Anthropology</i>
Professor Dame Carrie Humphrey	<i>Asian Anthropology, Graduate Tutor</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</i>
Dr Aileen Kelly	<i>Russian</i>
Professor Barry Keverne	<i>Behavioural Neuroscience</i>
Professor James Laidlaw	<i>Social Anthropology</i>
Professor Richard Lambert	<i>Physical Chemistry</i>
Professor Charlie Loke	<i>Reproductive Immunology</i>
Professor Sarah Lummis	<i>Biochemistry</i>
Professor Alan Macfarlane	<i>Anthropological Science</i>
Dr Marwa Mahmoud	<i>Computer Science</i>
Professor Nicholas Marston	<i>Music, Vice-Provost, Praelector</i>
Professor Jean Michel Massing	<i>History of Art</i>
Dame Judith Mayhew Jonas	
Professor Dan McKenzie	<i>Earth Sciences</i>
Professor Cam Middleton	<i>Engineering</i>
Dr Perveez Mody	<i>Social Anthropology</i>
Professor Geoff Moggridge	<i>Chemical Engineering, Research Manager</i>
Dr Ken Moody	<i>Computer Sciences</i>
Professor Clément Mouhot	<i>Mathematics</i>
Dr David Munday	<i>Experimental Physics</i>
Dr Basim Musallam	<i>Islamic Studies</i>
Dr Julienne Obadia	<i>Gender Studies</i>
Dr Rory O'Bryen	<i>Latin American Cultural Studies, Side Tutor</i>
Dr Rosanna Omitowaju	<i>Classics, Welfare Tutor</i>
Professor Robin Osborne	<i>Ancient History, Research Manager</i>
Dr Adriana Pesci	<i>Mathematics</i>
Dr David Payne	<i>Engineering</i>
Professor Chris Prendergast	<i>French</i>
Dr Mezna Qato	<i>History</i>
Dr Surabhi Ranganathan	<i>Law</i>
Dr Marek Rei	<i>Mathematics</i>
Professor Bob Rowthorn	<i>Economics</i>
Professor Paul Ryan	<i>Economics</i>
Professor Hamid Sabourian	<i>Economics</i>

Dr Paul Sagar	<i>Politics</i>
Professor Jason Sharman	<i>Politics</i>
Dr Mark Smith	<i>History</i>
Dr Mike Sonenscher	<i>History</i>
Dr Sharath Srinivasan	<i>Politics</i>
Prof Gareth Stedman Jones	<i>History</i>
Dr Erika Swales	<i>German</i>
Dr James Taylor	<i>Engineering</i>
Professor Simone Teufel	<i>Computational Linguistics</i>
Mr James Trevithick	<i>Economics</i>
Professor Caroline van Eck	<i>History of Art</i>
Dr Bert Vaux	<i>Linguistics</i>
Dr Rob Wallach	<i>Material Sciences</i>
Dr Darin Weinberg	<i>Sociology</i>
Dr Godela Weiss-Sussex	<i>German, Graduate Tutor</i>
Dr Tom White	<i>Physics</i>
Professor John Young	<i>Applied Thermodynamics</i>
Professor Nicolette Zeeman	<i>English</i>

### Director of Research

Professor Ashley Moffett  
Professor David Dunne

### Honorary Fellows

Professor Danielle Allen  
Mr Neal Ascherson  
Professor Atta-ur-Rahman  
Professor John Barrell  
Professor Sir George Benjamin  
The Rt Hon Lord Clarke of Stone  
Cum Ebony  
Professor Michael Cook  
Miss Caroline Elam  
Professor John Ellis CBE  
Sir John Eliot Gardiner  
Sir Nicholas Goodison  
The Rt Revd and Rt Hon the  
Lord Habgood

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

### Fellow Benefactors

Mr Robin Boyle  
Mr Ian Jones

### Fellow Commoners

Mr Nigel Bulmer  
Ms Meileen Choo  
Mr Alan Davison  
Mr Anthony Doggart  
Mr Hugh Johnson OBE  
Mr Stuart Lyons CBE  
Dr Jonathan Milner  
Mr Bill Owen  
Mr Prabir Kumar Pal  
Dr Mark Pigott Hon KBE, OBE  
Dr Stephen Skjei  
Mrs Priscilla Skjei  
Mr Nicholas Stanley  
Mr Martin Taylor  
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  
Ms Eleanor Sharpston  
Professor Azim Surani

### Bye-Fellows

Dr Poppy Aldam  
Dr Maurice Chiodo  
Dr John Filling  
Dr Fiona Godlee  
Dr Valentina Migliori  
Mr Ben Parry

### NICHOLAS MARSTON

Vice-Provost

Dr Justin Pearce  
Dr Charlotte Summers

### Emeritus Chaplain

The Revd Richard Lloyd Morgan

### Chaplain

The Revd Andrew Hammond

### Lectrices

Kathia Huynh  
Pauline Durin

### College Research Associates

#### 2015 (renewed)

Dr Katie Reinhart  
Dr Krishna Kumar

#### 2016

Dr William Harrison  
Dr Katherine Storrs  
Dr Sophie Roborgh  
Dr Sandra Jasper  
Dr Marta Serrani  
Dr Fiona Wright  
Dr Thomas Torode

#### 2017

Dr Katherine Brown  
Dr Lewis Mervin  
Dr Nazima Pathan  
Dr Adam Green  
Dr Julie Laursen  
Dr Anna Schliehe  
Dr Kristian Mjåland

# Tutorial

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Overall this past year (my last as Senior Tutor: Social Anthropology beckons!) does look to be a very good year. We have had 112 Firsts (many with Distinction), and never before come anywhere close to that; the best we had managed was last year, with 103.5 Firsts [2014–15: 88; 2013–14: 84. 5; 2012–13: 93. 5; 2011–12: 95]. Last year 31. 1% of our undergraduates got Firsts, up from 25. 1% the year before and our highest percentage ever. This year, our students have upped that percentage a notch, with 32. 1% of all students getting Firsts. We are a Part II College and a stunning 36% of our Finalists ended their Tripos careers with a First-class degree. I was discussing the College results with some HSPS students at the subject garden party this year. Of the three students in the group, two had managed to finish their time at King's with Firsts, the third with a 2. 1 just shy of a First. Smiling, one of them declared: 'It's the state school curve! I am the state school curve!' I thought it gratifying that the story we tell ourselves about ourselves is one that our students recognise as their own.

Hidden beneath Tripos marks and statistics lie stories of extraordinary achievement. A young refugee brought up in care came to us on a scholarship and graduated this summer with a degree from Cambridge University. This was in large part due to the attentive care of the Directors of Studies and Tutors (both his Tutors, first Provost Ross Harrison and then Dr Rosanna Omitowoju, took the time and trouble to attend his immigration tribunal hearings with him). His Finals result does not begin to recognise the enormity of the odds and of his achievement. Similarly, another Finalist who bagged a First contended with a diagnosis of a critical illness in the summer before the final year.

This report should also make mention of the especially dazzling results of our Choir (not something that would have obviously featured in the Senior Tutor's report a decade or two ago!). Of the 12 Choral and Organ Scholars, 6

got Firsts. Of the two starred Firsts received by King's students, both came from the Choir: one from the Senior Organ Scholar, the other an HSPS Choral Scholar in his second year. Given the daily time pressures these students experience, these results are formidable. The Director of Music should be thanked for his efforts to keep academic matters for these students on an even keel. Equally gratifying are the results of our EU students. Despite Brexit, our EU students have achieved their best performance as far back as our records reveal relative to Home and Overseas students.

The arrival of the Baxter Tables confirmed what we knew already. King's was ranked 8th, our best performance relative to other Cambridge Colleges for the past 23 years. For this we must thank the untiring labour of various Fellows as Tutors and Directors of Studies and members of College staff who have so selflessly supported our students, often when they needed it most. The Assistant Tutor Professor Jules Griffin has ensured that our students remain happily housed despite the shifting ground of ambitious building works in the College and University. The extraordinarily self-effacing Janet Luff continues to hold the College together by ensuring tutorial functionality at every imaginable level. Vicky Few, our truly exceptional College Nurse, has now moved on to a very well-earned retirement – I know that many of you recently graduated and newly 'alumni'd' will remember her kindness and support.

Now for the number crunching that is a feature of this report. The exam results for 2017 were gratifying on many fronts. 32.1% [2015–16: 31. 1%] of all our students taking exams achieved Firsts. Our Finalists were even more impressive: 35. 9% [41. 7%] of our third and fourth years achieved a First. Our results reflect our confidence in making careful academic judgements and believing in those who show talent and serious academic commitment. We continue to interview most applicants so that we can spot those who have potential but not necessarily training. This is how we add value, and this is what the Fellows of King's care most deeply about.

Not the least encouragement with regard to both our current reputation and our future opportunities in undergraduate education is that in the past

undergraduate admissions round we received 1063 [1197] valid applications. We continue to be a very popular destination for prospective candidates. The challenge is to admit the best of these many candidates and provide opportunities for those who are most likely to be able to thrive here. Of these, we saw a small rise in the percentage of applicants from schools in the UK: 52.9% [46.7%], and a rise to 27.4% [24.7%] from the EU or EEA, with a fall to 20% [28.5%] from overseas applicants. 46% [44.9%] of our applicants were female, 54% [55.1%] were male. Of applicants from UK schools, 79.9% [78.7%] were from the maintained sector and 20.1% [21.2%] from independent schools.

In this past admissions round we made 158 [145] offers, 143 [143] for immediate and 15 [2] for deferred entry. Of these 79.2% [66.9%] went to candidates from the UK, 12% [15.9%] to candidates from the EU or EEA, and 8.8% [16.6%] to overseas candidates. 48.1% [47.6%] of our offers went to women, and 51.9% [52.4%] to men. Of the offers made to UK applicants, 70% [76.3%] went to candidates from the maintained sector, and 30% [23.7%] to candidates from independent schools. A further 52 [98] or 24.9% [37.4%] of our pooled applicants received offers from other Cambridge Colleges: a sign that our applicants were not merely numerous but of high quality, and that our good judgement of them was recognised as such by our colleagues in other Colleges.

For graduate admissions we work within a framework agreed by the Governing Body at the Annual Congregation in 2009, with a target of admitting 45 for the MPhil and 25 for the PhD. The proportion of graduates confirming their places varies greatly from year to year, however, and the 161 [167] offers made (on the basis of 502 applications received before we closed on 6 March 2017) yielded 73 [89] (rather than the target 70) new graduate students, 29 for a PhD, 44 for an MPhil (or other Master's course) and 7 students continuing to Clinical Medicine. 13 King's undergraduates continued into graduate work; another 14 'new' graduate students are King's MPhil students continuing to PhD. Of these, we have a good balance of 33 females and 40 males, with 50 in the Arts and 23 in the Sciences. 39 King's graduates are wholly or

partly supported by College studentship funds. The names and dissertation titles of our graduate students who successfully completed a PhD during this past academic year are given at the end of this report.

Consequently in October 2017 we have 387 [382] undergraduates, 1 [0] affiliated undergraduate and 297 [297] graduate students: a total of 684 students in residence. 5 [1] undergraduates are currently intermitting, 6 [9] are away on a year abroad (as part of a Languages degree, or an exchange programme), and 13 [17] of our graduate students are spending the year undertaking research elsewhere.

### **PERVEEZ MODY**

Senior Tutor

### **Scholarships**

The following scholarships and prizes were awarded (\* indicates a Distinction in Tripos):

#### **First year**

ARJONA MARTINEZ, JESUS  
Natural Sciences Tripos, Part IA

BECKER, SOPHIE  
Modern & Medieval Languages  
Tripos, Part IA

BRIGHTLING, OLIVIA  
Geographical Tripos, Part IA

COLE, PIERS  
Computer Science Tripos, Part IA

CUNNINGHAM, CORA  
Modern & Medieval Languages  
Tripos, Part IA

DAY, PHOEBE  
History of Art Tripos, Part I

ELSTEIN, ETHAN  
Economics Tripos, Part I

FALLOW, RACHEL  
Engineering Tripos, Part IA

FRY, JACOB  
Natural Sciences Tripos, Part IA

GORDON, LARA  
Mathematical Tripos, Part IA

GRAY, ROBERT  
Law Tripos, Part IA

HAWKINS, ALICE  
HSPS Tripos, Part I

KROEGER, JAKE  
HSPS Tripos, Part I

LAIDLAW, EWAN  
Engineering Tripos, Part IA

LARBY, DANIEL  
Engineering Tripos, Part IA

LIM, HAN SHENG  
Law Tripos, Part IA

MILLER, EDWARD  
Mathematical Tripos, Part IA

MILLS, CHARLOTTE  
HSPS Tripos, Part I

NAKADE, TROJAN  
Music Tripos, Part IA

NOKA, MAXIMILIAN  
Engineering Tripos, Part IA

NORMAN, LAUREN  
Geographical Tripos, Part I

O'SULLIVAN, FIONNUALA  
HSPS Tripos, Part I

PACE, ALIZEE  
Natural Sciences Tripos, Part IA

PACKER, JALI  
Psychology and Behavioural Sciences  
Tripos, Part IA

PARK, GUN HEE  
Natural Sciences Tripos, Part IA

PIWEK, PAWEL  
Mathematical Tripos, Part IA

PORTER, NEENA  
Modern & Medieval Languages  
Tripos, Part IA

QUEK, CLAUDIA  
Law Tripos, Part IA

RASOCHA, VLASTIMIL  
Economics Tripos, Part I

TALLENT, MICHAEL  
Economics Tripos, Part I

TOMASZCZYK, STANISLAW  
Engineering Tripos, Part IA

VOUDOURIS, KONSTANTINOS  
Linguistics Tripos, Part I

WALKER, MATTHEW  
Modern & Medieval Languages  
Tripos, Part IA

WEBSDALE, HENRY  
Music Tripos, Part IA

WHITE, THOMAS  
Modern & Medieval Languages  
Tripos, Part IA

WRIGHT, LUCY  
Medical & Vet Science Tripos, Part IA

YU, LE  
Philosophy Tripos, Part IA

## 2nd Year

ALCOCK, FRASER  
Engineering Tripos, Part IB

ALTENA, ANDRES  
Engineering Tripos, Part IB

ANIL, MEGHA  
Medical & Vet Science Tripos, Part IB

BAKER, TOBY  
Natural Sciences Tripos, Part IB

BALLANCE, JOSHUA  
Music Tripos, Part IB

BURRIN, CHARLOTTE  
Medical & Vet Science Tripos, Part IB

CLOOS, ANN  
Natural Sciences Tripos, Part IB

CONNOR, CHARLES  
Historical Tripos, Part I

CRADDEN, GABRIEL  
Natural Sciences Tripos, Part IB

DAN, EMILY  
Architecture Tripos, Part IB

DAVIDSON, ANYA  
Engineering Tripos, Part IB

ELSE, MATTHEW  
Computer Science Tripos, Part IB

\*GOULDER, JOHN  
HSPS Tripos, Part IIA, Social  
Anthropology & Politics

GRANGER, IMOGEN  
Historical Tripos, Part I

HARTWIG, XENIA  
Medical & Vet Science Tripos, Part IB

HESAMI, AMIRMOHAMMAD  
Economics Tripos, Part IIA

JAARTE, MIIKKA  
Philosophy Tripos, Part IB

JOHNSON, VICTORIA  
Natural Sciences Tripos, Part IB

KANABAR, HRUTVIK  
Computer Science Tripos, Part IB

KHOKHER, ZAKIR  
Medical & Vet Science Tripos, Part IB

NESS, PREBEN  
Engineering Tripos, Part IB

NIKOLAKOUDIS, GEORGIOS  
Economics Tripos, Part IIA

SISSONS, FRANCESCA  
HSPS Tripos, Part IIA, Social  
Anthropology

SOLIS, MICAELA  
Philosophy Tripos, Part IB

SPEEDMAN, ANNA  
English Tripos, Part I

THUR, ZOE  
Anglo-Saxon Norse & Celtic Tripos,  
Part I

VALLIS, PAUL  
Engineering Tripos, Part IB

WHITFORD, STEPHEN  
Classical Tripos, Part IB

WILLIAMS, ISABELLE  
Medical & Vet Science Tripos, Part IB

## 3rd Year

BARBER, RORY  
Geographical Tripos, Part II

BEIL, MARIE-SOPHIE  
Law Tripos, Part II

BOWRING, CLEMENTINE  
Classical Tripos, Part II

BRUGGEN, ZEPHYR  
Classical Tripos, Part II

BUTTERWORTH, SONNY  
Historical Tripos, Part II

CASE, ZACHARY  
Classical Tripos, Part II

CLARK, AMY  
HSPS Tripos, Part IIB, Sociology

CLARKE, ANGELICA  
English Tripos, Part II

DAVIDSON, TESS  
Historical Tripos, Part II

EIDE, EIVIND  
Engineering Tripos, Part IIA (MIT)

FLYNN, JOEL  
Economics Tripos, Part IIB

GABBOTT, MIRANDA  
History of Art Tripos, Part IIB

GAVIGAN, MARK  
Architecture Tripos, Part II

\*GOWERS, RICHARD  
Music Tripos, Part II

HADDADIN, WARD  
Natural Sciences Tripos, Part II,  
Physics

HOLGATE, JORDAN  
Mathematical Tripos, Part II

HOLMES, CHARLES  
HSPS Tripos, Part IIB, Politics &  
International Relations

HUI, AIKA  
Psychology & Behavioural Sciences  
Tripos, Part IIB

JENKINS, JAMES  
Music Tripos, Part II

KAPUR, MILAN  
Natural Sciences Tripos, Part II,  
Physiology, Development &  
Neuroscience

KERR, ELISABETH  
Linguistics Tripos, Part IIB

LAULAINEN, JOONATAN  
Natural Sciences Tripos, Part II,  
Material Science

LIN, KEVIN  
Mathematical Tripos, Part II

LOMAS, ADRIAN  
Economics Tripos, Part IIB

MARRON, RONAN  
HSPS Tripos, Part IIB, Politics &  
International Relations

MCCABE, CONNOR  
Linguistics Tripos, Part IIB

MONTI, MIE  
Natural Sciences Tripos, Part II, Plant  
Sciences

MURTON, MOLLY  
Natural Sciences Tripos, Part II,  
Biological & Biomedical Science

QUACH, ANDY  
Economics Tripos, Part IIB

RARITY, NATASHA  
Classical Tripos, Part II

SEATON, LOLA  
English Tripos, Part II

STEENKAMP, SHAUN  
Computer Science Tripos, Part II

SYED, JAZA  
Engineering Tripos, Part IIA

THOMSON, PHOEBE  
English Tripos, Part II

TURNER, GEORGIA  
Natural Sciences Tripos, Part II,  
Biological & Biomedical Science

VIJAYAKUMAR, SANDEEP  
Economics Tripos, Part IIB

WALTERS, ADAM  
English Tripos, Part II

WARNER, LUKE  
Historical Tripos, Part II

WILLIAMS, CHRISTOPHER  
YEE KHANG  
Natural Sciences Tripos, Part II,  
Pathology

WILSON, SARAH  
English Tripos, Part II

YETMAN, SAMUEL  
HSPS Tripos, Part IIB, Sociology

#### 4th Year

BONHAM-CARTER, JOSEPH  
Natural Sciences Tripos, Part III, HPS

BUTTERWORTH, SIMON  
Natural Sciences Tripos, Part III,  
Biochemistry

ERLEBACH, BENJAMIN  
Mathematical Tripos, Part III

GARLETTI, ELISABETTA  
Modern & Medieval Languages  
Tripos, Part II

GOKSTROP, FILIP  
Engineering Tripos, Part IIB

KOCER, CAN  
Natural Sciences Tripos, Part III,  
Chemistry

MCCBRIDE, LOUIS  
Natural Sciences Tripos, Part III,  
Materials Science

MCCORMACK, CAMERON  
Chemical Engineering Tripos, Part IIB

Treetanthploet, Tanut  
Mathematical Tripos, Part III

WILSON, LUCY  
Modern & Medieval Languages  
Tripos, Part II

College Prizes nominated by Directors of Studies:

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

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

The following Junior Members have also been awarded  
a University Prize:

Economics (Adam Smith Dissertation Prize): Joel Flynn

Natural Sciences (Material Science) (Armourers & Brasiers' Prize):  
Joonatan Laulainen

Natural Sciences (History & Philosophy of Science) (Lipton Prize):  
Joseph Bonham-Carter

Philosophy (Craig Taylor Prize): Miikka Jaarte

### Graduates

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

Afzal, Mohammad (Chemistry)

In Silico prediction of protein targets of small molecules and analysis of dose-response transcriptomic profiles

Barrett, Tristram (Social Anthropology)

Political economy and social transformation in Baku, Azerbaijan

Blanchard, Elizabeth (Geography)

California's Global Warming Solutions Act (2006–2016) and the politics of knowledge in climate change mitigation decision making

Cheetham, Seth (Physiology, Dev and Neuroscience)

Chromatin-associated lncRNAs in neural stem cell reactivation

Dolan, Michael-John (Biological Science @ MRC LMB)

The role of the lateral horn in innate and learned olfactory behaviour

Forshaw, Stewart (Engineering)

Vehicle re-identification using phase functions of complex wavelets

Gao, Chao (Computer Science)

Signal maps for smartphone localisation

Geddes-Barton, Madeleine (English)

About that original hen: scientific structural realism and pattern aesthetics in Joyce and Eliot

Greggor, Alison (Psychology)

A critical evaluation of neophobia in corvids: causes, consequences and conservation implications

Hewkin Smith, Maximilian (Engineering)

The role of tip leakage flow in axial compressor spike-type stall inception

Hoehn, Georg (Theoretical & Applied Linguistics)

Non-possessive person in the nominal domain

Jackson, Claire (Classics)

Fraud, forgery, and falsehood: theories and practices of fiction in the ancient novel

Kentikelenis, Alexander (Sociology)

The political economy of structural adjustment: the origins, evolution and consequences of IMF-supported policies

Lefevre, Raphael (Politics & International Stud)

The 'Islamic Emirate' of North Lebanon: the rise and fall of the Tawheed movement in Tripoli, 1982–1985

Lima, Frederico (Economics)

Essay in applied macroeconomics

Loutsios, Chrystalla (Medicine)

The use of autologous radiolabelled eosinophils and mixed leukocytes to detect and quantify pulmonary eosinophilic clearance and migration in asthma and eosinophilic diseases: a proof of concept study

Maier, Jakob (Engineering)

Granularity of models in engineering design

Massidda, Adriana Laura (Architecture)

Shantytowns and the modern city: examining urban poverty in south-western Buenos Aires (1958–1967)

McAllister, Rowan (Engineering)

Bayesian learning for data-efficient control

McMahon, Lucy (Development Studies)

Going to ‘the door of Dilma’s house’: citizenship, informality and the 2013–14 protest movement in Brazil

Montana, Jasper (Geography)

The constitution of expert authority: the organisation of knowledge practices for biodiversity in IPBES

Nikolic, Marko (Pathology (WTCLiP))

Functional and transcriptional studies of human and mouse embryonic lung stem cells

North, Paige (Pure Maths and Math Statistics)

Type theoretic weak factorization systems

Notfors, Berit (English)

Writing the desert: a literary geography of Arabia

Patto, Alexander (Genetics)

Spg11/ALS5/Spatacsin in drosophila melanogaster endosomal and autophagic membrane traffic

Pearse, Harry (History)

Natural philosophy and theology in seventeenth-century England

Philp, Joseph (Social Anthropology)

Interested relations: kinship, money and language in southern Togo

Rafaty, Ryan (Politics & International Studies)

Determinants and limits of climate policy stringency in the industrialized democracies

Robinson, Lucian (History)

Religion, morality and history in the political thought of François Guizot

Singh, Pranav (Applied Maths and TP)

High accuracy computational methods for the semiclassical Schrödinger equation

Stephens, Richard (Engineering)

Water towing tank investigation of the underbody aerodynamics of a heavy goods vehicle

Stockill, Robert (Physics)

Linking confined electron spins through coherent light-matter interaction

Talbot, Timothy (Pure Mathematics at CCA)

Asymptotically cylindrical Calabi-Yau and special Lagrangian geometry

Townsend, Christopher (English)

Ghostly language: Berkeley’s influence on Blake, Coleridge and Wordsworth

Treen, Kristen (English)

‘Histories of the real things’: literature, memory, material culture and the American Civil War

Van Der Velden, Abraham (Classics)

Ancient approaches to ambiguity in literature

White, Thomas (Social Anthropology)

Transforming China's desert camels: pastoralists and the state in the reconfiguration of western inner Mongolia



## Undergraduates

### Everyone's invited! King's continues to make Marx proud . . .

It was a positive and active year for KCSU. The undergraduates managed to reduce toilet queues, reclaim the Coffee Shop and save millions of geese lives, all in an academic year's work.

This year, KCSU has successfully degendered the main student toilets in the College Bar. Instead of being labelled 'female' and 'male', the signs now read 'Cubicles' and 'Cubicles and Urinals'. Not only will this stop the assumption of the gender of individuals using the toilets, but has certainly cut down on queueing time for some! We hope that this positive change will be extended throughout the rest of the College, and are pleased to be the catalyst for change across the rest of the University, as many Colleges have taken steps to follow suit.

In February, our LGBT+ officer Franky Sissons climbed the Gibbs Building to fly the LGBT flag above College for the second year running. This is now the second year that some Colleges have flown the rainbow flag to mark the beginning of LGBT+ History month. It marked an amazing continuation of King's being an open and inclusive space (though not so inclusive, as remarked by some Fellows, to allow just anybody to fly a flag in the College . . . ).

Student welfare was a big priority for KCSU this year. For the first time ever, KCSU ran a joint 'Welfare Day' with KCGS. Using generously donated money from the Class of 1985 Fund, the two committees set aside a history of differences to hold a day of fun and relaxed activities designed to give students a break from the normally hectic working week. It included a bouncy castle, yoga, mindfulness, a visit from the Welfare Dogs, biscuit decorating, and of course free tea and coffee, along with many

other activities. Following this, we have also worked closely with College staff to support the appointment of a Mental Health Advisor who is now available to King's students part-time during the week. The College continues to ensure that student welfare is a top priority.

### Student space and events

Student spaces were a priority for us this year, and alongside a repainted Bar we worked to make sure that students had more spaces to study and socialise. The ongoing debate over a designated JCR went through its motions, with plans for a student-only space being firmly in the Chetwynd redevelopment project. In the short term, though, we agreed to reuse the Robinson Room as an extra study space, meaning that students are not spending all their time working in the Library. Furthermore, we successfully trialled the use of the Coffee Shop as an after-hours space for use by students. Whilst some use it for studying, it has also become a great space for games nights and other social events.

The Bunker is back in full force this year after its (semi-annual) dance with death. Despite flooding and overbooking, Bunker has put on some great events, and opened itself up to other King's members holding events there. We hope this means that Bunker will be holding some eclectic events in the coming year!

Talking of eclectic, the theme for the King's Affair this year was 'Uncanny Valley', sparking images of almost-human androids and Freud's *das Unheimliche*. The event was a great success, thanks to the King's Affair team, headed by Nina Grossfurthner (the new KCSU President). The highlight of the night was Andrew Hammond, our very own Chaplain, performing on stage alongside the Australian drag queen Courtney Act. May their rendition of *Amazing Grace* be reprised annually at a designated drag-themed Evensong.

### Make Geese, Not War

Student politics were no less busy this year than in any other year. Fiery open meetings characterised each Term, with the College rugby team,

CCK, going up against KCSU in the year's budget ratification meeting. Amongst other things, the hot topic in Council was the problem of the Canada geese. As College floated the idea of a cull, King's students being King's students responded with a petition and a protest, eventually making the national press. On one particular morning, any student attempting to enter King's had to battle through the picket line amidst chants of 'Give Geese a Chance'. The protest sparked discussions over less fatal ways of getting geese off the College lawns. Whilst the proposal of playing the sound of dying geese every morning and evening was not received well by the students, other ideas were taken on board, including Phil Isaac's fake coyotes and arming the Porters with handheld lasers. Of course, Council was not all serious business: indeed, when the sun came out, the junior and senior members of Council played a game of croquet – won, of course, by the juniors.

### A Final Thank You

Thanks must be extended to the members of Council, who welcomed our voices and fed us biscuits when our EPoS bills were that bit too high. In particular, we thank the Provost for his support throughout the year (although we won't apologise for beating him with his own brand new croquet set). Thank you to the Senior Tutor for her dedication to the students of King's, and to Phil Isaac, Domus Bursar, whom we congratulate for his debut in the national press during Geese Gate. An enormous thank you must go to Bronach James for her endless support and sympathy during the more stressful times. Finally, we wish Dr Tim Flack the best of luck in his new role. We know he will be a fantastic Senior Tutor and will continue to make students feel at home at King's.

We know we speak for all students when we say thank you to those individuals who work around the clock to ensure that the College functions on a day-to-day basis: to Vicky Few, who will be missed dearly after retiring; to the Housekeeping team, who become some of our closest confidants; and to the Servery, Bar and Coffee Shop staff, who were always there to make sure we were okay with a slightly overpriced muffin or our beloved Mac and Cheese. We extend our gratitude to the Porters, who

embody the grace and warmth of King's from the moment you step through the Front Gate. A particular thank you goes to everybody's favourite Father Christmas, Pete Welford, who makes it his mission to ensure there is a smile on every student's face. The people who work at the College make King's the special place it is, and we cannot thank them enough for their company and support over the past year.

King's College will always be a second home to many of us. Its charm derives from the incredible individuals who inhabit its walls, and we wish those who have just arrived the best of luck on their journey at Cambridge. If we could go back and do it all again, we would do so in a heartbeat.

### CEYLON HICKMAN AND AMY CLARK

KCSU President and Vice-President



## Graduates

King's is still as great as ever, which also means that there are a few areas that could be made greater (not again but for the first time). In keeping with our progressive tradition, the students have been leading the charge across several campaigns, with a sympathetic College backing us up when needed.

Within KCGS, 2017 has been a turbulent year and has seen an unusually high turnover of officers, with half of the positions elected at the start of the year falling vacant at some point (usually, but not always, because the incumbent's academic career led them elsewhere). As a consequence, I succeeded Maria Iossifidou as President over the Long Vacation. Luckily, having been on KCGS nearly since I arrived at King's, the transition was relatively straightforward and allowed me to continue a number of my own projects already in motion. At the start of Michaelmas Term we were able to recruit a further five eager freshers, two of them bringing extensive experience from their time on KCSU. We *also* finally got Chad Allen – the vet to end all King's vets – back as KCGS Chair, after a year-and-a-half stint as President of the Graduate Union.

With KCGS membership full(ish), a student body keen to participate, and a number of Fellows and College Officers taking note, we're once again in a good position overall.

### Academics

For all that can be said about how King's students like to have fun, our students' academic passions – the core reason why they're here – are met with the same enthusiasm.

Several students, including Chioma Ngonadi, won awards and prizes from national and international competitions; attended and spoke at conferences at home and abroad; and published articles, book chapters, and more.

Various news outlets, including the BBC (who ran stories on Charlotte Payne's research on edible caterpillars), picked up on student work.

Student-organised academic events were also a highlight of the year. The graduate lunchtime seminar series continued to great acclaim, with some experimentation regarding timing taking place. The King's Research Exchange Evening was held in February under the theme 'Commons: Boundaries, Networks, Encounters' and was quite successful, with a number of Fellows and students in attendance. Giulia Torino was particularly active within the field of Urban Studies and crafted several emerging multidisciplinary initiatives, such as the King's College Urban Network, and Urbanism in the Global South. She and Angela Franco organised the international conference 'Two Mayors, Two Cities: Urban Transformation in Cali and Medellín', inviting Sergio Fajardo as the keynote speaker.

### Sports & Societies

Under the direction of Johannes Lenhard, the *King's Review* won the Stack Award for Best Student Magazine of the Year, and has already been nominated for Best Original Non-Fiction publication for its next edition. A book of interviews for *KR's* fifth anniversary will be published shortly.

The Dark Room and Art Room have seen a lot of traffic from grads, with some promising exhibitions in the works. Music continues to be a central feature of the College, with virtually everyone seeming to be either a talented performer or best mates with someone who is.

King's yoga has been going well: so well, in fact, that Susie Cronin, who originally fell in love with yoga as a King's undergraduate, went to India to take a 200-hour training course. This dedication is paying off for the entire student body as she furthers her mentor Zeynep's tradition of regular yoga classes at King's.

The primarily grad-organised KMKA (King's Mountaineering and Kayaking Association) has continued its regular kayaking paddles and climbing sessions. Grads have continued to be a part of numerous sporting

teams for Cambridge and for the University. Finally, and perhaps loosely stretching the definition of 'sport', KCGS held a table football tournament in the Graduate Suite. More are sure to follow.

### Domus

For the first time in its history, after a successful campaign by me and KCGS Domus Officer Hans Verschueren, the Clerk of Works has added the Graduate Suite to the College's official maintenance schedule. After more than a quarter-century's use of E. M. Forster's rooms, and only ever being able to maintain them sporadically when a KCGS committee member took a particular interest, we look forward to this becoming a regular part of College plans. We have our fingers tightly crossed that this means that the suite's first-ever official refurbishment is on its way, guided by an interior designer with whom we will meet shortly.

In the meantime we entertain 'suite' dreams of a dishwasher, or at least of grads tidying up after themselves (*tsk, tsk*). Georgia Cook, our Welfare Officer, bought a handful of new mugs and ran an event to decorate them with cute slogans reminding people to wash things up.

As to accommodation, the Cranmer/Grasshopper development has received quite a lot of positive feedback from grads. There is an ongoing push to improve integration of first-years with broader College accommodation, ideally spreading them out across multiple sites alongside the rest of us instead of essentially confining them to their own specific hostels. This proposal, led by Hans, was voted through by KCGS; discussions will be underway with the Assistant Tutor to see what can be done in this regard. Finally, Tutorial has committed to providing more funds for wardens to run community-building events in their hostels, which will undoubtedly make the roles more visible and effective.

### Welfare, LGBT+, and Equality

The gender-neutral toilets in the Bar have been a great success, with most student feedback seeming to lean towards our not going far enough and eliminating gendered language from the signs altogether. While, as with

any decision, there are a couple of dissenters, the single-stall toilet next to the previously-gendered multi-stall toilets will always be available as a default single-sex bathroom, as (we hope) there will only ever be one person inside at a time.

The first-ever LGBT+ Dinner was organised by Jack Weston, our LGBT+ Officer, in conjunction with KCSU's Lisa Lentati. The Women's Day celebration and dinner and the BME dinner maintained their traditional standings as well, with wide support from the College and the student body. All of these went swimmingly, as King's continues to celebrate its diversity across all members who have made this their home.

As for welfare: picnics, teas, and sexual health talks and events have gone ahead. Unconscious bias training is in development for College staff, and is expected to be rolled out shortly. While King's has recently worked to establish clearer pathways and improved in-house provision and access for mental health services, it is clear that we must continue to support students during this highly stressful time of their lives.

### **Environmental**

The allotments continue to be used well by students interested in gardening. Near the end of her PhD, Maddie Geddes-Barton discovered that she was particularly interested in this realm, and began work with King's as well as with some other organisations to help beautify the area. We are all grateful for her contributions, and particularly for the organic fruits & veggies she has brought to us in the Graduate Suite.

Meanwhile, Fritz Hiesmayr, our Environmental Officer, has continued his work on divestment campaigns and promoting sustainability. He also ran an event where people made and hung bird feeders for the gardens, which has been quite a nice way of making sure our feathered friends are not forgotten.

Perhaps the strangest bit of news to come out of King's this year was the wild goose chase to cull the goose cull. Shocked students scrutinised the seemingly sinister strategy to slaughter our goslings. A large student

petition was circulated urging the College to try other methods of dispersal before culling the geese. This was ultimately ineffective – not because the College did not listen, but because this was already the plan anyway. In the end, the Porters scared the geese away with special laser torches (way less cool than it sounded, and also 100% non-lethal, since they weren't the jewel-heist kind), and there has not been a problem since.

### **Social**

The Social Secretaries headed a year of lovely events. Graduate Superformals, Formal swaps, and grad drinks continued as regular fixtures of the grad community, providing a great outlet from all that studying. This year we were lucky enough to swap with New College, Oxford, and to hold an international grad drinks/potluck event featuring food from all the attendees' home regions. The beer tasting in the Provost's Lodge seems quickly to be becoming an annual affair, hotly anticipated by all who enjoy that sort of thing. Graduate High Tables have also been well-attended.

King's Affair went well, with some graduates featured on the committee this year. A particular highlight was Andrew Hammond, the College Chaplain, singing *Amazing Grace* on stage alongside Courtney Act, one of our headliners who also happens to be a famous drag queen. The outpouring of love and support after this moment was fantastic, and made King's truly stand out as a place where all can feel welcome.

Despite Tutorial subsidies, Formals in general continue to be quite expensive for students and particularly for guests. A growing disparity seems to be emerging among those who can afford to go and those who find it more difficult to justify the expenditure.

### **King's Graduate Bar**

Formerly known as the Vacation Bar, and run from a spacious cupboard at the rear of the Munby Room at the top of A Staircase, the King's Graduate Bar (aka the KGB) has a remarkable history considering that it has spent that history always teetering on the edge of permanent closure. 2017, in this regard, has been no exception.

The KGB did not manage to open in Lent and Easter Terms. It seemed possible that the end might have come at last. Thankfully, after ongoing discussions and a little mediation, the situation in the second half of the year has improved dramatically: the KGB is, as of Michaelmas Term, a weekly fixture each Friday night. The KGB Committee have made the most of this unexpected opportunity, and hosted an event celebrating the 50th anniversary of the Bar, which was (probably?) founded in 1967.

### Looking Ahead

As always, King's has maintained its reputation as a laid-back, liberal, and lively College. Opportunities abound for those who want to get involved with academic, extracurricular or simply social pursuits. We are all passionate about the community we have built here, and we continue to strive for excellence in our strongest areas and improvement where it is most sorely needed. KCGS is looking forward to utilising our strengthened relationships with various College Officers in the coming years in a way that fosters the collaborative spirit for which we are so well known.

#### ANJALENE WHITTIER

President, King's College Graduate Society

## Chapel

Having celebrated its 500th anniversary in style, and with the organ restored, the Chapel settled down to a year of business as usual. Among College occasions, the Freshers' Service and the Graduands' Service stand out as significant and moving rites of passage and the Advent Procession as the great gathering of the wider College community; I was especially pleased that many more NRMs attended than in recent years.

Sermons in Michaelmas extended our 'Women of Spirit' series, with sermons on Amy Carmichael by Jane Williams, Associate Dean of St Mellitus College, Flannery O'Connor by Dr Beth Phillips of Westcott House, and Emily Dickinson by Professor Geoffrey Ward, Principal of Homerton College, while the Chaplain spoke about Dorothy Day and the Dean about Hildegard of Bingen. This continued into Lent with the Reverend Sally Muggeridge talking about St Teresa of Calcutta. The Chaplain spoke about St Teresa of Ávila and the Dean about Ety Hillesum and Joan Chittester.

Ecumenical guest preachers during the year included Canon David Porter, Chief of Staff and Strategy at Lambeth Palace, who despite his Anglican job is a Baptist, Mgr Mark Langham, the Roman Catholic Chaplain to the University of Cambridge, and the Right Reverend Susanne Breit-Kessler, Lutheran Bishop of Bavaria, who spoke at 'Bach Vespers' in February. The Lutheran theme continued into the Easter Term when we invited the Regius Professor of Divinity, Ian McFarland, to give the Sermon Before the University, Ian being a Lutheran. Other visiting preachers in the Lent Term included the Rector of Girton, The Reverend Dr Mandy Maxwell and Dr Ruth Jackson of CRASSH (Centre for Research in the Arts, Social Sciences and Humanities).

In addition to the Dean and Chaplain, several other members of College gave sermons during the year: Professor Robin Osborne, Mr Richard Noble (KC 1957) and Mr Nicholas Robinson, who retired from his post as Headmaster and Master over the Choristers in the summer.

Most sermons are posted on the College website shortly after they have been preached:

[www.kings.cam.ac.uk/events/chapel-services/sermons/index.html](http://www.kings.cam.ac.uk/events/chapel-services/sermons/index.html)

In addition to supporting the main choral and said services of Chapel that are open to the public, a number of special events for junior members were arranged under the heading ‘Chaplaincy activities’. These took place both in Chapel and in the College beyond. In Chapel the focus was on late Thursday evenings, with either ‘HeartSpace’ or choral Compline, followed by port and hot chocolate.

Beyond Chapel there have been sessions on personal resilience, called ‘SoulStrength’, based on Ignatian spiritual practice but adapted to suit people wherever they are in terms of religious commitment. There have been regular prayer breakfasts on Friday mornings in the Chaplain’s rooms, where students gather for informal prayer, fortified by pastries; and Bible Study sessions during Lent. One-to-one encounters have also happened as students have sought spiritual direction: several have done this on a regular basis over the year.

Hospitality has been an important strand of activity too, including Sunday tea and cakes in exam term for undergraduates, termly drinks for the LGBT+ College group and the annual Founder’s Breakfast (after an early morning Eucharist). Living in College enables the Chaplain to see people very easily, and at any time of the day or night. This is an important part of the ongoing pastoral care and support that Andrew is able to offer, and which has been increasingly taken up over the year. That support is offered in a joined-up way with all those involved in welfare in College: the Nurse, the Welfare Tutor and the personal Tutors. The Chaplain also liaises helpfully with the welfare officers of KCSU and KCGS.

The Chaplain has also begun to organise foreign visits for students, the first of which was to Venice in September 2017. This was a cultural visit in which four undergraduate students and three graduate students took part, with the invaluable assistance of the Ferris Fund.

We continue to broadcast services on our website to thousands of listeners around the world, and we are delighted to receive regular emails from listeners to tell us how much they enjoy being able to join us for these services. Notable broadcasts in the past twelve months have included the first in-house live broadcast of the inaugural organ recital last October by Nathan Laube and a webcast of the Joint Evensong with the Choir of St John’s College. The webcasts continue to draw comparatively large numbers of visitors to our website, and our aim over the next twelve months is to look at ways to increase the number of listeners who go on to explore other areas of the College website.

The team of Vergers successfully completed their first year together following the restructuring of the Chapel staff team. The Relief Vergers have proven to be a great asset and have thrown themselves heart and soul into the daily life of the Chapel. This team effort has also borne new fruit in the appointment of several Chapel Service Stewards who not only support the choral services throughout each term but also the extra services that occur in the Vacations.

There is a strong and positive team spirit among the Chapel staff, which is characterised by friendly professionalism, and a determination to achieve the same excellence in welcoming our visitors and accommodating all our services and events that is appropriate in this wonderful space. We aim to give all who come a warm welcome and to help them have a good and positive experience.

It is always a pleasure to welcome Non-Resident Members back to the Chapel and particularly pleasant if we know that you will be visiting. It would be both helpful and delightful if you introduce yourself to the Chapel staff on arrival, and to the clergy as you leave. It is also very interesting to receive feedback on our broadcast and webcast services from those too distant to be able to attend in person.

**STEPHEN CHERRY**

Dean



## Choir

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Following the restoration of the Harrison organ in Chapel, there was great excitement at its return for the beginning of the academical year. Many remarked upon its new vigour and clarity. For our Choristers to hear this instrument on a daily basis serves as an inspiration to a number of them to learn the organ, and this year saw a first: an organ recital in Chapel by current Choristers.

Another excitement this year was the visit to the Chapel of Prince Charles and the Duchess of Cornwall. They attended part of a rehearsal and then greeted, between them, all members of the Choir, Prince Charles taking decani and the Duchess cantoris.

Central to the Choir's life are the Chapel services, and we are fortunate to have in Stephen Cherry (Dean) and Andrew Hammond (Chaplain) clergy who are both highly supportive of the Choir, and who work hard to create a liturgical framework in which the music we offer can be most appropriately experienced. This cannot be taken for granted in these days.

