

# King's College, Cambridge

## Annual Report 2019



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## Contents

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The Provost	2
The Fellowship	5
Tutorial	18
Undergraduates	35
Graduates	40
Chapel	45
Choir	50
Research	59
Library and Archives	64
Bursary	67
Staff	71
Development	75
Major Promotions, Appointments, Honours and Awards	102
Obituaries	110
Information for Non-Resident Members	299

# The Provost



The last year has seen further significant progress on the Development front and on the College's building programme, exciting new initiatives to encourage greater access for students, and very good examination results. There is no point writing about the effects of the Brexit crisis on the University, as by the time this appears the landscape may have changed dramatically. My role as Chair of the Colleges' Committee – the umbrella body for Heads of Colleges – has come to an end and after a term of leave

next January I look forward to devoting myself to the College for the last three and a half years of my tenure.

The modernisation and expansion of our buildings, for student accommodation and Fellows' offices, continues. The Bodley's Court reroofing is coming to a conclusion; half the scaffolding has been removed, which improves the view from our bedroom window!

Work has nearly finished on the Cranmer Road project, to construct two buildings with rooms for graduate students. This work has been funded through the magnificent donation of £33.6 million that was announced at the Campaign launch. The new graduate accommodation has been built to *Passivhaus* standards, promising a very low carbon footprint; this is the first student building of such a type in Cambridge. We have also begun the refurbishment of Garden Hostel, including the addition of a new floor. Finally, we have just received planning consent for a new building on Barton Road on the Croft Gardens site which will provide a large number of rooms of various types. When these projects are complete we

shall at long last have accommodation for all our graduates (a long term ambition), together with provision for Fellows and their families.

The new academic year has seen the end of an era. On 30 September Sir Stephen Cleobury, knighted in the 2019 Queen's Birthday Honours, retired as Director of Music after 37 years of outstanding service to the College and Choir. Stephen's last year in post was clouded by serious illness, which he bore with great fortitude and a determination to continue his work at the highest level. In this he succeeded, and his final Festival of Nine Lessons and Carols, the centenary of the first performance, was agreed to be a triumph. There were many tributes paid to him over the year, most notably for the College a 'surprise' concert in the Hall given by four eminent King's alumni (Sir George Benjamin, Roy Howat, Krycia Osostowicz and Christopher Purves). Tragically, Stephen was found to be suffering from inoperable cancer, and he died peacefully in York on 22 November 2019. A memorial service will be held in the College Chapel next year at a date to be decided, and a full obituary will appear in next year's Report.

We were also very sorry to lose this year one of our most eminent Life Fellows, the Nobel Laureate Sydney Brenner. Sydney was our Senior Fellow, and at the centre of the College's life for many years. Latterly he was confined to his home in Singapore by illness. There will be a memorial event for Sydney in the New Year in Cambridge.

1 December 2018 saw the launch of the College's £100 million fundraising campaign, at a spectacular and widely praised event in the Chapel and Hall. The Campaign was given an extraordinary boost by a transformative gift of £33.6 million from a King's alumnus. The funds will be used to pay for the building works at Cranmer Road and Croft Gardens; the benefit to the College in not having to find the capital for these projects (about £450,000 per annum) will be used for student support and welfare, and for helping students from disadvantaged backgrounds to come to Cambridge and to prosper while they are here. One way we will do this is to expand our student numbers to admit 10 extra students per year from

such backgrounds. These initiatives are not only fully in line with our own values, but complement the University's drive for wider access as part of its agreement with the new Office for Students. Further gifts since the launch have now taken us two-thirds of the way to our final target. Our Development Director Lorraine Headen and her team are to be warmly congratulated on this excellent outcome.

During the year I have been able to travel to the US, Hong Kong, Singapore and China. It is heartening to meet alumni there who have such a warm affection for the College. Our contacts in China are beginning to bear fruit and we have received an initial gift of £1 million towards a proposed 'Silk Road programme' to support research on economic and cultural matters from Beijing to Cairo. Establishing such contacts is an important part of my role and I intend to continue to meet as many alumni and friends of the College as I can.