Undertaking concerts, tours and recordings enables the Choir to bring its staple repertoire to a wider audience, but also offers the chance to sing larger-scale works. We were able to do both these things last summer: our appearance at the BBC Proms, broadcast live on radio and television, included mass settings by Haydn and Fauré, accompanied by the Orchestra of the Age of Enlightenment, and we then took Brahms's *Ein deutsches Requiem* on tour to Hong Kong and China. Among other places visited this year have been Holland, where Anglican church music is especially popular, Manchester and Dublin, where we sang in the major concert halls. The annual Christmas concert in the Royal Albert Hall, as always, drew a capacity audience. In the Easter Vacation we were in the US (Berkeley, Seattle and Salt Lake City) and Canada (Vancouver Early Music

Festival). In the summer we travelled in Europe, the itinerary including the international festivals at St Malo, Kreuth and Verbier. We finished the tour at the Three Choirs Festival in Worcester.

In Holy Week and at Easter the Choir, as well as singing the usual services, performed Bach's *St Matthew Passion* with the Academy of Ancient Music, and a short sequence of music on Good Friday with the BBC Concert Orchestra, broadcast live on Radio 3. The chief recording projects have comprised a sequence of motets by William Byrd and, with the Britten Sinfonia, two great works of the 20th century, Bernstein's *Chichester Psalms* and Vaughan Williams's *Dona nobis pacem*.

New music continues to be important. Commissions this year included Rütli's *O nata lux* for the Advent Procession, and Michael Berkeley's *This Endernight* for Christmas Eve. Michael wrote a second piece, *I will lift up mine eyes*, to mark the retirement of Nicholas Robinson, who served for 19 years as Headmaster of the School, and Master over the Choristers. This was a fine tribute to Nick, who did so much for the Choir in these roles.

There were premieres of two more psalm settings in the series commissioned in memory of the late Michael Boswell (KC 1959): Judith Bingham's Psalm 121 and Richard Causton's setting of Psalm 27. Works by undergraduate composers Stephane Crayton and Ella Morris were also performed.

We bade farewell at the end of the year to Harry Bradford, Isaac Jarratt Barnham, James Jenkins, Sebastian Johns, Rupert Scarratt (Choral Scholars) and to Richard Gowers (Organ Scholar). I thank them for all that they contributed to the life of the Choir, and wish them well for the future.

As always, I welcome enquiries from potential Choral and Organ Scholars, and Choristers. I am ready to meet them at any time of the year. Please contact Caroline or Margaret through [choir@kings.cam.ac.uk](mailto:choir@kings.cam.ac.uk) or 01223 331224.

**STEPHEN CLEOBURY CBE**

Director of Music

## King's Voices

This has been a very good year for King's Voices, musically, socially and developmentally. Once again, we started the year by providing vocal entertainment at the Matriculation Dinner. This is always a good way of drawing the attention of new members of the College to its mixed-voice choir.

Our new intake included four MMus (Choral Studies) students who were given opportunities to conduct in rehearsals and services throughout the year. Edward Reeve, the Senior Organ Scholar at Queens' College, was glad to continue as our excellent Organ Scholar for a second year, as he had missed out on playing the Harrison organ for most of 2016 during its restoration.

Highlights of the Michaelmas Term included our tenors and basses singing Widor's *Mass in F sharp* with the Chapel Choir on All Saints' Day, to celebrate the completion of the organ restoration; a joint service with St John's Voices, our counterpart choir at St John's College; and taking part in a special sequence of music for Advent.

The choir of Robinson College joined us for a joint Evensong in February. In the joint concert with KCMS orchestra at the end of the Lent Term we were thrilled to give a performance of Stravinsky's *Symphony of Psalms*, and there was also an excerpt from Prokofiev's score for the film *Alexander Nevsky*.

In the Easter Vacation the choir undertook its annual tour, this time to Eire, where we performed concerts in Dublin with two local choirs, Cuore and New Dublin Voices, as well as a sell-out concert with the Maynooth University Chamber Choir in their stunning neo-Gothic chapel.

At the end of the Summer Term we performed Charpentier's *Te Deum* in the May Week Concert with the Chapel Choir and KCMS Orchestra, conducted by Stephen Cleobury. We were also delighted to visit St Andrew's in Hempstead, Norfolk – one of the College Livings – where we sang festival Evensong to celebrate the completion of the restoration of the church.

Grateful thanks are due to this year's Secretary, Ella Morris, who, amongst other things, organised the tour to Eire very efficiently. We look forward to celebrating the 20th anniversary of the founding of King's Voices in the coming academical year.

### **BEN PARRY**

Assistant Director of Music  
Director, King's Voices

### **King's College Music Society (KCMS)**

The past year has been one of the busiest for KCMS in recent memory, with more than ten concerts each term, many of which were on a considerable scale. Student music had been a regular part of the life of the Chapel in the first half of 2016, when chamber concerts replaced organ recitals during the organ's restoration. These temporary concerts proved so popular that there was a widespread wish to continue them, and a new Sunday evening series was born.

The year began with a Gala Concert. This provided a very striking start to the established annual musical season that ends with the May Week Concert. New impetus was given to KCMS by the inclusion of highly ambitious works such as Tippett's *Fantasia Concertante on a Theme of Corelli* and Ravel's second *Daphnis et Chloé* suite, creating a feeling that, with enough careful organisation and motivation, any musical ambition could be accomplished successfully with the combination of College resources and a strong reputation in the University and beyond.

The Sunday concerts gained a loyal following, and usually included a chamber orchestra or singers. Some concerts, especially solo recitals, took place in the Lodge by kind permission of the Provost. Concert ideas were consistently aspirational. Orchestral repertoire included several difficult works of Ravel, and symphonies by Brahms and Sibelius: these formed the

core of a number of several exciting programmes. Joy Lisney set up the highly successful Seraphin Chamber Orchestra, while King's Baroque presented concerts of Bach and Handel.

King's is proud of its history of composers, and College composers were represented well. Joshua Ballance wrote a commission for the Gala Concert, and Stephane Crayton included his own music in an immersive sonic experience called *i, Byrd*, which involved an array of musical ensembles positioned in different parts of the candlelit Chapel. King's Fellow Richard Causton's *Nocturne for 21 Pianos* was such a popular concert that vast swathes of potential audience members had to be turned away. The May Week Concert presented a French programme and was a great success, Stephen Cleobury calling it one of the best KCMS May Week Concerts he had heard.

As a graduating Music student, I have been hugely inspired by the opportunities provided by KCMS, which are unmatched in other Colleges. This is also a tribute to a College in which the ambitions of students are encouraged, realised and supported by the Fellows and wider community. Much of the hard work was taken on by second-year students, which gives me no doubt that the coming year will at least match the past year in success.

### **RICHARD GOWERS**

KCMS Junior President 2016–2017

### **The King's Men**

The King's Men have managed well the large turnover of Choral Scholars this year, with half of the group being new. The number of live performances has slightly decreased compared with last year, mostly because of the more substantial Choir commitments over Easter and the summer. Nevertheless, our performances continued to be well received.

We have increased our activity in and around Cambridge, singing to town and gown alike (including the King's Christmas concert, Singing on the River, May Ball appearances, a recital at West Road Concert Hall, accompanying the turning on of the Grafton Centre Christmas lights, and carolling in Heffers) with great success. Notably, Singing on the River had an unprecedentedly large audience.

Our annual North and South tours in the UK were successful and enjoyable. The chance to give a concert in the Mormon Tabernacle during the Choir tour to the US was a highlight of the year.

We continue to build our outreach programme, and returned to Northampton to visit and sing at primary schools, and to lead a workshop for students at the Malcolm Arnold Academy. This has become something of an annual fixture. We will visit four more schools in the area in September. We have also undertaken workshops at Highgate, Sherborne and Uppingham Schools. We consider our outreach programme to be hugely important for the group, and it is something we will continue to expand.

In December the King's Men again sang carols in Addenbrooke's. The Christmas period also saw the launch of our most recent CD, *Twelve Days of Christmas*, which has sold well and met with critical acclaim. As part of the publicity for that disc, some of us sang on 'In Tune' on BBC Radio 3, and we held an event at Foyles Bookshop in London.

#### **STEPHEN WHITFORD**

Senior Choral Scholar

## Research

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The Research Committee aims to support and enhance the research activities of Fellows and the general research culture in the College. This typically involves appointing four new Junior Research Fellows and around six College Research Associates per year, providing financial subvention and other forms of support for conferences and workshops, work-in-progress seminars, and College seminar series, administering research grants to Fellows, 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 to begin their tenure in 2017–18: Dejan Gajic was elected in Mathematics, Julienne Obadia in Gender Studies, Joanna Kusiak in Urban Studies, and Marek Rei (non-stipendiary) in Computer Science. Joanna Kusiak is taking a period of maternity leave before commencing her Fellowship; the other three were admitted in October 2017.

The 2016–17 academic year marked the final year of a three-year trial of integrating into the College as College Research Associates (CRAs) talented individuals or groups who already have post-doctoral positions in the University. The success of this scheme has resulted in Council agreeing to make the scheme permanent, with 6 new CRAs or groups (of 2 or 3) of CRAs to be appointed each year for periods of two years, with reappointment being possible for those making substantial contribution to the College. In 2016–17 seven CRAs joined us: Marta Serrani (Biomedical Engineering), Katherine Storrs and William Harrison (Machine Learning and Vision), Thomas Torode (Biology and Medicine), Sandra Jasper (Geography), Sophie Roborgh (Medical Humanities) and Fiona Wright (Social Anthropology); and Krishna Kumar (Engineering) and Katie

Reinhart (History of Art) were reappointed. Seven CRAs have been elected to begin in October 2017: Katherine Brown (Virology), Adam Green (Archaeology), Julie Laursen (Criminology), Lewis Mervin (Chemistry), Kristian Mjåland (Criminology), Nazima Pathan (Medicine) and Anna Schliehe (Criminology).

The Research Committee has for the past few years run evenings at which the departing JRFs present their research to the College, followed by a communal dinner. On 27 September 2016 outgoing JRFs Mark Ainslie, Mahdi Godazgar and Oscar Randal-Williams presented their research, followed by a dinner in the Saltmarsh Rooms for all JRFs, CRAs and Research Committee members. This year, all but one of our departing JRFs had moved on to greater things before the end of the academic year, so this event has been moved to November, when we will have a talk by Valentina Migliori who completed her JRF in September but stays in Cambridge to continue her research and in King's as a Bye-Fellow, as well as taking the opportunity to allow new JRFs and CRAs to introduce themselves and their research to the wider College community.

Over the course of the 2016–17 academical year, each of our CRAs gave a talk on their research to King's Fellows, CRAs and graduate students: Krishna Kumar, 'Submarine landslides: a grain-scale perspective'; Sophie Roborgh, 'In war, truth is the first casualty: contesting victim and attack rates in Syria's conflict'; Will Harrison, 'What failures of human vision tell us about the brain'; Paula Jofré, 'Studying the evolution of our galaxy using the atmospheres of stars'; Kate Storrs, 'From pixels to cats and dogs: vision in computers and brains'; Marta Serrani, 'Design and optimisation of a new polymeric heart valve'; Katie Reinhart, 'The visual culture of early modern science'; Fiona Wright, 'Solidarity and dissent in Palestine/Israel: anthropological reflections on Jewish Israeli Left radical activism'; Thomas Torode, 'Bobbing along: survival at the edge of the beautiful briny sea'; Ericca Stamper, 'Learning how to read the genome'.

The Research Committee also supported a number of conferences and workshops run by Fellows; continues to fund the seminar series 'King's in

the Middle East – a Seminar Series on History and Society'; and has started to fund a new interdisciplinary Humanities research seminar series to parallel already-running successful series in Biology, Engineering, etc.

The approved 2016–17 budget for activities in the remit of the Research Committee was £569,015 (down from £595,039 in 2015–16). The greater part of this actually spent (£402,687, or 78% of actual expenditure) was devoted to covering the salaries and living costs for our Junior Research Fellows. The Research Committee budgeted £70,000 for research grants to Fellows, which was underspent (when one includes computer grants, for which there is no separate line in the budget) by £17,815 (25. 5%). This underspend was despite the fact the research allowance for Fellows was increased from £1000 to £1250 in the year. However one year of 'roll-over' is now also permitted, so we may expect a correction in the coming year. In total, the actual expenditure for 2016–17 was £518,292, or 91% of the allotted budget. The main causes of the underspend were (i) conversion of one stipendiary JRF to non-stipendiary status; (ii) the underspend of the research allowance mentioned above; and (iii) only £18,000 of the £26,000 budget for conferences was spent during the year (due largely to the actual costs of the supported conferences being lower than those predicted, in part due to other sources of support being obtained by the organisers).

#### **GEOFF MOGGRIDGE AND ROBIN OSBORNE**

Research Managers

# Library and Archives

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The much-loved novelist Jane Austen died 200 years ago on 18 July 1817 and King's Library has, like many other institutions, been marking the occasion this year. We are particularly lucky to have wonderful collections of first and important early editions of all her novels, as well as one of her autograph letters and the autograph manuscript of her last, unfinished, novel *Sanditon*. King's also has a connection with the Austen family through Augustus Austen Leigh (1840–1905) who was Provost from 1889 to 1905. On 18 July this year, the anniversary of her death, the Library held an Austen Open Day which showcased these treasures and the event was attended by over 1000 visitors! On the previous evening the exhibition was viewed by the Cambridge Jane Austen Society. Earlier in the year the Archives and Library hosted a group of academics attending a *Sanditon* conference at Trinity College who visited King's to see an exhibition about Austen and the King's connection with the family. We also featured Jane and her connections with King's at Open Cambridge on 8–9 September, which proved to be very popular as some 1400 people came to the event.

The *Sanditon* manuscript is formed of three small booklets, the last of which has been on loan to the Bodleian Library in Oxford between June and October this year. Indeed, the Library and Archives have been particularly busy in dealing with loan requests this year. The Library lent a number of Austen-related volumes to the Faculty of English for an exhibition in the spring, and the Archives lent letters by Alan Turing and E. M. Forster to the Britten-Pears Archives, Degas atelier sales catalogues to the Fitzwilliam Museum for their Degas exhibition, and Turing letters, books and papers to the Fitzwilliam Museum for their 'Codebreakers and Groundbreakers' exhibition. Copies of documents from our Bloomsbury artists' papers are being made for an exhibition next year at Tate St Ives.

During the year the Library building has undergone some major maintenance work. At the start of the year we acquired new rugs, and during the Christmas

Vacation our computer room was refurbished with new workstations and the number of computers was increased from six to fourteen, including a Mac and a second scanner. The Long Vacation saw work on a new roof for the Library which became a building site for the summer, covered in scaffolding on all sides and with a temporary roof to keep us dry whilst the old roof was removed and necessary repairs and alterations made to the guttering and roof space before the new tiles were laid in September. This is by far the largest maintenance project we have witnessed in the Library since the major building refurbishment in the 1990s.

As part of our HLF-funded rare book cataloguing and conservation project a team of colleagues from the Housekeeping Department joined us during the Christmas Vacation to undertake careful cleaning of our rare books which are housed in various stores in the Library building. They were given specialist training by one of our conservators in how to handle rare books, and how to clean them with care to help in ensuring we can keep them in good condition for future generations. They returned again during the Easter Vacation to continue with this important work. We also enlisted the help of volunteers for this project; they have assisted us both with the cleaning and in measuring and fitting special conservation-standard boxes designed to protect many of the more fragile books. Other specialist training was undertaken by staff in August when the Library hosted a training day for Cambridge librarians and archivists, in collaboration with the Cambridge Colleges' Conservation Consortium, on managing recovery after a disaster such as fire or flood.

We were saddened in the Library this year to hear of the death of pioneering art historian John Bernard Bury (b. 1917), who died on 18 January 2017 aged 99. John had studied at Balliol College, Oxford, where he read Modern History (1935–38). After retiring from a career with Shell Petroleum he became a prolific author of works on the art and architecture of the Iberian world and Italy, and a well-known book collector. In 2005 John donated a very fine collection of printed books on Renaissance architecture, the Grand Tour of Italy and France, travels to the Holy Land, and Emblems to King's Library. These are beautifully illustrated and valuable rare books by authors such as Vitruvius, Palladio, Scamozzi and

Serlio. The collection was given in memory of his family's long connection with King's: his grandfather was the great historian of Greece, John Bagnell Bury (1861–1927), a Fellow of King's, and both his sons studied at King's. The collection, consisting of nearly 1000 volumes, is international in scope, encompassing books in Latin, Italian, French, Spanish, Portuguese, English and German, the majority dating from the 16th–18th centuries. It is one of the most important donations of rare books to King's Library in recent times.

Perhaps because of national attention to the 50th anniversary of the Sexual Offences Act 1967, the Forster and Turing archives have been popular for radio and television programmes this year. In July E. M. Forster's novel *Maurice* was the subject of a BBC Radio 3 programme, and Alan Turing was the subject of a Radio 5 Live broadcast. An episode of *Great British Railway Journeys*, in which Peter Jones (despite being on research leave this year) was interviewed about E. M. Forster and Cambridge, is expected to air in January. And to top it all off, James and Patricia appeared on BBC's *Look East* in September to publicise the Open Cambridge exhibition.

Of course, routine work continues. In the Archives, digitising the old Choir recordings has been a priority for the budget this year. Highlights of donations received are an unpublished watercolour sketch by Vanessa Bell for her sister Virginia Woolf's children's story 'Nurse Lugton's Golden Thimble', and two drawings for the C. R. Ashbee Collection (see the special collections blog at <https://kcctreasures.com/>). We continue to collaborate with the Boat Club to mutual benefit, providing exhibitions and gratefully accepting donations suitable to the Archives. Sixteen exhibitions have been curated by the Archives since the last Annual Report and in the same time some 1600 new books were purchased, accessioned and catalogued in the Library to support our students in their studies.

**JAMES CLEMENTS AND PATRICIA MCGUIRE**

College Librarian and College Archivist

## Bursary

Although we face many risks and uncertainties as a College, we have been able to make good progress this year in both our finances and our plans. Unfortunately, it is difficult to mitigate the risks arising from uncertainty over the financial markets, or the EU and trade, or government intentions on universities and research. We can, however, take some comfort from being in a slightly stronger position this year than last.

The budget for 2016–17 predicted a small surplus of £7,167 on expenditure of £22,205,534. We did better than this, making a surplus of £233,343 after increasing expenditure to £22,358,842 due to a number of unexpected costs arising. The chief reasons for this success were very strong performances from many of the departments that bring income into the College. The Visitors Department was particularly successful. It had been set an already challenging budget that foresaw a profit of £1,097,845 from tourists paying for admission to the College. In the event, it comfortably exceeded this at £1,237,335. This came partly from increasing numbers of tourists because of the fall in the exchange rate and partly from the better use of our Visitor Guides. The Visitor Centre on King's Parade finally justified our investment. After several years of small profits, it returned a profit of £44,764 after all costs, including rent, are included. Sarah Friswell (Head of Visitor Services) and her team have worked hard and effectively to achieve this. The Catering Department continued to perform well. We have amongst the lowest charges for students and can do this because of the income we attract from external clients. The Catering Department and Housekeeping work well together to maximise that income. Finally, the Development Office continued its success in attracting support from alumni and friends. As a College we budget to be able to maintain and renovate our facilities but it is donations that allow us to look for significant improvements. At the current time, when there is great financial pressure on students, it is increasingly important that we can provide accommodation and bursaries where required.

A significant part of our income comes from our investments and these have performed well during the past year, in line with a general rise in the major markets. Overall our investments increased by 15.4% in the year to 30 June 2017. This compares well with the 3.35% real return (6.85% nominal) that the Investment Committee aims to achieve in the long term. There is, however, much concern about the stability of the markets. We have had a long run of good investment performance since the 2008–2009 crash, so it is right that Council is actively considering how we would react in more difficult circumstances.

The building programme in the College continues with both work and planning. Over the next decade we plan to spend an average of £2,500,000 per year on maintaining our buildings as well as additional sums, from donations, to make more radical changes. Although much of our stock is now in a good state, there remain some significant areas where more is required. During the past year the major projects have been the Gibbs Building and Chetwynd Court. Work has continued on the Gibbs Building to repair the stonework. In Chetwynd Court the stonework has been cleaned. In both cases, the work has prevented further damage but it has also had a positive effect on the appearance of the buildings. In particular, Chetwynd Court appears much lighter and more attractive now that the sulphur deposits have been removed. Further work has continued over the summer with the re-roofing of the Library and the renovation of the Gatehouse now drawing to an end. All of these have been managed well and on budget. In addition, the Governing Body and our advisors have been concerned with future plans in a variety of areas. Bodley's Court will be re-roofed in 2018 using Collyweston slate from a quarry that the College was instrumental in re-opening. We now have listed building consent for the renovation of the staircases in the Gibbs Building and we hope to start work on that in 2019. In 2020 we hope to re-roof the Hall and renovate the Keynes Building in what will be two very major projects. We have also been looking at plans for new accommodation, particularly for graduates, on Grange Road and Barton Road. Those works are proving slow to reach a conclusion but progress is being made.

As always, the College relies on its Fellows and staff and has been very well served. I am particularly grateful to Philip Isaac, the Domus Bursar, and Simon Billington, the Assistant Bursar. Both have been exemplary and enabled the College to make good and appropriate progress.

**KEITH CARNE**

First Bursar



# Staff

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## Staff Leaving

The following members of staff left the College:

- Cheryl Fuller, Visitor Centre Manager (20 years' service)
- Michele Portelli, Computer Manager (17 years' service)
- Vincenza Ruggiero, Food Services Assistant (15 years' service)
- Sergio Tocco, Pantry Supervisor (13 years' service)
- Vicky Few, College Nurse (10 years' service)
- Ewelina Lutomska, Domestic Assistant (9 years' service)
- Jason York, Domestic Assistant (8 years' service)
- Kristy Guneratne, First Admissions & Schools' Liaison Officer (8 years' service)
- Beverley Martin, Senior Supervisor (7 years' service)
- Steven Coppard, Carpenter (6 years' service)
- Sylwia Lipinska, Domestic Assistant (6 years' service)
- Pat Wilson, PA to the Provost (4 years' service)
- James Freestone, Demi Chef de Partie (4 years' service)
- Noelia Buendia Izquierdo, Food Services Assistant (2 years' service)
- Michal Wolf, Demi Chef de Partie (2 years' service)
- Iain Mathie, Electrician (2 years' service)
- Isidro Alcolado Ortego, Buttery Porter (2 years' service)
- Natalia Sommer, Food Services Assistant (2 years' service)
- Chantelle Carter, Tutorial & Admissions Assistant (1 years' service)
- Heather Hind, Admissions Administrator (1 years' service)
- Kevin Bassam, Sous Chef (1 years' service)
- Rose Philips, Commis Chef (1 years' service)
- Agnieszka Calka, Domestic Assistant (1 years' service)

- Debbie Lunn, Domestic Assistant (1 years' service)
- Aidan Marley, Chef de Partie (1 years' service)
- Sigurdur Martinsson, Visitor Centre Supervisor (10 months' service)
- Gaetanina Sorrentino, Domestic Assistant (10 months' service)
- Munavar Chamantova, Domestic Assistant (9 months' service)

## Staff arriving

- Michael Brunt and Robert Manderson, Relief Vergers
- Fiona MacDonald, Tutorial and Admissions Assistant
- John McMunn, Concerts & Festival Manager
- David Thomas, Executive Head Chef
- Silvester Zahorsky, Chef de Partie
- Jane Aldred, Domestic Supervisor
- Iwona Drynkowska, Food Services Assistant
- Adam Gardner, Deputy Clerk of Works
- Andrew Lenton, Carpenter
- Clare Wilson, Visitor Centre Supervisor
- Umut Kizilcali, Visitor Guide
- Judith Surry and Anthony Webb, Seasonal Visitor Guides
- Chris Darke, IT & AV Technician
- Bartlomiej Wiczorkiewicz, Demi Chef de Partie
- Gaurav Saxena, Senior Sous Chef
- James Joyce, Chef de Partie
- David Hutchings, Apprentice Chef
- Anna La Mura, Commis Chef
- Marcus Prior, Chef de Partie
- Jasmine Adams, Food Services Assistant
- Vanessa Brown, Coffee Shop Assistant
- Magdalena Janczewska, Domestic Assistant
- Eleonora Carinci, Domestic Supervisor

- Helen Norman, Projects Administrator
- Victoria Zeitlyn, Tutorial Office Assistant
- Melanie Croucher, Second Admissions and Schools' Liaison Officer
- Deane Conroy, Carpenter
- Dmitriy Hlaskov, Handyman
- Andrew Waller, Lodge Porter
- Ben Weaver, Electrician
- Susan Forster, College Nurse
- Hiruni Geegana Gamage, Christine Kefford, Liva Vorobjova, Jeanette Webb, Pastora Borrego Moreno, Anastasia Low, Katarzyna Brozek, Katarzyna Gauza, Nathaniel Sandy and Rebecca George, Domestic Assistants

## Deaths

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

**MRS ELIISA BISHOP**, Domestic Assistant for 17 years, died on 1 December 2016.

**MRS SHEILA McINTYRE**, Cleaner for 16 years, died on 6 July 2016.

**MR ALBERT WORKMAN**, Night Porter for 13 years, died on 13 February 2017.

# Development

This has been my first full year in post as Director of Development and Fellow, and one of the most enjoyable of my whole career. It is a delight to work in this extraordinary place, with inspiring people of all ages and backgrounds and connected to the wider King's community and friends. It has been a steep learning curve, without doubt, but being involved in the College's strategic planning as well as discovering how it works on a daily basis is deeply satisfying.

**Alumni Relations** continues to be as important as ever. We held 34 events over the academical year, including seven overseas gatherings, which were attended by 2,450 members, friends and guests in total. Among the highlights were celebrations of some of our most famous Kingsmen: the Keynes Conference on 8 October 2016, hosted by Professor Jean-Michel Massing and Dr Hélène de Largentaye (KC 1979; former Secretary General of the French Prime Minister's Conseil d'Analyse Economique, and whose father first translated *The General Theory of Employment* into French); and the Alan Turing Lecture and Dinner on 26 April 2017, with guest speaker Professor Leslie Valiant (KC 1967), Honorary Fellow and recipient of the 2010 ACM A. M. Turing Award. We plan to make this an annual event as part of the Alan Turing Initiative to honour both the man and his work, and to raise the profile of Turing and his legacy at King's. The guest speaker will be a leading authority on the life of Alan Turing or one of the key disciplines on which his work had greatest impact.

Other highlights were celebrations of long-term friendships. The Foundation Lunch on 18 March brought back around 200 NRMs to the College and was the largest attendance we have ever had, despite clashing with the Six Nations Rugby Final! The programme included a Jane Austen Bicentenary Exhibition and a talk featuring *Sanditon*, her last, unfinished, novel. The manuscript is rarely displayed as both the ink and paper used

are vulnerable to light. It was last shown to the public for one day in 2013, so no small wonder at the popularity of the exhibition. The three notebooks in which Austen wrote *Sanditon* are among the greatest treasures held in our Archive.



*Colin, Keith, Les and Alan, Members from 1966 and 1967, jamming together on the night of their 50th Anniversary Reunion. A visit to the notorious Bunker brought back many memories – apparently not much has changed! Their session included ‘Georgia On My Mind’ as a thank you to Georgia Crick-Collins for organising the jam!*

Over 210 NRMs and guests attended the Alumni Weekend and Reunion Dinners at the end of September 2017, which included a jam session (a special request which we are more than happy to facilitate again, so please just ask), a student jazz group in Bodley’s Court (which attracted punts as well as a crowd on the bridge) and afternoon tea for all the family with giant Jenga, Tic-Tac-Toe and Connect 4. We are always delighted to see so many of our Members at these events and we receive very positive feedback, but would like to understand how we might engage and involve those who have not attended our events, nor been back to the College for many years. We are open to new ideas and invite NRMs to send us their suggestions, please!

The Chancellor of the University, Lord Sainsbury of Turville (KC 1959), was the guest speaker at the 1441 Foundation Dinner in November 2016,

celebrating philanthropy at King’s. The afternoon programme included a talk and tour of the Bloomsbury Art Collection and a visit to Maynard Keynes’s rooms to see the panels which had been decorated by Duncan Grant. Unseen for nearly a century, the startling mural was revealed only two years ago when eight other large paintings by Grant and his partner, Vanessa Bell, were removed for restoration.

We are delighted that Professor Oliver Hart (KC 1966) will be the guest speaker at our 1441 Foundation Event 2017, when we will throw the spotlight on cutting-edge research at King’s. Oliver was awarded a Nobel Prize in Economic Sciences in October 2016. In January, Professor Sydney Brenner (KC 1958), our other esteemed Nobel Laureate, celebrated his 90th Birthday in Singapore. Congratulations to both.

The King’s Chapel Choir is a huge draw for all Cambridge alumni, so when the Choir toured the West Coast of America in March, the Provost hosted pre-concert receptions arranged by Cambridge in America and supported by a King’s donor. These gatherings were extremely popular and we plan to do more in the future. In September this year the Choir participated in the Festival of Rome and sang in both Santa Maria Maggiore and St Peter’s Basilica, which again provided an opportunity for alumni and friends to attend the superb services and then meet the Provost over drinks afterwards.

### **Philanthropy**

Our first Philanthropy Report covering the financial year 2015–2016 was posted out with *King’s Parade* just before Easter; in addition, a full list of donors in 2015–2016 was included in the College Annual Report. The second Philanthropy Report was sent out in Autumn 2017. All of these documents are available on our website.

It has been a record year for fundraising. Just over £10,200,000 was raised this financial year in philanthropic gifts and pledges, which is the highest total ever for King’s and reflects the trust placed in the College under the Provost’s leadership. We are sincerely grateful to everyone who made a pledge or donation: thank you. Every single gift truly makes a

difference, no matter what size, and this combined total will have an enormous impact on the life of the College and the people in it.

The new Philanthropy Report for 2016–2017 provides a more detailed breakdown of these gifts but here is a brief snapshot to show the range. We received a significant bequest from John Cambridge (KC 1951) to maintain the Chapel; a bequest from Dulcie and Michael Brian to establish the Student Welfare and Mental Health Fund, which has enabled the recruitment of a resident Cognitive Behavioural Therapist to the College's pastoral team; a significant donation created a new Senior Tutor's Fund to support teaching; many gifts of all sizes to provide funds for student support, hardship and maintenance; a multi-million pound gift as a challenge fund towards the Chetwynd Court redevelopment; a large donation towards the School Sports and Performance Hall; a gift to start a new orchestral composition scholarship in collaboration with the City of Birmingham Symphony Orchestra; and a donation to the Archives and Library to enable the cataloguing of the Keynes and Thackeray Collections of rare books. It has been an amazing year and we cannot thank our benefactors enough.

Our King's Telephone Fundraising Campaign (TFC) ran in early April. The focus was student hardship, access, student welfare and the Future Fund, and raised £222,000 in two weeks. We are very grateful to all those who picked up the telephone and took the time to talk with our students and pledge a gift. If you are one of those who donated, thank you for your generosity. Your gifts, especially regular multi-year donations, are vitally important to our students today and in the future, and provide security for the College. They allow us to offer our exceptional standard of education and College experience to any student, regardless of their financial background. Many of our students are benefitting right now from your gifts. If you received a call but were not able to donate this time, we hope you enjoyed connecting with King's and the opportunity to talk to one of our lovely students! The students calling this year were Mudassar, Rachael, Katherine, Tirion, Chloe, Sahaj, Alex, Jali, Rebecca, Ben, Aidan and Hannah. A huge round of applause for them, and for you. Thank you.

In recognition of outstanding philanthropy and support for the College, we are delighted to have a new Fellow Benefactor, making him our second, and four new Fellow Commoners, taking the number to 19 in total. We thank them for their generous support of the College, and in addition we thank all those who have given their advice, time, support and offered their help in so many other ways.

This year we relaunched the Entrepreneurship Competition, which was established by a donation from Stuart Lyons CBE (KC 1962) to encourage entrepreneurship in the College and to support King's graduates and researchers to develop and exploit promising ideas. There were a staggering 76 entries, giving the Entrepreneurship Judging Panel the very hard task of choosing a long list of 15 who won £1,000 each and were asked to submit a more detailed business plan; from these, six were then selected to take part in the 'Lyons' Den' final. RoboK were chosen as the winners of the first prize of £20,000. They are a team of three University of Cambridge students: Chao Gao (KC 2013), Hao Zheng (KC 2016) and Liangchuan Gu (Robinson 2012). The RoboK team are currently filing the patents for their invention, which is a novel system intended to be the next generation of robot control. The second prize of £5,000 went to Echion Technologies, a company which has recently spun off from the Department of Engineering with the goal of commercialising a form of Li-ion battery technology to address the market for electric buses. Serial entrepreneur and panel member, Hermann Hauser (KC 1973) said, 'I thought it was an amazing success for projects from just one College. Well done King's, well done Stuart.'

We will be advertising the 2018 Competition early in the New Year, and Stuart Lyons has generously offered a pot of matched funding to boost any additional new gifts made to the King's Entrepreneurship Fund, to ensure that the competition goes from strength to strength. Ed Newton-Rex (KC 2007), a composer, programmer, one-time Chorister and Choral Scholar and co-founder of Jukedeck, entered the 2014 competition. He says: 'If you're thinking about applying, I'd massively recommend it. Your fledgling business idea probably feels like a shot in the dark right now, but

so did every huge business you've ever heard of to its founder at some point. Worst case, you don't make it and move on to something else, having learned a lot in the process; best case, you end up looking back on applying for this competition as the best move you ever made.'

We would be delighted to hear from Members who are interested in supporting this exciting project, whether through financial support for the prizes or professional advice and mentoring for the finalists. We look forward to the 2018 entries!

I would like to thank sincerely our sterling Entrepreneurship Advisory Panel: Stuart Lyons, Gerry Mizrahi (KC 1970), Dr Hermann Hauser, Paul Campbell (KC 1984), Jonathan Adams (KC 1986), and Fellows Dr Megan Donaldson, Dr Tim Flack, Professor Mike Bate, and the Provost, Professor Mike Proctor. Additional thanks to those of you who have already offered help to our entrepreneurs.

The members of the Development Team have done a marvellous job this year. I take this opportunity to blow their trumpet and thank them warmly. Brilliantly well done – Adam, Alice, Amy, Felicity, Georgia, Jane C, Jane H, Mhairi, Sue and not forgetting Jonty, who has worked tirelessly on the Register. Watch out for news on the latter very soon!

Finally, my sincere thanks to you, the King's community, for your warm support in what has been a memorable year for the College.

**LORRAINE HEADEN**

Director of Development

**Donors 2016–2017**

The College thanks all those Members and Friends who made donations in the financial year July 2016 to June 2017.

If you would like to be listed differently in future years, or be listed anonymously, please let the Development Office (members@kings.cam.ac.uk/+44 (0)1223 331313) know your preference.

† indicates donors who are known to have died at the time the list was compiled (October 2017).

**1937**

Mrs D.Y. Brian † and Dr M.V. Brian †

Mr M.A. Pelham

Dr J.K. Perring †

**1938**

Mr J.R.C. Elmslie MBE

Mr M.P. Ramsbotham †

**1945**

Captain C.A. Coldrey

Mr D.C. Gibbs †

Mr S. Gorton

Mr M.G. Graham

Mr H.L. Jackson

Mr W.H. Kinsman

Mr P.V. Pledger

Mr F.C. Porter

Mr F.J. Routh

Mr I.F. Thomas

*And one anonymous donor*

**1940**

The Revd Canon R.C.A. Carey

*And one anonymous donor*

**1941**

Mr M.G. Burnett

Mr N. Gibbard

Mr D. Hadfield

Professor J.F. Nye

Mr B.E. & Mrs M.I. Rose

**1946**

Mr R.M. Firkins

Mr K.J. & Mrs H. Goodare

**1942**

The Revd E.S. Haviland

**1947**

Professor C. & Mrs H.J. Garton

**1943**

Mr B.J. Infield

Mr A.G. Selby

**1948**

Mr M. Edwardes-Evans

Dr J.N. Godlee

Professor G. Leff

Mr R.R. MacKenzie †

**1944**

Mr I.S.S. Ferris

Mr M. Fleay

Dr D.H. Mathias  
Dr R.M.S. Perrin  
The Ven W.J. Thomas

**1949**

Sir Adrian Cadbury, CH †  
Mr S.J.G. Cambridge CMG, CVO †  
Mr J. Debenham  
Mr A.G. Down †  
Mr L.A.O. & Mrs E. Halsey  
Dr J.P. Oboussier  
Dr T.T.B. Ryder  
Mr A.G. & Mrs S. Shillingford  
The Hon Mr Justice J.E. Spencer  
Mr R.R. Stratton †  
Professor F.R. Willis

**1950**

Mr J.E. Craddock  
Sir Christopher Foster  
Mr D.S. Green  
Mr C.L. Paul  
Professor K.W. Wedell CBE  
*And one anonymous donor*

**1951**

Mr A.N.G. Ayling  
Mr A.H. Barnes  
Mr R.J. Clark  
Mr C.J. Davies  
Professor E.A.V. Ebsworth CBE, FRSE †  
Mr N. Edwards  
Mr P. Howdle †  
Mr J.C. Marvin  
Mr C.G. Nears CBE  
Mr D.L. Nichol  
Dr I.C.T. & Mrs S. Nisbet  
Mr D.G. Reading †  
Mr A.K. Stewart-Roberts  
*And one anonymous donor*

**1952**

Mr R.K. Batstone CBE

Professor A.S.G. Curtis FRSE †  
Mr T. Dalyell †  
The Revd W.H.V. Elliott  
Mr D. Hunt  
Professor R. Kirk  
Professor B. & Mrs R.E. Moloney  
Mr M.B.L. Nightingale OBE  
Dr N.W. Oakley  
Professor J.M. Parker  
Mr G.T. Stone  
Professor N.M. Temperley  
Mr R.W. Tringham  
Mr R.C.T. & Mrs D. Welchman

**1953**

Mr A.W. Hakim  
The Revd A.M.J. Halsey  
Dr P.S. Lewis  
Mr N.D. Rogers  
Dr R.T. Savage  
*And one anonymous donor*

**1954**

Dr D.C-H. Cheng  
Mr H. Cheng  
Mr R.H. Cosford  
Mr B. Oatley  
Mr B.R. Page MBE  
Dr J.F. Page  
Professor C.D. Parsons  
Mr H.G.L. Playfair OBE  
Mr G.H. Pointon  
Mr K. Rybicki  
Mr H.P.N. Steinitz  
Mr D.K. Wilson  
*And two anonymous donors*

**1955**

Mr G.V. Adams  
Mr A.R. Archer  
Mr G. Barnes CBE  
Mr H.S. Chalkley  
Mr E.K. Clark OBE

Mr J.M.L. Davenport  
Mr C.O. Frederick  
Mr M.C.F. Gibbs  
Sir Nicholas & Lady Goodison  
Mr B.J.L. Greene  
Mr R.M.B. Harland  
Mr N.J. Hobson  
Professor P.L. Jones  
Dr C.C. Keyte  
Mr J.D'A. Meredith  
Mr P.K. & Mrs N. Pal  
Mr D.L. Perridge  
Mr D.L. Randall  
Mr E.L. Rees  
Mr P.F.B. Tatham  
Mr N. Tucker  
Mr R.C.B. Whiting  
Mr P.R.C. Williams OBE  
Professor E.G. Wilson

**1956**

Mr J.F.K. Ashby  
Mr M.D. Cornish  
Dr R.D. Diamand  
Mr N.H. Dimsdale  
Mr J.B. Field  
Mr T.M.G. Harvey  
Mr P.J. Hughes  
Professor D.J. Kleinbard  
Professor D.E & Mrs M. Luscombe  
Mr L.A. Nethsingha  
Mr W.D. Reeves CB  
Professor B.M. Russett  
Professor A. Seaton CBE  
Dr A.M. Shaw  
Professor M.D. Yudkin  
*And six anonymous donors*

**1957**

Mr J.R.S. Boas  
Mr C.W. Brewster  
Mr J.N.H. Cox  
Mr S.R. Duckworth

Mr C.D. & Mrs J.I. Elston  
Dr C.D.R. Flower  
Mr M.F. Garner  
Mr S.M. Hamilton  
Mr B.G. Hann  
Mr A.E.W. Hudson  
Mr H.E.A. Johnson OBE & Mrs J.E. Johnson  
Mr D. Kiggell  
Mr J.D.H. Morgan  
Mr G.P. O'Connor  
Dr G.W. Offer  
Mr J.R. Peers  
Mr P.A. Rosati  
Mr G.D. Slaughter  
Dr M.P. Stewardson  
Mr P.L.P. & Mrs P. Swift  
Mr M.G. Sykes  
Mr W.N. Wenban-Smith CMG  
Professor D.L. Williams  
Mr R.G. Windred  
Mr J.R. Wrangham  
*And five anonymous donors*

**1958**

Professor Emeritus C.J.A. Barr  
Mr J.D. Blythe  
Mr R.V.J. Cadbury CBE  
Mr R.E.A. Dartington  
Mr A.H. & Mrs C.E. Doggart  
Mr R.H. & Mrs M. Fanshawe  
Mr C.J. Farrow  
Mr C.J.N. Fletcher  
Mr G.E. Good  
Mr C.P. Harvey  
Mr P.C. Hore  
Professor D.A. Lloyd  
Mr R.J.S. Maylan  
The Revd R.P.C. Podger  
Professor P.B. Reddaway  
Mr S.G.M. Relph CBE †  
Professor J.L. Rolleston  
Mr P.P. Rouse

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 Mr R.J. Fries  
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 Mr R.E. Langford  
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 Mr C.M. Brett  
 Mr P.M. Cairns  
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 Mr A.P. Lewis  
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Mr R.A. Strange  
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 Mr J.A. Cooke  
 Dr J.O. Drewery  
 Mr C.J. Evans  
 Mr C.N. Garrett  
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 Dr Oliver Lucas  
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 Mr K.J. Sabbagh  
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 Mr P.A. Berman  
 Mr J.H. Bolgar  
 Dr Tej Bunnag MVO  
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 Dr D.R.G. Crowther  
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Mr K. Jagger  
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 Mr C.C. † & Mrs A. Minns  
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 Mr B.D. Carroll  
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 Mr M.J. Daldorph  
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 Mr D.M. Forrester  
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 Professor H.W. Gabler  
 Mr J. Gibb  
 Dr T.M. Graf  
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 Mr I.G. Stother  
 Professor P.J. Trudgill FBA  
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Dr S.F. Wilkinson  
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 Mr T.S. Harrison  
 Professor P.M. Hirshorn  
 Mr J. Hobson  
 Mr J.L. House  
 Dr H.D. James  
 Dr G.J. Jennings  
 Mr R.P.S. Le Rougetel  
 Professor S.E.G. Lea  
 Mr J.D. Lomax  
 Mr R.A. Pegna  
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 Mr J.S. Ready  
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 Mr R.B. Schram  
 Mr D.M. Stanford  
 Professor R.L. Stirrat  
 Dr J. Sunderland  
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 Mr K.M. Bury  
 Professor R.C.H. Cheng  
 Professor A.R.S. Collins  
 Mr N.T. Cross  
 Professor J.S. Cubbin  
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Professor Sir Ian Gilmore  
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 Mr R.H. Herford  
 Mr G. Hutchinson  
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 Professor R.E. Rowthorn  
 Mr M.J.G. Smith  
 Mr G. Street  
 Mr J.M. Tod OBE  
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 Professor N.J. Brewin  
 Mr J.E. Broadbent  
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 Professor A.J. Turner  
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 Waterson  
 Mr A. Williams-Key  
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 Mr C.R. Birchenhall †  
 Dr M.E. Callender  
 Dr G.J. Crimmins  
 Mr A.L. Davies  
 Mr R.A.C. Durston  
 Mr A.M.P. Falk  
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 Dr R.T. Phillips  
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 Professor M. Tiberi  
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 Mr P.J. Wallace  
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 Professor J.C. Collins  
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 Mr D.W. David  
 Mr M.E.M. Gilpin  
 Mr G.W. Godar  
 Mr C Green  
 Dr S. Ireland  
 Mr R.A. Orme  
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 Dr C.J. Sketchley  
 Dr P.J. Stredder  
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 Mr G.R. Walker  
 Mr J.A. Wilde  
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**1969**

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 Dr T.M. Bird  
 Mr R.M.D. Brown  
 Dr T.J.H. de Biolley  
 Mr D.G. Easton  
 Sir Patrick & Lady Elias  
 Mr S.A. Forbes  
 Professor I.H. Hutchinson  
 Professor P.W. Hylton  
 Dr P.G. Marriott  
 Professor M.D. May  
 Dr W.C. Melton  
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 Mr J.N. Scott-Malden  
 Mr W.P. Sharpe  
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 Dr M.R. FitzGerald  
 Mr T.A. Ford  
 Dr C.A. Free  
 Mr S.D.H. Holt MBE  
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 Professor C.A.J. Prendergast  
 Professor K.P. Szlichcinski  
 Dr P.A. Temple  
 Professor A.D. Tomos  
 Mr B.L.A. Vernon  
 Mr J.G. Yates

**1971**

Mr J.E. Ackerman  
 Swami Anahata  
 Mr W. Arnold  
 Dr P.N. Crawshaw  
 Mr G.F. Daines  
 Dr P.W. Flatman  
 Mr T.N. & Dr P.A. Gazard  
 Mr C.H.J. Hill  
 Professor M.D. Houslay  
 Mr R.A. Kindler  
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 Mr A.J. Simms  
 Mr D.M. Templar  
 Mr A.W. Wickham

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Mr A.J. Wye  
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**1972**

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Professor A.C. Clunas FBA  
Dr M.F. Csar  
Dr F.M.C. Cuss  
Mr R.A.K. Dinwiddie  
Dr J. Humphreys  
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Ms S.C. Steiner  
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Dr J.M.A. Few  
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Mr I.H. Ward  
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M.B. Smith  
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Mr H.N. Blanco White  
Dr H.S. Boardman  
Mrs H.B. Burnham  
Mrs L.R. Cairnie  
Dr R. Chaudhuri  
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Ms C.M. Elwell  
Professor I.A. Fenlon  
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Mr B. Hopkinson  
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Dr G.A. Plow  
Ms E.F. Roselli  
Dr E. Stanger  
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**1976**

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Mr S.M. Frost  
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Professor M.J. Davies  
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Ms P.M. Tunstall  
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Mr C.R. Daniels  
Ms J.M. Goddard  
Mr M.W. Jones  
Ms E.M. Kitcatt  
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Mr E.D. Plumbly  
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Mr M.J. & Mrs C. Dillistone  
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 Mr S.J. & Mrs P.L. Yianni  
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 Mrs S.B. Dawson  
 Mr F.B. Dodds

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 Mr A.P. Ireson  
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 Dr M.A. Meyer  
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 Dr I.J. Totterdell  
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 Dr R.S. DeWolf  
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 Mr A.E.W. White  
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 Dr T.K. Carne  
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 Mr S.D. & Mrs J.L. Coates  
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 Mr S.J. House  
 Mr N.R. Jackson  
 Professor Y. Kanayama  
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 Mr R. Thomas  
 Professor H.N. Wilson  
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 Mr L.G. Diamand  
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 Mr C.D. Head  
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 Mr A.M. and Mrs T. Suggett  
 Mr D.W. Tagg & Ms C.R. Foster  
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 Mr K.D. & Mrs C. Leitao  
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 Dr H.N. Rashiq  
 Ms J.A. Sadler  
 Mr J.A. Stone  
 The Revd Dr R.C. Williams  
 Ms A.A. & Mr S. Wrage

**1987**

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 Mr R.M. Beach  
 Ms L.K. Branston  
 Dr E.C. Galbraith  
 Ms J. Harper  
 Mr J. Hunnable  
 Dr N. Jerram  
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 Mrs C. Tucker  
 Ms M.C. Walker  
 Dr D. Wilsher  
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**1988**

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 Dr D.A. Good  
 Mrs J. Hopper  
 The Revd Canon Dr J.R. Kimber  
 Ms J. Limburg  
 Ms C.M. Lucraft  
 Mr C.S. Melvin  
 Dr K.C. Patel

Dr J. Pye  
Dr H.E. Viner  
*And three anonymous donors*

**1989**

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Ms S. James  
Professor A.F. Lee  
Mr G.M. Mallon  
Mrs M.R. Murray  
Dr M.O.S. Nesbit  
Mr R.J. Rice  
Mr P. Robinson  
Mr A.F.C. Smith  
Dr E.F. Toye Scott

**1990**

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Dr R.S. Banim CEng  
Mr A.D. Baxter  
Mr C.J. Drew  
Dr E.S. Eger  
Mr D.R. Ellis  
Dr J.D. Hayward  
Dr S.J. Lycett  
Mr E.P. Marcenac  
Dr S.P. Whyte  
Mrs C.J. Wilton

**1991**

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Dr T.M. Dixon  
Dr M.J. Gunthorpe  
Dr M. Kelm  
Miss G.K. Malden  
Mr J.W. Morgan  
Dr S. Poulston  
Professor A.K. Seth  
Dr C.L. Taylor  
Mr J.A. Ward  
Ms R. Willis

**1992**

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Mr T. Ashton  
Ms R.S. Coldicutt  
Mrs M.A.H. Gill  
Dr S.J. Halsall  
Mr A. Hardy  
Mr K.A. Hook  
Mrs M. Izard  
Mr P.H. Lehmann  
Mr A.R. Treves CFA  
*And one anonymous donor*

**1993**

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Mr J.P. & Mrs R. Briant  
Dr S.E. Elton  
Dr P. Haldar  
Mr D. Little  
Mr P.F. Nicholson  
Mr D.T. Secretan  
Ms E.J.V. Watson

**1994**

Dr R.D. Caplan  
Mrs T.J. Curle  
Mr D.P. Gomes  
Dr T.J. Granger  
Mr D.D. Jay  
Dr R.G. Jenner  
Dr J.E. Marfany  
Dr J.M. Phillips  
Mr S.M. Woo  
Dr N. Zipser

**1995**

Mr D. Becker  
Mrs J.S. Davis  
Dr S.M. Griffiths  
Dr L.C. Hawley  
Dr A.T. Holmes  
Mrs J.I. Holt

Dr C. Kay  
Ms S.C. McBride  
Mr K.I. Morgan  
Miss S.C.J. Ramanah  
Mr M.A.P. Rana  
Mr P.A. Rudland  
Mr J.S. & Dr C. Thompson  
Mr B.R.F. & Mrs S.L. Toombs  
Professor N. Zeeman

**1996**

Dr H.L. Corbett  
Mr S.L. Foley  
Dr J.M. Hook  
Dr M.C.C. McKenzie  
Dr D.J. Sheridan  
Ms S. Watson  
Dr M.T.N. Wong

**1997**

Dr L. Balakristinan  
Dr B.R. Brenner  
Mrs L. Broadfoot  
Mr M.C.V. Copley  
Mr Z.J. Couri  
Dr V.R. Easson  
Mr O.L. Firth  
Mr J.J.A.M. Humphreys  
Dr P.J.M. Hutt  
Professor A. Moffett  
Ms H.A. Porter  
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Dr G.D. Thwaites & Dr J.C. Simpson  
*And two anonymous donors*

**1998**

Mrs M. Chummun  
Mr S.J. Crocker  
Ms E.L. Faulkner  
Mr J.A. Fisher  
Mr T.C. Kiddell CBE  
Ms A.M. McCleery  
Mrs C.L. Parslow

Dr J. Potts  
Ms S.L. Thorpe

**1999**

Mr A.W.S. Arestis  
Mr C.J. Doggett  
Dr N.S. Higgins  
Dr J. Keller-Herder  
Dr M. Mendelssohn  
Dr L. Montes  
Dr D.P.M. Swallow  
Mr O.J. Wicker  
Mr J.M. Wyllie

**2000**

Mr R.S. Kempley  
Dr O. Sensen  
Mr S.E. Thomas  
Dr M.E. Turner  
*And three anonymous donors*

**2001**

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Miss S.E. Chidgey  
Mrs L.E. Doggett  
Mr P. Du Toit  
Dr F.M. Green  
Mr A.J. Grote  
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Professor N.J. Marston  
Mr A.J. Murphy  
Mr D.M. Roughley  
Dr U.K. Staiger  
Mr R.E. Tamraz  
Mrs S.L. Ventress  
Mr T. Widmann  
Mr K. Yelin

**2002**

Mr J.G. Adams  
Miss K.L. Anstis  
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### **Fellows**

#### **Dr Mark Ainslie**

EPSRC Early Career Fellowship.

#### **Dr Jude Browne**

Pilkington Prize for excellent teaching.

#### **Professor Matthew Gandy**

German Biodiversity Film Prize for his ERC funded documentary *Natura Urbana: The Brachen of Berlin* (2017).

#### **Dr Ingo Gildenhard**

Pilkington Prize for excellent teaching.

#### **Dr David Good**

Honorary Fellow of the Royal College of Art.

#### **Professor Mark Gross**

Fellow of the Royal Society.

#### **Professor Martin Hyland**

Joint winner of the 2017 Alonzo Church Award for Outstanding Contributions to Logic and Computation.

#### **Dr Aileen Kelly**

2017 Reginald Zelnik Book Prize in History for *The Discovery of Chance: the Life and Thought of Alexander Herzen* (2016).

#### **Professor Clément Mouhot**

European Union five-year ERC Consolidator Grant.

### **Honorary Fellow**

#### **Lord Phillips of Worth Matravers**

Officier de la Légion d'Honneur.

# Appointments & Honours

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- Abramsky, S. (1972) Awarded the 2017 Alonzo Church Award for Outstanding Contributions to Logic and Computation.
- Aparicio, S. A. J. R. (1982) Elected a Fellow of the Royal Society of Canada (FRSC) in 2016.
- Appleby, M. C. (1977) Awarded an OBE in the Queen's Birthday Honours 2017 for services to Animal Welfare.
- Badyal, J. P. S. (1982) Awarded the Royal Society of Chemistry Tilden Prize 2017.
- Banerji, M. (2002) Awarded a STFC Ernest Rutherford Fellowship, University of Cambridge 2016.
- Bann, S. (1960) Appointed Honorary Doctor of Letters, University of Kent 2016.
- Appointed Slade Professor of Fine Art, University of Cambridge 2017.
- Benjamin, G. W. J. (1978) Awarded a Knighthood in the Queen's Birthday Honours 2017 for services to Music.
- Benson, I. A. (1986) Appointed an Honorary Fellow, University of Roehampton 2017.
- Brennan, P. N. (2014) Appointed the first holder of the King's College/Hartley Rogers CBSO Scholarship in Orchestral Composition 2017.

Cheng, R. C. H. (1965) Awarded the INFORMS Simulation Society Lifetime Professional Achievement Award 2016. Professor Cheng is the first UK recipient of the award.

Cook, M. A. (1959) Awarded the Holberg Prize 2014.

Cormack, A. N. (1981) Awarded the Vietsch Medal for outstanding contributions to the development of the internet.

Appointed Director, ORCID, Inc for 2017–2019.

Frenk, C. S. (1976) Awarded a CBE in the Queen's Birthday Honours 2017 for services to Cosmology and the Public Dissemination of Basic Science.

Grubb, M. J. (1979) Appointed Distinguished Professor at Kyung-Ho University, Seoul 2017.

Kumar, K. (2010) Winner of the Software Sustainability Institute (SSI) Fellowship 2017.

McNish, H. A. N. (2001) Awarded the Ted Hughes Award 2017.

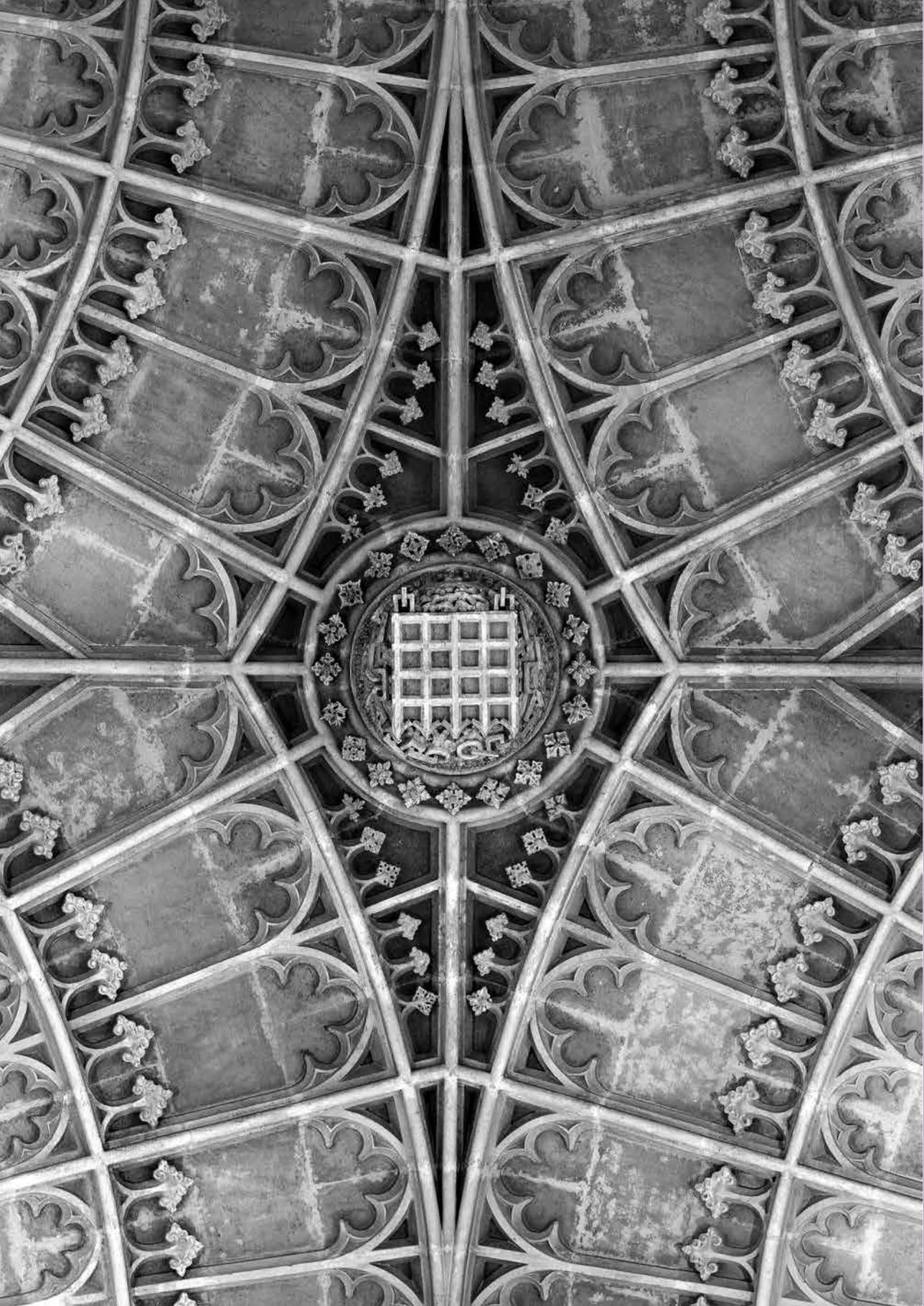
Merridale, C. A. (1979) Elected a Fellow of the British Academy in 2016.

Mozley, F. J. (2006) Longlisted and shortlisted for the 2017 Man Booker Prize for her novel *Elmet*.

Professor Jennifer Rubin Appointed ESRC Chief Executive and to become Executive Chair in 2018.

- Simoncelli, E. P. (1984)    Awarded the Technical Emmy Award 2015.  
Awarded the IEEE Sustained Impact Paper Award 2016.  
Awarded the Minerva Foundation Golden Brain Award 2017.
- Smith, Z. A. (1994)        Longlisted for the 2017 Man Booker Prize for her novel *Swing Time*.
- Waterhouse, D. B. (1956)    Awarded the Order of the Rising Sun, Gold Rays with Neck Ribbon, for his contributions to Japan studies and for promoting understanding of Japanese culture among Canadians.
- Whitehouse, M. J. (1980)    Awarded the 2016 Assar Haddings Prize for Geology by the Royal Physiographical Society in Lund.





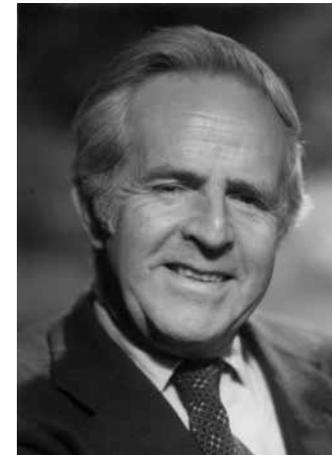
## Obituaries

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## Obituaries

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**PIERRE ANDRÉ D'EPINAY LALIVE** (1948) father of ILd'E (1978) was one of the world's leading specialists on international disputes, often hailed as a founding father of modern international arbitration law and an expert in both the theoretical and practical aspects of the field. As the International Council for Commercial Arbitration, of which Pierre was a member, put it succinctly in 2014, 'his name was a quality label, not only in proceedings, but also in his many academic publications'.

Born on 8 October 1923 near Neuchâtel, Switzerland, he attended the local College of La Chaux-de-Fonds, before studying for a degree in Law at Geneva University. Graduating in 1947, he came to Cambridge to complete a doctorate, being awarded his PhD in 1950. As a student, Pierre was particularly interested in international and comparative law. Arbitration was something he would learn later by practice, with the help of mentors Georges Sauser-Hall, a professor and also legal adviser to the Swiss government, and Maurice Bourquin, a renowned Belgian lawyer who taught public international law at the Graduate Institute for International Studies. It was through Bourquin that Pierre received the rare opportunity of acting as counsel for national governments before the International Court of Justice (ICJ) in The Hague, an arena in which he would later act on behalf of several states during important inter-state and inter-investor disputes. Pierre was inspired at the ICJ by a third mentor of sorts: Charles de Visscher, a Belgian professor and judge who once chose to vote independently in a dispute between Namibia and South Africa and, as elections to the Court were largely political, was subsequently not re-elected.

Intelligent, inventive and courageous, Pierre was also not known for shying away from expressing his disagreement or his enthusiasm where he felt it was right. As an academic, he enjoyed the freedom of being a full professor, making constant efforts to challenge and develop the field of private international law and to innovate in areas such as business law and art law. Over a long career as a Professor of Law and subsequently Emeritus Professor at the University of Geneva (1955–2014), Pierre was responsible for more than 200 publications on varied legal themes and in multiple languages, being fluent in French, English, Italian and German. From 1961 to 1986 he also taught at the Graduate Institute for International Studies in Geneva, and from 1978 to 1979 returned to Cambridge to take up a Fellowship at King's as well as the Arthur Goodhart Professorship of Legal Science. As a visiting professor, Pierre lectured at leading institutions all over the world, from Columbia University to the Free University of Brussels, the Hague Academy of International Law, and SMU, Dallas, and was named Doctor (*honoris causa*) by universities in Paris, Lyon, Brussels and Rome.

Pierre was also active throughout his career as a practitioner of law, entering the Geneva bar in 1951 and later founding his own company, Lalive Budin & Partners, Attorneys-at-Law, with his brother. Decidedly successful over the years, the firm enjoys a high reputation to this day.

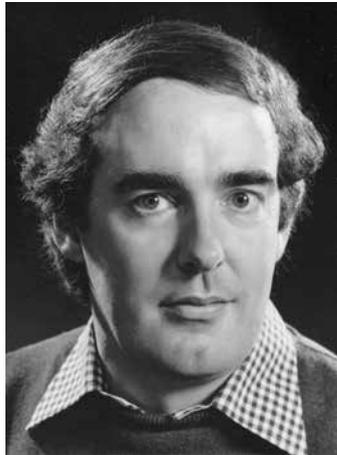
It was as an arbitrator of high-level international proceedings, however, that Pierre was perhaps most widely known. Combining the rigorous scientific approach learnt from academia with a wide practical experience gathered at the forefront of the developing field of arbitration law, Pierre undertook numerous appointments as arbitrator, expert or counsel in proceedings, and was one of seven experts selected by the Swiss government to draft the 1987 Swiss Code of Private International Law. He acted on behalf of several states before the ICJ during disputes such as the Norwegian Loans case (1957), the Right of Passage over the Indian Territory case (1960), and the Intervention of Malta (1981), and even presided over the Arbitral Tribunal settled by the Bonn Convention of 1952, on Relations between the Three Powers (US, UK and France).

During an interview later in his life, Pierre reflected that what he most enjoyed about arbitration and international law was the direct contact with people from many different countries and cultures and the high level of intellectual exchange. He had always been interested in the conflict of cultures and the clashes between different rights and laws, and arbitration appealed to him on both a legal and a human level – the possibility of helping to bring a small measure of peace to international relations was very tantalising, and he enjoyed feeling that his work could be, in practice, both useful and positive. An ethic of public service, in fact, underwrote much of his hard work over the years, extending into service on the boards of numerous international organisations promoting the development of different branches of law and the strengthening of ties between business and legal practitioners, many of which Pierre had helped to found. Among these were the ICC Institute of World Business Law, founded in 1979, and the Bulletin of the Swiss Arbitration Association, of which Pierre acted as not only the founder (1983), but also the Editor-in-Chief (until 2008) and chair of the advisory board. He was also a member of both the International Council for Commercial Arbitration and the Court of Arbitration for Sport, Vice-President of the Academy of Experts in London, and President of the Institut de Droit International.

These activities often extended into the area of disputes in art law, in which Pierre often acted as counsel or expert. As President of the UNIDROIT Conference of Governmental Experts on the Protection of Cultural Property, he was instrumental in the elaboration of a convention in 1995 on stolen or illegally-exported cultural objects.

In recognition of an eminent, diligent and innovative career, Pierre was awarded the 1990 Balzan Prize for Private International Law, with the committee citing his 'original and fundamental contribution to the theory of private international law' as well as 'the impetus given by his teaching, his engagement and his works to the application of this theory and the resolution of the problems of modern societies in change.' It was a fitting tribute to a hard-working, eloquent and warm-hearted man who had dedicated a long life to the resolution of conflicts at both a theoretical and a practical level.

Pierre died on 8 March 2014 in Geneva. He is survived by his wife Christiane, his children, Fabienne, Séverine and Jean-Emmanuel, and several grandchildren.



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**JOHN MALCOLM STEWART** (1975)

was born on 1 July 1943 in Pinner, Middlesex (now London). His father, James, was from Glasgow but had left Scotland during the 1930s and worked predominantly for United Dairies as an engineer during his life. His mother, Hilda (née Hale), had trained as a nurse in London but was originally from Merthyr Vale in South Wales. John was the eldest of three sons, and he was educated at Latymer Upper School in West London prior to taking up a scholarship at Jesus College, Cambridge.

He became a student of Dennis Sciama and then George Ellis, graduating with his PhD from the Department of Applied Mathematics and Theoretical Physics (DAMTP) in 1969. Between 1968 and 1971 John held a Junior Research Fellowship at Sidney Sussex College. He began his research career studying relativistic kinetic theory and hydrodynamics, which culminated in his book *Non-Equilibrium Relativistic Kinetic Theory* (in the ‘Springer Lecture Notes in Physics’ series) in 1971. In 1968 John met his future wife, Mary Cock (at that time a Fellow of Newnham College), at a dinner party in Cambridge. The couple were married in Cambridge in 1970.

Almost all of John’s adult life was spent in Cambridge, the principal exception being the period from 1971 to 1975 when he held a Postdoctoral Research Fellowship at the Max Planck Institute for Physics and Astrophysics in Munich. His widow, Mary, remembers that whilst in Germany ‘John grew to understand and appreciate German language and

culture; when we lived in Munich he avidly explored all the museums as well as undertaking some pretty adventurous mountain climbs with his colleagues. He and I both loved mountains, whether in Germany, Austria, or Switzerland, and most of our holidays were spent there until ill health curtailed our walking in recent years.’ Mary also talks of John’s extraordinarily deep knowledge and love of classical music from Bach to Berg and about how it was ‘central to his life’. Friends and colleagues in Germany remember John’s characteristic mix of intense concentration coupled with openness to questions at all levels. He could be both deeply serious and wickedly funny. She recalls how, after 46 years of marriage ‘he could still make me laugh until I cried.’

The couple returned to Cambridge in 1975 when John became a Senior Research Fellow at King’s. The prime reason that John gave up his post in Germany and came to King’s was for the stimulus of teaching again after several years of pure research; teaching was where his heart was. In the following year he became a University Lecturer. In 1978 he became a Fellow and College Lecturer at King’s and then four years later in 1982 he became Director of Studies in Maths. He was promoted in 2000 to a Senior Lectureship and then in 2003 to a Readership in Gravitational Physics. It is clear that he is remembered fondly by many of his students. One of them, Clare Burrage, remembers the pivotal role John played in her life at this time: ‘John was my Director of Studies at King’s from 2001 to 2005, and I am incredibly grateful for all the help, support and advice he gave me. I was a state school student who was very overwhelmed initially by the Cambridge experience and unsure about whether I should even be there. John helped me find my feet and my confidence, and without his support I am sure I would not have succeeded in my degree, or gone on to do a PhD. I have so many fond memories of John, from my very first formal dinner at King’s where I sat next to him and he guided me through all the conventions, to supervisions, where he would invariably have beautiful, concise solutions to the problems that had taken me pages and pages to solve.’

For some forty years John was a member of DAMTP and was a pillar of the Relativity and Gravitation (RG) group. Throughout this time he

contributed to its teaching and research activities. His colleague, Professor Paul Shellard, tells us that ‘throughout his career, he was universally admired as a superb lecturer by successive generations of students, due to his careful systematic style and the clarity of his explanations, as well as his sense of humour. He pioneered research in relativistic kinetic theory, cosmological perturbation theory and numerical relativity over many years in Cambridge.’ John retired in September 2010 as Reader Emeritus in Gravitational Physics, but despite this he continued to come to DAMTP for coffee and to work in his office. During these years he wrote a book on the Python programming language, *Python for Scientists* (2014) and was nearing completion of a much larger and extended version with further scientific applications. He was working on this up to a few days before being taken ill.

John’s other publications included the monographs *General Relativity* (1982) and *Advanced General Relativity* (1990) as well as numerous research papers and articles. His work on relativity was greatly admired and influenced a whole generation of graduate students who continue research in this area in academic posts around the world today. He also published widely on hydrodynamics and relativistic perturbation theory.

King’s Provost, Michael Proctor, recalls: ‘John retired as Reader in Gravitational Physics in 2010, but continued to be active in the College and Department until the week before his death. His work on numerical relativity was much admired, but he will be best known to generations of Mathematics students at King’s and elsewhere as a patient, careful and meticulous teacher, able to bring illumination to the most difficult of subjects. He took a keen and thoughtful interest in the College’s finances and served on the Investment and Finance Committees and as Inspector of Accounts. He was also very fond of the musical life of the College and was a regular attender at concerts. His expertise will be much missed.’

John passed away on 14 November 2016 and is survived by Mary, now a Fellow of Robinson College, and his younger brother Robert.



**HAROLD NEVILLE VAZEILLE TEMPERLEY** (1934), known as Neville, was born on 4 March 1915 in Cambridge to parents who were both historians. His father, Harold Temperley, was Regius Professor of Modern History at Cambridge from 1931 and Master of Peterhouse from 1938 until his premature death in 1939. His mother, Gladys Bradford, was one of the first female students to attend the University, at Newnham College, where she eventually became a Fellow. She died in

1923 aged 42 when Neville was only seven. Neville remembered her encouraging his scientific interests in his early years as well as spending holidays at her family home, Thorney House, in Thorney, Somerset, which was eventually to become his family home later in life.

Neville was educated at St Faith’s School in Cambridge and then at Eton. Whilst his mathematical and scientific interests were encouraged at Eton, Neville did not enjoy the fact that he had to play ball games every afternoon, something he considered to be a waste of time. Nor did the amount of time required studying Classics there go down well with the young Neville. He came to King’s in 1934 and achieved a First in Part II of the Natural Sciences Tripos in 1937. During his student years he was president of the College’s Chess Club as well as being a member of the University’s chess and bridge teams. He won the Smith’s Prize in 1939 and became a Smithson Research Fellow of the Royal Society.

Cambridge remained very important to Neville throughout his life, but the outbreak of the Second World War saw things move in a slightly different direction for him. During the war he worked for the Admiralty as a Scientific Officer (eventually becoming Senior Scientific Officer) where he was closely involved in crucial developments, including work on torpedoes and under-water explosion theory. He met his wife, Geraldine Howard la Coste Bartrop, at this time when she was visiting relatives in Cambridge;

the couple were married on 6 February 1940. They immediately moved to Gourrock on the Clyde (west of Glasgow) for Neville's important war work.

After the war the couple returned to Cambridge with their (by that time) three children, Nicholas, Virginia and Julian. A fourth child, Humphrey, was born shortly afterwards. Neville had been made a Fellow of King's in 1941 (a position he retained until 1954) and the family lived in a large house in Grantchester rented from the College. Neville had taken his MA in 1941, and in 1958 was awarded the degree of Doctor of Science. Between 1948 and 1953 he was a University Lecturer in Physics, and these were happy years for the family.

America beckoned in the 1950s, and Neville was a Visiting Professor of Physics at the University of Yale (1952), University of Nebraska (1953–54) and a consultant at the National Bureau of Standards in Washington (1954–55). He very much enjoyed his time working in America, but in 1955 he took up the post of Senior Principal Scientific Officer at the Atomic Weapons Research Establishment at the RAF Aldermaston air base which resulted in a move to North Hampshire in the early 1960s. Here he was able to continue his work on the physical properties of liquids and was one of the few top scientists who worked on the British H-Bomb project after America froze Britain out of the agreement to share atomic and other military secrets in 1945. The success of the programme eventually resulted in a new British-American partnership. Personal tragedy had struck the family in 1961, however, when Neville's eldest son Nicholas was killed in a road accident whilst a student at Peterhouse. This was devastating for the whole family.

After a decade at the Atomic Weapons Research Establishment, Neville took up the post of Professor of Applied Mathematics and Head of Department at the University of Swansea in 1965 (at that time the University College of Swansea). He remained at Swansea until he retired, somewhat reluctantly, 17 years later in 1982. When he turned 100 in 2015, Neville received a letter from Swansea University's Vice-Chancellor, Professor Richard B. Davies, who wrote: 'throughout your working life you

have moved the frontiers of science in areas that are not widely understood, and therefore cannot be fully appreciated by the wider population. Your work has made a considerable contribution to the country, for which we must all be grateful ... colleagues at our University appreciated the scholarly excellence, warmth, humility and good humour that you brought to the roles.' He was very happy at Swansea and was highly regarded by colleagues and students alike. In 1967 Neville inherited Thorney House, so the family moved there after undertaking extensive repairs on the property. Term time was spent in Wales, and holidays in Somerset.

Neville's published output includes the monographs *Properties of Matter* (1953), *Changes of State* (1956), *A Scientist who Believes in God* (1961), *The Physics of Simple Liquids* (1968), *Liquids and their Properties* (1978) and *Graph theory and Applications* (1982), in addition to dozens of papers, book chapters and reviews. For many it is his work on Temperley-Lieb algebra in 1971 that will be most remembered. It was a joint work with Elliot Lieb at Princeton University, and is something that is considered one of the most powerful algebraic tools used in statistical mechanics. His work attracted various awards, but one particularly notable one was the Rumford Medal which he received in 1992. This is a prestigious medal awarded by the Royal Society every two years for an outstandingly important recent discovery in the field of thermal or optical properties of matter made by a scientist working in Europe. Neville was awarded it 'in recognition of his wide-ranging and imaginative contributions to applied mathematics and statistical physics, especially in the physical properties of liquids and the development of the Temperley-Lieb algebra.' Previous winners include Michael Faraday and Louis Pasteur.

Whilst many will remember Neville's extraordinary legacy to the world of science and mathematics, most of his non-academic effort in the 1990s was spent devotedly looking after his wife Geraldine who had multiple severe health problems before she died in 1999 after almost six decades of happy marriage. Neville passed away on 27 March at Thorney aged 102. He leaves behind three generations of family. As his niece Mary Temperley says, 'he will be remembered by his family as a warm-hearted and gentle

man who remained young in spirit. His face lit up until the very end at the sight of his great-grandchildren in whom he took particular pleasure. He was father to four children and had nine grandchildren.'

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

**TRAVIS MARTIN ADAMS** (1955) was an American whose career was in the teaching of American History at university level. He was born in Warren, Arkansas and excelled at school before enrolling at Arkansas Polytechnic College where he had an active student career as a cheerleader and member of the Student Council. He was president of the History Club and of the Military Honor Society as well as sports editor for the yearbook and statistician for men's sports, graduating in History with Political Science. He married a fellow student, Lou Van Dover, before coming to King's to study for a year on a Rotary Foundation Scholarship. This was followed by service in the Army as an Aerial Photographic Interpreter, after which, in 1958, Travis returned to his studies at Vanderbilt University where he earned an MA in 1962 and was admitted to the doctoral program in American History.

After working as Assistant Director of the Education Commission of the Southern Baptist Convention in Nashville, Travis returned to Arkansas Polytechnic, which became Arkansas Tech University, and stayed there until he retired 31 years later. By the time of his retirement, Travis was Assistant Academic Dean, Associate Academic Dean, Associate Professor of History, Vice-President for Student Affairs and Executive Assistant to the President.

Aside from his academic life, Travis enjoyed contributing to the community and served on many committees; his particular interests were in education and in the support of mental health services. He also taught regularly in Sunday School. One of his greatest passions was his membership of the Russellville Rotary Club, where he was a District Governor. For his work he was awarded the Citation for Meritorious Service in 1992 and the Distinguished Service Award in 1995.

Lou predeceased Travis after a marriage of 59 years. He died on 4 September 2016, survived by their son Andy and daughter Anna.

**PETER ATKINSON** (1950) father of SJA (1980) and DNA (1984) was born on 28 December 1930 in Leicester, the only child of a grocer and his wife. He grew up about as far away from the sea as is possible in the UK; as a small boy he went on a family visit to Skegness and was amazed to meet children on the beach who actually lived at the seaside. He resolved then that when he was grown up he would live near the sea and made a good choice of career to enable this. There is always a shortage of good maths teachers, so he could more or less choose where to live.

Peter attended Alderman Newton's Boys' School in Leicester where he was appointed Head Boy. He was fortunate in being taken on school trips to the Norfolk Broads where he learnt to sail, and subsequently sailed at the Outward Bound Trust sea school at Aberdovey when he was 16. He enjoyed a wide variety of games at Alderman Newton's and represented the school in a number of them, particularly rugby.

After a gap in his formal education while he did National Service in the Royal Corps of Signals, Peter came up to King's to read Maths and also continued to play plenty of rugby and tennis. He resumed his sailing on the Broads, hiring boats with groups of friends, and enjoyed life at Cambridge so much that he stayed on for another year to do teacher training in the city.

Peter's first teaching job was at Sittingbourne in Kent, near the coast, and he used his first earnings to buy a sailing dinghy. He started school sailing clubs in both Ramsgate and St Austell, in both cases using his passion for sailing to help persuade senior staff to invest in boats and equipment.

Peter was appointed Head of Maths at St Austell Boys' Grammar School in 1962, but before he took up the post he was told that the boys' and girls' schools were going to be amalgamated. It was a shock to learn that he would be teaching girls. He had been educated in a boys' grammar school himself and had taught just a few sixth-form girls at Ramsgate. In his first term at St Austell he had one class of 37 girls. He said however that the girls were very kind to him!

Peter had a long and successful career as a well-respected maths teacher, culminating at St Austell Sixth Form College where he was also Vice-Principal. He became well-known for his many catch phrases, such as 'it is money for old rope' and 'take your average five-year-old off the street and they could do this'. His maxim 'diagram, principle, equation, solution' to solve any maths problem has been passed down the generations and is now used by his daughter-in-law and grandson when they are tutoring maths students. A number of people have kindly said how Peter's support, guidance, and belief in their ability gave them the confidence to achieve the successes that they have had in their later lives.

Nor was it just the academic side of education that Peter was involved in; he also wanted to enable students to have the same sporting opportunities that he had so enjoyed. In addition to sailing clubs, he also ran tennis and badminton teams and organised a variety of sports events.

Peter and Ros were married in 1957 and they moved to Broadstairs where they bought their first house in 1958. Their first two children, Catherine and Simon, were born in Broadstairs and followed by David and Susan in the house in St Austell where Ros still lives.

Peter remained consistently true to his socialist principles, reinforced during his time at King's in the 1950s. He proudly represented his principles by the red tie he wore to school every day and he told anyone who asked that the red ties were in memory of the last true socialist government of 1951.

Camping was a passion of Peter's from his earlier experiences, and many long summer holidays were spent camping on the continent with Peter and Ros's young family. When the children left home Peter and Ros continued with their camping, even venturing into Eastern Europe in the days of the Cold War.

Like so many of his generation, Peter was very creative and resourceful around the house. He would happily turn his hand to building furniture,

making table tennis tables, dolls' houses, guinea pig hutches; he never threw anything away as it might come in handy in the future. Walks on the beach were never complete without salvaging some driftwood for the fire or to use as a bench or part of a treehouse.

Peter and Ros continued to sail for many years. Peter was 76 when he decided he was no longer strong or agile enough to cope with any sudden bad weather in Carrick Roads, and no longer sailed except with younger members of the family. He played tennis until he was 75 and continued to play golf until he was 80.

Peter ended his days in the caring atmosphere at North Hill Nursing Home where he was again charming to the staff who provided the support Ros needed to continue to love and look after him.

Peter died on 9 April 2016 and leaves Ros, four children, Catherine, Simon, David and Susan, and 11 grandchildren.

(Our thanks to David Atkinson and the family for this obituary of his father.)

**KENNETH JOHN AUSTIN** (1944) father of PRJA (1974) was born in Birmingham and educated at Swanwick Hall Grammar School before coming up to King's on an Open County Scholarship to study Mechanical Science. This was initially a one-year course which he completed in six months. He was sponsored by the RAF and subsequently qualified as a pilot. By this time, the war in Europe was winding down and John completed three years' National Service between 1945 and 1948. He then returned to Cambridge to complete his degree and whilst at Cambridge in 1950 married Cora, his wife of 66 years.

John joined the BBC in London as a Cambridge Engineering graduate. He was part of a team in the Technical Department which achieved distinction for many notable firsts in his early years, namely the first outside broadcasts from a plane, submarine and helicopter. He helped to provide

innovative solutions to problems associated with transmissions from unstable platforms, synchronising video, stabilising cameras and eliminating noise and vibration.

A particular highlight of John's career was the role he played in the live filming of the Coronation in 1953. He worked on the synchronisation of video signals from the large number of cameras positioned around London to reduce the loss of video sync when cutting from one camera to another. This was the biggest and most ambitious outside broadcast the BBC had ever attempted and captured the attention of the world. John was understandably proud of the team's achievement.

Another key project was John's work on a distribution amplifier used to transfer signals from cameras in BBC Centre to locations around the building. This required a unique, bespoke amplifier design that provided very low distortion, high gain and low power consumption. John wrote a design monograph which was circulated worldwide and a large number of these amplifiers were manufactured by the BBC for export.

Over the next 25 years John was promoted to various roles in the Technical, Design and Equipment Departments and was Head of the Equipment Department, responsible for approximately 500 members of staff when he finally retired.

In his retirement, John played a key role in Level 9, the family's successful computer games company in the early days of home computers. Even during his last illness, he retained a keen interest in the careers of his children and grandchildren. His interest in science, engineering and innovation continued throughout his lifetime.

John died aged 90 on 24 November 2016 after a short illness, and is greatly missed by his widow, his daughter, four sons and six grandchildren. He will be fondly remembered as a gentleman and devoted family man, with a sharp mind and dry, endearing sense of humour.

**ALAN GEORGE BARR** (1956) once said that the term ‘career’ could just as well refer to ‘going from side to side and bumping into things’ as to a professional pathway through life. True to his word, after graduating from King’s with degrees in English and Chinese he spent several years going from side to side on short contracts in exotic locations, teaching English in Japan, Saudi Arabia and Zaire (now the Democratic Republic of Congo) before returning to the UK to nurture the teaching of English as a foreign language at two leading universities. What stands out strikingly from the memories of those who knew Alan, however, is not at all a haphazard, meandering man, but instead someone who was consistently kind, supportive and hard-working, no matter what path he was following or what he might have happened to bump into.

Alan was born on 30 December 1936 in Manchester, the only child of Glaswegian parents who had moved south to follow his father George’s job as an aircraft engineer, inspecting Lancaster bombers being built for the war. They were a resourceful and enterprising family, with Alan’s mother Margaret having managed a shoe shop before marriage, and they would move several more times during Alan’s childhood, first to Cheshire and then to Blackpool. Alan attended Blackpool Grammar School, where he was a bright, popular boy with a large group of friends. He played piano and was made Head Boy in his final year. In 1956 he became the first in his family to go to university, winning an Exhibition to King’s to read English: a serious accomplishment which would set the tone for his later career.

Alan settled in well to student life. He won the Members’ Essay Prize, achieved blades one rowing season by bumping four times, and during the Vacations taught English at the nearby Bell School. When he had a little free time, he and his friends Peter Lucas and Bob Alexander would stroll down to the Grange Road rugby ground to watch the legendary Arthur Smith play, joining in chants of ‘Arthur!’ or ‘Give it to Arthur!’ before returning to Bob’s for crumpets toasted over a gas fire. Graduating in 1959 with Second Class Honours in English, Alan spent a further year in Cambridge studying Chinese.

It was the challenge of teaching, however, which particularly called to him, and as someone who was always ready to give advice or tailor an individual solution to a problem, Alan was particularly suited to it. He was also keen to expand his horizons, being interested throughout his life in travel and different cultures. His move towards Chinese turned out to be rather short-lived, and instead he moved to Japan, taking up a two-year teaching contract at Yokohama National University in 1960. In 1963 he moved to Hokkaido to begin another contract, making good friends with some of the other junior lecturers teaching English at these institutions. It was a time of adventure and memorable experiences, from wrestling with rock-hard rice cakes at a mountain-top festival to celebrate the New Year, to bathing in hot, sulphuric volcanic springs beneath the slopes of Mount Aso during a five-week summer school before a typhoon forced them all into hiding.

As the 1960s rolled on, Alan went on to work in new locations as different and demanding as Saudi Arabia and Zaire, teaching English as a foreign language on contracts for UNESCO and the British Council. When the time finally came to return to the UK, he and his friend Jim Crichton decided to do so by a very scenic route, passing from Tokyo through to Hong Kong, Canton (Guangzhou), Peking (Beijing), Irkutsk, Smolensk, Moscow, Warsaw, Prague, Venice and Paris, finally arriving in England, in his own words, ‘happy, jobless and tired.’

Returning to Blackpool on the hunt for a new teaching position, Alan met Margaret Gibbs, a secondary school history teacher, and a new chapter in his life began. She a historian and he a lover of literature, they were well suited, and they married in December 1977, shortly after Alan had accepted a new post as an EFL lecturer at the University of Newcastle. The newly-weds set up home in the town and soon welcomed two sons, Andy in 1981 and James in 1982. At Newcastle Alan joined a team of English Language lecturers working at the specialist Language Centre, tasked with devising and providing personalised tuition for the many foreign postgraduates and researchers working in the various faculties. It was a role that required considerable sensitivity, patience and enthusiasm, qualities which Alan possessed in bounds, and for which he became greatly appreciated by students and colleagues alike.

In 1985 Alan moved from Newcastle to take up a similar post at the University of Glasgow, thereby completing the circle of a life very well-travelled by returning with his young family to his ancestral home town. Settling in Milngavie, the family quickly put down roots, and Alan remained at the University for the next 17 years. During this period, he personally steered the EFL unit from humble beginnings within the Department of Adult and Continuing Education into a self-financing entity within the University which attracted several hundred students to its courses every year. Quickly promoted to be Head of the unit, he took on early the huge responsibility of ensuring its survival, as the central administration made it clear that University funding would not be continued, and Alan's team were either to sink or swim. Rather than be browbeaten by this into enforcing strict rules and requirements on his staff, however, Alan created an atmosphere of support and collaboration, tempered by a little sense of adventure. He fostered initiative, always willing to let staff members try out their own ideas, an approach which led to the unit becoming one of the first UK university departments to have its own website. At the same time he was sympathetic and flexible, allowing staff with young children to take time away when they needed to attend a school meeting or care for a sick child, flying in the face of the prevailing attitude of the 1980s that family life ought not to interfere in the workplace. A favourite project of his was the pre-sessional party, a great tradition to which all new students were required to bring a dish from their own country and meet and mingle with their future supervisors – an event which helped to create, from the beginning, a relaxed and positive environment.