Following the demise of the Baxter Tables it is no longer possible to rank our academic performance against that of other Colleges, though we can still compare ourselves with the University average. Tim Flack, our Senior Tutor, provides more detail in his report, but I can say that our finalists were well above the University average, and showed very pleasing progress during their time here, a compliment to the dedication of our supervisors and Directors of Studies.

On a personal note, I am very grateful to the College for arranging for my portrait to be painted by the well-known artist Ben Sullivan. It was completed this spring and now hangs outside my study door, so that those coming to see me can compare it with the real thing within.

**MICHAEL PROCTOR**

## The Fellowship

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The College records with great sadness the death on 22 November 2019 of Sir Stephen Cleobury, Fellow and Director of Music 1982–2019. An obituary will appear in the Annual Report 2020.

### New Life Fellows

Sir Stephen Cleobury

### Fellows moving on

The following left their Fellowships in the last year:

Dr Nathanael Berestycki

Dr Goylette Chami

Dr Megan Donaldson

Professor Julian Griffin

Professor Clément Mouhot

Dr Mezna Qato

Dr Marek Rei

### New Fellows

**JAMES TAYLOR** (*Fellow, Engineering*)

James is an engineer working at the Whittle Laboratory in collaboration with Rolls-Royce. He aims to improve understanding of the physical mechanisms that govern the air flow within aircraft engines and therefore increase their efficiency and safety through better design. His interests include three-dimensional flow topology, machine learning techniques, advanced machining and 3D printing, computational modelling and experimental testing.

He finished his PhD on three-dimensional flow mechanisms in compressors in 2011 when he began a JRF at King's. His projects for the last four years have included collaborations with Siemens, Reaction Engines and the Department of Chemical Engineering and Biotechnology. Future projects will focus on miniaturisation of the gas turbine core and novel propulsion systems for vertical take-off aircraft with the Future Technologies Group at Rolls-Royce.

He has taught maths, computing, mechanics and vibrations for King's undergraduates – although always with encouragement towards specialising in fluid mechanics!

**DANIEL HYDE** (*Fellow, Director of Music*)

Daniel Hyde, who succeeds Sir Stephen Cleobury as Director of Music, received his earliest musical education as a chorister at Durham Cathedral. He passed the Fellowship examination of the Royal College of Organists at the age of 17 and came to King's as Organ Scholar in 2000. Soon after graduating with a First in the Music Tripos in 2003 he was appointed Director of Music at Jesus College, where he was closely involved in the commissioning and building of the Huddleston Organ, the first instrument in the UK to be built by the leading Swiss organ builder Kuhn. In 2009 he succeeded Grayston (Bill) Ives as *Informator Choristarum* at Magdalen College, Oxford, where he was also an Associate Professor in the Faculty of Music. He left Oxford in 2016 to take up the prestigious post of Organist and Director of Music at Saint Thomas Church, Fifth Avenue, New York City, whence he now returns to the environs of King's Parade.

As a choral and orchestral conductor, Daniel has worked with many of the world's leading ensembles including the BBC Singers, the London Bach Choir, Britten Sinfonia, the Orchestra of the Age of Enlightenment, the Academy of St Martin in the Fields, the Orchestra of St Luke's and New York Baroque Incorporated. He is also known internationally as an organ recitalist, and has performed on numerous occasions at the BBC Proms, where in 2010 he made his solo debut playing Bach's Canonic Variations on 'Vom Himmel Hoch', BWV 769, on the Albert Hall instrument. He has

recorded variously for Opus Arte, Linn, Naxos and EMI records, and is planning future releases on the King's College label.

**TEJAS PARASHER** (*JRF, History [Representation]*)

Tejas Parasher is an intellectual historian with a focus on the political ideas of 19th- and 20th-century South Asia. His main area of research concerns the history of economic thought in colonial India. He is interested in the development of ideas about property, commerce and state authority among Indian nationalists and their critics from the late 19th century onwards. More generally, he is interested in the legal and political thought of Asian and African anti-colonialism.