Dedicated to his work from start to finish, in the 1990s Alan was heavily involved in the British Association of Lecturers in English for Academic Purposes (BALEAP), both as a pioneering force in the organisation's accreditation scheme and as Chair from 1995 to 1997. In his characteristic manner, he worked tirelessly to raise the organisation's profile and to ensure the quality of the teaching field to which he had largely dedicated his life. In 2002, Alan retired from the University of Glasgow at the age of 66. His academic interests did not diminish, however, and he spent many happy hours reading and researching his family tree.

Alan is remembered as a fundamentally good person, generous, warm and patient, with a meticulous eye for detail and an impressive work ethic balanced by a great sense of humour. He was not known for giving quick advice, and if allowed might sit for hours answering one quite simple question, but this was only a reflection of his eagerness to help – and perhaps an indicator of his suitability as a lecturer! In particular, Alan was a supportive husband and father, encouraging his sons to pursue their own paths in life and also making every effort to broaden and enlarge their horizons, from financing trips to the theatre to introducing them to a wide range of food, appetites caught from a lifetime of travelling.

Alan died on 12 February 2017 aged 80, leaving Margaret and sons Andy and James.

**REO ADDAI BASOAH** (1961) was born in Ghana in 1936 and educated at Cambridge Technical College, in London and at Yale as well as coming to King's to read Economics. In 1962 he became Barrister-at-Law in Lincoln's Inn. He worked as an economist on the Commonwealth Economic Committee in London in the mid-1960s and from 1965 to 1972 at the World Bank in Washington.

He was persuaded to return home to Ghana to contribute to national development, and took up a position as the Economic Director of Planning in Accra in 1972, followed in 1976 by a post as Commissioner for the State Enterprises Commission. He also owned and managed a palm plantation.

Reo became a member of parliament in Ghana for the New Patriotic Party, serving the Kumawu Constituency in Ashanti; he was elected on 57.8% of the vote, beating six other candidates. On entering parliament he became Chairman of the Parliamentary Finance Committee. Reo worked in parliament from 1992 to 2002. He played a crucial role in government and is remembered as a selfless and unassuming man who cared more about doing the right thing than about acquiring material wealth; he sometimes had to be prevailed upon to use his parliamentary privileges. He died in

2002 at the age of 68 after a very short illness; a community centre was built for the benefit of his constituents in his memory.

**MICHAEL STEWART BAYLEY** (1942) who has died aged 93, was born in Kensington on 13 July 1923. He was educated at Eton where he excelled at rugby and was Captain of the First XV before winning an Exhibition to King's. After 161 OCTU at Sandhurst, he was commissioned in the Grenadier Guards in 1942 and posted to the Training Battalion. As a Platoon Commander in the King's Company, he was wounded in his right arm and both legs while in action with 1st (Motor) Battalion at Aalten in Holland on 3 March 1945.

He was granted a Regular Commission in 1946 and re-joined 1st Battalion in Palestine. During the withdrawal, he was with his Company Commander in an isolated position above the docks when the Jews started shooting at them with machine guns. Their vehicle's tyres were shot out so they drove to the docks on flat ones.

In 1949 he was appointed Adjutant of 1st Battalion in Tripoli and passed the Staff College exam in 1951. With the Battalion back in Wellington Barracks in 1953, he was promoted to Captain of the Queen's Company. Two staff appointments followed, first as DAA and QMG in HQ 4th Guards Brigade in Germany, then MA to the Commander in Chief, HQ Far East Land Forces. In 1960 he was appointed Senior Major 2nd Battalion and MBE from his previous job. On being congratulated, Michael, who had a slight stammer, would reply 'g - g - goes with the job.' A disrespectful officer began to mimic him until stopped by a threatening look and clenched fist. He attended the Joint Services Staff College in 1961, and became GSO 1 on the Staff of the Chief of Staff followed by GSO 1 at HQ London District.

Michael was appointed Commanding Officer, 1st Battalion, in Wuppertal. Early in 1965 the Battalion was selected for a six-month operational tour with the United Nations in Cyprus. It was an interesting, enjoyable and worthwhile experience in glorious summer weather. The Battalion was recognised by Brigadier A. J. Wilson, UNFICYP Chief of Staff, as first class.

The Commander of Greek Cypriot forces in Limassol had an argument with Colonel Bayley about UN night patrols. Progress seemed impossible until Michael's charming smile unexpectedly broke the ice. The Greek Colonel immediately apologised. Under Michael's leadership the Battalion won the confidence of both communities in Cyprus, developed a close affinity with UNFICYP and wore the blue beret and white and blue medal ribbon with pride. He was an outstanding Commanding Officer who raised the morale and fighting efficiency of the Battalion to a very high standard.

In 1966 Michael was promoted to Colonel GS SEATO Exercise Planning Team and the following year to Secretary Defence Planning Staff in the MOD. He was promoted to Brigadier in 1969 and appointed BGS Intelligence in 1972. An appointment at HQ UKLF as Brigadier Overseas Detachments followed, until his retirement from the Army in 1978.

In retirement he became a Director of Help the Hospices (Hospice UK) in 1992 and succeeded Simon Doughty as President of the Grenadier Guards Association from 1992 to 1996. In an article, 'The Way Ahead', published in the *Grenadier Gazette* (1995) he outlined proposals to sustain and strengthen for the future the active support which the Association enjoys and on which its aims will always depend. His other interests were conservation of church monuments and picture framing. In retirement he trained as a stone conservator under John Green, and during the 1980s conserved a number of churches for what was then called the Redundant Churches Fund (now the Churches Conservation Trust). Anthony Barnes (KC 1951) recalls how he worked on churches in some remote locations (which may have suited his personality, to a degree) but at the same time displayed a wicked sense of humour and was exceptionally good company.

Michael never wore his heart on his sleeve, and despite his natural humility and horror of shallow chatter he was hugely liked and admired throughout the Regiment. He was unmarried.

(Our thanks to Simon Doughty, Editor of *The Guards Magazine*, for this obituary.)

**TIMOTHY HOLMES BEAGLEHOLE** (1955) was born on 24 April 1933 in Lower Hutt, New Zealand, into a well-known academic family. Tim's father John Beaglehole was an internationally renowned historian, whose name had been made with work on Captain Cook's life and journals. Despite John's success in academia, his achievements had not been terribly well remunerated, and Tim recalled the family subsisting on somewhat 'limited means'.

Despite any material hardship, Tim nevertheless grew up in a wonderfully stimulating environment, the family home filled with art and music and frequented by a wide variety of guests contributing to thoughtful discussions. These surroundings were to have a formative effect on Tim, who inherited much of the interests of his parents.

After schooling at Karori Normal School and Wellington College, Tim followed his father into History with a BA and an MA, in 1954 and 1956 respectively, both from John's own institution of Victoria University, Wellington.

Tim furthered his studies at King's, using his first two years to complete Part II of the Historical Tripos as an affiliated student, receiving his BA in 1957. From there he won scholarships which allowed him to remain at King's for PhD research on Thomas Munro, a Governor of the East India Company.

Completing his doctorate in 1960, Tim returned to New Zealand and Victoria University, continuing what would become a lifelong association with that institution. Having very much followed in John's footsteps, Tim would overlap with his father as an academic in the Victoria History Department for a full six years. Though he would spend occasional periods away from the University such as in 1966–67 when he was Harkness Fellow at Harvard, Tim would remain on the staff at Victoria from 1960 until his retirement.

One of Tim's first major responsibilities at Victoria was to act as Warden for the Weir House student residence from 1964–68. The Wardenship of Weir House was not an envied position at this time, as the all-male hall

had developed something of a reputation for a rugby culture of hard drinking, womanising and general loutish behaviour. Tasked with keeping order, Tim opted against a typical disciplinarian crackdown, instead engaging with his charges and offering a good deal of freedom so long as judgement was used as to the bounds of reason. In practice, this strategy proved highly effective, and student behaviour at Weir largely ceased to be a problem. Family friend and Weir student Jock Phillips recalls Tim as a civilising beacon of refinement in the halls, holding court in his rooms, where he could be found discussing fine art over sherry, with Bach records played in the background.

It was during his time at Weir that Tim met his future wife Helen Bisley, who had been invited along to a party by her Weir student brother. Although at 19 she was very much the 33-year-old academic's junior, Tim was immediately smitten, declaring to the man next to him that here was the girl he was going to marry. True to his word, the pair wed and went on to have three children, John, Toby and Charlotte.

Tim continued to rise through the ranks at Victoria. In addition to his academic work, as his career progressed he became more involved with administrative and other duties in the University. Among other roles, he was Dean of Arts 1971–75, Chairman of the History Department 1974–78 and again 1988–90, Deputy Vice Chancellor 1983–86 and Executive Dean of Arts 1992–94. After his official retirement in 1994, he was made Professor Emeritus. However, Tim's involvement with Victoria was far from over, and he was on the University Council from 1 January 1999 to 31 December 2010 and elected Pro-Chancellor from 1 January 2002 until 31 December 2004, then elected Chancellor from 1 January 2005 to 31 December 2009. As an elected Council member and with a two-year term, he remained on the Council to the end of December 2010 to avoid the need of a costly by-election. He retired from this and all University duties on 31 December 2010.

This ascent through Victoria was a function of Tim's deep commitment to the institution, which he had privately regarded as 'his' University long before he found himself at its head. His affection and enthusiasm for the

place, sustained over so many decades, was particularly clear in the enthusiasm with which he delivered speeches on the subject of Victoria. In 2013, in recognition of such long and distinguished service, the central part of the University was named the Tim Beaglehole Courtyard.

Tim's stewardship of Weir House was representative of an approach to University life that continued to serve him well throughout his administrative career. Tim always sought to foster cooperation and respect between levels in the University hierarchy, and was known for consulting widely on decisions so as to ensure that initiatives served the University as a whole. Across his career, he seems to have had the rare ability to be simultaneously an effective administrator whilst remaining personally popular with both students and academics. This was even the case during the testing recent years when the necessity to increase fees made for much student unrest. Indeed, his lifetime membership of Victoria Student Association was one of the proudest honours of Tim's lifetime.

Tim made an enormous contribution to Victoria in the development of its art collection from a small staff-funded affair to a major asset to the University. The appreciation of art Tim had inherited from his parents had been amplified and broadened by his time in Cambridge, where he enjoyed attending various museums and exhibitions, and in spending time at Kettle's Yard. In particular, it was in Cambridge that Tim developed the taste for 20th-century painting which was to serve Victoria so well: his most important acquisition is reckoned to be Colin McCahon's imposing *Gate III*. Outside Victoria, Tim was also heavily involved with the New Zealand National Gallery, serving as a member of their council from 1978 to 1992 and Deputy Chair from 1979 to 1992.

Over the course of his long academic career Tim wrote a significant number of publications. His PhD research was published as *Thomas Munro and the Development of Administrative Policy in Madras 1792–1818* (1966). It has become a standard text in the area, and was accordingly reissued by Cambridge University Press in 2010. His most well-known work, though, is his biography of his father: *A Life of J. C. Beaglehole: New Zealand Scholar* (2006).

Tim was a keen sailor throughout his life. Starting to crew around the age of 15, he learnt the ropes across Cook Strait, which is rated as one of the more dangerous stretches of water in the world. At Cambridge, he spent a summer on a three-month voyage around the French Atlantic coast on King's Professor Bryan Matthews's vessel *Lucretia*. The rigours of this long trip on what was an under-crewed vessel forced Tim to pick up a great deal of new knowledge. Later in life, back in New Zealand, Tim and Helen often took their children (and eventually grandchildren) sailing on Cook Strait. His greatest voyage, though, was as part of a crew which sailed a replica of the *Endeavour* from Cape Town to London, following a route based on Cook's first circumnavigation.

Beyond sailing, Tim was always physically active, and greatly enjoyed the outdoors. He was a keen practitioner of 'tramping', the colloquial New Zealand term for hill walking and hiking. He was a keen sportsman, especially in his younger days, when he won Victoria University Blues in Fencing and Harriers.

At King's Tim got involved in rowing, and organised the 'King's Kads' graduate student boat for the 1959 May Bumps. Perhaps something of an historical default, King's reputation at the time was not as a front-rank sporting College, and the humorous name for the boat acknowledged the low expectations of its oarsmen. As it turned out, the crew did much better than expected, winning blades. In later years, Tim would laughingly reveal that the body weights painted beside the rowers' names on the trophy oars were entirely invented.

At a personal level, Tim was known for his wit, and a particularly mischievous sense of humour. He was far from the aloof academic, and loved a gossip and occasional forays into trashy literature. The amiable and generous character which served to make him so well respected in his University career was carried over into all aspects of his life, with his many friends yielding a constant rotation of guests visiting the family home.

Tim died of pneumonia aged 82 on 18 July 2015, surrounded by his family. His death was sudden and came as a great shock, as although he had

recently been diagnosed with cancer he had been in otherwise good health and spirit, and was expected to survive for several years.

**ROY GEORGE BEAN** (1958) was born on New Year's Day, 1937 and educated at St Peter's School in York. He was one of the last generation of young men to be required to do National Service, and so before he came to King's he spent two years in Scotland. His eyesight was not good enough for him to be considered for flying; instead, he used his skills to train as a linguist and qualified as a Russian translator.

Roy came to King's and sang in the Choir as a volunteer with a fine low bass voice. He was a very kind and helpful member, joshing but never mocking of others and providing crucial reassurance for new singers. He also read Russian and French, was President of the Chetwynd Society and played hockey for the College, as well as making firm friends particularly amongst the musicians such as David Willcocks and Philip Ledger. After graduating he went to the University of Bristol to qualify as a teacher, and then to France for a year where he taught English; in the same year he married Margaret Anne Steer, a soprano whom he had met in the Cambridge Purcell Singers when he was a student.

Roy spent almost all of his teaching career at Uppingham School, first as an assistant master and then as housemaster of Highfield. He was a complex character; he had a very dry sense of humour so that his pupils and his friends were never quite sure whether he was serious or joking. Those pupils who misjudged this lived to regret it. Roy guided and corrected the boys in his care but never bullied them. He made a principle of never going into the boys' private area of the school unless it was an emergency or things had got very out of hand. Most of the time he allowed them the freedom to learn for themselves. He did find out about the illegal radio station the boys had set up, with its constant dedications of records to the voluptuous Miss X of Fairfield, as the signal was interfering with the local police radio. He also discovered the boys' illegal gerbil breeding project when the smell became too intense to be ignored.

His finest qualities as a teacher came from his passion for music. Although the boys were unimpressed at having to sing the Toreador's song from *Carmen* for the House Shout competition when other houses were singing Abba, he coached them meticulously and instilled in many an appreciation of music and of high standards of performance. He insisted on cultivating the essential habits of good posture and an open larynx, pure vowels and precise consonants. Anne was a patient accompanist on the piano, often trying to play at the same time as putting their two young daughters, Catherine and Rebecca, to bed.

Roy sang solos for school events and also conducted the Uppingham and District Choral Society, where his patience was much tried in his efforts to raise their standards and get a decent sound out of them. He also conducted the local operatic society in a series of productions which were major projects for him and for Anne.

Although it took some of his students a while to understand and relate to him, they nearly always developed a deep affection for him and were fiercely protective of him if others were critical. Dr Mark Sanderson of King's College, London, recalls Roy as a brilliant teacher of Russian and an excellent personal tutor. He was a must-have bass for any group, and also very entertaining company.

Roy retained his love of France all his life, and owned a house in the south-west that was very much enjoyed.

In his last year Roy developed Alzheimer's. Extraordinarily, when he was in a nursing home and seemed unable to communicate with anybody, one of the nurses happened to be Russian, and Roy was able to talk fluently with her in Russian. He died peacefully on 4 November 2016.

**TIMOTHY GEORGE BEYNON** (1958) was born on 13 January 1939 in Mumbles on the Gower Peninsula. He grew up in idyllic surroundings and since he was not allowed to have pets at home, developed a love of the

natural world: butterflies, birds, plants and – his favourite – dragonflies. Tim went to the local grammar school where he excelled at sport and most subjects. He played rugby for Wales as a schoolboy and, later on, club rugby for Swansea. However, after winning a place at Cambridge to read Pure Maths (later transferring to Mechanical Engineering) he focused on rowing. He stayed on an extra year at King's because he had a trial for the Goldie boat, and during that year decided to train as a teacher.

Tim's first post was at the City of London School for Boys where he taught maths and rugby and after which he spent 14 years at Merchant Taylors' School in Northwood. While at Merchant Taylors' he was able to spend plenty of time teaching maths and rugby but, more importantly, on his favourite extra-curricular activities – ringing birds and sharing his ornithological passion with the boys.

Tim then moved from Merchant Taylors' to Denstone College in Staffordshire where he was Headmaster from 1978 to 1986. At Denstone he became the first Head to make a girl Head of School and supported the first expedition to Inaccessible Island, part of the archipelago of Tristan da Cunha in the South Atlantic, in 1982, following which he was made a Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society. He left Denstone to return to Cambridge as Headmaster of The Leys School from 1986 to 1990. Unfortunately much of his time was spent on administration and school politics. However, he soon moved back to the outdoors as Head Warden of Saltwells Nature Reserve in Dudley. As the UK's largest urban reserve (247 acres), Saltwells had its fair share of urban crime (burning cars and fly tipping in particular), which Tim enjoyed dealing with almost as much as the flora and fauna.

Tim retired from Saltwells at 65, and when he was made President of the BDS (British Dragonfly Society) it was very clear that this was his favourite job. He was able to spend all of his time and energy focusing on Odonata, both in the field (especially in his spiritual home at Chartley Moss) and during hours of reading and reviewing books and photographs. He was President from 2000 to 2004 and, in recognition of his outstanding

service to the Society, was made an Honorary Member in 2004. His profound knowledge and calm common sense were inspirational. His excellent good manners allowed everyone to express their opinions whilst keeping them on topic. He had the ability to draw everything together, succinctly sum up the discussion, and then propose a resolution to be voted upon.

Tim also spent time working with the BDS Dragonfly Conservation Committee and latterly (from 2006) as a reviewer of papers for the BDS Journal. Tim was also responsible for the Society's continued presence at the British Birdfair held at Rutland Water every year. He recognised the value of such an event in raising the profile of the Society, making contacts within the conservation world and in the publicity and sales at this prestigious event. David Goddard recalls being constantly surprised by Tim's continued interest in research in Odonata, his profound knowledge, his excellent identification skills and his generosity in sharing his knowledge and experience. Bill Furse recalls how Tim educated him on Odonata by giving him the scientific names of all the dragonflies and by being an inspiring teacher and supportive friend.

There were trips to Scotland, spent getting to grips with the Scottish dragonfly specialities, namely *Aeshna caerulea* Azure Hawker, *Coenagrion hastulatum* Northern Damselfly and *Somatochlora arctica* Northern Emerald, along with the many other species of dragonfly, birds and plants. Tim's good humour, knowledge and identification skills were an immense asset, and all the Scottish dragonfly specialities were seen along with many of the Scottish bird specialities and a surprising ten species of orchid. Indeed the holiday was such a success that it was repeated the following year.

Whether working together on the BDS stand at Birdfair, travelling to Bulgaria or in pottering around Chartley Moss searching for dragonflies, Tim was unfailingly kind and courteous, warm and highly intelligent.

(We are grateful to David Goddard for this obituary.)

**ROBIN GODFREY BOOTH** (1961) was born in York in 1942 and went to Winchester before coming to King's to read Architecture and Fine Arts. He went on to gain a Master's degree in Urban Design from the University of Edinburgh and made his career in architecture. He was project architect and partner in charge of prestigious projects such as the Standard Chartered Bank headquarters, for which he won an award. Robin maintained a career-long interest in town planning, working in both the private and public sectors on projects ranging from local authority housing and student accommodation to leisure and corporate headquarters buildings, as well as on urban regeneration schemes. Robin was a partner and subsequently Director with the practice Fitzroy Robinson Ltd from 1980 to 2001 and subsequently Architect Director of Building Design Partnership before working on his own as a planning and architectural consultant.

He was married in 1971 to Katherine Middleton. When not at work, Robin enjoyed music and theatre, travel and photography, and belonged to the Baconian Society in St Albans, where he lived. Robin died aged 73 on 18 March 2016.

**JOHN BARRY BRACEWELL-MILNES** (1956) argued that though death and taxes may be certain, they certainly should not be mixed. A meticulous tax economist, Barry spent much of his life fighting against taxes on inheritance and capital. Despite opposition from the Left, business lobby groups and the corporatist element in the Conservative Party, Barry continued to champion the fight, targeting inheritance tax, capital gains tax, advance corporation tax and even alcohol duty.

Born in Wallington, England on 29 December 1931, Barry was the only child of John, an actuary, and his wife Kathleen. He was educated at Uppingham and served as Lieutenant to the Queen's Own Royal West Kent Regiment in Malaya in 1950–51. He received his BA from Oxford in 1956 and MA in 1958, having switched subjects from Honour Moderations in Classics to Economics. In 1959 he completed his doctorate at King's.

He worked for the Milk Marketing Board in his early career, before joining the CBI where he was Economic Director from 1968 to 1973. One of his proudest boasts was that he was 'sacked in 1973 by Mr Campbell Adamson, Director-General of the CBI, for supporting capitalism, free enterprise and the market economy'. After his departure from the CBI, he was Economic Advisor to the Institute of Directors until 1996.

During his career he published 24 books on fiscal and economic policy, including a book arguing against the viability of inheritance tax, which he believed had an adverse effect on saving, and another dismantling the arguments for raising tax on alcohol.

A deeply religious man, Barry was active in the Church of England, driving long distances to find services using the King James Bible and the Book of Common Prayer. His religious practice did not conflict with his viewpoints; he concluded in *White Alchemy in Religion and the Arts* that wealth creation is in keeping with Christian tradition. He viewed Adam Smith's advocacy for the division of labour as an echo of Romans 12: 4–6: 'For as we have many members in one body, and all members have not the same office: So we, being many, are one body in Christ, and everyone members one of another. Having then gifts differing according to the grace that is given to us'.

Barry was also interested in music and a member of several music appreciation societies. He was Principal Scientific Collaborator for the Erasmus University in Rotterdam and Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Society for Individual Freedom.

Barry will be remembered not only as a powerful advocate of lower taxes, but also as a good friend. He died on 25 June 2012 and is survived by his wife, Ann, and their son and daughter.

**JAMES ANDERSON CARPENTER** (1957) came from Shelby, North Carolina, where he was born in 1928. He came to King's after studying for

degrees at Wofford College and Duke University and then serving as a Chaplain in the US Army before further study at St Andrews on a Fulbright Scholarship. After King's and the completion of his PhD, he returned to the US and became Vicar of St Timothy's Church, Alexandria, Louisiana. From 1963 he held the position of Professor of theology at the General Theological Seminary of New York, where he also served as Sub-Dean; he also wrote two books on theology.

James was married in 1954 to Mary Dunbar, who predeceased him. They had two sons, Mark and James, and a foster son, Andrew. James died in a nursing home at the age of 85 on 17 October 2013.

**WILLARD CATES Jnr** (1964) was a distinguished pioneer in public health, specialising in HIV/AIDS and in women's reproductive health. Known as Ward, he was born in Cleveland, Ohio in 1942 and grew up in Rye, New York before studying History at Yale as an undergraduate. He then came to King's on an Ehrman Scholarship to read History, where he met Joan who became his wife after he pursued her through several European capital cities. Also during his time at King's he was injured playing rugby, and this sparked an interest in health care that became the major focus of his professional life. He returned to study further at Yale, completing a Master's degree in Public Health in 1971.

Ward served in the US Army, achieving the rank of Captain, before beginning a fellowship in the Epidemic Intelligence Service, shortly after the famous Roe v. Wade case that established laws governing abortion. He became engrossed in the study of women's reproductive health and quickly became an internationally renowned expert as an abortion epidemiologist. He worked for nine years in the Family Planning Evaluation Division of the Centre for Disease Control and Prevention, where he was heavily involved in gathering and analysing statistical information about legally induced abortion, and then moved into the position of Director of the Division of Sexually Transmitted Diseases, just as the HIV epidemic began to take hold in the US. Ward's expertise in this

area of public health led him into posts overseeing the spread of AIDS as a global issue; he was serving as President Emeritus of Research for Family Health International at the time of his death. One of his major achievements was the development of a trial for 1% tenofovir gel which showed a 39% reduction in HIV acquisition in women.

Ward was at the head of many committees and organisations guiding scientists and health practitioners in the fields of family planning, HIV and STD prevention and epidemiology. He authored and co-authored more than 400 publications, including eight editions of *Contraceptive Technology*, widely regarded as the core textbook for family planning. He also received numerous professional honours and awards to mark the significance of his achievements in science and public health. He was well-known for his positive outlook, his curiosity and zest for life, and for his skills as a patient mentor to others.

In addition to his many professional accomplishments, Ward found great pleasure in family life. He loved following the interests of his children and grandchildren, as well as watching sports where he was a particularly loud fan. His cancer diagnosis came as a severe blow but he continued to work with courage and exuberance. He died on 17 March 2016.

**JOHN ROBERT COLBOURNE** (1956) was the inventor of the Convoloid patent series of gear technology. His career was rich in contributions to the world of mechanical engineering as well as to his community.

John was born in Leamington Spa and educated at Rugby School, where he was Head Boy and played for the rugby XV and the tennis squad. He came to King's in 1956 to read for the Mechanical Sciences Tripos, then Moral Sciences, after which he studied for a further year at Darmstadt Technische Hochschule in Germany under some of the best mechanical science instructors before beginning his professional career with Arup, the British engineering firm. He was a lead structural engineer on the design, repair and upgrading of the roof of Sydney Opera House, amongst other

projects. After receiving a Harkness Fellowship he completed a PhD at Stanford University (1962–1964) and on his return to England, took up a post at the Building Research Station at Garston, near Watford. John was married in 1960 to Jennifer Anne Campbell, with whom he had three children to whom he was devoted: Charles, Tanya and Jack.

In 1967 John and his family moved to Canada, where he took up a position at the University of Alberta in Edmonton as Professor of Mechanical Engineering, working there until his retirement in 1995. He presented research papers at many international conferences in Canada, France, Japan and the former Yugoslavia. In 1987 he published his major academic work, *The Geometry of Involute Gears* which describes the virtues and vagaries of the involute curve. John made outstanding contributions to the art of gear design. He had an unusually deep understanding of kinematics and stresses that was to prove invaluable to his colleagues in their projects. His combination of theoretical and practical skills had applications in the development of computer programmes to simulate the cutting of worm wheels, the refinement of software for directing the dressing diamonds of gear grinding wheels and the analysis of cycloidal gearing, which was used to engineer gears for a 100-year-old locomotive turntable.

After retirement John and his second wife Lucienne travelled widely, particularly to Arizona where they had a second home for the winter and where John enjoyed playing golf and tennis. John was a long-time member of the St Albert Tennis Club and served as its President for two years, making thoughtful contributions to its projects and development plans. He was also a keen squash player for many years, competing in numerous provincial and national competitions in Canada; he did particularly well because of his economical style and crafty shot-making which often left much younger players wondering exactly how they had lost. He enjoyed camping and the wide open spaces and beautiful scenery of British Columbia. Although he never lost his British accent and enjoyed his visits back to the UK, John began to consider himself Canadian, having lived there for the biggest portion of his life. He continued to do research into

gear design until a month before he died, and was actively involved in a gear venture called Genesis Partners where he was Chief Technical Officer, developing all the technical details and protocols for their patent portfolio.

John was a softly-spoken man with a quiet wit, who is remembered as courteous, sincere, unselfish and kind. He died on 9 June 2016.

**NEVILLE KINGSLEY CONNOLLY** (1939) was born in 1920 to a family that belonged to the Plymouth Brethren. His father worked overseas; initially the plan was that Neville would live with his parents and have a tutor, but as he proved to be both unwilling and inept at his home-schooled lessons he was sent home to boarding school. Lynchmere on the South Coast was a very small school where the headmaster believed that little boys needed toughening up. They were allowed only two thin blankets on their beds and all the windows had to be kept open, even in the hardest winters. After Lynchmere, Neville went on to Canford, at the time a relatively new school; he remembered attending for interview with another little boy, Christopher Robin Milne, and thinking how hard it must have been for Christopher to have to put up with all the teasing. Neville loved the school and all its history, as well as its sports facilities which gave him the opportunity to learn to ride under a riding master.

Probably because of his religious upbringing, Neville felt he should choose a career path that involved helping people, and so chose medicine, winning an Exhibition to King's in 1938. The Long Vacation in 1939 was rudely interrupted by the outbreak of war, but the government determined that medical students should be exempted from the draft until they were qualified, and so Neville came to King's straight from school. He quickly made friends with music students including David Willcocks and Boris Ord, the College Organist, although both soon moved on to take part in the war effort. In his memoirs Neville remembered the King's of the war years, where old traditions were preserved as much as circumstances allowed. Caps and gowns had to be worn after dark and there was a distinctly anti-female ethos. Women were not allowed in the College after ten in the

evening, and undergraduates who had female companions with them at any time were required to introduce them to the University Proctors, in an attempt to ensure that they did not associate with ladies of ill repute. Nevertheless Neville and his friends found ways around these rules, including using ingenious methods to scale the walls.

Neville was expected by his family to continue to attend Plymouth Brethren services every Sunday while he was at Cambridge. The high church activities of the Chapel were considered anathema to the Brethren, but Neville loved the beauty of the building and the music, and he began to question the strict exclusivity of the Brethren movement, with the result that a long time later, he left the Brethren and became a member of the Church of England.

Neville achieved a First in Part I that led him to be awarded a Rockefeller Studentship to Harvard. He put in a great deal less work for Part II and was awarded a Lower Second but fortunately he had already secured the studentship by then. Crossing the Atlantic by boat in 1942 in order to take up the place was not very safe, as there was considerable activity from U-boats, but Neville made the trip without incident.

It was during his time studying in the US that Neville met Agnes. At the time of their meeting, she was encased in plaster following complications of septicaemia, but Neville was smitten. Her parents were not happy at the prospect of giving permission for their invalid daughter to marry an unknown student who would take her to live in England, and Neville's parents were equally underwhelmed at the proposed marriage; but after waiting to complete their studies, the couple were certain that they were making the right choice.

Once he had graduated from Harvard, Neville returned to London to complete his medical studies at St Thomas' Hospital, followed by posts at Great Ormond Street and in the RAF Medical Service at Ely Hospital. He became a Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons in 1949. After this, Agnes and Neville emigrated to the US, where he took citizenship in 1958.

Neville always wanted to be a paediatric surgeon, but as that was not a speciality in the US when he started in practice, he became a general surgeon with a special interest in paediatrics. He was instrumental in getting a specialist paediatric surgery department established at the Washington Children's Hospital before he retired; a great number of his patients were unable to afford his care and so he operated on them free of charge. Neville gained an MD from Harvard Medical School and Fellowships of the American College of Surgeons and the American Academy of Paediatrics. Despite working in the US for more than 40 years, he always believed that the British National Health Service was a better and more efficient model for health care than the US system of fee for service.

Neville loved horses and riding, small game hunting and trout fishing; he also enjoyed gardening and woodworking. The interest in classical music that he had developed at King's stayed with him throughout his life, as did his Christian faith. He was also devoted to his two daughters, Catherine and Angela.

Agnes died after a long illness, and in 1994 Neville married Jocelyn. She had met Neville in 1958, when he had attended her three-year-old son Rickey who died of rhabdomyosarcoma, a disease which is still incurable today. Jocelyn was struck by Neville's caring, humble and dedicated character and they had remained friends since Rickey's death; Jocelyn and Neville were married for 23 years. In 2009 he wrote his autobiography *Called to be a Surgeon: Not for Bread Alone*, the title reflecting his Christian belief that medicine was his vocation as well as his conviction that money should not be a motivating factor for a doctor. Neville died at the age of 96 on 30 January 2017.

**ADAM SEBASTIAN GENEVIEVE CURTIS** (1952) was Emeritus Professor of Cell Biology for 37 years at the University of Glasgow. He was a scientist, diver, gardener, microscopist, husband, artist, 'Querdenker', father and friend. Coming from an artistic background he became interested in science during a rainy holiday, when a bored neighbour,

seated at a table next to his, started educating him in chemistry. After studying Natural Sciences at King's he moved to Edinburgh where he did a PhD on 'the biophysics of development', and met his future wife Ann.

In his postdoctoral period in London he worked with Michael Abercrombie developing a novel microscopy technique, Interference Reflection Microscopy (IRM), that allowed one to measure the distance between a cell and the surface to which it adhered. He was also a pioneer in applying stringent morphometric analysis to cell biology. In 1962 he became a Lecturer in Zoology at University College London and in 1967 he moved to Glasgow to become the first Professor of Cell Biology in the UK. By this time he and Ann had two daughters, Penelope and Susanna.

In Glasgow he continued to investigate the mechanisms and physical underpinnings of the adhesion of cells to each other and to materials. Working with sponges sourced on his diving expeditions on the local reefs in the West of Scotland, he continued to study how cell–cell adhesion is controlled and how it is involved in morphogenesis. The biochemical and physical mechanisms and underpinnings of cell–cell adhesion continued to fascinate him. Shortly after his appointment he created an Honours course for Cell Biology, where he taught lively practical classes and lectured in his irreverent style. He was always exceedingly generous with his time where students were concerned, particularly at reading parties: one of his enthusiasms, these were held, appropriately enough, at the Marine Biology station in Millport.

Always a keen gardener, he had an allotment where he got talking to Chris Wilkinson, another keen gardener and Professor of Electronic Engineering at Glasgow. This started their joint exploits in bioengineering, a highly productive time under BP 'blue skies' funding, that allowed Adam and Chris to assemble a team of young scientists. Their first collaborative work was on designing electronic interfaces to 'talk to nerve cells', a theme that would continue to occupy their joint work for decades to come. Another area of common interest was to apply to biology the engineer's ability to control surface structure at the micrometer and the nanometer level.

Adam was keen to use devices made with these techniques to investigate contact guidance, how cells respond to material topography, and use these to instruct cells to 'do the right thing'. Together he and Chris founded the Centre for Cell Engineering in 1997, as a collaborative centre cutting across Engineering, Chemistry and Biology with members from both Strathclyde and Glasgow Universities.

As a member of several parallel and successive international grant consortia he built his reputation in bioengineering, tissue engineering and nanobiomaterials, attracting a string of talented researchers to Glasgow. All this was very much helped by the parties that Adam and Ann hosted when project meetings were in Glasgow, or to welcome new people and last but not least the celebrations they held for the Cell Biology Honours students after exams.

After becoming Professor Emeritus in 2004 Adam did not give up science, giving a paper on how cells 'tiptoe' around when they first adhere to a surface. He came up with and established the proof of concept for 'nanokicking': a unique concept where a surface is subtly jiggled to instruct stem cells to differentiate into bone.

At the University of Glasgow Adam served as Head of Department, Head of Division and Director of the Centre for Cell Engineering. He was particularly active on the University Library Committee. Always a very dynamic member of scientific societies, he served on the Cell Section and was President of the Society for Experimental Biology 1993–95; as one of the founding fathers of the Tissue and Cell Engineering Society UK he was its President 2001–03. Adam's work has been recognised nationally and internationally with several prizes, including the Cuvier Medal of the Zoological Society of France (1972), the President's Medal from the UK Society for Biomaterials and the Chapman Memorial Medal, IMMM (2008). He was a Fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, the Royal Society of Biology, and of Biomaterials Science and Engineering (World Biomaterials Society).

Outside the University Adam was a very active member of the Scottish Sub Aqua Club, heading out to the lochs whenever he could, mostly on the West Coast, and in his late 60s starting to use a rebreather. Unfortunately, on a dive in the Mediterranean in 2001 he brushed against a fish, got stung, and acquired a recurrent bacterial infection.

As a supervisor Adam was generous, critical and inspiring. He gave guidance and a lot of freedom to develop, fostering people's ideas and supporting their progress wherever he could, irrespective of origin or gender. His many scientific offspring in tenure track positions across the world, from Japan and Canada to the UK and Glasgow, are a credit to his style and leadership. It is notable that he was a very merit-based scientist, not interested in hierarchy, but able to relate to all and support hard work and talent from whomever it came. As a scientist he was always interested in the latest developments, and being an original thinker, he pioneered several fields, such as quantitative biophysical measurements on individual cells, bioengineering of interfaces and nanobiotechnology.

Attending many meetings on cell and developmental biology, biomaterials or nanoscience Adam had the amazing ability to listen deeply to talks and lectures whilst obviously fast asleep; this often utterly surprised the speakers, who did not reckon with a very pointed and always appropriate question from his corner.

Adam the scientist cannot be separated from Adam the person who was generous, and kind, always interested and at times utterly charming. Adam and Ann often entertained, and an invitation for dinner was to look forward to an evening with excellent food (with produce from the allotment), superb wines and an entertaining chat about current and sometimes arcane topics.

Adam is survived by his wife Ann, daughters Penelope and Susanna and two grandchildren.

(Our thanks to Dr Mathis Riehle for this obituary.)

**TAM DALYELL** (1952) was a Labour Party politician for 43 years, becoming Father of the House in 2001. He was renowned for his outspokenness, his integrity and for what became known as the Scottish question or the West Lothian question: the issue of why a Scottish MP should be entitled to vote on English matters when an English MP was not entitled to vote on Scottish matters.

Tam did not have any time for the kind of careful tactics that enable an individual to climb the political career ladder, and this perhaps accounted for the fact that he never held a ministerial position despite his fierce intelligence and long years of service as an MP. Instead he believed in openness, in speaking his mind whether or not it was likely to win him friends, and in pursuing an issue relentlessly until it was resolved even if this caused his colleagues exasperation. As well as devoting his energies to his work as an MP, Tam was also a long-serving columnist for *New Scientist*, his expertise in the sciences leading him to be appointed as Labour's science spokesman by Michael Foot. Tam provided a parliamentary voice for issues of concern to environmentalists. One important achievement was saving the island of Aldabra in the Indian Ocean, home to giant tortoises and the flightless rail, from being turned into an air base. He also campaigned hard on behalf of bats. Mortgage lenders demanded, as a condition of loans, that houses had their timbers treated against fungi and wood-boring beetles. However, the chemicals that companies produced to meet this requirement were lethal to bats, and Tam doggedly insisted on finding an equally effective alternative in order to conserve the bat population, refusing to let the matter drop until a solution was found.

Tam was an amiable figure with a bear-like appearance who cared little for sartorial elegance, frequently appearing in a well-loved duffle coat and with trousers that did not quite reach his ankles. Some found his sense of humour disconcerting; he would stare stonily at people for some moments before suddenly shouting with laughter. He did not make small talk. He worked extremely hard to fight for his causes, on parliamentary committees and on behalf of his constituents; when he was not working, he loved to play tennis and squash when young, and also chess throughout his life. He

devoted much of his attention at home to his peacocks and bees. Once he turned up to a constituency surgery with peacock faeces covering his shoe, apparently oblivious to the horrible smell that filled the building.

Tam was the son of Gordon Loch, who was a distinguished soldier and colonial administrator serving in India and the Persian Gulf. He married Eleanor Wilkie-Dalyell in 1928, and seven years later on the death of her father she inherited the family stately home, the House of the Binns in Linlithgow, the county town of West Lothian. Unusually, the accompanying baronetcy was allowed to be continued through the female line, so it went to her son Tam and the family surname was changed to Dalyell. Tam shared his first name with his seven-times-great grandfather 'Bluidy Tam' Dalyell, General to Charles II, who was said to roast people alive and to be 'feared for his cruelty and indifference to human life' according to Sir Walter Scott; those were some of the less unflattering descriptions of him. When he inherited the title in 1972, Tam did not want to take it. He also inherited the Binns, a beautiful building with river views and impressive plaster ceilings and an oven which he claimed could cook 15 Girl Guides at once. The house was handed into the care of the National Trust for Scotland in 1944, under the Country Houses Scheme.

Tam was born in Edinburgh on 9 August 1932 and went to prep school in Cumbria before going to Eton, where his fag was Jacob Rothschild of the banking dynasty. He did his National Service in the Royal Scots Greys, having failed his Officer training; his National Service gave him a lifelong disdain for authority. Tam came to King's in 1952 to read History and Economics. He loved the intellectual vitality of 1950s King's, recognising that it was not the fortune of many people to have supervisions with the likes of Joan Robinson and Eric Hobsbawm and to be supervised by a future Nobel Prizewinner of the calibre of Amartya Sen. Surprisingly, while Tam was an undergraduate he was Chairman of the University Conservative Association, although the Suez Crisis of 1956 brought about a political conversion. The unsuccessful attempts of Britain, Israel and France to gain control of the Suez Canal made a deep impression on him and he became a committed opponent of British military involvement overseas.

In 1962 Tam won the seat of West Lothian in a by-election, fighting off a strong candidate in William Wolfe who went on to lead the SNP. Tam later introduced the West Lothian question, as it came to be called, in 1977, asking the House how long it intended to tolerate MPs from Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland having an important and often decisive effect on English politics.

Before his career as a politician, Tam had been a teacher and a dedicated promoter of extra-curricular activities with a special interest in coaching football and in 'ship schools'; he wrote two books on the subject. Less than two years later, he was appointed Parliamentary Private Secretary to Dick Crossman, which was usually seen as the first step on the ladder to a ministerial career. However, Tam's independent stance on issues and his tenacious refusal to let a concern drop until it was resolved often made him an irritant to the establishment and quite probably prevented him from reaching political eminence in his career. He was heavily criticized in 1967 for leaking minutes of a meeting about the Porton Down biological and chemical warfare establishment to *The Observer*; Tam claimed he thought the minutes were already in the public domain but he did not escape a public dressing-down by the Speaker. Harold Wilson told him that he could not give Tam a ministerial job after that.

When Margaret Thatcher came to power in 1979 she found Tam Dalyell an outspoken and persistent critic of many of her policies. He supported the movement to get troops out of Northern Ireland and attacked Thatcher's plan to boycott the Moscow Olympics. He was fiercely condemnatory of the Falklands War, memorably comparing it with 'two bald men fighting over a comb', and he had plenty to say about the sinking of the *General Belgrano* with its loss of 300 lives, insisting that the ship had been steering away from the conflict when the British submarine fired at it with a torpedo and that there was no justification for the sinking. His political opponents called him 'Daft Tam', but this ignored the painstaking research he put into sourcing the facts to support his arguments. Tam was suspended from the House on many occasions, twice for calling Margaret Thatcher a liar during the Falklands conflict; some felt that his personal attacks and possibly injudicious choice of

language did not do his causes any favours. Such criticism did not affect his behaviour, as he also called Thatcher a bounder, a deceiver, a cheat, a crook and a disgrace to the House of Commons. He triggered the fall of Leon Brittan as the Trade and Industry Secretary, and later apologised to him, explaining that his real target had been Mrs Thatcher.

Characteristically, Tam's insistence on sticking to his principles did not falter throughout his time as an MP. He was firmly opposed to the Gulf War and to military action in Kosovo, and was persistent in his determination to uncover the truth about the Lockerbie bombing. When the government changed to New Labour under Tony Blair, Tam continued to speak his mind, attacking the decision to support the US in invading Iraq. He was not at all keen on New Labour, calling himself 'Ancient Labour', and said that Tony Blair was the worst of the eight Prime Ministers under whom he had served as an MP.

Tam was Father of the House when he retired in 2005, having been a Labour MP for an unbroken service of 43 years. He took great pride in his constituency work, which was always a priority for him. He did all his own surgeries and appreciated being able to hear directly from his constituents. People who did not know him questioned how an old Etonian from a grand family home might be able to relate to the industrial working class, but he did it successfully with loyalty, commitment, humour and hard work, taking up their causes and putting his heart and soul into them. The title of his elegantly written autobiography (2011) perfectly summed him up: *The Importance of Being Awkward*.

He was married to Kathleen and they had a son and a daughter. Kathleen was a huge support to him, both domestically and intellectually. Tam died on 26 January 2017 at the age of 84.

**HECTOR ANTHONY D'AVRAY** (1938), known as Tony, was born in Madras in 1916. He was the son of a kindly intellectual doctor from Mauritius who had a particular gift for losing money. Tony was sent home

from India as a small boy, and according to stereotype he should have attended public school before either Oxford or Cambridge. As it turned out, he went instead to Roan Grammar School and then the University of Bristol where he achieved a First in History, supported by scholarship money for those who planned to become schoolteachers. He later repaid the money.

Tony came to King's in 1938 as a postgraduate for the one-year Colonial Office course, a mixture of the academic and practical. Law was an important element of the course, and Tony fortunately took a strong interest in it, which was to prove important later when he had to administer Italian law in Eritrea and Common and Customary law in Central Africa. He also studied Anthropology, which helped him to prepare for a murder trial that would later come before him, where a witch doctor took issue with some old women who had used a spell to kill their enemy.

During Tony's time at King's, war was clearly on the horizon, and Tony did not rate his chances of survival highly, based on what he knew of the First World War. Nevertheless, his time at King's was passed pleasantly. In 1939 he travelled out to Lusaka in what was then Northern Rhodesia to take up his colonial duties. He found that things were very different in Africa. For example, beer was very expensive, and as a generous man he soon realised that his bar bill exceeded his first month's salary. Two weeks after his arrival, war broke out. Tony joined the Northern Rhodesian Regiment as a sergeant and was sent in 1940 to British Somaliland, where he was captured as part of a small force covering the retreat of the rest. A 'missing believed killed' telegram was sent to his mother.

Prison camp made Tony into an Italophile. He gained a good working grasp of the language. Advancing British forces secured his release and he was recruited into the administration of occupied Eritrea. Although the exiled Emperor Haile Selassie returned to Ethiopia and was permitted to re-establish his authority, Eritrea as a former Italian colony was seen as 'occupied enemy territory'. By the age of 28 Tony was ruling a vast province, a society he found fascinating, both the urban patriciate of Massaua and the nomadic but highly sophisticated Habab tribe. Documents about them left

by talented Italian officers who had previously administered the area in the 19th century were to prove invaluable for the books he published towards the end of his life. The land for which he was responsible included ancient trade routes: he trekked widely, befriending traditional chiefs and gathering accounts of their history. His book *Lords of the Red Sea: the History of a Red Sea Society from the Sixteenth to the Nineteenth Centuries* was published in 1996, and he had just finished checking the proofs for the sequel at the time of his death. These works carefully preserve oral histories and details which otherwise would have been lost.

After the war Tony became involved in a project to construct a huge dam on the Zambesi River across the Karba Gorge. Those people who were displaced and whose lands were flooded had a great advocate in Tony d'Avray, who worked tirelessly to ensure that they received adequate compensation and that their rights were respected. He took up their cause with such energy that it sometimes strained his popularity with his colleagues. His last posting in Rhodesia was as Assistant Secretary at the Ministry of Land and Natural Resources in Lusaka.

In 1975 Tony returned to the UK for medical reasons. He tried teaching but it was not for him, and he settled as Secretary to the Furniture and Timber Industry Training Board before ill-health enforced a quieter life. He devoted this time to the writing of his academic books.

Tony was married in 1949 to Audrey Atkinson; they had one son and one daughter. Audrey's final six years were spent in a light coma through which Tony nursed her until her death in 1996. He was a devout Roman Catholic, a cheerful and ebullient man who loved to argue but who never lost his courtesy and sharp mental agility. He died in June 2000.

**JOHN HAROLD ELLISON** (1934) served in the Army as a research engineer, and as a barrister and circuit judge.

He was born on 20 March 1916, the son of a tank engineer, and was educated at Uppingham where he was Organ Scholar before coming to

King's to read Natural Sciences where he specialised in Metallurgy. He spent the following year as a military attaché in Berlin as there was great concern about German rearmament; this provided him with fascinating opportunities, including being invited by the British Embassy to represent the country at Goebbels' 40th birthday party, which he remembered as an all-male affair contrary to later claims that it had been attended by a bevy of 'actresses'. John's work brought him into regular contact with Goebbels, who struck him as a man of superficial charm. He also witnessed rallies at Nuremberg as the Nazis gained in popularity. After a few months the German government decided that John was no longer welcome and he was sent back home as *persona non grata*, seen off at Berlin Zoo station by a number of ambassadors from countries that were not keen on the rise of German Nazism.

A brief career as a Sapper subaltern followed. This was unsuccessful, as John misread a decimal point during an explosives exercise and blew out several thousand of the windows of Scarborough. He joined the Navy, which was more to his taste, shortly before war broke out and ended up as a Lieutenant Commander in the RNVR. He was awarded the Volunteer Reserve Decoration in 1948 for his war service.

After demobilisation John read for the bar and was called by Lincoln's Inn. He was standing counsel for British Railways for many years, appearing at the inquiry into the Hixon level crossing disaster in which thirteen people were killed. His real passion, however, was for ecclesiastical law; he became the longest-serving Ecclesiastical Chancellor of the 20th century, holding positions in the Dioceses of Norwich and Salisbury for more than 40 years. Bishops loved him for his clear-headedness and thorough understanding of parish life, his deep knowledge of church architecture and his enthusiasm for their interests. John expressed a dislike of the use of microphones in church, which he said would be completely unnecessary if only the clergy would learn to speak properly.

John was well-known as a judge who was robust but fair and who had firm views on the independence of the judiciary. His amusing and often provocative asides from the bench led him to be known as 'Mad Jack' by

the criminal fraternity. He once, for example, implored an alcoholic defendant to return to his home in the North of England, a far better place for alcoholics than Reading. When a defendant gave him the V sign as he left the dock, John thought nothing of returning the gesture, although he did at least shield the signal from the rest of the court with his other hand. He dealt briskly with his cases, deciding that any finer points of law could be dealt with later. His mild eccentricity was accentuated by an unruly mass of white hair, and a fondness for wearing knickerbockers with a large number of pockets and a Homburg hat when the fashion was for bowlers. To save time during his lunch hour, he often chose to heat up a can of baked beans by pouring the contents into an electric kettle.

John was married to Margaret MacFarlane, an American, in 1952, and they had three sons and a daughter. He died in September 2000.

**NICHOLAS RODNEY JAMES FIELLER** (1966) son of ECF (1926) nephew of K. Keast (1927) brother of DNWF (1958) and known as Nick, was born in 1947 and grew up in Teddington, London, close to the National Physical Laboratories where his father Edgar was at the head of a team of statisticians. It was there that Nick had access to some of the first computers, as Alan Turing and Edgar were contemporaries. Nick went to Emmanuel School in Battersea and then to the Latymer School in North London, both of which involved a long commute from Teddington and instilled in Nick a lifelong distaste for London Transport.

Edgar died when Nick was only 13, and soon after, Nick made up his mind to follow in the same path as a statistician and to come to King's as his father, uncle and older brother had done. He was ready to leave the high-pressure atmosphere of his home, and arrived at King's in 1966 to read Mathematics. He greatly enjoyed his time in Cambridge, where he was remembered for having a dry and rather dark sense of humour and a fondness for practical jokes. He also had a large collection of records by The Beatles and The Doors which he played loudly, perhaps as a reaction against his seemingly rather oppressive home life. The night after Finals,

Nick and some friends decided it would be a good idea to walk to London throughout the night. Some of the party dropped out with exhaustion by the time they reached Royston, but Nick and his friend Jim continued and claimed that they had reached Trafalgar Square by the following afternoon. Nick had so many blisters on his feet that when he arrived back at King's he had to climb the stairs to his room on his knees. He was seen by his contemporaries as the anchorman of the Maths group, a quietly cheerful and relatively sane influence on his contemporaries. Nick told stories throughout his life of parties and of eminent people who did not seem to understand instant coffee; he probably also did some work.

When he left King's, Nick moved on to Birmingham University for an MSc, and then to Hull for a PhD with Toby Lewis, who had been a friend of his father.

It was while he was doing his PhD that Nick met Hilary Welch, who became his wife. Nick was offered a lectureship at Edinburgh University and the couple moved to a flat in Morningside, after which he joined the University of Sheffield where he was to remain for most of the rest of his career, as Lecturer and then Senior Lecturer in Statistics. He became President of the British Classification Society, and was an editor for one of the Royal Statistical Society's academic journals; in his retirement he published *Basics of Matrix Algebra for Statistics with R* (2015). He very much enjoyed teaching, which took him all over the world, including stints at Dortmund and in Melbourne where he spent six months, as well as working as a guest lecturer in Finland for over 20 years and regular visits to Egypt. Nick's academic interests were not really in statistical theory but in helping real people to solve real problems; he loved working with researchers from across the University, often on projects that started on the number 60 bus on the way into work. During his career, the care and attention that Nick gave to his students turned many working relationships into lifelong friendships.

Nick was a keen cook, especially of curries and meringues. He loved puzzles, the artwork of Escher, marginalia and the properties of the number 137. He enjoyed holidays in the UK and in far-flung destinations, referring

to his 'SKI' holidays, an acronym for Squandering the Kids' Inheritance.

Nick and Hilary had a son Daniel, born in 1978. They divorced in 1992 and Hilary died of a brain tumour seven years later. Nick died of congestive heart failure on 8 March 2017.

**KENNETH CHARLES FITCHETT** (1934) was born and educated in Leicester. Although he came to King's as an Exhibition Prizeman to study History, he was a gifted musician and had lessons while at King's with Boris Ord and Harold Darke, who deputised for Ord during the Second World War. Kenneth's skills as a musician and classical pianist were always in demand throughout his teaching career. At King's he spent a considerable amount of time in the first year with his school friend Philip Snow, as both felt out of place in a Cambridge dominated by the products of public schools. At the time both young men were very left wing and atheist, spending their free time drinking coffee at The Whim and The Copper Kettle and worrying about the way things were going in the Spanish Civil War and about the rise of English fascism. They were once attacked and left bruised in the gutters of the market place by black-shirted thugs who hounded them out after they had, almost alone, heckled Oswald Moseley when he spoke at the Corn Exchange. They got into similar trouble when they booed a speech made by Duff Cooper, Minister for War, in a Pathé news film at the cinema.

Kenneth's first post after qualifying as a teacher was in the College Choir School. He was a conscientious objector and so worked on the land during the war. He then taught in the highly regarded Batley Grammar School for about 20 years, where he was greatly respected as a Senior History Master who encouraged many boys to Cambridge. He then surprised everyone by moving from an all-boys school to an all-female teacher training college, Totley Hall in Sheffield, where he soon became Principal Lecturer and remained for another two decades. Another surprise for his friends followed, when he married Ruby; it had been assumed that he was a confirmed bachelor.

In later life Kenneth lived as a committed Christian. He died in 2001 and received a simple funeral service. Because of his lifelong love for Cambridge, he was buried in nearby Fulbourn Cemetery.

**JOHN EMSLEY FRETWELL** (1950) grandfather of JP (2015) was a distinguished British diplomat. He oversaw Britain's integration with the EEC after it joined in 1973, was Britain's Ambassador to France in the 1980s and subsequently served as Political Director for the Foreign Office. He was appointed CMG in 1975, KCMG in 1982 and GCMG in 1987. During his appointments John was at the forefront of several key political events, including the decision to proceed with building the Channel Tunnel and the crisis sparked by the bombing of the Greenpeace flagship *Rainbow Warrior*.

John was born in 1930 and came from a relatively modest background compared with others who joined the diplomatic service in his generation: both of his grandfathers were coal miners. His parents were dedicated, hardworking people who were ambitious for their bright son. John was educated at Chesterfield Grammar School and this was where he first learned of various career prospects including the Diplomatic Service and the position called 'ambassador'; it struck him as a very glamorous kind of title and one to which he thought he could aspire if he got on with what he was good at, which was passing exams. King's offered him a place, and as he was only 16 at the time and needed to wait to do his National Service, King's suggested a year at the University of Lausanne would be a good use of his time. John found this year a very pleasurable experience and in total contrast to the post-war austerity of life in the north of England. It gave him his first understanding of a different culture and of the possibilities of negotiating relations with other countries, as well as the interesting experience of seeing Britain through the eyes of foreigners. He became all the more certain that a diplomatic path was the route for him. John did notice, however, that every time he mentioned his career plans he would be met with the response: 'Is your father in the Service?' which only served to strengthen his determination to become a diplomat.

John read Modern Languages at King's, because he enjoyed them and knew that they would provide him with useful skills. He said he did 'reasonably well' (he graduated with a First) in French and Russian, and he subsequently sat exams for the Foreign Office, feeling that it was a long shot but wanting to try in any case. He passed the exams but instead of being sent to Moscow as he had anticipated, he was instead sent to Hong Kong in 1954 and told to learn Chinese. After a year he was posted to Peking, which proved a great adventure, as the British Embassy was one of the few western offices operating in the city. John was in Peking before the Cultural Revolution and attitudes towards westerners were relatively relaxed, but this changed and tension grew with the eruption of the Suez Crisis. China was on the side of Egypt and a rally was organised outside the British Embassy with about two million protesters. John Fretwell was volunteered to stand outside the Embassy and face them. At first he was relieved when a group of elderly Chinese with white beards and cloaks calmly offered him a written petition, as he was not sure that his language skills were up to a debate, but then the younger demonstrators kept him there for the next 48 hours, presenting their case with considerably less courtesy than their elders. John and another young diplomat, Douglas Hurd, managed to weather the storm.

John returned to London as relations between Russia and China became frostier. He was put in charge of the Aden and Yemen desk, where an elegant shorthand typist in the office caught his attention; John married in 1959 the beautiful Mary Dubois, who was only 19 at the time. Mary very much enjoyed her role as Ambassadress and was the perfect complement to John. He was a man of great intellectual gifts but a more retiring personality, whereas she was the 'peacock', happy to host sparkling parties with vivacity and warmth. The couple had a daughter, Emma, and a son, Ben. In later life Mary became the founder of 'Passports for Pets', a project in which she was fully supported by John. Mary's diplomatic skills, rather than John's, left the not wholly welcome legacy of Tiddles, a huge tabby cat, to John's colleague, but the couple's Basset hound had to be put into quarantine when the couple returned to the UK from Paris, and it clearly did not enjoy the experience at all. It came out with torn paws, hoarse from barking, and Mary decided that there must be a better alternative for cats

and dogs entering and leaving the UK so she set to work to make it happen. She was awarded the OBE for services to animal welfare.

John was posted to the Soviet Union, and found Moscow very visually unappealing compared with Peking, with shopping opportunities very much limited. His job was to try and understand how Khrushchev's mind worked; he found Khrushchev to be externally warm and jovial but also cunning. Relationships between Russia and the West remained tense and the atmosphere in Moscow was claustrophobic, with continual harassment from the KGB who rang him every 15 minutes all through the night. John returned eventually to London, where the Foreign Office merged with the Commonwealth Office and decided to put a greater emphasis on improving trade relations. John learnt Polish and went on a training course to increase his knowledge and understanding of the commercial world so that he could help to improve Britain's trade with the Eastern bloc, but after two years he had had enough of living in countries governed by communism and asked for posts which required more cordial diplomatic skills.

After the UK joined the EEC, John's work turned to the business of integrating British law with Community law. John found working under David Owen as Foreign Secretary particularly arduous, as Owen viewed official advice with profound suspicion. Eventually John worked out the secret of getting Owen's agreement to what the Department thought was the right course of action: it was to recommend the opposite. When Labour came to power in 1974, the biggest task was to cut Britain's bill in the EEC without compromising the country's position; there was a referendum and a triumph for John when 67% of voters agreed that it would be a good idea to approve the deal the government was offering. John and his office celebrated with a huge cake made in the shape of a map of Europe. When Margaret Thatcher came to power she wanted more money from her partners and made enemies of Giscard d'Estaing and Helmut Schmidt; nevertheless a permanent rebate was achieved at the Fontainebleau summit.

John worked in Washington for two years, and during that time met Geoffrey Howe, then Chancellor of the Exchequer, with such probing, acute and

challenging questions that Howe complained afterwards he would never again attend such a meeting. What Howe did not appreciate was that John was not challenging government policy but was seeking the answers to questions he was getting from members of the US government on a daily basis. The two years in Washington were followed by John's appointment as British Ambassador to Paris in 1982. Mary took to the role with great energy, hosting parties with flair and providing support for John who had the tricky task of trying to win over President Mitterand to the interests of the UK although Mitterand was not inclined to warm feelings towards Margaret Thatcher. In the Falklands Crisis, John's work paid off as Mitterand was able to give help to the British with the radar codes for missiles that had been manufactured in France. The decision to proceed with the Channel Tunnel was tricky for John to manage; at first Thatcher was very hostile to the proposal, saying that the traffic would have devastating consequences for Kent, the cost was unaffordable and the ferry business would be ruined. However, within a few hours in the Embassy, lubricated by John's whisky, her opinion changed and she was talking about the Channel Tunnel project as the most exciting idea of the century. This was very much in line with John's own thinking; he saw the Tunnel as the physical embodiment of the spirit of the Entente.

Relations between Britain and France became difficult when the *Rainbow Warrior* set off on a mission to block French nuclear testing in the South Pacific and was bombed, killing a crew member. The French media tried to blame MI6 for the bomb, claiming that French agents had been framed and that it was all a plot by the British to undermine the French. John was instructed by Malcolm Rifkind to set things straight, and had to deal with French politicians trying to find a way to wriggle out of a scandal which threatened to disrupt its government. Mitterand survived the incident; two French secret service agents were found guilty and jailed. They were returned to France on the promise that they would serve out the sentences imposed on them in New Zealand, but once they were repatriated to France they were released.

John was knighted in 1982. His final post was as Political Director of British Policy in Europe, combined with being Deputy Head of the Foreign Office. This was immensely hard work with very long days and constant travelling.

When the Berlin Wall fell, Margaret Thatcher was against the unification of Germany, and it took John to persuade her that the changes were inevitable and should be welcomed if Britain were to avoid risking isolation.

By the time he came to retire, he was ready for relaxation and the time to pursue his own interests, and he was fortunate to be able to retire feeling that he had made a real success of his chosen career. John enjoyed concerts and opera as well as reading, wine, walking his Bassets and spending time generously entertaining friends at the couple's second home in rural Normandy. John took great pleasure in being a member of Brooks' Wine Committee; this involved visiting vineyards in Bordeaux and elsewhere, the results of which were shared in the club dining room. He also took on the Chairmanship of the Franco-British Society, worked as Advisor to the House of Lords, served on the Council of Lloyds and was Specialist Assessor for the Higher Education Funding Council. His love for Cambridge and for King's lasted throughout his life; he was delighted that his granddaughter Jessica chose to study at King's and beamed as he was brought to the entrance to visit her, saying that he was 'home'.

John died on 30 March 2017 from bronchial pneumonia, almost a year after the referendum vote in favour of Brexit. He took the result as a huge personal blow, feeling that the country had turned its back on his life's work. John was a man who was always approachable but rigorous in correcting mistakes. At the same time he was generous in his praise when work was done well and happy for his subordinates to take the credit they deserved, a quality that was not universal amongst his colleagues. He is remembered for his professionalism and intellectual discipline, his linguistic skills and his quiet yet determined demeanour.

**KEITH MALCOLM GOODWAY** (1949) was a garden historian who devoted much of his working life to the landscaping and history of the gardens at the University of Keele. Keith was born in 1930 in Southend and educated in Surrey at Dorking County Grammar School before coming to King's to read Natural Sciences.

Keith was Senior Lecturer in Biological Sciences at Keele from 1955 to 1994 as. He was, however, best known for his work as Head of the Grounds Committee which made him responsible for the landscaping at the growing Keele campus; he was ideally suited to the role as he was passionate about the history of gardens and landscaping. He wrote a book chapter, 'Landscapes and Gardens at Keele, 1700 to 1900', which was published by the University in 1986 and has been indispensable for those wishing to study the development of the Keele estate. Keith had particular expertise in the life and work of the landscape gardener William Emes, in particular Emes' relationship with Capability Brown, although Keith never seemed to have any enthusiasm for writing a book on the subject. He did, however, serve as Chairman of the Garden History Society, which was founded in 1986 and has since become the Gardens Trust.

Keith was married to Cordelia Goodway who was Keele's very first Swanmistress. Swans were an important part of the Keele scenery, although they have not graced the grounds since the 1980s and have been replaced by ducks and geese. The title of Swanmistress, or Swanmaster, was honorary and given to someone who the Student Union believed had contributed in some significant way to the life of the University. There was a special gown for the role, embroidered with swans, and an annual 'Swanmaster's debate' inaugurated to form a tradition. Celia predeceased Keith and cedar trees were planted in her memory, beyond the Keele Hall fountain. Keith died suddenly on 1 May 2015.

**RICHARD OLIVER GOSS** (1955) was a pioneering academic and consultant who was largely responsible for the creation of the discipline of Maritime Economics. Having received a unique education at sea with the Merchant Navy before coming to King's, Richard would go on to change the outlook of the entire shipping industry by proving the value of academic research and graduate qualifications to its complex commercial context.

Richard was born on 4 October 1929 in Radlett, Hertfordshire, and for several years attended Christ's College in Finchley, North London. For

him, however, a university education was not the logical next step which it might have been for others. Instead, he spent two years aboard HMS *Worcester*, a training ship docked at Greenhithe in Kent, before joining the Merchant Navy as a cadet in 1947. Over a period of eight years, Richard progressed steadily from Third to Second and finally Chief Officer, serving on cargo liners and dry bulk carriers operating along routes all over the world. These seafaring years may well have sparked in him a lifelong love of travel that would later lead him to repeat many of the same voyages, except this time under the very different guise of an eminent professor, en route to present his paper at some international academic conference. Richard's time in the Merchant Navy also ignited in him an intellectual curiosity which was not satisfied by operating at the practical end of the industry alone. As a Junior Officer, he became the first person to both take and pass GCEs on board ship, studying for O Level Economics while at sea, under the tutelage of Dr Ronald Hope, the first Director of the Seafarers' Education Service. Both Oxford and Cambridge offered him a place, despite his meagre school results and the total absence of Latin, but in the end it was King's which tempted him ashore.

Chief Officer Richard Goss arrived at King's in 1955 to study Economics, having won both a Gerald Shove Exhibition and a bursary from the Board of Extra-Mural Studies. He was certainly not the average King's undergraduate, claiming also to have been the first person ever to become a Master Mariner while ostensibly on dry land in the centre of Cambridge. Nonetheless, he achieved his BA with Upper Second Class Honours in 1958, and went on to earn a PhD in 1972, becoming one of only two of his rank to do so at the time, a remarkable accomplishment. His contemporary, Peter Williams, recalls Richard as someone already equipped with a sense of direction in life; a shrewd and humorous observer of what was going on around him, with a rich store of experiences to share.

Upon graduation, Richard returned briefly to the commercial shipping industry, working first in the Statistics Department and later as PA to the General Manager of the New Zealand Shipping Co. In 1963 he transferred to the Civil Service, serving as an Economic Consultant to the Ministry of

Transport and the Board of Trade, where he advised on issues as broad as shipping, textiles, tourism, competition policy and civil aviation. Between 1967 and 1970 he was an Advisor to the Committee of Inquiry into Shipping, and later Under-Secretary to the Department of Trade and Industry. It was during his time as a civil servant that Richard's interest in the then little-explored discipline of Maritime Economics began to grow. While still advising the Department of Trade and carrying out consultancy work for numerous international companies and institutions, including the Australian and Canadian governments, Richard won a Churchill Scholarship to undertake some independent study of his own, this time on the organisational structure of ports in different parts of the world. This research, later published as *A Comparative Study of Seaport Management and Administration* (1979), formed the origins of the key distinction between service ports, tool ports and landlord ports, and contributed to a seminal collection of academic publications which he had already started to construct.

In 1968, for example, Richard published his first book, *Studies in Maritime Economics*, a hugely influential work that opened up the field and would inspire a new generation of interested students and researchers. Containing papers dealing with diverse aspects of the industry, from regulation and legislation to port investment and the economic criteria for optimal ship design, it was followed nearly a decade later by *Advances in Maritime Economics* (1977 and 1982), a new compilation based on research undertaken by various government economists working alongside him. For many, these books were the gateway to an exciting new field of research, and remain the foundation stones of many modern academic curricula.

Building upon this success, Richard left the Civil Service in 1980 and took up a new post as Professor of Maritime Economics at the University of Wales Institute of Science and Technology, later Cardiff University. Here he would remain until retirement, single-handedly creating and nurturing a new specialist discipline from essentially non-existent roots to worldwide recognition and influence. The term 'Maritime Economics'

itself possibly originated around 1962 with the work of S. G. Sturmeay and Thomas Thorburn on British shipping and international competition, with the choice of 'maritime' deliberate in order to incorporate seaports. The shipping industry, with its multi-sector nature (spanning everything from liners to dry bulk carriers), all organised, regulated and structured differently, provided rich grounds for research, especially given the intricate interaction of all types of shipping with international supply chains, ports, and land-based forms of transport. Under Richard, the Department of Maritime Studies and International Studies at Cardiff developed a sustained reputation for innovative techniques and valuable analysis, becoming appreciated by those in government and industry alike for its contributions to evaluating ship performance and fiscal policy. When the British shipping industry underwent an alarming recession, for example, the newly-established Maritime Foundation came straight to his Department to evaluate the economic consequences, with Richard naturally serving as project leader.

Over the years Richard also worked hard to support the development of the discipline across a wide international and professional field. In 1983 he founded the journal *Maritime Policy and Management*, acting as its editor for an entire decade. As a member of numerous organisations and institutions, moreover, Richard frequently served on committees and councils dedicated to the development of various aspects of the shipping and maritime economic areas. To name but a few, Richard acted as an Associate Member of Council, then Vice-President and Fellow of the Royal Institute of Naval Architects, was a member of the Nautical Studies and Transport Boards for the Council on Nautical Academic Awards, formed part of the RINA Safety and Finance Committee and the Marine Safety Agency Research Committee, and in 1995 was made a member of the Royal Institution of Navigation. In 1976, he was elected the first Fellow of the Nautical Institute, an organisation which he had helped to found, and served on its Finance and General Purposes Committee for some twenty years. With characteristic generosity, he also set up a trust which provided a grant worth £6000 each year to help a British member of the Nautical Institute fund their studies on a Master's degree programme, a scheme

which operated for many years and made a significant difference to the lives of many young applicants.

An event which was to have an even greater impact on the field of Maritime Economics was the foundation, in the early 1990s, of the International Association of Maritime Economists (IAME), of which Richard was the first President. Responding to growing international interest in the discipline, much of which Richard had personally worked hard to foster, the IAME was launched as a small venture with large ambitions, hoping to bring together researchers and corporate professionals across the world. The early days were by no means easy – with no funding or support staff, few resources and few members at the start, the association drew heavily on the Department of Maritime Studies at Cardiff, and owed its survival to Richard’s vision, energy and commitment. Thanks to this hard work, however, it developed into a truly international organisation, today furnished with a constitution, secretariat and numerous individual and corporate members, hosting well-attended annual conferences all across the world.

As well as improving the reputation of the Department and the discipline, Richard was passionately committed to supporting its students. At Cardiff he taught undergraduate and postgraduate students, lobbied tirelessly for the greater professional recognition of their qualifications, and supervised as PhD students some of the most eminent maritime and port economists of today. All remember him as a helpful mentor with a clear, structural mind who could always be counted upon to be generous with his time. When he retired in 1995 as Professor Emeritus, he was greatly missed, but continued to write, edit and lecture widely, indulging a passion for travel which took him to deliver papers as far afield as Bahrain, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, France, Italy, Norway, the Republic of Korea, Spain, Sweden and the former USSR. Richard’s services to the field of maritime economics were recognised with the award of the international Cristoforo Colombo Prize by the City of Genoa in 1991, and the bestowal of an honorary doctorate by the University of Piraeus in 1999. In 2012 he was honoured to receive the Alexander Onassis Prize for academic excellence in

recognition of his contribution to shipping economics, and it was typical of Richard’s quietly generous nature that soon afterwards the Nautical Institute received a donation from him.

In his personal life Richard was a caring family man and a loving husband, good with young people and always interested in and supportive of those around him. He married Lesley Elizabeth Thurbon in 1958, with whom he had three children, and his second marriage was to Gillian Mary Page in 1994. After his retirement, he continued to be an avid reader, interested in current affairs, local and naval history, architecture, archaeology and above all, travel. In certain years, he and Gillian spent more time outside the UK than within it, sending numerous postcards from around the world. At home Richard never lost his love of the water, often messing about on a boat on the river and founding the Ancient Mariners of his town of Pershore. He enjoyed the opera, ballet, volunteering at the local centre, and good food and wine.

Richard died peacefully on 8 February 2017 after a long period of ill health.

**SIMON HARVEY** (1960) was born on 4 April 1941 in Southport, Lancashire, where his mother had moved to avoid the bombing taking place in the south-east. By the end of the war they had gone back to the family home in the small village of Bidborough, Kent, to which his father returned from Army service in India to resume a career as a travelling salesman for a clothing company. ‘We’ll put you down as “son of a Kentish wool merchant”,’ said John Raven, when writing a reference for Simon years later. ‘They like that sort of thing in the USA’.

At the age of eight he was sent to a small prep school near Tunbridge Wells, staffed by a motley collection of teachers; he was taught French by the future TV astronomer Patrick Moore. Thereafter he obtained a scholarship to Cranbrook School, Kent; his unpleasant and alienating experiences there, together with discussions with friends in King’s, where he came as a Jebb Student to read Modern Languages, were sufficient to

make him a socialist in later life. He greatly enjoyed the social mix of the College, and his interest in French 18th-century literature was sparked by supervisions with Ralph Leigh in Trinity. His time in Cambridge was however overshadowed by the unexpected and premature death of his mother during his second year, and over the following decades his father became increasingly dependent on him in various ways.

After the curious experience of a job interview with the British Council, in the course of which he realised he was being offered a post in espionage, he opted instead for a year's teaching fellowship in the University of Michigan, which incidentally afforded the chance to travel widely in the US. He then returned to Cambridge to study for his doctorate on the role of the *parvenu* in 17th- and 18th-century French literature. Research in the Bibliothèque Nationale was facilitated by the loan of a flat in central Paris; throughout his life he was fortunate in being offered the use of various attractive dwellings from which he, and many of his friends, benefited greatly. A summer spent house-sitting in the Ile de France for the writer Robert Merle remains a vivid memory for numerous people. Such stays also led to a variety of curious encounters for him. On one occasion he had the novelist Patricia Highsmith as a neighbour, and found she liked to call round at midnight with bottles of whisky and wanting a chat. The noise of sawing that kept him awake one night was the result of her constructing a coffin to see how long it would take one of her anti-heroes to build one.

In 1967 he was appointed Assistant Lecturer in French at the University of Manchester, but though he liked the city he found Westfield College, London, to which he transferred in 1970, a more congenial institution. It was here also that he met his future wife Susan Cartwright; the marriage was to produce three daughters, Harriet, Virginia, and Isabel, of whom he was extremely proud. After a few years in north London they moved to Hertfordshire, but when, towards the end of his career, Westfield merged with Queen Mary College, he found commuting to the East End time-consuming, and so moved to a flat in Whitechapel. A dutiful participant in committee work, he became amongst other things Chairman of Examiners

in French for London University. His published work dealt with writers of the French Enlightenment: an edited volume on Rousseau, a scholarly version of a Voltaire text, a report on 18th-century research for *The Year's Work in Modern Language Studies*. He would have felt comfortable living amongst the Enlightenment figures he studied, with his unstoppable flow of conversation, and his rigorous rationalism tempered, like theirs, by the occasional irascible outburst.

After retirement as a senior lecturer in 2005 he moved to a small house in the Languedoc village of La Redorte, appropriately situated amongst numerous vineyards. Here he kept open house to friends, looked after stray cats and the empty houses of British summer visitors, and became a voracious reader of Scandi noir novels. He made occasional visits to the UK to see family and friends, and had latterly planned to rent somewhere in Kent during the winter months. However, his sudden death from a heart attack on 16 September 2017 sadly terminated all such plans. He leaves Susan, from whom he was separated though they remained on good terms, and three daughters.

(We are grateful to Peter Griffith for this obituary.)

**BRIAN DAVID HEAD** (1955) father of STH and TDH loved King's all his life, and as a result his two sons Sebastian and Tristan followed him as Choristers, with Tristan later (1992) becoming a Choral Scholar; he was immensely proud of that. He was a musician and a teacher, as well as a man with great energy and enthusiasm for life.

Brian was born in Walthamstow in 1936 and educated at Christ's Hospital, where he was taught by Cecil Cochrane who had been both a Chorister at King's under the legendary Organist A. H. ('Daddy') Mann and a Choral Scholar under Boris Ord. Cochrane knew exactly what King's required of a singer and was able to coach Brian expertly. When he came to King's to audition for a choral scholarship, Brian was among a number of very distinguished old boys of Christ's Hospital in the Choir.

Brian had a fine tenor voice. While an undergraduate he sang in the Madrigal Society, reputedly the best secular choir in Cambridge and conducted by Ord. He also had great enthusiasm for sport and was a successful gymnast as well as being a member of King's cricket team. After graduating, he took a fourth year at Cambridge in order to study for the Diploma of Education and continued singing for the College Choir, by then under the leadership of David Willcocks who made Brian his first Senior Choral Scholar. Brian's fourth year included an enjoyable teaching practice at The Leys school (where 'Daddy' Mann had himself taught earlier in the century).

His friend Christopher Bishop conducted an annual church music festival at Ashwell in Hertfordshire, and this became an important part of Brian's life. He went along to sing and took with him fellow singers who reached a standard high enough for the BBC to give the festival an annual Choral Evensong broadcast. Each year Brian wrote a short and beautiful anthem as an introit for the broadcasts. The festival choir and the broadcast moved from Ashwell to Wellington in Somerset in 1959; Christopher and Brian continued with it until 1963, when they decided that they wanted to spend the summer on an extended European tour to Greece via Germany, Austria and Yugoslavia. They took Christopher's old Citroën, which broke down in Yugoslavia as they were approaching Skopje where there had just been a terrible earthquake. Obviously no-one in the stricken town was in a position to help them with the car, but the friendly crew of a Red Army lorry took pity on them and towed them to the Greek border, where they gave them the worst meal of their lives, consisting mainly of gristle washed down with yogurt.

In 1965 Brian went to Scotland to be Director of Music at Edinburgh Academy, where he quickly established a high standard for the children. He also became a keen skier, making regular trips to Europe with friends and then acting as trip leader for the junior school. He met Catherine while skiing in Europe, and literally fell for her; they were married in 1970 and their son Sebastian was born in 1971, followed by Tristan in 1973. Rugby was a major sporting interest in the Head household once Brian had

children of his own; he enjoyed the sport both as a spectator and as a coach of the children at the school, some of whom ended up in the Scottish National Rugby Team. After Edinburgh, Brian took the post of Headmaster at the Buchan School, a junior school on the Isle of Man. He was a contrast to his predecessors with his bright and lively enthusiasms and his ability to bring out the best in his colleagues and pupils.

Brian was particularly notable for his energy that could quickly fill a room, as well as for his organisational skill and generosity. He had a very individual dress sense, enjoying in childhood the bright yellow socks worn at Christ's Hospital and taking this love of colour through to his own choice of trend-setting Headmaster's outfits: typically, chequered trousers, intricately designed batik shirts, bright floral ties and tartan jackets. Brian was known for a love of Tottenham Hotspur FC dating back to his childhood when his grandfather had taken him to matches with a wooden soap box to stand on. In later life he enjoyed visiting his son Tristan in New Zealand, where he learned canoe paddling, caving, mountain biking and climbing; Brian warmly embraced each challenge and experience.

Brian kept his enthusiasm for Christ's Hospital throughout his life as a great supporter of the school museum, researching anthems sung by the boys of the school in its early days and reproducing them for recording. King's however was paramount in his affections. He took the keenest interest in the Choir for the rest of his life and had a copy of every commercial recording King's had ever made, including the first HMV 78rpms conducted by Mann in the 1920s: a collection that he eventually gifted to the British Library. In his retirement, he very much enjoyed conducting the Tallis Consort in which Catherine sang. He kept busy with a number of projects, including researching the family tree, contributing to a book about King's Choir and teaching music, both instrument and voice. He worked into retirement as an Examiner for the Associated Board of the Royal Schools of Music which gave him the opportunity for a number of overseas trips. Brian produced a fascinating article about the restoration of King's organ only a few days before he died, on 30 April 2017.

**JAMES RICHARD HEALD** (1946), known as Dick, was born in Montreal in 1916 and kept his Canadian accent throughout his life. He trained as an accountant and served in the Royal Canadian Air Force during the Second World War. He then had the opportunity to study at Cambridge; in his self-deprecatory way, he said it was because Churchill insisted that Cambridge should allow places for applicants from the Commonwealth. He chose to read History and was also accepted as a Choral Scholar. Those who knew him in later life as a teacher of mathematics might have been surprised to learn of his degree subject, but it was characteristic of Dick to have a wide range of interests. He very much enjoyed his time at King's and often spoke fondly of Cambridge, the College and all his friends.

At the time, he was one of only a handful of undergraduates to have been born during the First World War, and at 30 was one of the oldest members of the Choir. However, most undergraduates at the time were ex-servicemen who were used to working alongside people of different ages, and this combined with a common devotion to the Chapel and the Choir overcame any potential awkwardness. Dick was, in any case, strikingly youthful with a delightful chuckle and winning smile, combined with a wisdom which many of his contemporaries found useful; unusually, he did not find the return to academic study as difficult as did many others. One of his accomplishments which was especially heartwarming in days of austerity was his ability to cook. On the rare occasions that rations stretched to an egg and some bacon, he was able to provide a feast for his friends. He had a seemingly boundless energy for anything to do with the Choir and it was perhaps inevitable that Boris Ord asked him to become Choir Librarian. This was a job that required a great deal of time and patience. Dick worked hard to transform and organise the Choir library, not infrequently making good any incomplete copies in his own hand and repairing tattered music that had suffered from overuse during the days of paper shortage.

Dick's first teaching position was at Hurstpierpoint in Sussex, after which he returned unsuccessfully to Canada for a while, but he missed the musical life he had enjoyed in England. He met Joan at a friend's wedding,

and his marriage to her eventually brought him back to the UK where he began a long career in English independent schools, most notably as Head of Mathematics at the School of St Mary and St Anne, Abbots Bromley, and at Hereford Cathedral School.

As a teacher he was a notably kind and considerate colleague with immense charm and courtesy. He possessed the rare ability to get results from even the most unpromising of pupils. Although he taught mathematics, he was always heavily involved in the music of the schools, especially in the chapel. He had a great affection for the Anglican liturgy and had firm opinions about tradition, but he was not narrow-minded. He once said that his belief was founded on one God whom people found accessible through different forms of worship, but for him the old traditions were the most helpful. He was not the sort of teacher who could ever retire, and he remained closely involved with Hereford Cathedral School until his final illness.

Despite his dedication to his teaching career, Dick did not allow work to push his family life to the margins. He was very involved at home, especially with cooking where he introduced Canadian recipes for cookies and brownies. He helped the children with their school work and encouraged their interests in music and drama; in later life he delighted in the arrival of his grandchildren. He also had the gift of maintaining friendships, never forgetting birthdays and keeping in touch despite the passing of years. He died on 27 June 2000.

**GEORGE ROMAIN HERVEY** (1942) was born in Leeds on 14 July 1924, and educated at Winchester College and King's, where he obtained a First in both parts of the Natural Sciences Tripos. He pursued his clinical studies at King's College Hospital, London, before spending two years as a Surgeon-Lieutenant in the Royal Navy, where he served with distinction and where he kindled the naval association that was to last for the rest of his career. Significant academic roles in Cambridge, Sheffield, Edinburgh and Aberdeen followed before his return to Leeds in 1967 in order to take

up the Chair in Physiology, succeeding Professor Albert Hemingway, in the School of Medicine. He was Head of Department from 1967 to 1978.

Romaine's years in the Department of Physiology were marked by many changes. These included the location of the Department and the configuration of its teaching spaces (he was particularly concerned with the introduction of multidisciplinary laboratories and took characteristic care to ensure that students were not disadvantaged by the new arrangements); the Physiology curriculum (particularly following the separation of Cardiology into a new and separate Department); and, as throughout much of the University, changes occasioned by rapid phases of expansion in student, particularly undergraduate, recruitment. Throughout it all he was a resolute leader of and advocate for his Department, and with the support of his first wife Elizabeth (who died in 1985) and, later, his second wife Dr Morag Bailey, he worked hard to engender and to maintain a 'family' atmosphere in which staff and students felt part of a true community.

Romaine was unusual amongst medically qualified physiologists for the depth and breadth of his basic scientific training and this was reflected in the rigour, quality, and sheer range of his research. He was intrigued by both animal and human physiology, with a particular emphasis earlier in his career upon the application of control systems to whole animal physiology (in which connection he pioneered the introduction of computerised measuring techniques to the discipline) and a later interest in feeding (and its hormonal control) and nutrition in both humans and animals, on which he lectured and published widely. His work on anabolic steroids is particularly well-known, and with colleagues at the MRC he produced a ground-breaking study of the physical characteristics of long-distance swimmers. He travelled widely to contribute to seminars and conferences and was in demand as an external examiner in the UK and overseas.

Romaine also maintained a strong commitment to the Royal Navy. Despite a tendency (which he always dismissed) to suffer from seasickness, in 1942 he answered a call for student volunteers for a Royal Navy research

programme to address the loss of life in the water after the sinking of ships, often in cold climates. The principal outcome was the inflatable naval life raft, now standard equipment on almost all ships. Romaine subsequently served as a distinguished civilian consultant to the Royal Navy and, for 40 years, as a member of the MRC Royal Naval Personnel Research Committee as well as chairing numerous working parties on survival at sea.

As well as his outstanding research record, Romaine was an excellent teacher. A naturally shy and modest man, he was nonetheless able to lecture with clarity and confidence, and his boundless enthusiasm for his subject and the depth of his wider scientific knowledge inspired generations of students. He even ran field trips each Easter Vacation, for final-year undergraduates of the Department, to the naval medical laboratories in Gosport, where his students endured various torments in Romaine's infamous, but always productive, do-it-yourself experiments in the country's only refrigerated swimming pool.

Romaine was highly valued amongst his colleagues for his sterling character and honesty, his intellectual rigour and his combination of perfectionism and tenacity that would admit no defeat until a problem was solved. He had, a contemporary once said, that innate brightness that shines from a keen mind. As well as his formidable academic achievements, he took a full part in the administrative and collegiate life of the University of Leeds. He was a longstanding member of the University Senate and served on a variety of boards and subcommittees, particularly those associated with the Faculty of Science, examinations, scholarships and research degrees. He was an early and enthusiastic member of the University Staff Walking Club, joining a walk most weekends, as well as the University Wine and Dining Clubs, and he regularly entertained colleagues at his home.

Romaine died on 20 February 2016. He will be remembered at Leeds with enormous respect. His academic achievements and the legacy that he left to the Royal Navy are tremendous. He will also be remembered with great

warmth for his personal integrity, his dedication, and his ability to bring out the best in those around him. He is survived by his children and stepson, Aidan, Aycliffe, Brandreth, Morwena and Dick, and by his grandchildren.

(We are grateful to the University of Leeds for this obituary.)

**PETER HOWDLE** (1951) came from East Yorkshire and retained close connections with the area throughout his life. A scholarship boy at Goole Grammar School, he won an Exhibition to King's to read History.

After leaving King's Peter did his National Service and was commissioned in the Royal Artillery. He was posted to Hong Kong at the time of the Malaysian Emergency, but the only thing he was happy to talk about from that time was a trip that he wangled in an ancient plane to Cambodia on a brief furlough to see the temples of Angkor Wat. He was one of the few westerners at that time to have seen this archaeological wonder, and throughout his life he never missed the opportunity to visit historical and archaeological sites in the various countries to which his career took him

After National Service he joined Reckitt & Colman, now Reckitt Benckiser, the vast international group akin to Unilever and involved in household products, food, toiletries and pharmaceuticals. Unusually by today's standards Peter remained with the same company for the whole of his career. Having impressed his bosses first as a management trainee in Norwich and then in various managerial positions at the head office in Hull, he was given his first overseas posting in 1961 as Marketing Manager in Copenhagen, where he met and married his Danish wife and lifelong companion, Annette. In 1969 he was recalled to Hull to take up a series of increasingly important managerial positions, and he and Annette bought a lovely old house in a rooky wood in the village of North Cave, which they retained all his life.

In 1971 Peter was sent to Zambia as General Manager of the group's company there, which was in dire straits. It was an inspired appointment. He showed that a successful businessman need not be brash and aggressive. He was

invariably calm and courteous, but there was an iron hand in the velvet glove and he was a master of persuasive diplomacy. The company in Zambia and all its many employees were on the brink of disaster. The company, like the country, was in a terrible mess, but Peter established good relations with politicians and trades unionists and not only saved but expanded the business. Fortunately he was blessed with a delightful and often self-deprecating sense of humour. He told a visiting Kingsman that the only raw materials he never had a problem getting rare foreign currency to import were tin plate and waxes for shoe polish, as no degree of economic difficulty would persuade the Army and politicians to rise without their (Cherry Blossom) shine.

Peter also introduced the paternal (in the best sense of the word) ethos of the Reckitt Garden Village in Hull. He used unexportable local currency to develop the company's school and acquire other businesses that would be of benefit both to the company and the country when conditions improved. He also became involved in the Ndola Rotary Club, which did excellent work in a place where the need was great, while Annette became librarian of the International School and helped at the local convent.

While in Zambia Peter and Annette took the opportunity to visit Zimbabwe, largely because of Peter's King's-inspired historical and archaeological interests. He was keen to see the remains of Inyanga, a remarkably advanced community that thrived from the 13th to the 19th century, but when they went to see the ancient remains and terraced villages they were stopped by North Korean trained soldiers who poked Kalashnikovs into the car windows. This was an occasion when even Peter's persuasive and diplomatic skills failed him. Annette was more effective by producing mollifying packets of Zimbabwean cigarettes, and having with difficulty persuaded her reluctant husband to stop arguing and go back, she proved that smoking can actually save your life. Two weeks later several tourists were shot at the same spot.

Following his success in Zambia Peter was sent in 1982 to a very different posting to set up a new company for the group in Singapore. As Managing Director there he built up a superb business for the group, not only in

Singapore itself but in Malaysia, Thailand, Hong Kong and Indonesia. He served there for six years, during which he also became President of the Singapore Rotary Club and helped to raise substantial funds for good causes, including scholarships. In 1988 he and Annette returned to England where he spent the last three years of his career as Personnel Director of the group's Pharmaceutical Division, a position for which his perceptiveness and experience in such different environments made him ideally qualified.

In retirement Peter and Annette re-immersed themselves in the East Yorkshire community, where they still had many friends. They were active in the village church and the PCC, and Peter resumed his involvement with the local Historical Society. A fellow Kingsman (a University Professor of History) who was staying with Peter at a time when he was giving a talk said he had seldom heard a paper so fascinating, so erudite and beautifully delivered.

Sadly Peter developed Parkinson's disease. He was lovingly cared for by Annette but eventually their doctors became so worried about her own health that with difficulty they persuaded her to let Peter go into a care home. She spent every day with him there until he died, leaving lovely memories of a true gentleman, a wonderful friend, an able businessman and a proud Kingsman, for Peter regarded his time at King's as one of the greatest blessings of his life and was generous to the College he loved, both during his lifetime and in his will.

(Our thanks to Dr Peter Greenhalgh [1964] for this obituary.)

**CHARLES DAVID LACEY** (1944), nephew of ATL (1911) and brother of MGL (1940) was born in Ranchi, India, on 17 September 1925. His father worked for the Indian Civil Service, and, as was the custom at that time, David was brought to the UK in infancy as it was considered unhealthy for young children to remain in the tropics. In common with thousands of others he and his brother became 'orphans of the Empire', seeing their mother for just six months every two years and their father for the same amount of time, every four.

In 1940, after a year at Rugby School, his father cabled his mother suggesting their return from leave, bringing both boys out to India with her. His brother Michael preferred to take up his place at Cambridge and face the threat of invasion. But David found himself landing at Bombay on his 15th birthday, having sailed round the Cape in convoy on SS *Stratheden*.

After four months in India his parents decided that there was no suitable school for him on the subcontinent, so David returned to the Cape alone, in a neutral American ship, arriving in January 1941. For the next two years he studied at the Diocesan College ('Bishops') in Cape Town where his uncle was a master. It was in his time here that David decided to become a doctor. Having done well in his South African matriculation, he failed to do the necessary work to pass his first MB at the University of Cape Town. He therefore thought it time to return to the UK and offer himself for military service. However, his good intentions were frustrated by being told that, despite his modest academic achievement, he was a medical student and thus in a 'reserved occupation'.

He went up to King's in 1944 to study Natural Sciences (and, amongst other distinctions, was fined ten shillings by the local constabulary for riding his bicycle 'hands-free' down King's Parade) and then studied for a further three at St Thomas' Hospital, London. His call up for National Service was further postponed to enable him to sit for – and pass – the MRCP examination in October 1952. At St Thomas' he was also awarded in 1950 the Bhatia medal, for distinguished work on a patient in paediatrics.

David was called up to the RAF in January 1953 and spent nearly two years working at Halton Hospital. He did not take kindly to the military life: 'Being an officer, a gentleman and a doctor was beyond my capabilities,' he later claimed.

In May 1953 David married Vivien Ball, a Nightingale nurse he had met whilst on the children's ward at St. Thomas'. General practice had always had a greater appeal for him than hospital medicine and he was fortunate

enough to be offered a practice in Chichester, Sussex, where he and Vivien lived and brought up their children over the next 30 years.

Toward the end of his time in general practice David, like some of his colleagues, became increasingly disenchanted with modern medical trends. He had, however, identified a gap in the provision for the dying, and when in 1980 a project to finance and build an independent hospice in Chichester was started, he became an enthusiastic supporter. He was delighted to be appointed the first Medical Director when it opened in 1987. Here he applied the principles which had determined his approach to his patients when he was a GP: indeed, he insisted to the end of his working life that the methodology of taking patient history, requiring both listening and clinical examination, such as he had been taught at St Thomas', should never be replaced by sophisticated investigations. Technology should support, not replace, the intellectual procedure that leads to a diagnosis. And the relationship with the patient should be at the heart of a doctor's work.

David retired for a second time in 1990, having left general practice in 1985. He frequently claimed that the four years he had spent as Medical Director at St Wilfrid's Hospice in Chichester were more rewarding than his 30 years in general practice.

David did his fair share of committee work, though it did not appeal to him; he considered that 'he was not a good committee man' would be a suitable – and flattering – epitaph. When asked if he would like his name to go forward for election for an Honorary Fellowship of King's he is said to have replied 'in the immortal words of Groucho Marks, "I am not prepared to belong to any club that would have me as a member"' – a characteristic comment on what he saw as the modern tendency to devalue what had once been an accolade reserved for the eminent few. When his name was put up (some thought belatedly) he was turned down on the grounds of being 'too old', which caused him some amusement as he thought senility had always been a prerequisite for the honour.

David's retirement was spent happily in Bosham, a village near Chichester where he had practised as a GP, gardening, playing golf, and with Vivien visiting their four children and nine grandchildren (including those living in Australia) until Vivien died in August 2015. He then moved to live with his eldest daughter in Tunbridge Wells, and to be nearer to the rest of his family.

David remained very fit for the vast majority of his 91 years and lived life to the full almost right up to his death, from prostate cancer, on 30 March 2017. He was a devoted family man who was committed to the Christian principles of service, care, and compassion – qualities he applied as father and husband as well as a practising doctor. He leaves four children, Diana, Graham, Elizabeth and Joanna, and ten grandchildren.

(Our thanks to David's son, Graham, for this obituary.)

**FREDERICK ALEXANDER LECKIE** (1958) was born on 26 March 1929, the second child of Frederick, a paper baler with DC Thomson, and Mary Leckie. Between 1940 and 1945 Fred attended school at the Morgan Academy in Dundee. From the Morgan, he went on to study Engineering at University College Dundee, at that time a component of the University of St Andrew's dealing primarily with technical subjects, though now established independently as the University of Dundee. Fred was a gifted scholar, and won the University Engineering Medal on his graduation in 1949.

After St Andrew's, Fred headed south to London, to advise on tunnel and bridge construction with successful civil engineering consulting firm Mott, Hay and Anderson. Whilst in England, he also undertook a short service commission with the RAF from 1951 to 1954, proving to be a highly capable young officer and winning the Officer Cadet Training Unit Sword of Honour at his passing out parade.

After leaving the RAF, Fred returned to education, winning a Commonwealth Scholarship and heading to Stanford University in the US to study for a Master's degree and subsequently PhD in Mechanical Engineering, which he

received in 1955 and 1958 respectively. Stanford was also where Fred met New York-born Elizabeth Wheelwright. The pair were married in 1958 in downtown New York and raised three sons, Gavin, Gregor and Sean.

After Stanford Fred worked for a year at the Technische Hochschule in Hanover (now the University of Hanover). Here, he conducted research with Eduard Pestel on the mathematics of matrix methods. The resulting methods would become ubiquitous in the subsequent decade, and now form the basis of much of engineering computer simulation. The pair's work was eventually published in 1963 as the book *Matrix Methods in Elasto Mechanics*, which became a standard reference text in the field.

Returning to the UK, Fred took up a Lectureship in Mechanical Sciences at Cambridge in 1959. He stayed in Cambridge for ten years, becoming a Fellow, Tutor and Director of Studies at Pembroke College. In the 1964–65 academical year, he was also Visiting Associate Professor in the US at Brown University. In 1968 he moved to the University of Leicester to become Professor of Engineering. Fred held this post for a decade, and set up the Mechanics of Materials group, which he continued to support after his career took him elsewhere.

Across his time at Cambridge and Leicester, Fred began important research focused on the stresses undergone by components in nuclear reactors. Atomic power was undergoing rapid expansion during that period, bringing with it a whole host of new puzzles for engineers to solve. One problem was that some parts subject to degradation in a nuclear facility could not simply be replaced over the lifespan of the reactor as they could in a conventional power plant, as once the facility was operational, the components would be highly irradiated. As such, plants had to be designed so that parts could be relied upon to endure incredibly high temperatures and pressures over decades, without need of servicing.

Fred's work, then, was concerned with the prediction of failure, and thus the design for durability, of components. When he began his research, available computing technology was insufficient to run models of the highly

complex scenarios, with any such models being further impoverished by a lack of relevant empirical data. As such, methods were required which rendered problems computationally tractable with the available data, but which did not lose the required level of accuracy in solutions as a result.

Fred left Leicester in 1978 to return to the US, taking a position as Professor of Engineering at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, and eventually rising to become Head of Department of Theoretical and Applied Mechanics. Thereafter, from 1988 until his retirement in 2005, Fred was Chairman of the Department of Mechanical Engineering at the University of California, Santa Barbara.

In this latter portion of his career, Fred was able to apply some of the same techniques developed for the nuclear industry to the Ceramic Matrix Composite components of high temperature gas turbine engines and the advanced rocket motors used by NASA for hypersonic flight. In such systems, the temperatures and other variables take much more severe values even than inside a reactor core, and it is crucial to ensure that parts do not fail. This was not a trivial re-application of old work, but rather required considerable insight and ingenuity, with Fred making important contributions to the relevant areas of engineering.

Across his time in academia, Fred amassed a formidable number of publications, including over 150 journal articles and several books, the last published in 2009. Perhaps most familiar to students of engineering will be his 1963 work with Jim Prentice, *Mechanical Vibrations: an Introduction to Matrix Methods*, which became a standard textbook instructing generations of undergraduates in the subject. Fred's success in engineering also saw him garner numerous awards, including an honorary doctorate from Leicester University, the Nadai Medal from the American Society of Mechanical Engineering and the Halliburton Award from the University of Illinois.

Outside the academic sphere, Fred also undertook work for public bodies in the UK and US. These included both countries' Departments of Energy, the UK Nuclear Inspectorate, the UK Atomic Energy Authority, Euratom,

the US Army Engineering Corps, the Pressure Research Council and various committees of the National Science Foundation. Amongst this body of work, one of Fred's proudest achievements was to be tasked with carrying out the structural assessment for a nuclear power source in a craft sent by NASA to carry out an interplanetary mission.

Fred is remembered as cutting an imposing figure, with his tall stature, red hair and razor-sharp mind sometimes making him an intimidating prospect for those he met. However, this initial appearance belied a gentle, caring disposition, which soon became abundantly evident to all who made his acquaintance.

Fred died on 14 June 2013, aged 84, having been resident in Pelham Manor, New York in recent years. He is survived by Gavin, a New York lawyer, and Gregor, a Chicago virologist, as well as six grandchildren. He was predeceased in 2000 by Elizabeth and in 2009 by Sean.

**RICHARD LONGMORE** (1983) was born in Cyprus on 7 October 1964 and was of Scottish and English descent. An only child, he spent his early years there before moving with his parents to Northern Ireland and then Lincolnshire before finally settling in what was then the East Riding of Yorkshire.

Gaining a place at King's to read English was a noteworthy achievement for Richard, given that his comprehensive school was not exactly encouraging, having no track record of getting pupils into Oxford and Cambridge – Richard was the first pupil to gain a place at Cambridge. He came up to King's in 1983 and despite encountering one or two areas of study that were not his forte (e.g. Medieval French and Old English), he generally excelled in his studies under the tutelage of Norman Bryson and Tony Tanner amongst others. His passion for the subject was apparent from his ability to communicate to his friends his enthusiasm for the subjects of his undergraduate essays and dissertations, namely Samuel Beckett, William Godwin and Thomas Pynchon.

After graduation (with a First) and a period of uncertainty as to which career direction to pursue, Richard decided to study for a PGCE at the University of East Anglia with the aim of becoming a teacher. It soon became apparent, however, that this was a means to an end, rather than an end in itself. The plan was that teaching was to be a stepping stone to a career in educational psychology.

Richard went on to study for and obtain a doctorate in psychology from the University of Leicester. It was while studying that his interests switched from educational to clinical psychology. He succeeded in the almost unheard-of transition from arts graduate to qualified clinical psychologist (a notoriously difficult field to enter) by characteristically achieving extremely high levels of academic attainment throughout his studies in psychology.

He obtained a position as a clinical psychologist with the NHS in London, soon beginning to specialise in working with patients of different nationalities who had suffered severe psychological trauma. His work with patients informed his research in the field and resulted in 2007 in the publication of a research paper in *Clinical Psychology Review* entitled 'Do We Need to Challenge Thoughts in Cognitive Behaviour Therapy?'

Richard also undertook some teaching at University College and Royal Holloway in London. Additionally he acted as an expert witness in court cases involving psychological trauma. In later years he began to build up a private practice, working during the week for the NHS and seeing his private patients on Saturdays at Wimpole Street.

Richard always needed a challenge and during the last two years of his life he was studying with the Open University for a Classics degree. He had successfully completed the first two years of his studies, encompassing Latin and Philosophy, and was looking forward to embarking on a final year studying History of Art to complete the course.

Being a Yorkshireman by upbringing, Richard tended to 'speak as he

found' and those who knew him only superficially sometimes described him as 'intense' and could find his intellect a little intimidating. However, his close friends knew him to be a wonderful conversationalist, witty, mischievous and possessed of a unique imagination. There was never any awkwardness about re-establishing communication with Richard, even after a long interval, and he had the ability to resume a conversation where it had been left, months, sometimes years earlier.

Richard was an enthusiast for international cuisine, and a preferred leisure activity was to engage in wide-ranging and stimulating conversation with one or two close friends over dinner in a favourite or a newly-discovered London restaurant.

He remained very close to his mother and throughout his adult life never failed to make frequent visits back to East Yorkshire to see her and his beloved black labrador Toby. He liked nothing better than to explore the Yorkshire Wolds and the North Yorkshire Moors and delighted in spotting the many different species of birds and wildlife.

His sudden death at the age of 50 came as a cruel blow to the many patients he had helped and was helping, to his friends and colleagues and, of course, to his mother. He was exceptional both professionally and personally and he had so much more to give. Richard died on 31 May 2015.

(We are very grateful to Chris King for this obituary of his friend.)

**PETER WILLIAM McDAVITT** (1958) was a man who loved life. He was born in Bronxville, New York, in an era when children could just roam around with their friends without supervision. He went to school in White Plains, where he involved himself with student government, and then on to Princeton to study aeronautical engineering, at which he worked very hard. After an MA at MIT, he came to King's to study for a further year.

At King's, Peter, known as Pete, was able to develop his love of classical music, as well as engaging in a brief rowing career. He particularly enjoyed the level of discussion at King's over dinner and the opportunity to spend time with great thinkers and musicians. He also took up an interest in rugby, which he played for many years and continued to coach until he was nearly 60. He understood the major goal of rugby as 'working up a thirst for beer'.

Pete remained a bachelor for longer than most of his friends, but that changed when he met Barbara Nelson at a picnic. She was the kind of warm person who made friends with everyone she met. The couple married in 1964 and had two children, Sarah and Bill. They enjoyed a lively social life and were very happy together until in 1990 Barbara developed the rare and incurable blood disorder sideroblastic myelodysplasia, from which she died seven years later.

After Barbara's death, Pete decided to take early retirement in order to devote his energies to volunteering and to expanding his education. He felt that a working life spent in engineering had led him to neglect the arts. He met and became friends with a woman named Julie Ingelfinger, with whom he shared a passion for the arts and the outdoors. They discussed a possible future together many times but concluded that they were just too different and that it would be better if they simply remained great friends. Nevertheless they married in 2000 and it proved after all to be the right decision. Pete had missed having a life partner and enjoyed getting to know his new family and sharing their different family traditions. The couple travelled widely, allowing Pete to rekindle old friendships all over the world. He said that his fondness for travel was inspired by a childhood enjoyment of adventure writers and by his stamp collection.

He took his artistic self-education seriously and liked to immerse himself in whichever writer or composer he was studying, reading or listening to all their works and sometimes including in his travels trips to places that had been significant in their lives. His volunteering was energetic; his favourite causes involved helping and mentoring young people in their family lives. He was keen on non-competitive sports such as hiking and

fishing, and also enjoyed sport as a spectator; he liked to keep up with world events; he enjoyed the performing arts and reading ‘entertaining trash’. In his young life, Pete was a keen Republican who strongly believed in the importance of armed strength as a way of maintaining peace. Later on, his priorities changed and he came to the view that the most important things were education, fairness and opportunity for all.

Pete died in August 2016 after a long illness, which with his characteristic optimism he welcomed for the chances it gave him to say goodbye. He loved his chats with those close to him even when he was too weak to have much mobility. Pete did not believe in a conscious life after death, instead believing that his molecules would reunite with the firmament in some way.

**PETER MANGOLD** (1965) was born on 3 January 1947 in Kettering, Northamptonshire. He was the only child of parents who had escaped persecution by leaving Germany in 1938. His father was Willi Mangold, who owned a leather factory, and his mother Liselotte (née Traub) was a secretary. Peter was brought up in a cultured German-Jewish home in Bedford, surrounded by books and works of art. He was a cousin of Tom Mangold, the former BBC TV *Panorama* journalist. Peter was not a natural fit with the sporty, traditional Bedford School. But though slight of frame, he earned respect both as an exceptional long-distance runner, and for being unafraid to argue for unpopular liberal and left-wing causes. With a sixth-form friend, he cycled 500 miles around churches and cathedrals from Suffolk to Yorkshire and Coventry and hitch-hiked to Gloucester, Hereford and Worcester for the Three Choirs Festival. After leaving Bedford school, he worked on a kibbutz in Israel.

Peter came to King’s as an Exhibitioner to read English, and enjoyed lectures and supervisions with Tony Tanner and John Broadbent. He was particularly keen on medieval art and literature, under the inspired guidance of Helena Mennie Shire, and later regularly revisited the churches at Long Melford and Lavenham. He joined the cross-country runs led by Vice Provost Edward Shire. Peter found his niche as a

committee member of CUUNA, the Cambridge University United Nations Association. He created a CUUNA Newsletter, *FOCUS*, covering international politics, and this was the start of a lifelong interest in international relations and a later career as a published historian. Pursuing this interest, Peter switched to History for Part II of the Tripos and valued the time he could spend with History Fellows at King’s such as Christopher Morris. To celebrate after Finals in 1968 he joined a group of eight King’s and Cambridge friends who had hired a villa on Skiathos. They maintained the visit despite warnings from some CUUNA members to avoid Greece which had just suffered the Colonels’ coup d’état.

After King’s, Peter went on to study for a PhD in International Relations at the London School of Economics. This research was later published as *Superpower Intervention in the Middle East* (1978), a sign of one of his main regional interests. Peter took up a five-year post with the Research Department of the Foreign & Commonwealth Office in 1972. One of his first tasks was to research the experience of other countries in holding referendums. His advice from all the evidence was not to hold a referendum at all but this warning from a junior civil servant was ignored. He recalled working in the Cabinet Office Referendum Unit on the day of the 1975 Referendum, when the hope was that, finally, the debate about Britain and ‘Europe’ had been settled. The UK had joined the EEC in 1973, and it was assumed that this would be permanent!

At the end of his fixed-term contract, the FCO encouraged Peter to apply for a permanent post. But on the day he was due to be interviewed he received a telegram saying that as he did not have at least one British-born parent in the UK – both his parents having taken British citizenship after fleeing persecution as Jews in Germany – they could not consider him for a career post. The Foreign Office’s loss was, however, the BBC’s gain: Peter was appointed as a permanent member of the BBC World Service. Because of his interest in the Middle East, he was also attached to the BBC Arabic Service.

Peter was a valued member of the World Service for 20 years. He travelled widely in the Arab world, including countries such as Oman, which at the

time did not welcome visitors. He was on duty presenting the BBC World Service news on the day that President Sadat of Egypt was shot. He quickly had to decide whether it was likely that Sadat had been killed and presented the programme on that assumption, which fortunately for Peter turned out to be correct. During his time with the World Service, he was an active member of the Royal Institute of International Affairs at Chatham House and a contributor to their Journal, *The World Today*.

In 1987 Peter took up a 10-year assignment as Head of the BBC Bengali Service, broadcasting to Bangladesh and the Bengali-speaking parts of India. He regularly travelled to Dhaka in Bangladesh and Kolkata in India. A young Bengali broadcaster, Mahmud Ali, studying at King's College, London, was encouraged and trained by Peter, and eventually took over from him as head of the BBC Bengali Service. He was sorry to hear of Peter's recent death and arranged for a tribute to go out on the Bengali Service's main Bangladesh programme in May 2017.

In 1997 Peter took early retirement from the BBC, to devote himself to writing books on international politics and security issues. He had already published *National Security and International Politics* (1990). After the collapse of the Soviet Union, he published *From Tirpitz to Gorbachev: Politics in the 20th century* (1998, reissued 2014). His later books were on two areas of historical interest to him, the links between Britain and France, and the UK's tortuous relationship with the Middle East.

Peter wrote a lively account of two political prima donnas in his book, *The Almost Impossible Ally: Harold Macmillan and General de Gaulle* (2011). He traced this back to the period in 1943 when Macmillan was the British Minister in Algiers and had to cope with the clash between General Giraud and General de Gaulle, and the latter's acute sensitivity to the Americans. After reviewing De Gaulle's veto of Britain's membership of the EEC in 1963, Peter concluded that Macmillan was outclassed and outmanoeuvred by De Gaulle. It was a fascinating account of a friendship turned sour and of the turbulent relations between Britain and France.

Peter returned to the theme of Anglo-French clashes in his next book, *Britain and the Defeated French: From Occupation to Liberation, 1940–1944* (2012). This period saw the first armed conflict between Britain and France since the Napoleonic Wars, including the infamous attack on the French fleet at Mers-el-Kebir. The book was awarded the Franco-British Council's Enid McCleod Literary Prize, for the work which had contributed most to Franco-British understanding. Peter wryly commented that he thought the title alone would have disqualified it from being considered.

As a full-time historian, Peter became a Senior Associate Member of St Antony's College, Oxford. Several of his books were launched there and he read papers on British foreign policy and external intervention in the Middle East. His last major work was *What the British Did: Two Centuries in the Middle East* (2016). This was Peter's summary of Britain's final impact: 'The British presented multiple facets to the countries of the Middle East. They helped and they meddled. They were arrogant, condescending and sympathetic. They were ruthless, manipulative and sought to do good'. Peter finished with 'a brief list of do's and don'ts in the Middle East which might have been established by Whitehall to be handed to all senior figures responsible for key decisions in the region'. It concluded with a reference to Kipling's poem, *If* – 'the poem the Eden Cabinet forgot'.

While working on a follow-up book, *A Pictorial History of the Middle East*, Peter continued to send his friends pithy e-mails on UK politics. For example, after the EU Referendum in June 2016, he commented: 'In Wilson's time, a week was a long time in politics. Now it's a morning.' And on Brexit he said, 'The politicians have lost their nerve. Draped in the Union Jack, the Brexiteers have actually done more damage to this country than anyone since Hitler.'

While retaining the Hampstead home which he had inherited after his parents' death, Peter first bought a cottage in Skirmett, and later replaced this by one in Stonor, near Henley-on-Thames. In addition to holding all his books on art, history and literature, he was able to tame the garden which was initially quite wild and turn it into something both interesting

and varied. He also relished trips to Covent Garden, English National Opera, Glyndebourne and the National Theatre. He enjoyed regularly revisiting King's, particularly for the Procession for Advent, and attended the 50th anniversary reunion dinner in September 2015 for those who had matriculated in 1965. He was a regular donor to the College.

In latter years, Peter patiently coped with the difficulties of Chronic Fatigue Syndrome, yet wrote and published books at an increased rate and continued to travel in the UK and abroad with his friends and cousins. A wide circle of close female and male friends from Cambridge shared his social life. They were particularly active in joining him on opera and theatre visits.

In 2015 Peter was diagnosed and treated for prostate cancer, although he was very stoic about it, and few of his friends were aware of his illness. Unfortunately the cancer returned and began to spread late in 2016. As a tribute, a group of King's and Cambridge friends arranged a special lunch in the Saltmarsh Rooms at King's on 7 January 2017, to celebrate his 70th birthday. His condition worsened after this happy reunion and he was treated for several weeks in the Royal Berkshire Hospital, Reading. Peter's cousin, Lucian Randall, was with him when he died peacefully on 23 April 2017.

At the time of his death Peter was working on a study of foreign policy and ethics, left unfinished. He will, however, appear posthumously in Orde Levinson's book on the painter John Piper and in Gordon Martel's *Encyclopedia of Diplomacy*.

Peter's funeral ceremony at Reading Crematorium was attended by 90 family members and friends. Val Purton, on behalf of Michael Mair, read the ending of T. S. Eliot's 'Little Gidding' from *Four Quartets*:

*And all shall be well and  
All manner of thing shall be well  
When the tongues of flame are in-folded  
Into the crowned knot of fire  
And the fire and the rose are one.*

Peter is survived by his cousin Gloria Randall and her son Lucian.

(Our thanks to John Tod [1965] for this obituary.)

**JOHN FREWEN MOOR** (1945) was born in 1927 and educated at Gresham's School. He enjoyed his years in Old School House, joining the school in the year it was evacuated to Newquay where, like many other boys, he felt too far from his parents in Norwich, having experienced there at least one major air raid. John had one year back at Gresham's before reading Medicine at King's and completing his training at St George's Hospital, London. He earned a reputation for good humour and an independent enquiring mind and he developed life-long interests in campanology, choral singing, walking, climbing and bird watching. Later as a keen member of the RSPB he went to Italy to observe the migration of certain species with the hope of encouraging the local population to protect them rather than eat them.

Considering John's lack of enthusiasm for Junior Training Corps, his friends were surprised to hear that he had volunteered to spend his National Service with the Parachute Regiment. He made numerous jumps and while with his battalion in Egypt took part in a mass descent on Cyprus, where he met an OG friend, Richard Barclay.

Previously they had made some expeditions together. One summer they cycled back to Norwich from Newquay, and during another hiked northwards across the hills and sea lochs of West Scotland. After he gained some experience in mountaineering in the Alps, including climbing the Matterhorn in 1949, John was joined by Richard and Bill Hudson (also an OG) in a visit to the Spanish Pyrenees. On the Spanish Army's rejecting its previously granted permission to climb there, the three Old Greshams crossed over to France legally and then illegally crossed the frontier daily to climb their choice of Spanish mountains. It became a question of which was the more nerve-racking, the crumbling state of the rock, or dodging the Spanish border patrols. The trio remained firm friends until John's death.

After the Army John spent two years in India before going to Botswana where he found work exactly suited to his temperament, running the Hospital at Maun and making long desert trips to provide medical services to remote villages. Whilst on leave he met his wife Jill and they had a son and daughter born in Botswana. Sometimes the family joined him on his expeditions. One night they were alarmed to find their camping site being stalked by a pride of lions but John took it all in his stride – while Jill packed the dog and children into the back of the truck he eventually frightened away the lions by sounding the horn very loudly and switching on the headlights full onto the faces of six young males.

The family returned to the UK, staying in Edinburgh and Fife for two years for John to brush up his Medicare. Then they went back to live in Gaborone, the Botswana capital where John had been appointed Superintendent at the main referral hospital. He still made forays into the bush to set up clinics and to bring a dispenser and a nurse to a clinic for the day. Often patients waved down the truck en route and the nurse handed out the necessary medication through the window, thus saving the patient a two- or three-mile walk to reach the site of the clinic. The roads were terrible but, amazingly, the children seemed to enjoy the trips which often included sleeping on a camp bed under the stars just outside the main clinic building, listening for the sounds of hyenas.

After about 12 years in all in Botswana it was time to bring the family home to England, much to John's sadness on leaving work he had found so enjoyable and worthwhile. He went to work in a specialist hospital outside Edinburgh and was then appointed Senior Medical Officer in Community Medicine in Hampshire.

After 10 years of NHS work John retired to his father's old house in East Meon, Hampshire. There he sang with several choirs, including the Bedales School Choir, and kept a herd of North of England sheep. Finally he moved to nearby Petersfield; his son Christopher took on the family house, kept Alpacas instead of sheep and purchased more land.

John leaves Christopher, a daughter, Jessica, and five grandchildren.

(Our thanks to Richard Barclay for his help with this obituary of his friend.)

**PETER JOHN MOSS** (1960) was born on 25 October 1941 in Salisbury, Wiltshire, where his father worked as a railway civil servant and his mother as an accountant in a firm of auctioneers. He attended Bishop Wordsworth's School where the English teachers included the author William Golding, newly famous after the publication of *Lord of the Flies*. On his arrival at King's to read English, Peter was notable for two things: his devotion to the richness of the Anglo-Catholic tradition within the Church of England, and his adherence to the more austere literary orthodoxies of F. R. Leavis. It could be said that these two factors governed much of the rest of his life; but Peter was a man of many parts. His politics were of the left, and he was a supporter of CND. He also had a wide range of interests, enjoying music and film.

Like others of his generation he had vivid memories of weeks spent skating on the Cam during the great winter of 1963. Another memorable period occurred during a Long Vacation, when, together with fellow undergraduate Gabriel Goldstein, he hitched around Europe to visit as many music festivals as possible whilst they increased their understanding of each other's faith. Gabriel remembers Peter's tolerance whilst subsisting on a kosher diet of salted herrings, tinned sausages, and watery powdered chicken soup.

During his time as an undergraduate Peter determined upon ordination; upon completion of Part I English, therefore, he switched to Theology, graduating in 1964. He then migrated to Westcott House, where for two years he undertook preparation for the priesthood. In 1966, however, he decided to work abroad, and taught for two years in Oshogbo Grammar School, Nigeria, during a time when that country was experiencing civil war. By now confirmed in his intention to teach, he enrolled at the London Institute of Education, completing a PGCE in 1969. Returning to West Africa, he became first Assistant Head and then Head of English in

Nkawkaw Secondary School, Ghana. It was here that he met Comfort Yaa Yeboah, whom he married in 1972. A special presentation made to him there in 2016 by former students gave him particular joy. It was in Ghana also that his two sons were born as British citizens. The last two years of his time in that country were spent as Head of English at St Monica's Secondary School, Asante-Mampong.

Returning to England in 1977, he worked briefly as a teacher of Religious Studies at the Cedars School, Leighton Buzzard, Bedfordshire, before transferring to the English Department, in which he found sixth-form teaching particularly stimulating, spending a total of 28 years at the school. During this time his intention to seek ordination revived, and he became Priest in 1985, serving part-time as a non-stipendiary minister, firstly in All Saints, Leighton Buzzard, and then from 1992 at St Saviour, Luton, and other parishes, all the while continuing with his school duties. Weekends therefore brought little leisure. Upon retirement from teaching in 2005, Peter and Comfort moved to Devizes where he worked as a non-stipendiary but full-time priest until retirement from this role also in 2013. He continued, however, to minister in various care homes. A firm opponent of the ordination of women, he had seen his parish placed under the oversight of the Bishop of Ebbsfleet, a so-called 'flying bishop'. He finally completed the cycle of his life by returning to Salisbury to live in the house in which he was born and had grown up. Sadly, the onset of an aggressive and inoperable brain tumour led to a rapid decline which cut short his retirement.

Though having in some ways the temperament of a hermit, Peter could be a very convivial one, and had a gift for friendship. Always a slight figure physically, he had a striking appearance when striding with characteristic rapidity in his cassock and biretta, especially when in his later years he sported a ferocious beard. He was fond of long cycle rides, and his sons remember – fortunately, with pleasure – accompanying him when they were young and still had small wheels on their bikes. Though above all a passionate reader, he was also a keen gardener, musician, and walker, and enjoyed foreign travel, especially when combined with his historical interests. His family remember him as a devoted and involved father.

Many former students and parishioners have good cause to remember his care for their intellectual and spiritual wellbeing.

Peter died on 2 January 2017. He is survived by Comfort, by his sons Michael and Andrew and by five grandchildren.

(Our thanks to Peter Griffith for this obituary of his friend.)

**PETER NAUR** (1950) was a pioneering Danish computer scientist (although he preferred the term 'datalogy') and Turing Award winner who contributed to the creation of the influential ALGOL 60 programming language and later spent much time writing about the possibility of artificial intelligence.

Peter was born on 25 October 1928 in Frederiksberg, Denmark, the last of three children in a creative family with secular beliefs. His father Albert was a painter, his mother Susanna Margarethe from a wealthy commercial background, and actors, playwrights and architects were often entertained at the Naur home. Although his parents divorced in the mid-1930s, something which was quite unusual at the time, Peter still enjoyed a rich childhood. Prodigious from an early age, he took up astronomy as an early passion, perusing his father's collection of scientific books and learning the constellations in the dark sky seen from his mother's balcony when a city-wide blackout was imposed by the German occupation. As a teenager, he sought out regular contact with the professional astronomers at Copenhagen University, riding his bike to the observatory after school several days a week to learn how to calculate the orbits of newly-discovered planets, sometimes using mechanical calculating machines.

After high school, Peter attended Gammel Hellerup Gymnasium for three years, but continued to pursue knowledge outside the bounds of the school curriculum, spending hours in the local public library reading books on science and psychology. In 1947 he began studying Astronomy at the University of Copenhagen, gaining his degree in a mere two years rather

than the usual five. His studies were then briefly interrupted by a year spent doing military service. In 1950, however, on the recommendation of the great Danish astronomer Bengt Strömngren, Peter came to King's as a research student, intending to work on both astronomy and the emerging field of computer programming. Yet Cambridgeshire's cloudy weather rather put a dampener on some of these plans, spoiling chances for celestial observation and instead sending Peter to work indoors programming the Electronic Delay Storage Automatic Calculator (EDSAC) to perform calculations from astronomy. As it turned out, the leaden skies were serendipitous. Having put time, energy, and much of the advanced technical expertise already honed from his teenage years into successfully programming the machine, Peter discovered that calculations of planetary motion which might take an astronomer several hours to do by hand could now be carried out by the machine in a matter of seconds. It was a realisation which planted the seeds for a later shift into computer science which would earn him his greatest renown.

Leaving King's in 1952, Peter headed to the US for a year, where he continued his astronomical research but also took pains to learn the state of the art in computing, meeting pioneers such as Howard Atkin at Harvard and John von Neumann at Princeton. Upon his eventual return to Denmark in 1953, Peter began work as a scientific assistant at the Copenhagen University Observatory which had so fascinated him as a child. He published some of his findings about minor planets and the fundamental system of declinations as a doctoral thesis in 1957. Yet at the same time, he was consulting in the areas of assembly language and debugging at the independent computer laboratory Regnecentralen, which was at the time developing the first Danish computer, 'Dask' – and it was to Regnecentralen that he moved in 1959, having been invited to participate in the development of a programming language which came to be known as ALGOL 60.

The 1960s were the high point of Peter's career in direct computer programming. He was one of thirteen international scientists who produced the final design of ALGOL 60 in 1960, having contributed

particularly to the design of compilers, and edited the ground-breaking 'Report on the Algorithmic Language ALGOL 60' in the same year. Alongside John Backus, Peter was responsible for introducing into ALGOL the notation form now known as BNF, a technique which made it possible, for the first time, for programming languages to be formalised and their syntax well-defined. It was his fundamental contribution to programming language design through the definition of ALGOL 60, in fact, which was primarily cited in 2005 by the committee of the extremely prestigious A. M. Turing Award when they chose to make Peter the first ever Danish laureate. His contributions to the field were also recognised by the award of the G. A. Hagemann Medal in 1963, the Jens Rosenkjaer Prize in 1966, and the IEEE Computer Pioneer Award in 1986.

As this decade of rapid practical advancement grew to a close, Peter became increasingly interested in the theoretical questions of computing. Having already lectured for several years at the Niels Bohr Institute and the Technical University of Denmark, he was named a Professor at Copenhagen University in 1969, where he would add to his efforts to establish computing as an academic field in the country. Peter famously disavowed his own label as a computer scientist, preferring instead to use his own term, *datalogi*, which shifted the emphasis away from the machines and onto to the science of data itself. The Department of Computer Science established one year after Peter's arrival at Copenhagen University, and largely through his own influence, was accordingly named the Datalogisk Institut på Københavns Universitet (DIKU), in keeping with his beliefs. A founding father of the Institute, Peter oversaw its growth into a thriving part of the University and regularly returned to visit even after his retirement in 1999.

Over a long academic career, Peter produced numerous books and papers on astronomy, computing and, later, psychology. Never afraid to challenge what he saw as erroneous tendencies in the field or to criticise conventional frameworks, he firmly rejected the agenda of computer scientists such as Edgar Dijkstra and Niklaus Wirth, who in his view focused on how programming *ought* to be done rather than empirically

investigating how it *was* being done. Description, he argued, was key to programming and at the heart of the Backus-Naur Form (although he disliked being associated so closely with this formula), and science was more about observable facts than a shallow search for causes. In *Computing: A Human Activity* (1992), which brought together a large number of articles written from 1951 to 1990, he went on to further reject the idea that programming was a branch of mathematics, instead arguing for the importance of considering the interaction between people and data. Throughout his life, in fact, Peter firmly believed that computers were tools which ought to respond to the actual requirements of their users, a feature which he felt had been lost amidst the frequent, superficial changes of commercially-driven modern technology. In an interview in 2015 he stated that not only did he not own a mobile phone, but also largely used only his own computer to write articles and print out music he had composed for friends to play.

As they intertwined with the science of data, therefore, the fields of psychology and philosophy became the real focus of Peter's work from the 1970s onwards, and he would himself later consider this part of his life the real climax of his career. Central to his work in this area was his claim that true artificial intelligence would never be possible – a computer's way of processing data, he emphasised, would never compare to a human's way of making decisions. In February 2004 he put forward his own 'Synapse-State Theory of Mental Life', arguing that the human nervous system could be replicated only in a very different, non-digital form. Peter himself recognised the irony of his explicit rejection of the concept of the Turing Test for artificial intelligence when giving his prize reception speech before the Turing Society the following year, but it is certain that without his inquiring, critical and unique mind, the field of computing would be much poorer today.

True to his characteristic and rather paradoxical skepticism of modern technology, Peter hardly watched television in his spare time and had little interest in daily entertainment or daily news, instead enjoying old-fashioned films, opera and live music. He was married three times: to Elizabeth Sigurdsson in 1954, with whom he had three children; to Maja Leyssac in

1971, and finally to the Austrian computer scientist Christiane Floyd in 1977.

Peter died on 3 January 2016, aged 87, following a brief illness.

**WASHINGTON AGGREY JALANGO OKUMU** (1962) was passionate about peace, and he played an important role in brokering relations between Nelson Mandela and the Zulu leader Dr. Mangosuthu Buthelezi. He paved the way for peaceful and democratic non-racial elections in South Africa, succeeding where Lord Carrington and Henry Kissinger had failed. Less well-known but also important was the part he played in peace negotiations during hostilities in the Balkans.

He was born in Siaya County, Kenya, in 1936 and attended primary school with the late Barak Obama Senior; the two sustained their friendship until Obama's untimely death in 1982. Washington's father was well-connected and placed his son in the care of the Vice-President of Kenya, Oginga Odinga, who was a mentor to him especially once his own father died. Washington began his working life as a clerk at the Ministry of Works, where he met and married Rispah Achieng, a midwife. His talents were noticed and he was handpicked to be part of a project called 'Airlift'. This was an African student initiative headed by the Kennedy family; its aim was to select some of the brightest young people in Kenya and give them educational opportunities they might not otherwise have had. Washington went to Wesleyan University in Iowa while Barak Obama Senior, who was also chosen, went to Hawaii. They were later reunited at Harvard, where Washington was a protégé of Henry Kissinger and graduated in Economics and was able to bring his wife and their first daughter to the United States. A second daughter followed soon after. In 1962 he went back to Kenya to work as Personal Assistant to the first post-independent President Kenyatta; he then came to King's, where he studied Political Science as well as welcoming a third and fourth daughter to the family.

Returning to Kenya in 1964 he worked in various senior positions with the East Africa Railways and Harbours Administration; daughters five and six

were born. However, in 1968 Washington was arrested and held for three years as a political detainee, which was a very difficult time for his wife, with six girls under the age of nine to care for in a time of great uncertainty. Once Washington was released, he went to work for the United Nations in Vienna and stayed there for 15 years with his family, which expanded with the arrival of two sons.

Washington met Nelson Mandela in London in 1960 when Mandela was on his way to Israel to train as a soldier for the African National Congress, and they remained friends. Washington had worked closely with African national leaders since the late 1950s in the hope of securing political emancipation for his country. Once he was working for the UN, he was keen to promote technical and economic cooperation between the countries of Africa, Asia and South America, and he was proud to play a central role in the economic advancement of Africa.

When Mandela was released from prison in 1990, the ANC and the Inkatha Freedom Party were in a state of bitter and often violent conflict. Washington was working for the United Nations at the time and was also Professor of Economics in Vienna. It was suggested that he should attempt to bring the two leaders, Mandela and Buthelezi, together to negotiate peace. He immersed himself in the task, helping to avoid a looming bloodbath or perhaps civil war by holding five days of peace talks in Johannesburg, during which he explained very directly to Buthelezi the likely outcomes of a refusal to reach an agreement. Kissinger and James Callaghan had left the talks and flown home in despair; but an 'act of God' prevented Buthelezi from also leaving, when his plane developed mechanical problems mid-air and he was forced to stay longer than he had intended, giving Washington the opportunity to persuade him to change his mind. Washington's son Dave Okumu describes how his father had 'disappeared for a while' and then 'one morning I went into school in London and my dad was on the front page of the newspaper, sat with the peace agreement next to Nelson Mandela.'

As well as keeping up his academic interests, Washington Okumu was a

key figure in a wide range of international peace-making initiatives, including the Sudan peace process and the reconciliation of opposing parties in Zambia. He worked on the Millennium Development Goals in 2006. He was a towering figure in international relations, known as the 'Big Man', and an inspiration to his generation. His wife predeceased him; one of his sons, Dave Okumu, has become a well-known musician and recording artist, working with Jessie Ware, the Invisible and Amy Winehouse, amongst others. Washington died peacefully at his ancestral home, Dala Kwe (Home of Peace) in Kenya on 1 November 2016.

**THOMAS HUGH PASTEUR** (1955) brother of DP (1951) was born in London in 1934 shortly before his parents moved to Fairseat in Kent. He had many memories of the war years from his childhood: lying under a haycart watching planes fighting in the Battle of Britain; sitting around the table on Christmas Day not knowing whether the country was about to be invaded; helping the Home Guard, run by his father, to camouflage a pill box.

Music was encouraged in the family from a young age, and after seeing a band playing at a village event Tom decided he wanted to learn the tuba. His parents wisely bought him a cello and told him it was a tuba. Tom became a keen musician, nurtured by inspirational teachers at the Dragon School and later at Rugby. He also learnt the piano, the organ and to sing. Tom became a member of the National Youth Orchestra as a cellist at the start of the 1950s when it was still conducted by its visionary founder, Ruth Railton, and he subsequently played under some of the great conductors of the time: Boult, Sargent and Susskind amongst others. Like King's, the orchestra contained an eclectic mix of personalities from all kinds of social backgrounds.

After leaving Rugby School, Tom travelled around New Zealand on a motorbike before his two years of National Service spent in the Royal Armoured Corps. He was awarded the stick-of-honour that goes to the best officer cadet in recognition of his strong tactical command of a tank squadron.

Tom came to King's to read History before later changing to Law. He lived at Newnham Terrace, where the landlady was 90-year-old Mrs Godlington. Tom played in a student quartet, where he was a dramatic cellist who played with a surprising degree of passion. As a musician he was perceptive, with great interpretative insight and sensitivity and an excellent communicator with his colleagues. He made a number of lasting friendships during his student years, and recalled heated debates in Hall about the emerging nuclear arms race, as well as being asked by Tam Dalyell at breakfast for his views on capital punishment.

Although Tom read History and Law, his natural bent was engineering. He had a collection of classic cars including a 1936 MGSA which he rebuilt himself, a 1925 Bentley, a 1937 Rolls Royce saloon and a 1927 Austin 12 which he drove at Cambridge around the country lanes and which remained in his garage all his life awaiting the occasional outing. For a while he also owned a Spitfire and would sit in the cockpit dreaming of restoring it to flying condition, although he never flew it as he did not have a pilot's licence. Music and engineering combined into a fascination for organ building, and as a young man he applied to join one of the great British firms, but was told that in order to build organs, you had to be a family member of the firm.

His first job in 1958 was with the shipping line Shaw, Savill and Albion. Here he worked on the commissioning and launch of the *Northern Star*, a round-the-world liner. This led to an early career working for engineering consulting firms before his entrepreneurial side emerged and he set up two small engineering companies, Aylmer Offshore and later Pascoe Engineering.

In 1964, Tom met and married Sarah, an editorial assistant at the *Times Literary Supplement*; the marriage was to last 52 years. An early work assignment took the couple to Liberia and Nigeria. Tom had by this time learned to fly and they were able to take weekend trips to exotic destinations.

On returning to the UK, Tom's career developed into consultancy for the ship-building industry, and when this declined he moved into specialising in North Sea oil. Tom was always modest about his personal achievements

at work but he was particularly proud of his involvement in obtaining a big contract to design pipeline terminals in Shetland.

As a businessman and in his private life, Tom was scrupulously honest but no fool. He could be a tough negotiator and was not known for his patience, particularly in traffic jams. Having built up his companies, he was able to retire at a relatively early age and was relieved not to have to cope any longer with the increasing conflict between his strong moral sense and some of the modern ways of doing business.

He was a family man and found great joy in his four children, Mark, Harriet, Alexander and George, and in his life with Sarah. In 1978 Tom and Sarah bought Loup Farm, an isolated and uninhabited cottage in Kintyre which had beautiful views, and over the years they spent many holidays there working on the restoration of the building and organising working house parties to undertake ambitious projects such as building a stone pier on the shore. Tom taught himself to sail and bought a commercial scallop trawling net which never caught a single scallop.

He loved the period of his life spent at Bridge Farm in Suffolk, near Aldeburgh, where he had trees and meadows and a walled garden where he could grow peaches and nectarines. He spent his time researching the Pasteur family, in particular the archive of his Swiss ancestors among whom was the educationalist Jane Marcet (1769–1858) who was a successful writer and friend of Michael Faraday. Tom enjoyed singing in the local church choir, actively promoting music and young composers as Chairman of Faber Music, and writing pieces for everyone in his family to perform at Christmas. He especially loved the work for Faber music and took enormous pride in growing the business and nurturing some fine contemporary composers. He loved to take grandchildren, friends and visitors out for drives in the Suffolk countryside in one of his vintage cars.

Despite living with prostate cancer for 11 years, Tom had a good life until the end; the previous week, he had been working on the engine of his vintage Bentley and rehearsing for the Christmas carol service. Shortly

before his death, while he was still at home, the outcome of the EU referendum was brought to him by Sarah at 5 am: he greeted the news with an ecstatic ‘Thank God the yeomen of England have spoken.’ He had an innate sense of absolute values instilled and promulgated by the Cambridge of his generation, and his analytical approach to history gave him an awareness of how hard-won British freedoms had been over the centuries.

Tom had a strong spiritual faith, not related to any particular religious dogma. He died with Sarah and his children at his bedside, on 11 December 2016.

**JOHN KENION PERRING** (1944), nephew of D Stockdale (1919) and cousin of TS (1950), was born on 10 June 1926 in Ryton-on-Tyne, a mining village near Newcastle. He was the son of former nurse, Nell, and local GP, Bob Perring. John was schooled at the local village primary before starting in the junior section of Royal Grammar School, Newcastle aged eight.

During the Second World War the school was evacuated to Penrith in the Lake District. Despite the inevitable hardships, this seems to have been a happy time for John, who found plenty of time to explore the surrounding countryside and even occasionally to cycle the very long, arduous, trans-Pennine route home to Ryton. John retained a love of the Lake District and would return there for holidays throughout his life.

From the Royal Grammar, John won an Open Foundation Scholarship to read Natural Sciences at King’s. He specialised in Chemistry, receiving his BA in 1947 and staying on for his PhD, completed in 1952.

John became a keen oarsman at King’s, and eventually rose to be Captain of KCBC. The hard training he put in was even harder to sustain in the era of food rationing, which made it difficult to sustain bodyweight. Although he greatly enjoyed his time at King’s, when asked about his memories of the College his first response was to recall the cold and the awful food.

On leaving Cambridge, John started work at the Atomic Energy Research Establishment at Harwell, where he remained for the entirety of his career.

Initially he worked as a theoretical chemist, but soon transferred into theoretical physics, in which he proved to be especially gifted, and went on to work in a whole host of subject areas.

When he first began at Harwell, John lived in a hostel called Ridgeway House. He found a great circle of friends there and remained close to many of them for the rest of his life. Much fun was had together by the occupants, including sports, amateur dramatics and hiking expeditions. The hostel was also where John met his future wife, Pamela (Pam) Peters. The pair wed in 1954, and subsequently had three children, Jane, Kate and Tim.

On marrying, John and Pam left Ridgeway House and moved into a tiny cottage in Blewbury. Conditions were very basic, with minimal plumbing and an outside lavatory. The young couple would rely on the kindness of a neighbour for warm baths, with baby Jane being bathed in a tin bath in front of the fire. Eventually, the opportunity arose for the family to purchase a plot of land in Harwell and build a more suitable home. John turned his hand to carpentry to provide much of the furniture, and he also built all manner of electronic devices for the house over the years. The completed ‘Nottingham Fee’ was a beautiful and well-appointed home set in extensive gardens, and John and Pam remained there for the rest of their lives.

John had a very successful career as a physicist at Harwell and worked alongside both Walter Marshall and John Bell, two of the most prominent minds in 20th-century British physics. Particular highlights were working trips abroad. In the 1960s the family spent a year in the USA where John worked first at the Argonne Laboratory near Chicago, and then at Stanford. The family travelled between these two jobs by road, making a holiday of the long journey and spending the summer of 1964 crossing America in a vast, 18-foot station wagon. They would often camp in national parks, taking in the scenery and spotting wildlife (including several bears). At Stanford, John worked once again with John Bell, the pair producing groundbreaking work which was mooted by some for a Nobel Prize though it was later discovered to be flawed. Another trip took him to the USSR as part of a UK nuclear physics delegation the midst of

the Cold War. The group was shuttled from lab to lab in a highly managed and exhausting tour, subsisting largely on cabbage soup as they went.

Outside of his research work, John enjoyed teaching and sharing his enthusiasm for his subject. In his spare time he would offer science and maths coaching to school children and, after he retired from Harwell in 1989, he became an Open University tutor.

John was with the OU until around 2000. He greatly enjoyed having such a wide range of students from all walks of life, even including one in prison. Beyond teaching, he made a large contribution through devising modules and learning material for the OU Physics course, some of which is still in use today. John kept himself very busy in retirement. Beyond his OU work, he kept in touch with physics as well as his friends at Harwell with a regular lunch every two weeks. By the time of his death, these lunches had numbered in excess of 500 over the course of 25 years, speaking to the strong bonds between those who attended.

Retirement also allowed John more time to spend on his interests outside science. He and Pam became members of the local Workers' Education Association (WEA) Literature Group and the National Association of Decorative and Fine Arts Societies (NADFAS). John was very committed to these organisations, taking his activities for both very seriously and making a great deal of friends amongst the other members. He also developed a strong interest in researching his family history, and revelled in revealing scandalous stories from the past.

Those who knew John found him a very decent, kind and fair man, with a wonderfully dry sense of humour. He was a devoted father who perfected the art of bedtime story reading. John himself was always a voracious reader, and possessed an astounding general knowledge to match his raw intelligence. This was most directly demonstrated when Pam registered him – without his knowledge – in the 1980 *Brain of Britain* radio quiz, where he was runner-up in the final. John remained proud of his Geordie heritage throughout his life: his children recall him singing various Geordie

songs around the house and on special occasions. He was always happy when OU Summer Schools in Durham took him back to his native region.

When Pam died, John responded with admirable stoicism, continuing with his hobbies and social life and quickly learning to cook and run Nottingham Fee alone. Even when his own health started to fail in the 18 months prior to his death, he insisted on letting this affect his life as little as possible and tried to retain as much independence as he could, often to the frustration of those who wanted to help him. He kept up his habit of completing *The Guardian* crossword each day until the week of his death and was still reading for the Literature Group in his final days, determined to finish an E. M. Forster collection (although he was no fan, despite having been at King's when Forster was in residence).

John died on 24 November 2014, surrounded by his family. He is survived by his children Jane, Kate and Tim, and his grandchildren. John was kind enough to leave a legacy to King's, for which the College is very grateful.

**KENNETH ERNEST PLEDGER** (1960) was born on 24 July 1938 in Wellington, New Zealand. He attended Wellington College, where he was Dux (top pupil) in his year, receiving prizes for French, German, Chemistry and Physics, as well as for his favourite subject, Mathematics. This academic excellence resulted in a National Scholarship to Victoria University, Wellington where he was awarded a BA in Physics and Maths in 1959 and his MSc in Maths in 1960.

After his time at Victoria, Ken won a Commonwealth Scholarship to King's for a PhD in Mathematics under the eminent group theorist Philip Hall. Ken had a wonderful three years in Cambridge. He was a keen and accomplished pianist, and formed a group with four wind players to perform a variety of classical works. He was also an active member of a Methodist study group, though he would become an agnostic a few years later. In two summer Vacations, Ken idiosyncratically indulged a life-long love of trains by volunteering to dig mud for the Ffestiniog railway in

Wales. A more obviously leisurely break was spent with other overseas scholars in a horse-drawn narrowboat, on a canal cruise organised by the British Council.

As a boy Ken had taken great pleasure in helping his younger brother with mathematics problems, and since then had retained a love of teaching. Thus, in August 1963, in the final year of his PhD, when the Registrar of Victoria University wired him with the offer of a lectureship at his old institution, he felt this was an opportunity he could not turn down. Ken replied the very same day with the efficient response: ‘Accept appointment lecturer – conditions agreeable. Thank you. Pledger.’

Ken departed Cambridge before he completed his doctorate. He threw himself into teaching in New Zealand, though he became too busy to finish his thesis and eventually abandoned his PhD for the time being. He derived great joy from his work, and stayed with the Victoria Department of Mathematics for the rest of his career, rising to Senior Lecturer. It was also through his work at Victoria that Ken was to meet Shirley Thompson, a fellow Lecturer in Mathematics, whom he would marry in 1967, their union producing two sons, Tom and Lloyd.

Ken’s academic interests were always very broad. He was interested in logic and the philosophy of mathematics, contributing to Victoria’s logic seminar and being remembered as the brightest of the combined cohort of mathematicians and philosophers. He was also well versed in the history of his subject and amassed a very impressive collection of mathematics books over the years. These diverse interests were not simply tangents to Ken’s teaching and research, but actively enhanced both. In particular, he was always able to place the material he was teaching firmly in its wider intellectual context. Ken conducted mathematical research throughout his career, though he did not feel compelled to publish with great frequency. Even so, his most important paper was published in the prestigious *Journal of Algebra* and has been noted for its excellent exposition: Ken’s style of writing beautifully clear and precise and reminiscent of the classic works that so inspired him.

In 1978 Leszek Szcherba, a visiting scholar from Poland, was impressed by Ken’s research and persuaded the New Zealander that he should complete a PhD at his own Warsaw University. This was a perfect arrangement for Ken, as Warsaw did not have the residency requirements of Cambridge and other universities. This allowed him to continue teaching at Victoria, making only a few visits to Warsaw when required.

Eventually, in 1981, he was ready to sit the oral examinations to have his thesis accepted. He was allowed to do these in English, and sailed through the mathematics. However, at that time, with Poland under communist rule, it was a general requirement that candidates also undergo an oral examination on Marxist philosophy. Whilst he had read up on communist political theory, Ken was somewhat blindsided by detailed questions on the Marxist philosophy of mathematics. Fortunately, the examiners were fairly accustomed to mathematicians who were accomplished in their own field whilst adrift in the world of communist theory, and they passed Ken anyway.

The woollen gown, biretta and gloves which Ken earned at Warsaw meant that he always cut something of a dash at Victoria graduation ceremonies amongst some of the more gaudy ensembles from American institutions. That said, Ken himself often felt somewhat sweltered amongst the thick layers of cloth.

Ken was beloved by the many students he taught, and became something of a legend in Victoria. This reputation was well earned. He was sure to learn the name of every student he taught, and could often still recall them years later. His lectures and tutorials were renowned for the passion and energy and good humour which he brought to the material. Ken had sufficient reverence for his subject that he resisted grade inflation and easy options. That said, he always allowed this principle with a recognition that maths was an inherently difficult activity which could stretch the most gifted minds. As such, whilst he asked a lot of his students, he was always sympathetic to, rather than dismissive of, those who struggled, being known as an eternally patient and encouraging teacher. He fostered a collaborative atmosphere in his classes, having students cooperate and

learn from each other, so that they could enjoy exploring questions as a team. Such was his impact that former students often stopped him in the street in Wellington, many thanking him for positively influencing the course of their lives.

In the year of his retirement, the Postgraduate Students' Association awarded Ken prizes for Best Lecturer and Most Stimulating and Challenging Course. Ken was immensely proud of these, hanging the framed certificates behind his desk. In 2010, a Facebook page called the Ken Pledger Fan Club was founded to record the witticisms from his lectures and to generally venerate the man, the page containing many humorous and charming posts.

Ken was also well liked and respected amongst his colleagues, and was always a friendly, helpful presence. Fellow mathematician, B. D. Kim recalls Ken's great generosity. One day, Ken arrived at Kim's office, having brought some books from his collection which he thought Kim might like to have. Many were classics, which Kim received gratefully, amazed that Ken was prepared simply to give them away to a friend. One book though, Kim was not prepared to accept. This was an English translation of a famous German work by Felix Klein. He had heard that an English version existed but had never seen one, and felt that this was just too rare and valuable a treasure to have Ken surrender.

Even after his official retirement in 2003, Ken continued to teach at Victoria, being asked back every year to teach his favourite third-year Geometry course, MATH 151, and often also delivering first-year Algebra. This continued until 2015, when his health would no longer permit him to work. Replying to the offer to take the courses, Ken's concise response ending his teaching at Victoria brings to mind something of the abbreviated telegram which began it: 'Other things being equal, I would love to teach 151 again. Unfortunately, other things are not at all equal.'

Outside work, Ken kept up a number of hobbies and interests. Many happy evenings were spent with Shirley on the couple's frequent visits to the opera,

theatre and concerts. Ken retained his love of railways, and family holidays would invariably contain as much train travel as possible. At home, Hornby O-gauge railways were often laid out around the house. In later years Ken embraced modern technology and the Internet, becoming a frequent contributor to online mathematics research forums, where he would often help French and German academics translate their work into English.

Ken died aged 77 on 3 May 2016, following a short but severe illness. He is survived by Shirley, Tom and Lloyd.

**HENRY ALEXANDER POLWARTH** (1935) brother of FM Hepburne-Scott (1939) was a chartered accountant, businessman and politician who played an important role in the establishment of the North Sea oil industry and the regeneration of Scotland after the war.

He was born Henry Alexander Hepburne-Scott in 1916, heir to the Scott dynasty which included Sir Walter Scott and the Dukes of Buccleugh. His early years in Edinburgh were spent in a building prominent on the Edinburgh skyline, opposite the Bank of Scotland over which he was later to preside as Governor. As a small boy, he absconded from prep school but had only enough pocket money to get one stop along the railway, where he was met by one of the masters who took him back to school in the car.

Harry was educated at Eton and then came to King's where he studied French and Spanish and then another year of Economics under John Maynard Keynes. He also developed his skills as a photographer and printer; one of his prints is still exhibited at King's. Harry's supervisor, Richard Kahn, described him as 'the cleverest aristocrat whom I ever supervised.' He set off one Vacation by cargo boat to Spain, arriving in San Sebastian just as civil war broke out. There was shooting in the streets and he and his friend were taken in by a priest who taught them how to make tortillas with potatoes and eggs, which were the only food items available. This possibly put Harry off cooking for life, although he was very fond of food cooked by others.

After graduating he studied accountancy in Edinburgh before volunteering in 1939 for the Lancashire Yeomanry. He became a Captain and took part in the planning for D-Day. He was at the centre of military action from Alamein to the Rhine at Osterbeck when British tanks tried in vain to rescue paratroopers who had dropped at Arnhem. He later said that the failure to save more of these men was the greatest regret of his life.

Harry succeeded as 10th Baron Polwarth in 1946 when his father died at the age of 52 from an illness contracted in the First World War and his grandfather died not long afterwards. He took very little part in the House of Lords and concentrated on his business career until Ted Heath appointed him to the Scottish Office. He became Director and then Chairman of General Accident Fire and Life Assurance Corporation, sat on the main board of ICI and was Governor of the Bank of Scotland.

In the post-war years, Scotland was in a dire economic state, facing the decline of its major industries of shipbuilding, coal and steel manufacturing. Jobs became scarce and the country's contribution to the national income fell steadily. Against this background, from 1955 to 1972, Harry chaired the Scottish Council which was charged with finding new economic directions for the nation. Harry was chosen because of the potential he had for bringing his great business expertise into government, which he did. He was known as someone who was constructive, courteous and effective. Once he said he would do something, he unfailingly carried it out.

Harry inherited massive death duties when he succeeded as Lord Polwarth, but despite this he nevertheless gave up his business interests when he was asked to be Minister of State under Gordon Campbell. He used his skills to negotiate with the oil industry as the impact of the discovery of North Sea oil began to make itself felt. As Chairman of the Scottish Council for Development and Industry, he helped to bring major enterprises to Scotland, for example a multi-million pound steel investment at Motherwell, docks at Greenock, business machines at Dumbarton and tractors at Bathgate. Not all of the initiatives survived but

the achievement was remarkable. Harry travelled widely, especially in North America, persuading manufacturers of the potential for investment in Scotland. He helped to develop concepts which were innovative, such as trade missions and industrial estates.

Harry's personality was such that he was able to form alliances and friendships with different kinds of people, including trade unionists and politicians whose inclinations were more to the left than his own. To some he could appear severe; nor did he always find family life easy, but he was a sensitive man with strong artistic leanings whose warmth became apparent to those who knew him well. He spoke French beautifully and formed a lifelong friendship with the de Vogue family of the Veuve Cliquot champagne house, of whose British importers he became a director. He and his wife Jean enjoyed many holidays at their own little house in France. Harry also loved ballet, dating from his time at King's when the Vic-Wells Ballet Company (which went on to become Sadler's Wells) visited Cambridge. The company consisted of six dancers and two pianists. Harry fell for one of the dancers, Margot Fonteyn, and invited her to stay when the ballet was visiting the Edinburgh Festival. Harry's children remember their nanny lending Margot Fonteyn a needle and thread to mend her ballet shoes as she sat up in bed. He was a great dancer himself and had a large collection of old records of dance music from the 1920s and 30s which he played on a wind-up gramophone. When a film version of *Tarzan* was shot at a country house in the Borders, Harry and Jean volunteered as extras for the scene of a great ball and can be seen swinging away in the background.

Harry's ministerial life came to an abrupt end with the defeat of the Heath government in 1974. He moved on to be a director of the US oil company Halliburton and its UK subsidiary, as well as Canadian Pacific and the Sun Life Assurance company. He chaired the Scottish National Orchestra, once conducting it himself at the Usher Hall, and became Chancellor of Aberdeen University.

In later years he suffered a stroke, and moved to Axminster for a milder climate than was available in Scotland, which nevertheless he still loved to

visit and viewed as his home. He managed trips to Venice and the Croatian coast in the months before his death. His stroke was immensely frustrating for him, as a man of such energy, yet he maintained his composure and was always pleased to be visited by his family.

Harry was married in 1943 to Caroline Hay with whom he had a son and three daughters. The marriage was dissolved in 1969 and he subsequently married Jean Jauncey, with whom he gained two stepsons and a stepdaughter. He died at the age of 88 on 4 January 2005.

**RICHARD JOHN POPPLEWELL** (1955) was born in Halifax in 1935 and became one of the leading organists of his day. He was immersed in music as soon as he entered the world, as his mother was a professional violinist. He had the opportunity from an early age to be influenced by many outstanding musicians and teachers of music. David Willcocks gave him his first organ lessons while he was a Chorister at King's, Douglas Fox oversaw his development at Clifton College and Sir John Dykes Bower and Ralph Downes taught him when he was at the Royal College of Music. Richard had an undemonstrative but determined sense of purpose and a positive attitude to whatever life threw at him, and was such a talented musician that he was known for not just playing the organ, but playing the music.

Richard suffered a severe nervous breakdown while he was at King's, and the aftermath affected him all his life. When he arrived as a new student, Boris Ord had become too ill to play the organ for services himself and so the whole task was entrusted to Richard as the new Organ Scholar. This would have been more than stressful enough had he been left to his own devices, but instead he had to play with Boris shouting registrations in his ear and singing the treble part in a growly voice several octaves down. He tried to remain positive and loyal to his mentor, attempting to recreate Ord's style as he remembered it from his time as a Chorister, but after several months it became too much for him and he had to leave Cambridge in order to recover. The experience left him always struggling with his nerves; before he began to play his hands would shake violently and he had

to try and steady his right hand with his left. However, once his hands made contact with the keys, through a supreme effort of will and concentration he was able to play flawlessly.

Despite this physical and mental ordeal every time he played, Richard built up his career after Cambridge and became one of his generation's most sought-after organists. He was invited to become Assistant Organist at St Paul's, Director of Music at St Michael's, Cornhill, and Organist, Choirmaster and Composer to HM Chapels Royal. He was chosen by David Willcocks as accompanist to the Bach Choir which made many appearances in concert and on tour. At St Michael's, Richard designed Monday recitals which were notable not only for the stylishness of his playing but also for the imaginativeness of his programmes, put together with careful attention to mood and key progression. Richard was a great admirer of the works of Reger, particularly the larger pieces, and set himself the challenge of learning one each year. He was appointed MVO in 1990 and promoted to LVO in 2000.

As Professor of Organ at the Royal College of Music, Richard was noted for his keen intelligence, prodigious musicality and innate kindness that made him fondly remembered as a teacher who was widely respected by his pupils and his colleagues. Richard was keen to pass on the traditions and wisdom he had learned from his own mentors. He took great pains to learn about the musical background, talents and enthusiasms of each of his pupils and would tailor his teaching accordingly; although he was kind and patient, he had exacting standards. Those of his pupils who had thought themselves rather brilliant soon realised that with Richard, their teacher's expectation was on a different level from whatever they had been used to. He never seemed to become angry, but it was clear when he was disappointed and without his needing to say anything, the pupils left knowing that they had wasted their time and his if they had not prepared sufficiently for a lesson. Richard never lost interest in his students after they stopped training with him and would listen out for broadcasts and recordings, following them up with a kind appreciative telephone call.

Richard adored family life with his beloved wife Margaret and son James. In their retirement, he and Margaret moved to Ledbury in Herefordshire where they spent many happy years. Retirement offered Richard the opportunity to compose and to enjoy the musical culture of the area. His compositions for organ include *Elegy* (1980), written as a tribute to Harold Darke, his predecessor at St Michael's, Cornhill; his works made a significant contribution to organ music of the 20th century.

The Bach Choir gave a concert in honour of Richard's 80th birthday, which unfortunately he was not well enough to attend, but he enjoyed listening to the recording of it and had it playing at his bedside when he died on 22 March 2016.

**DIMITRIOS CONSTANTINE RALLIS** (1958) known to his friends as Dimitri or Taki, was born in Greece in 1939 and moved to England after the war to live in London. His father was a successful businessman in the shipping industry and this business interest was a great influence on Dimitri's own career.

Dimitri attended St Edward's School in Oxford, where he was captain of fencing, before coming to King's to read Greek and German for Part I and then Economics for Part II. As well as Greek and German, he had a fluent command of English, French and Spanish. After receiving his MA in 1961 he studied in Munich for a year and then worked for IBM in London before deciding to take an MBA at the University of California, Berkeley. Armed with this, he married Anna da Silva, and subsequently joined a shipping company based in San Francisco. He really enjoyed working there, but was transferred to New Orleans which he did not like nearly as much, and so he left the company to join his godfather's company, Hellenic Lines, based in New York.

Hellenic folded some years later on the death of Dimitri's godfather. Dimitri then joined Moram, a Russian shipping company, of which he became Vice-President. However, when the Soviets invaded Afghanistan in 1979, ports on the Eastern seaboard refused to handle their cargo, forcing Moram to

close and Dimitri to look for new work. He went to the New York Port Authority where he worked as a shipping analyst until his retirement.

Dimitri worked in the World Trade Center and experienced bombing in 1993, when he had to descend 67 floors in pitch darkness and thick smoke before emerging covered in soot from head to foot on the street below. On September 11 2001 he overslept and missed his usual train to work, arriving half an hour later than usual at Hoboken station and looking across the water to see his workplace on fire.

Dimitri was a man with a great sense of humour and razor-sharp wit interspersed with volatility: he was never boring. He loved Scrabble. When his wife Anna became ill with diabetes, renal failure and then lung cancer, taking care of her dominated his retirement years. While he enjoyed his life in the US, he was always nostalgic for England where he still had great friends. He died on 4 February 2015 at the age of 75, following complications after surgery. He is survived by his daughter Donna and her family.

**MICHAEL PHILIP RAMSBOTHAM** (1938) was a writer and wartime intelligence officer who helped decode Italian and Japanese naval signals at Bletchley Park. He was born on 12 November 1919 in London, the second child of Wilfred Ramsbotham, a Colonel who had served with the Artists Rifles in the First World War, and Phyllis Ramsbotham (née Scott). Sent at first to Charterhouse, he was later withdrawn by his parents after controversy brewed at the school over growing awareness of his homosexuality; thus Michael grew up being forced to keep part of his personality suppressed and secret.

In 1938 he won a place to read History at King's, achieving an Upper Second in both Prelims and Part I. Already leaning towards a literary career, he joined a play reading society in which he met Alan Turing, although the two men would see each other only from a distance during the war. A man of great personal charm, Michael made some lifelong friends at King's, including the novelist and physical chemist C. P. Snow.

In 1941, after just two years' study, he was awarded an accelerated degree and left Cambridge to join the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve.

Despite having very little previous naval experience, Michael was trained as an ASDIC Officer, learning how to detect submarines with sonar in the rather incongruous location of the swimming baths at Hove. After two months' training he was appointed as a Sub-lieutenant and sent to Weymouth, followed by Swansea, from where he joined a ship patrolling the Bristol Channel. The course of his wartime experience changed dramatically one day in 1941, however, when as his ship docked in Swansea a man waiting on the quay announced himself as Michael's replacement. Michael was told to report to Admiralty Arch in London for an interview, where his knowledge of Italian was tested, approved, and an order issued to make his way to the codebreaking centre at Bletchley Park.

Michael himself was never sure exactly why he was chosen for the Naval Intelligence Division, although it could well have been due to the influence of his Cambridge supervisor, historian J. H. Plumb, who was also at Bletchley, or equally the position of his relative Vernon Kell as the wartime head of MI5. Michael was part of an extended network tied in various ways to the secret world of wartime codebreaking; his cousin Hugh Trevor-Roper was at the time also serving as an Intelligence Officer in the Radio Security Service. Like Plumb, Michael was placed in Hut 4, analysing information carefully extracted from German and Italian naval signals. Under the supervision of his colleague Harry Hinsley, a future historian of wartime intelligence and Master of St John's, Michael was tasked with identifying advance knowledge of Italian convoys carrying material to Libya for the campaign in the Western Desert. Once pinpointed, this information would be transmitted through Hinsley's green telephone directly to the Admiralty office. 'Sad to say,' Michael later reflected, 'that I must have sent hundreds of Italian and German sailors into the sea to drown.'

It was stressful and fairly solitary work. Michael was part of a young team of four working on Italian shipping traffic at all hours of the day, but there was little opportunity for a social life and the work itself carried immense

pressure, as well as being undertaken in complete secrecy – Michael later recalled that the fact that these codes had been broken at all was perhaps known to only 70 people at the time. The pressure was perhaps increased by the fact that Michael had become involved in a clandestine romantic relationship with the poet Henry Reed, whom he had met and befriended when later transferred to the Japanese Signals Division. The pair had a turbulent relationship throughout the 1940s, parting and reuniting on numerous occasions, but remained affectionate and lifelong friends. In one letter dated July 1944, donated by Michael to Birmingham University, Henry wrote to Michael that 'the world without you is flat and insipid ... and such laughter as there is, causes a pang at the thought that it can't any longer be re-laughed with you.'

Despite this private happiness, Michael suffered from the pressures of secrecy and the strain of the work itself, and towards the end of the war experienced a nervous breakdown and simply walked out of Bletchley Park. Escaping to Cornwall for a while, he was soon relocated to Portsmouth, where he was put in charge of naval movements. As the war drew to a close, Michael divided his time between Portsmouth and Dorchester, where Henry was staying to work on a book about Thomas Hardy. It was during this time that Michael started to write himself. Although the couple parted in the 1950s, Michael continued with the literary profession to which he had been drawn, regularly reviewing books for the *New Statesman* and *The Listener*. He also went on to publish two novels of his own, *The Parish of Long Trister* (1960) and *The Remains of a Father* (1969).

While living in London after parting from Reed, Michael met Barry Gray, who was at the time completing his RAF National Service and later forged a successful career in advertising. The pair were together for more than 65 years, entering into a civil partnership in 2005. In 1960 they moved together to an idyllic 17th-century cottage in Sussex, where they created a magnificent garden, which for over 25 years was made open to the public. Michael died aged 96 on 13 July 2016.

**CLIVE ANDREW RAMSDEN** (1969) brother of DJR (1965) and known as Andrew, was born on 19 December 1950 in Holmfirth, Yorkshire. He attended Northgate Grammar School, Ipswich, before following his older brother to King's in 1969, where he read Medicine.

Andrew completed his clinical training at St George's Hospital Medical School in London. Specialising in paediatrics, he went on to further training at a number of London hospitals, including the Hospital for Sick Children, Great Ormond Street and University College Hospital (UCH). He proved a very gifted physician, and was rapidly promoted at UCH to become Consultant and Senior Lecturer by 1983.

In his time at Great Ormond Street Andrew met a nurse from New Zealand called Melanie Mayo; they married in 1982. It was a desire to be nearer Melanie's family that led to Andrew's life-changing decision to accept an invitation to work as a neonatologist at the Monash Medical Centre in Melbourne, Australia in 1988. The couple's first two children, Joshua and Jessica, were born in London, and the third, Oliver, after the family relocation to Australia.

Andrew devoted the rest of his career to the large Neonatal Intensive Care Unit, Monash Newborn, and served as its director from 2001 until his retirement due to ill-health in 2013. He continued to excel as a clinician in Melbourne, being noted for the combination of acute technical skill and great gentleness with which he treated the newborns under his care. Indeed, this approach to the mechanics of treatment was characteristic of his professional manner more generally. The demands of his profession meant that he often had to have difficult conversations or deliver crushing news to worried parents. He was well respected for always managing to conduct such exchanges with great sympathy and compassion, without ever buoying unrealistic hopes or dealing in anything but the straight facts of the matter. He was also renowned for his very lengthy ward rounds, extended by necessity of the great academic rigour and concern for detail which he brought to the analysis of each patient.

As Director of Monash Newborn Andrew presided over a prolonged period of expansion and improvement, bringing many excellent staff to Melbourne from around the world. He was also responsible for the introduction of the BadgerNet electronic medical record system. Though the system had already been successfully implemented in the UK, Andrew took it upon himself to devise ways to improve its functionality. After BadgerNet was introduced in 2013, he continued to work on improving the system right up until a few weeks before his death.

Andrew was also an accomplished researcher. At UCH he began the work on neonatal lung physiology which he would continue throughout his career. In London he contributed to a seminal study on the role of adrenaline in clearing fluid from the foetal lungs and also began investigating the use of acoustics to monitor a newborn's lungs. He continued this latter project in Australia, where it led eventually to the development of the successful Pulmosonix technology. This important contribution drew a good deal of funding to the Monash Institute of Clinical Research and saw Andrew appointed head of its Richie Centre (now the Centre for Early Human Development) as a result.

Andrew also acted as a mentor for the large number of researchers who worked under him, many of his protégés going on to highly successful research careers in Australia and further afield and several bringing Andrew's practices with them as they became heads of their own groups. His expertise was also such that he was employed as Medical Advisor on Neonatal Care by the Australian State of Victoria. In this role he had a significant impact on the treatment of newborns well outside Monash, notably having major input into a funding model for neonatal care which was eventually implemented nationwide.

Outside work, Andrew kept up an impressive variety of hobbies and interests. He was very fond of his Toyota Land Cruiser, in which he and Melanie toured Australia widely. During these travels Andrew became fascinated by Aboriginal culture, amassing a significant collection of indigenous art. He was an authority both on the red wines of McLaren Vale and on single malt whiskies.

Andrew had a pronounced creative streak. He was an accomplished photographer, with work shown in the Monash Photographic Exhibition. He also made jewellery, crafting numerous very beautiful pieces and passing on the interest to Joshua. Throughout his life, Andrew was a fan of innovative music and, as a student, was in the band Heavy Custard, later known as Feely and the Gropers.

Andrew died aged 65 on 22 July 2016, having been suffering from cancer for the previous six months. He is survived by Melanie, Josh, Jess and Oliver and is remembered by his family, colleagues and many friends as a keenly intelligent scholar, a gifted physician and thoroughly decent and amiable personality.

**DAVID RANKIN** (1960) came to King's to read Economics after being educated at Queen's College, South Africa. He was a member of the South African Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, a voluntary organisation that represents the interests of professionals in the industry, for 59 years, having joined as a student in November 1956; he was elected a Fellow in 1971.

David joined the Anglo coal division of Amcoal in 1973 and began the task of commissioning collieries to supply power stations; at the time, coal came from highly labour-intensive shovel work and produced fewer than 11 million tons per annum. By the end of his career, he left a company with a capacity of 60 million tons, using more modern mining methods.

In 1980 David became Managing Director and gained a reputation for always being very fair in his distribution of workload and never selfish. His achievements included negotiations with the South African Railway to build a line to Richards Bay which enabled the production of coal for export. This required the building of two new mines and the upgrading of a third, and also difficult and involved discussions with overseas customers, particularly in Japan as the Japanese had the advantage of much more experience in this field when buying coal for their industry. He helped to develop open cast methods of mining sites that had previously

been mined by underground methods, calculating that a field that looked mined could have as much as 94% of the coal left in it.

David was a man of great imagination, drive and courage who never showed signs of irritation or lost his temper. He was married to Irene Bridges in 1967 and they had two daughters, Jane and Anne. David died on 20 December 2015.

**DAVID HENRY ST VINCENT** (1996) was a British travel writer, adventurer and gay activist and came to King's to study History of Art. He died at the age of 48 in Bucharest in January 2016, his body discovered in his apartment by his landlady some time later. It was not clear whether he died from natural causes or in suspicious circumstances; he suffered from epilepsy and had blood pressure problems, but had also caused controversy with his work to bring about the decriminalisation of homosexuality in Romania, and the police were not convinced that his death came about through natural causes.

David was described as a larger-than-life character, extremely generous, kind and eccentrically British, like a character that Graham Greene or Evelyn Waugh might have invented. He was well-known for his tweed jackets and Panama hats. As a travel writer David wrote about 350 destinations and topics for the National Geographic Society, covering more than 80 countries. For some time he lived and studied in Iran, where he was the sole author of the country's first travel guide, but he was deported in 1992 while trying to write his Lonely Planet Guide to the country, following accusations that he was trying to import copies of Salman Rushdie's *The Satanic Verses*. Excerpts from the book suggest that he was far from enthusiastic about Iranian culture: he noted how dress codes were rigidly enforced by law and that flouting them was considered far more serious than mere bad manners. Guards on motorbikes would go around during Ramadan spraying dye on any people seen wearing T shirts, and the offenders' details would be kept on computer databases. David claimed to have been offered a job as an English language newsreader on

Iranian TV on the condition that he married a Muslim. He was also an active supporter of Syrians opposing President Assad and kept in close contact with them.

On leaving Iran David moved to Romania with the plan of writing a travel guide. He was the author of the well-known Insight Guide *Romania*, and was working on a website for tourists planning to make trips there. David was a founding member of the Bucharest Acceptance Group (later called Accept) which had the aim of decriminalising homosexuality in Romania. The group initially held its meetings in secret following threats of violence but was able to be a little more open when a Vicar from the British Embassy joined the group, enabling it to take some advantage of his diplomatic immunity. Romania decriminalised homosexuality in 2001, and its first Gay Pride march took place in 2005.

**PETER MARSH STANFORD** (1949) was born on 16 January 1927 and grew up in Brooklyn Heights, Westport and Essex, Connecticut, attending Lincoln High School. As a boy he was devoted to sailing and had his own small craft, *Avenger*. This childhood passion was sustained by an abiding love of the sea running throughout and profoundly structuring his life.

During the Second World War, Peter enlisted to the US Navy whilst still too young for the draft, serving as a radioman. At the end of the conflict he left the Navy and went to study at Harvard, gaining his BA in History in 1949. True to form, he skipped his graduation ceremony in favour of sailing across the Atlantic to England in a 1905, 42-foot cutter called *Lolaire*. After Harvard, Peter continued his studies at King's, where he took the English Tripos Part II. From Cambridge, he returned to America to work in market research and advertising in New York, soon rising to hold a senior role in a top advertising firm.

In 1957 Peter married his first wife, Eva Franceschi. The couple had three children, Thomas, Anthony and Carol. The union ended in divorce; he subsequently married Eva's younger sister Norma in 1965 and had two further children, Robert and Joseph.

Peter's second honeymoon turned out to be the start of a new chapter in his career as well as his personal life. When he and Norma were in San Francisco, they were greatly impressed by the San Francisco Maritime Museum, thinking that their native New York ought to have something similar. On returning home, however, the couple were appalled to see the march of commercial demolition and redevelopment across historic parts of the city, with the old seaport just south of the Brooklyn Bridge under imminent threat.

As an historian, Peter was keenly aware that New York had been built upon its role as a port, and he was determined that this foundational part of its history should be preserved. Taking matters into their own hands, Peter and Norma founded the Friends of South Street in 1966. Then, bravely committing everything to the cause, both resigned from their jobs in 1967 to found the South Street Seaport Museum, having recruited wealthy shipowner Jakob Isbrandtsen to act as Chairman. The group managed to have the seaport site declared a landmark and designated for urban renewal and preservation. A varied collection of historic boats and ships was also amassed and docked as floating exhibits.

In 1976 Peter was eased out in the face of a more business-minded approach to museum operation. The Seaport struggled after his departure, not achieving sufficient revenues to cover costs and being set back by the 9/11 attacks, the recession and Hurricane Sandy. A revival is finally underway thanks to a substantial grant from the Lower Manhattan Development Corporation.

Also in 1976, Peter was instrumental in running the second Operation Sail (often called OpSail) for the bicentennial celebration of the Declaration of Independence. This saw an international fleet of tall ships and other sailing vessels join the International Naval Review inspected by President Ford in New York, and is fondly remembered by the American public.

Peter's involvement with maritime history was not confined to his activities with the South Street Seaport. He was also President of the National Maritime

Historical Society and editor of its magazine *Sea History*, and was frequently invited to lecture on his subjects of expertise. Over the years he also helped preserve several historic ships and founded a number of museums and historical organisations, including the Council of American Maritime Museums, the American Society of Marine Artists, the American Ship Trust, the Hudson River Maritime Museum and the National Maritime Alliance.

In his spare time, he continued to sail and helped organise training programmes to get young people involved with his passion. He also maintained a strong interest in military history, especially the history of the Second World War and Operation Barbarossa (the German campaign in the Soviet Union) in particular. Peter would often play military simulation games, with his favourite, Russian Front, allowing players to take sides in Operation Barbarossa. His son Tom recalls many hours spent taking the Soviet side against his father's advancing Germans, having to work hard to outthink the older man's complex strategies.

Throughout his life Peter would impress all those who knew him with his quick intelligence and the breadth and depth of his knowledge on all manner of subjects. He would complete *The New York Times* crossword at writing speed and was competent to find errors in Tom's university quantum physics calculations. At a personal level he was a warm, gregarious character, always full of life and bursting with ideas.

Peter died aged 89 on 24 March 2016, as the result of a stroke. He is survived by both Eva and Norma, his five children and five grandchildren.

**NICHOLAS TATTON-BROWN** (1958) son of WET-B (1929) grandson of ET-B (1896) nephew of JST-B (1924) brother of JT-B (1961) and DTB (1984) was born on 19 December 1937 and educated at Winchester College. A gentle boy, his brother Joe can recall only one incident of aggression in his entire life: a fight with his cousin Reginald over a piece of cheese on a family holiday in southern Ireland, witnessed by all the mothers and interested relations. There was no victor.

On leaving school Nicholas did National Service as a Platoon Commander during 1957–1958 and served with the 1st Battalion of the Black Watch in Berlin, Perth and Edinburgh. He was an unusual recruit, since he had no prior connection with the Regiment and not a drop of Scottish blood in him. He was in the same intake as Philip Howard (later Literary Editor of *The Times*) and both later became the main stalwarts of the victorious 1958 Black Watch athletics team. When Nicholas first joined up in Perth, he could understand not a word the Scots sergeants shouted at him. He did, however, become a great fan of Scottish dancing. Later, during service in Berlin, his hearing was so badly affected by gunfire that it plagued him for the rest of his life.

Nicholas arrived at King's in 1958 to study Economics. He was the tallest of the three brothers (all of them over six foot) and quite athletic, rowing at Winchester and winning his oar in the First boat at King's. His brother Joe attributes all this in part to Nicholas's having been born in 1937, when food was in plentiful supply, and also because he was less troubled by anxiety, whereas his brothers had been subjected to the bombing of London at a more impressionable age.

Nicholas's philosophy in life was to assess a goal he needed (or aspired) to attain and to achieve it with the minimum effort applied. Joe remembers one occasion when he was an officer in the Black Watch and the last runner in a half-mile relay. Nicholas was positioned some way behind the front-runner and the next runner was some way behind him. He made no effort, however, to quicken his pace, because the points were awarded on the final position and not on the time taken. This was symbolic of his attitude to life and work.

In the Long Vacation Nicholas travelled around Italy, Austria and Germany with his friend from Winchester days, Roger Formby, who recalls his parsimony – avoiding restaurants he referred to as 'mug traps' for unwary travellers. However, Roger remembers him on a personal level as being the most generous of souls. After University, he found employment in the city in 1961 as an insurance broker, spending most of

his career working for Bain Dawes UK Ltd; he was also director of a number of companies.

A loving and supportive person, he cared for his ill mother, staying a couple of nights a week for several months. He was also famous, in retirement, for his family gatherings, where over 50 relations would come together for lunch in the village hall, followed by tea in the large garden he had so lovingly cultivated at the Hampshire former vicarage where he lived with his wife, Joanna, whom he married in 1966. He also loved fly fishing on the River Test. It was whilst gardening that he suffered a suspected heart attack and died, aged 79, on 7 March 2016. Nicholas leaves his wife Joanna, his three children Samuel, Daniel and Harriet, and a surviving brother, Joe.

**LESLIE JOHN TAYLOR** (1956) was a teacher of science in Wiltshire schools who for three decades helped to run the Devizes Arts Festival. He was born in 1935, the son of Jack, an office worker at Golborne colliery, and Emily, a railway clerk and accomplished pianist. Leslie won a scholarship from the National Coal Board to study Physics at Manchester University, and then came to King's to qualify as a teacher.

Once he had gained his Certificate of Education, he taught for three years at Guthlaxton School in Leicestershire, where he met Anne Bayliss who taught biology, before moving to Dauntsey's School in West Lavington, near Devizes in Wiltshire. There he introduced the Nuffield science course to the school, married Anne in 1961, and after nine years moved a few miles north-west to Shurnhold (later George Ward) school in Melksham.

In 1972 Leslie was the recipient of a fellowship that enabled him to study the education systems of Germany, France, Czechoslovakia, the Netherlands and Denmark, looking particularly at science education. For 11 years he shared his teaching role at George Ward with a teacher from the University of Bath School of Education, each teaching half the week at the other's institution. Eventually Leslie moved to the University's PGCE course where his role was to retrain biology teachers to teach physics; he continued in this role until his retirement in 2011.

Outside work, Leslie made an immeasurable contribution to establishing and ensuring that the Devizes Festival maintained its reputation for high-quality professional performance across the arts, involving himself at every level from putting up posters to hosting visiting performers. Leslie had an in-depth knowledge and love of classical music, acquired from his mother. He also enjoyed sketching, foreign travel and mowing the lawn at home, always resisting the efforts of his children to persuade him to buy a ride-on mower.

Leslie died in February 2017; he is survived by Anne and their children Katherine, Ben, Jonathan and Mark.

**ALFRED TRAVERSE** (1946) was a Canadian and an influential practitioner and teacher of the twin sciences of palaeobotany and palynology who spent a large part of his career as a Professor of Pennsylvania State University. He was a very diverse scientist with an eclectic range of published papers. Most notably, he published two editions of *Paleopalynology* (1988, 2007), the only single-author textbook in English on pre-Quaternary palynology.

Alfred was born on Prince Edward Island on 7 September 1925 and moved with his family to Michigan when he was small. He performed very well at school and went on to Harvard in 1943, after which he was awarded a Lady Julia Henry Fellowship to come to King's for a year to study botany. He returned to Harvard to continue graduate work there, concentrating on fossil pollen and spore studies, a field now called palynology. The condition and prevalence of such spores gives archaeologists and other scientists clues to the environment that produced them.

Alfred married Elizabeth Insley, known as Betty, in 1951, and in the same year was hired by the US Bureau of Mines to research the petrology of lignite coal. Eventually he moved to Texas to work for Shell and to set up a palynology laboratory there. His work was primarily devoted to studying the significance of offshore sedimentation in the Bahamas.

He resigned from Shell in 1962 in order to take a Master of Divinity degree, and for a short time he was both the Assistant Professor of Geology at the University of Texas and assistant clergyman at a nearby Episcopalian church. Alfred was ordained Priest in 1966 but continued his scientific career with his move to Penn State, while also taking up duties in the church. He successfully combined these two strands to his life, founding a Palynology Society and working actively in the US Botanical Society as well as becoming Priest-in-Charge of St John's Episcopalian Church.

In 1980 Alfred and Betty went to Zurich for a sabbatical, where John gave a course on Cenozoic Palynology and also served as an assistant priest in a parish of the Old Catholic Church, a denomination in communion with the Anglicans. This was his last church connection, as he realised that he had lost his Christian faith and become what he called a secular humanist, although he never regretted his long association with the church. He loved to travel and spent much of his free time learning different languages so that he could interact with the people he met.

Alfred retired from Penn State in 1995 after 30 years and gave his personal herbarium, an important collection, to the state. After an extended illness he died aged 90 on 15 September 2015, leaving his wife Betty, their four children Paul, Martha, John and Celia, and their families.

**HUGH ALEXANDER TULLOCH** (1968) was born in Glasgow on 10 December 1944. He was educated at Enfield Grammar School in London before going on to study History at the London School of Economics, where he received his BA in 1967.

Hugh specialised in American history, and after graduating spent periods conducting research in the US as well as working towards his PhD at King's; he took the degree in 1975. From 1971 he held a Lectureship in American History at the University of Bristol, where he spent the rest of his career. He was a well-respected and productive academic, earning a reputation as an 'historian's historian' for the scrupulous attention paid to historiography in his work.

Hugh was very well liked and had a wide and eclectic circle of friends. He was a favourite on the Bristol dinner party circuit, and was never short of visitors in his own flat to discuss history, politics and all manner of other subjects over a few drinks. Hugh is remembered by those who knew him as an occasionally quirky but always charming and amiable individual, possessed of an excellent sense of humour.

The consummate academic, Hugh could be somewhat oblivious to the more mundane elements of the world around him. Howard Wheeler recalls that Hugh once bought a television but, after a week of trying, could not get it to work and had asked for help in returning the device. Whilst Hugh was making the tea Howard discovered that, despite all his efforts, his friend had not thought to put batteries in the remote control.

Hugh died at home aged 71 on 24 October 2016.

**ROBERT GEORGE TURNER** (1938) son of LBT (1904) and cousin of DLT (1943) was born on 5 September 1919 to Laurence and Kathleen Turner and educated at Leighton Park School. He grew up in Cambridge, living in the same street where his paternal grandparents resided, and close to uncles, aunts and cousins. His father was Director of Studies in Engineering and a researcher and pioneer in the science of the radio.

Robert (known as Bob) came up to King's in 1938 to study Natural Sciences. He had known from early on that he wanted to be a doctor and he subsequently completed his medical studies at Yale, graduating in 1944. Bob became a Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons in 1950 and in 1953 emigrated to the US with his first wife Joan and his eldest son, Peter.

He subsequently moved from general surgery to establish a practice at Redwood City, California, and also ran a private clinic at Sequoia Hospital, continuing working until his 85th year. Not only a highly respected doctor, he was also a talented linguist and enjoyed travelling, having learned German before he went up to Cambridge. He also spoke Italian and Spanish.

A compassionate and gentle man, he devoted his life to the care of others. Bob died on 18 January 2016 and is survived by his second wife Ines Hill, his four sons Peter, John, Jim and Paul, and ten grandchildren.

**DERYCK EWART VINEY** (1939) was a man with an extraordinary range of talents, navigating with ease between interrogating captured SS officers in Germany and illustrating a field guide to the botany of Cyprus, broadcasting for the BBC during the Cold War, drafting an international treaty on biological weapons, and writing a doctoral thesis in Czech on the painter who invented the word ‘robot’. A natural linguist, he spoke Czech, German, Ancient Greek, Latin and several other languages fluently, a skill which enabled him to carve out a truly unique and eclectic career.

Born on 25 September 1921 in Beckenham, Kent, Deryck was an only child, the son of the businessman Walter Viney and his wife Kitty (née Banfield). His middle name Ewart may have been a tribute to the reforming Prime Minister William Ewart Gladstone. Educated at Dulwich College in London, Deryck soon won an Exhibition to Cambridge and came to King’s in 1939 to read Natural Sciences, with an emphasis on biology. It was a subject which would remain of deep interest to him throughout his life, although at this early stage his studies were short-lived, interrupted in their first year by the outbreak of war.

Having achieved Second Class Honours in the Prelim exam in 1940, Deryck left King’s to begin National Service, in his case in a factory owned by his father in peacetime which had been rather starkly transformed from producing crimped paper to manufacturing munitions. In 1944, however, as Deryck turned 23, he enlisted in the Army, qualifying as a Second Corporal in the Airborne Division, part of the Intelligence Corps. By a stroke of fate, Deryck landed in Norway on the day of the Allied Victory in Europe, so he was never to see any action. Instead, using the German he had learned in school, he was entrusted with the interrogation of captured SS officers and subsequently took an active role in the denazification programme in post-war West Germany.

Changing direction a few years later, Deryck returned to King’s and between 1946 and 1947 completed an accelerated BA in Modern Languages, achieving a First in both German and Czech. His passion for the latter led him to win an award to continue his studies in Prague, at Charles University, where he spent three years studying for a PhD. His thesis focused on Josef Čapek, a Cubist painter, poet and children’s novelist whose critical attitude towards national socialism caused him to be arrested in 1939 and sent to the Bergen-Belsen concentration camp, in which he died in 1945. Rather like his subject, Deryck himself came under political suspicion and was deported from the country as an alleged spy.

It was at this point that he turned to broadcasting, and in 1951 became a trainee sub-editor at Bush House for the BBC. By the very next year, he was back overseas, working as an editor for Radio Free Europe in Munich, an anti-communist propaganda organisation broadcasting towards Soviet satellite countries. In 1964 this growing combination of an interest in Eastern European languages, involvement in wartime intelligence and proven academic expertise led Deryck back to London to work under Lord Chalfont, Minister for Disarmament, as Secretary of the Arms Control and Disarmament Research Unit at the Foreign and Colonial Office. Here, with his careful eye for detail, he drafted the government’s non-proliferation proposals, leading directly to the Chemical and Biological Weapons Treaty which came into force in 1975.

Retaining his interest in Czech language and politics, however, Deryck transferred back to the BBC in 1968 to become Programme Organiser for the Czechoslovak Section of the External Services Division. Retaining links with friends involved in the Prague Spring of 1968, Deryck was later asked to be the one to translate the text of the Charter 77 Declaration into English in order that it might reach a wider audience.

Retirement from the BBC came in 1981, but Deryck’s multi-sided and versatile career was far from over. Resuming his lifelong love of botany, he moved to Northern Cyprus, where he founded the North Cyprus Herbarium and started work on a complete guide to the local vegetation. *An Illustrated*

*Flora of Northern Cyprus*, first published in 1994 and again in 1996, was a work of great skill, illustrated by Deryck himself, and became the standard reference in the field for botanical scholars. In the early 2000s, however, he suffered a severe stroke and returned to the UK for hospital treatment. Undefeated, he became a teacher of mathematics and continued to read voraciously in his various foreign languages, finding time to translate several books from German or Czech into English, including *My Lucky Star* (2001) and *The Tin Ring* (2010), accounts relating the experiences of his friend and concentration camp survivor Zdenka Fantlova. An accomplished pianist and composer, Deryck also translated, to much critical acclaim, Janáček's opera *Jenufa*, which was performed in English under the direction of his lifelong friend Sir Charles Mackerras.

The counterweight to a life so full of culture, adventure, learning and political engagement was perhaps that Deryck was, as one friend put it, 'not good with people'. His first marriage, to Sheila Stewart in 1952, ended in divorce, and he was married twice more, first to Jana Frank-Wallach (who lived largely on the other side of the Atlantic from Deryck except when her job at Pan Am allowed the couple to take free holidays all over the world) and finally to Mirth Bentley, who predeceased him. Yet he is remembered very fondly by the numerous lifelong friends with whom he worked and studied. His two sons also remember a kind and attentive father who was the first port of call for the spelling of a difficult word or its etymology and who could always be relied upon to finance their teenage adventures, providing they could be deemed 'educational'! Even in ill health, he stayed true to his eclectic personality and interests, always to be found with a book in hand – usually a foreign dictionary.

Deryck died aged 95 on 27 December 2016. He is survived by his two sons Kevin and Anthony, and six grandchildren.

**MARIE-CHRISTINE VON FROREICH** (1998) obtained a graduate Diploma in Computer Science at King's subsequent to her BA in PPE at Oxford. At the age of 21 she returned from the UK to Germany and joined the

management team of the Hamburg-based medical laboratory, Labor Dr. von Froreich, founded by her father André von Froreich. Together with him, Marie-Christine held the position of CEO until her death. Marie-Christine was an enormously respected and popular CEO. She played a central role in developing new tools and software products. One of her most outstanding achievements was the development of the sophisticated and very widespread software 'star.net Labor', which has more than 4000 users within the German Sonic Healthcare Group; the von Froreich laboratory joined in 2008.

Marie-Christine's death is a great loss for her parents, her sister, the whole family, and for her husband as well for all friends and colleagues. Marie-Christine died of cancer on 7 May 2009.

(Our thanks to Marie-Christine's husband, Tammo von Schrenck, for this obituary.)

**JOHN WILLIAM WALKER** (1970) was born in Bedford on 24 June 1947 and educated at Longsands School, St Neots from where he proceeded to Cambridge School of Art, Birmingham School of Speech and Drama and Keswick Hall College of Education, Norwich. Having achieved outstanding grades at Keswick Hall he came to King's as its first BED student, and studied History of Art under Professor Michael Jaffé.

Inspired by his studies, John became Head of Art at East Bergholt School, Suffolk, a post he held for 40 years. In 1972 he became Head of Art and Design at Norwich School, his influence bringing Art and Art History to prominence in the school curriculum.

John became a talisman for promoting Art History as a serious A-level subject through the Cambridge Examinations Syndicate, writing courses and training teachers around the globe. He worked for governments in Argentina and New Zealand, in British Schools Abroad and as a consultant for the Singapore Ministry of Education. For many years he was the Chief Examiner for History of Art in the UK. Owing to his considerable

determination and charm, History of Art remains an A-level subject in Britain and many other nations across the world.

He was also a prolific artist, drawing and painting architectural subjects in profusion. In his last years he was employed as the Archivist for the Norwich School of Artists. He also curated a vast exhibition in 2014 in the School chapel crypt and the Forum in Norwich which explored the lives and experiences of the 430 Old Norvicensians who served the Empire in the First World War. Always an innovator, he designed and built a full size trench with all its details for children to experience the event. Latterly, he helped to expose a unique labyrinth of Second World War underground air raid shelters still existing under the school playground (filmed by the BBC in *Blitzed Cities*). His last exhibition celebrated 700 years of Norwich School chapel and Canary College, built by Bishop Salmon of Norwich in 1316 and often neglected, but having considerable architectural significance for the development of the Gothic style.

John died on 20 October 2016 and is survived by his wife Elizabeth, three children and three grandchildren.

(We are grateful to Elizabeth for this obituary of her husband.)

**OSWALD HEATH WATKINS** (1941) brother of AHW (1937) was born on 30 April 1923 to Almee and Stanley Watkins in Cardiff. He was the youngest of three siblings, with a sister, Luned, and brother, Alstan. His father was Professor of English and Psychology at Exeter University. His mother died in 1944, the same year in which his brother was killed in Burma during the Second World War.

Oswald (known as John) attended Marlborough College until the age of 18, when he joined the Army and was in the 51st Highland Division of the Royal Engineers. He participated in the liberation of the French in Normandy, saw active service in France on D-Day and was awarded the Military Cross for bravery and leadership of his troops under machine gun

attack at Grandchamp. He was also in Sicily, Iraq, North Africa and India, and it was in India that he met Marjorie, a nurse, whom he married in August 1948.

On his return after leaving the Army, John studied Natural Sciences at King's, followed by clinical experience as a newly qualified Doctor at St Thomas' Hospital, London. A daughter, Alison, was born in 1954 and after living in several areas of the country he took up the post of GP in Chepstow in 1956 and stayed there until retirement in 1983.

He was delighted when Alison and Roger were married in 1987 and was proud to have a son-in-law. John took great pleasure in his grandchildren Catherine, David, Matthew and Victoria, watching their many milestones as they grew up and taking pride in their individual achievements.

During retirement he and Marjorie enjoyed holidays together, travelling to Kenya, Sri Lanka, Canada, the US and Europe where they made many long lasting friends; latterly they also enjoyed boating and bird watching in the UK. John was very keen on the use of personal computers when they were first available and learned to use one at quite a late stage in his life, tutored by his patient son-in-law.

He did a remarkable job in looking after Marjorie following a stroke which left her immobilised and deprived of speech. Unfortunately by summer 2014 his own health had declined, so that in October they both moved into Beech House Care Home, Thornbury, to be nearer the family. Their time together was short: Marjorie died in December only weeks after moving in, and John followed her on 2 March 2015.

**STANLEY WONG** (1969), known as Stan, was born on 23 July 1947 in Guangzhou, China, the son of Lang and Elaine Wong. He initially trained as an economist, receiving his BA in Economics from Simon Fraser University in British Columbia in 1969 before coming to Cambridge to study for his PhD at King's. From 1973 to 1984 he was Associate Professor

of Economics at Carleton University in Ottawa and during that time published a seminal textbook on economic methodology.

However, Stan's specific interests in the legislation governing competition in economies led him to undertake further training as a lawyer, taking an LLB from the University of Toronto in 1982. Stan went on to become a barrister, being called to the bar in Ontario and British Columbia in 1984 and 1987 respectively. In 1992 he was also admitted as a solicitor in England and Wales.

After his transition to law Stan worked for a number of years in the private sector, mostly with the firm now called Davis LLP in Vancouver and Toronto. He proved to be a gifted lawyer, rising to become a partner and head of the competition law division at Davis.

Stan had developed an international reputation for excellence as a lawyer by 2006, when he was offered a five-year appointment as a member of the Competition Authority of Ireland. In this role he was responsible for overseeing various aspects of domestic competition, as well representing the Irish Authority in European Union consultations on enforcement decisions and future policy. During the same period he was frequently called upon by the European Union to speak on its behalf on competition legislation at various international conferences and workshops.

After his stint in Ireland Stan established his own legal practice, Stanley Wong Global, advising governments and public bodies on competition law and policy. He was a consultant to competition authorities around the world, including those in the United Kingdom, the European Commission, China, Canada, Malaysia, Singapore, South Africa, Croatia and Colombia.

In 2014 Stan's expertise saw him appointed as the founding CEO of the Competition Commission of Hong Kong. This highly prestigious position represented the natural culmination of his career, and it gave him great satisfaction to be able to employ simultaneously the totality of his diverse repertoire of skills and experience.

Outside work, Stan approached every aspect of life with great energy. He skied and was a keen player and fan of tennis. He adored classical music and took great joy in singing and attending concerts. Stan was a man of excellent taste, determined to seek out the best. He was a tremendous cook, an expert on wine and highly adept in sourcing himself the very finest goods.

In terms of character, the commitment to fairness which was so important in Stan's professional life permeated his conduct in general, with his being remembered as a scrupulously just and honourable individual, always concerned to look after the best interests of others. In particular, Stan was devoted to his family. He was very close to his parents and was always keen to be of service to his siblings wherever he could.

Stan died peacefully, surrounded by his family, on 30 April 2016. He is survived by his brothers Alfred, Edwin, and Ernest and his sister Helen. He was predeceased by his eldest brother, Frederick.

**BRIAN WALTER MARK YOUNG** (1945) son of Sir Mark Y (1905) nephew of G Mackworth-Young (1903) cousin of RCM-Y (1945) and MFY (1945) brother of DEY (1946) was born on 23 August 1922 in Ceylon (now Sri Lanka) the son of Josephine and Sir Mark Young, who was then Principal Assistant Colonial Secretary in that country and would later hold various important roles including Governorships of Tanganyika, Barbados and Hong Kong. Brian's childhood was not unusual amongst those whose families were stationed in the Empire in that he spent much of his time at boarding school back in the UK. He was first sent to board aged just four and saw his family as little as once a year. Whilst he would later be sure to spend as much time as possible with his own children, this early experience equipped Brian with a strong self-sufficiency which continued to advantage him throughout his life.

Brian followed his father, grandfather and other family members to Eton, where he proved to be a gifted scholar. Leaving school in 1941, Brian volunteered for wartime service with the Royal Navy as a torpedo officer in

destroyers, notably seeing combat aboard one of the ships that sank the Japanese destroyer *Haguro* at the Battle of Malacca Strait. This time in the Navy was highly formative for him. As a young officer and throughout the rest of his life, he was known as a tremendously effective leader who commanded the respect of his charges without losing a deep concern for the wellbeing of those for whom he was responsible.

By the time of the Second World War, Brian's father had become Governor of Hong Kong. Famously, Sir Mark and the family were later captured by the Japanese, spending the remainder of the war in captivity. The absence of his parents meant that Brian had nowhere to live between Eton and starting with the Navy. School friend Dugald Stewart offered to put him up in his family home in Scotland, telegraphing his mother to tell her to expect a lodger. Dugald's mother actually replied, saying that the house was already too full of Polish refugees for them to reasonably accept another visitor. However, Dugald happened to tuck the unopened telegram in a pocket and forgot to read it, discovering his error only after Brian had arrived and been welcomed in.

Whilst staying with the Stewarts, Brian made the acquaintance of Dugald's younger sister Fiona. The pair hit it off, and wrote to one another all through Brian's naval deployments. Ever the educator, Brian would helpfully return Fiona's letters with corrections to her spelling and grammar. Brian and Fiona were finally married in 1947, a happy union that produced three children, Joanna, Debbie and Tim.

After the war Brian again followed his father's educational path, coming up to King's to read for an accelerated two-year degree in Classics. A dazzling student, he achieved a Double First, receiving various academic prizes along the way. Scholarly achievement did not come at the expense of accomplishment in other domains which included winning half-blues in both athletics and Eton Fives, playing the clarinet, singing, acting and winning the Winchester Reading Prize. In all, Brian vastly enjoyed his time at King's, retaining a deep fondness for the College and wider University throughout his life.

On going down, Brian returned to Eton to teach, serving as an Assistant Master from 1947 to 1952. This was another happy period of his life, as he found himself with ample free time to pursue his own diverse interests. He then moved to become Headmaster of Charterhouse. This was a very prestigious role for a young man only 30 years old. Indeed, a favourite anecdote recalled how, just after his arrival, there were problems with a local hunt coming through the school grounds. Brian went to speak to the hunters on one such occasion, managing to make the school's case and resolve the situation very diplomatically. Soon after, he received a letter from the Master of the hunt addressed to the Headmaster, praising the maturity and polite conduct of what the huntsman had assumed was the Head Boy.

In his earlier years, Brian had to keep up a somewhat stern demeanour so as to command respect despite his young age. This persona, as well as his habitual garb of elegantly cut dark suits led to his receiving the nickname 'Black Death' from the pupils. However, the reality was that he was a fairly relaxed, liberal head, concerned primarily to improve student experience of both the academic and extra-curricular aspects of school life. One Carthusian recalled Brian's declaration that 'there are few formal rules at Charterhouse, but a breach of common sense is likely to be a breach of at least one of them.'

Brian's expertise in education was put to use when he was asked to help produce the Crowther Report into education in 1959. The document made several key recommendations for reform of the school system, the most notable being raising the minimum school leaving age from 15 to 16; this was eventually enacted in 1972.

Brian left Charterhouse in 1964 to become Director of the Nuffield Foundation. From there he went on to become Director General of what was then known as the Independent Television Authority. In this role he was responsible for regulating commercial television for the UK, with the body renamed the Independent Broadcasting Authority (IBA) when responsibility for commercial radio was added to Brian's mandate in 1972.

His most notable achievement at the IBA came near the end of his tenure, when he oversaw the foundation of Channel 4 in 1982, having himself considerable input into the nature of the new station. Across his work with the IBA Brian was noted for always retaining a strong commitment to upholding the quality and particularly the educational content of broadcast material.

After the IBA, Brian was Chairman of Christian Aid from 1983 to 1990, and a Board Member for the Arts Council from 1983 to 1988. Throughout his career, he was chairman or board member of several charitable and other public bodies, including acting as a trustee both of the Lambeth Palace Library and the Imperial War Museum. He was also a lay preacher in the Church of England and was knighted in 1976.

Outside his busy professional and voluntary schedule, Brian kept up many different hobbies and interests. During his naval deployments he developed a fascination with chess problems, and the century-old 'Bristol' problem in particular. By the close of the war, several of his own chess problems had been published in *The Observer*, with another 35 following over the next four decades. In later years he would also devise various other 'brainteasers', finding that he could formulate the more general problems during boring meetings without the presence of a chess set making his lack of interest too obvious.

Brian was known to have a fearsome general knowledge, reading 150 books per year throughout his life and seemingly retaining everything within them. Even in old age he maintained an astonishing ability to multi-task, his family remembering him simultaneously listening to opera in headphones, reading a book and watching the television, concentrating on all three simultaneously.

First among Brian's interests was a life-long love of classical music. He loved to attend concerts and the high-volume sound of Beethoven and other composers was omnipresent in the Young family home. At the age of 89 he discovered the Internet, finding it a wonderful means to pursue his

interests further and also enjoy some of the benefits of travel without leaving the comfort of his home. Thus, Brian was able to listen to the opera singers of his youth on YouTube and view the work of obscure painters and sculptors via Google.

When Fiona predeceased him in 1997 he showed considerable fortitude and adaptability in the face of finding himself alone. As he grew older, he was determined to retain his independence and resist being a burden to his family for as long as possible, living by himself right up until the last few days of his life.

Brian died aged 94 on 11 November 2016. Remembrance Day was always a poignant time for him as he had lost a great many friends in the Second World War. (By 1945, nine of the 11 boys in his form at school had been killed, as well as Fiona's eldest brother Ian.) He is survived by his children Joanna, Debbie and Tim, as well as his seven grandchildren and eight great-grandchildren. He is remembered as a deeply caring and thoroughly decent, honourable man whose fierce intelligence was always tempered by good humour and great humility.

**PATRICK LUKE ZENTLER-MUNRO** (1966), consultant physician and gastroenterologist, was born in London on 19 May 1948; growing up in Muswell Hill, he was educated at the William Ellis School in Camden. He had what he called an 'intensely intellectual upbringing' and was always strongly aware of his immigrant roots on his father's side.

Patrick came up to King's in 1966, and threw himself into College activities with remarkable gusto, determined to make the most of his time in Cambridge. Music was perhaps his greatest passion, and he was close to many members of the Choir. As the organ was his instrument of choice, he struck up a lasting friendship with John Wells, the Organ Scholar in his year, delighting in being allowed to play the Chapel organ. He was a great fan of Messiaen and Mahler, whose music he sometimes played very loudly in his room, introducing the less knowledgeable among us to these composers.

Joining the College's Chetwynd Society, Patrick was particularly proud to be elected its President. He took full part in all the drinking, pranks and serious discussions, wearing the striking purple blazer with panache. He also took up rowing, with somewhat more seriousness than some of the rest of us. While generally supportive of the sweeping social changes in the College engendered in the radical 1960s, he at times lamented the passing of traditions, even those invented in the 19th century.

Patrick was part of a social group that coalesced in Garden Hostel in his first year, drawn from a variety of disciplinary backgrounds, which moved en bloc to Spalding Hostel in his second year, under the watchful eye of the legendary Mrs B. In his final year, the group inhabited T staircase in Bodley's. There, Patrick greatly enjoyed meetings of the Port and Poetry Society, retaining a lifelong interest in poetry.

Coming to King's imbued with the idea of becoming a psychoanalyst after qualifying as a doctor, Patrick retained an interest in the workings of the mind throughout his life. Reading *Medicine* stimulated his enquiries into wider aspects of science, branching out into philosophical and ethical concerns. He was disappointed with his Finals result and worried that perhaps he had partied too hard. On the suggestion of Provost Edmund Leach, Patrick toyed with the idea of staying on at King's after graduation to read Anthropology and Linguistics, as further preparation for a career in psychoanalysis.

Instead, he opted to do his clinical training at the Middlesex Hospital Medical School from 1969 to 1972. He then held posts in general medicine and gastroenterology at the Central Middlesex, the Hammersmith, the St James and St George's, and the Royal Marsden, where he became Senior Registrar. He obtained his MRCP in 1975. In the process he became disenchanted with psychiatry, and powerfully attracted to gastroenterology. However, his earlier orientation showed up in his close attention to psychosomatic phenomena. Indeed, Patrick always remained dissatisfied with medicine driven purely by science, and was a lifelong advocate of listening carefully to patients. In his years of clinical training,

he also became somewhat politically radicalised, presenting socialist Algeria as a model for health care. While doubts quite soon came to prevail, he never ceased to keep well informed about current affairs around the world, right down to his final illness.

At this stage, Patrick was thinking of a career in academic medicine. In 1976 he became an editor of *Drug and Therapeutics Bulletin*, devoting much time to this activity. He was a Cystic Fibrosis Trust Research Fellow from 1977 to 1981, at St George's and Brompton Hospitals. In 1985 he received his MD (Cantab), with a thesis on 'Pathophysiology and treatment of pancreatic malabsorption' which led to a new kind of treatment for patients. His interest in diet was aroused during this research, and he would go on at length to his friends about the virtues of consuming bran.

In 1980 Patrick married Gloria Singh, and was living in the Shepherd's Bush area, having had great difficulty in finding a flat that would accommodate his grand piano. He and Gloria had two children, Ruth and David.

Patrick's experience of academic medicine, and dissatisfaction with the London medical scene of the time, led him to look for a consultant post far from the metropolis. In 1987 he became Consultant in General Medicine and Gastroenterology for NHS Highland, in the lands from which his mother's family originated. He worked at the Raigmore Hospital in Inverness, which he described as a wonderful post: 'a new, large, well-equipped district general hospital, with a major teaching commitment, brilliant colleagues from all over the UK, and a fascinating practice covering an enormous area.' He toured wide swathes of northern Scotland, collecting a fund of anecdotes on practising medicine in remote areas. In 1989 he became FRCP (Edinburgh); he was also a member of the Scottish Society of Gastroenterology.

In Scotland Patrick and Gloria made their home in Fortrose, in a wonderful big house, and enjoyed the beautiful countryside of the Black Isle. Through playing the organ in the local church Patrick became increasingly drawn to Christianity. He also became more aware of his

Jewish ancestry, on his father's side, and characteristically set out to discover the Blank family's saga in Romania. He was filled with nostalgia when his son David followed in his footsteps to King's from 2002 to 2005, initially to read Natural Sciences, but switching to Economics, and occupying rooms in his last year close to Patrick's old ones. Meanwhile his daughter Ruth single-mindedly pursued a career as a barrister.

Patrick was set on early retirement at 60, in 2008, but this momentous step was rudely forced onto him by the discovery early that year that he had advanced adrenal cancer, which was extending into his heart. He narrowly survived this very rare form of the disease, after a long and complicated operation at the Royal Brompton. During a lengthy period of recovery he became fascinated by mindfulness, tai-chi and meditation, as complements to drug therapies. He published *Dolly Mixture and Other Poems* in 2012, partly as a tribute to Maggie's Highland Cancer Caring Centre. He also undertook research into his cancer and its treatment, and engaged in some part-time medical work at the Raigmore Hospital from 2009 to 2011.

Patrick and Gloria then decided to move down to Faringdon, in the southwest corner of Oxfordshire, in late 2012, to be closer to their children. They more or less rebuilt a 17th-century house, complete with a secret passage, and took great delight in laying out a new garden. Ruth was married there in 2013, and Patrick derived much joy from the birth of his grandson Leo in early 2015. His Christian faith deepened in Faringdon, and Gloria's baptism and confirmation in 2015 meant much to him.

Gastric cancer had struck Patrick at the end of 2011. While it seemed at first that an operation had been successful, the cancer recurred in 2014. He characteristically researched his own case, but ultimately passed away on 22 March 2016. He was buried at All Saints Church, Faringdon, on 2 April 2016. He died too soon, as he was looking forward with his usual enthusiasm to the 50th anniversary reunion at King's, in September 2016.

(Our thanks to William Clarence-Smith for this obituary, which supplements that published in the Annual Report 2016.)

## Deaths of King's members in 2016–17

We have heard of the deaths of the following Non-Resident Members. If you have any information that would help in the compilation of their obituaries, we would be grateful if you would send it to the Obituarist's Assistant at the College. We would also appreciate notification of deaths being sent to [kingsonline@kings.cam.ac.uk](mailto:kingsonline@kings.cam.ac.uk). Thank you.

Dr John Edward ASHBURNER (1963)  
 Mr (John) Reginald ATKIN (1949)  
 Mr Wilfred Oliver BAKER (1944)  
 Dr John BARCROFT (1956)  
 Mr Christopher Palgrave BARKER (1946)  
 Professor Sir (Paul) Patrick (Gordon) BATESON (1957)  
 Professor John Maurice BEATTIE (1957 )  
 Mr Peter John BENNETT (1957)  
 Mr Christopher Roger BIRCHENHALL (1967)  
 Mr Ronald Charles BROOKS (1938)  
 Mr Alan Walter Louis CARTER (1944)  
 Mr Michael Kenneth CHATTERTON (1941)  
 Colonel George John Letham COLTART (1951)  
 Mr John COOPER (1973)  
 Mr Alexander Cochrane CRICHTON (1936)  
 Mr Christopher Kingston DAY (1943)  
 Mr (Alastair) George (Ferguson) EDDIE (1947)  
 Mr Forbes Allan Fothergill ELLENBERGER (1949)  
 Mr David Harvey EVERS (1949)  
 Mr Nicholas Andrew FRASER (1953)  
 Mr Douglas Cyril GIBBS (1945)  
 Professor Peter David Hensman GODFREY (1941)  
 Professor Michael John Caldwell GORDON (1973)  
 Mr John Francis GRANT (1954)  
 Mr Roger Noel Price GRIFFITHS (1951)  
 Mr Peter John HALL (1961)

Mr Ronald Charles Gully HARRISON (1953)  
 Mr Roy HOUGHTON (1944)  
 Dr Peter Richard HUNTER (1957)  
 Dr Peter Owen JOHNSON (1954)  
 Mr Stephen John KEYNES (1946)  
 Professor Peter Kenneth KING (1959)  
 Sir Michael (Anthony) LATHAM (1961)  
 Mr Neil Gilmour MACALPINE (1981)  
 Professor Hugh John MCLEAN (1951)  
 His Honour (Kenneth) Wilson MELLOR (1944)  
 Mr Philip Henry MERFIELD (1947)  
 The Very Reverend John Stewart MURRAY (1952)  
 Mr Michael Martin MURRAY (1953)  
 Dr David Francis Tyrie NASH (1966)  
 Mr Patrick Arthur NOTT (1958)  
 Emeritus Professor Donald Cecil PACK (1942)  
 Prof Dr Steven Everett PAUL (1972)  
 Professor Willard Warren PIEPENBURG (1948)  
 Mr John Albert PIERCE (1960)  
 Mr Hugh Sefton PIGOTT (1949)  
 Mr John Raymond POTIER (1963)  
 Mr David Garnar READING (1951)  
 Mr Simon George Michael RELPH (1958)  
 Mr Murray Lee SANDERSON (1955)  
 Sir Oliver Christopher Anderson SCOTT (1940)  
 Professor Robin SIBSON (1963)  
 Professor Peter John SLUGLETT (1962)  
 Mr John Frank SOUTHEY (1943)  
 Dr Luigi Aldo Maria SPAVENTA (1957)  
 Dr (Brian) Robin STEWARDSON (1962)  
 Mr Stephen Arthur SYMON (1952)  
 Dr David TAVERNER (1970)  
 Mr (Andreas) Gwydion THOMAS (1968)  
 Mr (William) John (Maskell) TREVITT (1980)

Mr Robin Tunstall Johnson TUCK (1949)  
 Professor David Mark UPTON (1979)  
 Mr Alfreds Helmut VANAGS (1963)  
 Mr Oliver James VESEY-HOLT (1948)  
 Dr Daniel Philip WALEY (1939)  
 Mr Roger Wickham WALLBANK (1949)  
 Mr Roger Thomas WATERFIELD (1951)  
 Dr Hugh Boyd WENBAN-SMITH (1961)  
 Miss Jenny Katrina WHITFIELD (1977)  
 Dr John Barrington WILKINS (1954)  
 Captain Cecil Blackwood WILLCOCK (1947)  
 Mr Philip Hunter WOLFENDEN (1945)  
 Mr (William) Matthew WRIGLEY (1965)



## Information for Non-Resident Members

King's takes great pleasure in welcoming Non-Resident Members (NRMs) who are visiting the College. When visiting, please bring your Non-Resident Member card with you for identification purposes, and please be prepared to show it to a Visitor Guide or a Porter if requested. If you do not have a card, the Development Office (email: [kingsonline@kings.cam.ac.uk](mailto:kingsonline@kings.cam.ac.uk) or tel: +44 (0)1223 331313) will be pleased to issue one.

Non-Resident Members and up to two guests are welcome to visit the College and Chapel free of charge when open to the public.

### **Address / Achievements**

Please let the Development Office know of any change of details (address/phone/email/employment) so that they can keep you up-to-date with College news and events. You may also wish to inform them of any achievements or awards to include in the next Annual Report.

Email: [kingsonline@kings.cam.ac.uk](mailto:kingsonline@kings.cam.ac.uk)

### **Accommodation**

Ten single, twin and double rooms with ensuite facilities are available for booking by NRMs. We regret that rooms can be booked for guests only if they are accompanied by you, and that children cannot be accommodated. You may book up to two rooms for a maximum of three consecutive nights. Please note that guest rooms are in considerable demand; booking in advance is not essential, but is strongly recommended.

To book, email: [guestrooms@kings.cam.ac.uk](mailto:guestrooms@kings.cam.ac.uk) or if your request is immediate (e.g. over a weekend), please contact the Porters' Lodge on +44 (0)1223 331100. Rooms must be cancelled at least 24 hours in advance or the full fee will be charged. On arrival, please collect your room key from the

Porters' Lodge at any time after 1 pm and also pay there on arrival. Checkout time is 9.30 am. Breakfast is not included in the room rate.

Breakfast in Hall is available during Full Term, Mondays to Fridays inclusive from 8.00 am until 9.15 am and brunch is available in Hall on Saturday and Sunday from 11.00 am to 1.30 pm. You will need your Non-Resident Member card; please pay in cash at the till.

### **Booking College punts**

Punts cannot be pre-booked. If you require use of a punt, please attend the Porters' Lodge at the time you would like to use one. Turnaround is reasonably fast even at the busiest periods, so you should not expect to wait very long for a free punt if one is not immediately available. Punts cost £8 per hour. Please see the College intranet (under 'For everyone' and 'Sports and punting') for punting regulations.

### **Chapel Services**

Non-Resident Members attending normal Chapel services may bring two guests, sit in the College stalls and queue for admission in the College queue, usually in front of the Gibbs Building. We regret that we cannot normally allow children to sit in the College stalls. For some services tickets are issued and different seating rules will apply. If in doubt, or hoping to bring more guests, NRMs should contact the Dean's Verger (tel: +44 (0)1223 746506 or email: deans-verger@kings.cam.ac.uk) well in advance. In any case, the Dean and Chaplain are always glad to know when NRMs will be attending and to have the opportunity to greet them on arrival or departure.

### **Advent Carol Service**

NRMs may apply each year for a maximum of two tickets for the Procession for Advent. Please email: deans-pa@kings.cam.ac.uk.

### **Festival of Nine Lessons and Carols**

There are no tickets for NRMs for this service on Christmas Eve.

### **Holding private functions**

Several rooms are available for private bookings. For further information please contact the Catering Office (email: entertain@kings.cam.ac.uk or tel: +44 (0)1223 331410). Reservations should be made as far ahead as possible.

### **Purchasing wine**

The Pantry has an excellent wine list available to NRMs throughout the year. It also has two sales, in the summer and 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 (email: mark.smith@kings.cam.ac.uk or tel: +44 (0)1223 748947). Lists are also posted on the King's Members' website.

### **Use of the Library and Archive Centre**

If you wish to use the Library, please contact the College Librarian, James Clements (email: james.clements@kings.cam.ac.uk or tel: +44 (0)1223 331252). For use of the Archive Centre, please contact the Archivist, Patricia McGuire (email: archivist@kings.cam.ac.uk or tel: +44 (0)1223 331444).

### **Use of the Senior Combination Room (SCR)**

Non-Resident Members returning to the College may make occasional use of the SCR. Please inform the Butler, Mark Smith (email: mark.smith@kings.cam.ac.uk or tel: +44 (0)1223 748947), or Pantry staff (tel: +44 (0)1223 331341) prior to your visit and introduce yourself to him or a member of the Pantry staff upon arrival.

### **Use of King's Servery and Coffee Shop**

You may use these at any time. You will need your Non-Resident Member card; please pay in cash at the till.

## **SENIOR MEMBERS**

Senior Non-Resident Members of the College are defined by Ordinance as those who have:

a) been admitted to the degree of Doctor of Philosophy by the University; or

- b) been admitted to the degree of Master of Arts by the University, provided that a period of at least six years and a term has elapsed since their matriculation; or
- c) been admitted to the degree of Master of Science, Master of Letters or Master of Philosophy by the University, provided that a period of at least two years and a term has elapsed since admission to that degree;

AND

d) are not *in statu pupillari* in the University of Cambridge.

### Lawns

Senior Non-Resident Members are entitled to walk across the College lawns accompanied by any family and friends. Please introduce yourself to a Porter beforehand.

### High Table

Senior Non-Resident Members may take up to six High Table dinners in each academical year; these dinners are free of charge.

- All bookings are at the discretion of the Vice-Provost, and the number of Senior Non-Resident Members dining at High Table is limited to six on any one evening.
- If fewer than two Fellows have signed in for dinner, High Table may not take place. We will endeavour to give you advance warning to make alternative plans.
- Dinners may be taken on Tuesday to Friday during Term. High Table dinner is also usually available on four Saturdays during Full Term; please enquire of 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 the Vice-Provost's PA (email: [jenny.malpass@kings.cam.ac.uk](mailto:jenny.malpass@kings.cam.ac.uk) or tel: +44 (0)1223 331332) should you intend to dine on a Saturday.
- A Senior Non-Resident Member may bring one guest; the cost is £48 on Tuesdays and Thursdays during Full Term, which are Wine Nights (when diners combine for further refreshment in the Wine Room following

dinner), and £40 on other nights. Please pay the Butler (see above) before the dinner.

- You may book only for yourself and one guest. Please contact the Butler (see above) at the latest by 1 pm on the day before you wish to dine, though booking further in advance is recommended. Please email: [hightable@kings.cam.ac.uk](mailto:hightable@kings.cam.ac.uk).
- At High Table, Senior Non-Resident Members are guests of the Fellowship. If you would like to dine with a larger group than can be accommodated at High Table (see above), 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 any guest) to the Provost, Vice-Provost or presiding Fellow. No charge is made for wine taken before, during, or after dinner.

### Additional University of Cambridge Alumni Benefits

Cambridge alumni can access the JSTOR digital library of academic journals, free of charge. Please go to: [www.alumni.cam.ac.uk/benefits/jstor](http://www.alumni.cam.ac.uk/benefits/jstor).

The CAMCard is issued free to all alumni who have matriculated and studied at Cambridge. Benefits include membership of the University Centre and discounts at Cambridge hotels and select retailers.

To view all University alumni benefits, including the Cambridge Alumni Travel Programme, please go to: [www.alumni.cam.ac.uk/benefits](http://www.alumni.cam.ac.uk/benefits).

Please note that all this information is also published on [www.kingsmembers.org](http://www.kingsmembers.org), along with up-to-date information about opening times.

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