Tejas' current book project is a study of federalist thinking about decentralisation among Indian economists during the interwar period. He is also writing more broadly on the relationship between liberalism and socialism in South Asian intellectual history.

Tejas received his PhD in Political Thought in 2019 from the University of Chicago, where he studied as a Division of Social Sciences and Andrew W. Mellon Foundation Dissertation Fellow.

**RYAN HEUSER** (*JRF, English [Immateriality]*)

Ryan Heuser is a literary critic whose work brings computational methods of text analysis to the study of literature and its history. He received his PhD in English from Stanford University, where he was a founding member of the Literary Lab and its long-time Associate Research Director. His work ranges from literary geography to computational poetics and historical prosody, 'keywords' and computational semantics, and the theory and methods of the digital humanities more broadly.

His first book project, *Abstraction: A Literary History*, traces a slow-moving rise and fall in abstract language across centuries of literary history. Mixing close and distant reading, the book uncovers how these changes in literary semantics mediate underlying changes in social organisation. Through such a history and framework, the book also aims to recuperate abstraction as

both a method and an object of literary study. During his Fellowship, Ryan will also undertake a second book project: *Key Data*, an edited collection of essays following upon the path-breaking work of Raymond Williams, but which – in their turn from dictionaries to data – alter its scale and methods.

**JAMES DOLAN** (*JRF, Science Communication*)

James is an engineer masquerading as a physicist masquerading as a science communicator. Over the next four years he will continue his research at the intersection of nanophotonics and soft matter physics (‘making optical materials make themselves’) as part of the Bio-Inspired Photonics Group, Department of Chemistry, whilst also practising and researching science communication. James is interested in how scientists’ perceptions of science and its role in society affect how and why they communicate their science, and in reconciling the lived experience of scientist-communicators with the scholarly literature on science communication to better identify ‘what works’. In particular, he will focus on science communication with policy makers, as part of the science policy research programme at the Centre for Science and Policy (CSaP) and Bennett Institute for Public Policy, and, together with Cambridge’s Public Engagement Team, improv comedy as a novel public engagement technique. James will also supervise Physics undergraduates at King’s and lecture on nano self-assembly as part of the Nanoscience and Nanotechnology Doctoral Training Centre (NanoDTC) and MPhil in Micro- and Nanotechnology Enterprise.

For the last two years James was a postdoctoral researcher at the Centre for Molecular Engineering, Argonne National Laboratory, and the Pritzker School of Molecular Engineering, University of Chicago, designing, creating and simulating next-generation ‘self-assembled’ optical devices. During this time he also studied improv comedy and co-created Chicago’s first regular science comedy improv show, *The Excited State*. Prior to his time in Chicago, James undertook his PhD as a member of the NanoDTC, co-supervised by two physicists and an engineer, on the fabrication and characterisation of gyroid optical metamaterials. Alongside his research, he was a founding member – and later President – of the Cambridge University Science and Policy Exchange (CUSPE), and taught Engineering

undergraduates at Trinity College, of which he was a member. He obtained his MEng in Engineering Science from Magdalen College, Oxford in 2012. Before beginning university, James was an apprentice engineer at the world’s oldest harmonica factory, in Klingenthal, Germany.

**MAURICE CHIODO** (*Fellow, Mathematics*)

Maurice grew up in Melbourne, Australia, and completed his BSc at the University of Melbourne in 2005, majoring in mathematics. He came up to read Part III of the Mathematical Tripos at Corpus Christi College Cambridge in 2007. After that he returned to the University of Melbourne, completing his PhD in Pure Mathematics there in 2012; his Post Master’s thesis considered the interplay between algebra and logic. In 2016 he was awarded his second PhD, from Cambridge, by published works, whose focus was on embedding theorems in algebra.

Maurice has held postdoctoral positions at the Universities of Milan (2012–2013), Neuchâtel (2013–2015), and in the Department of Pure Mathematics and Mathematical Statistics at Cambridge (2015–2019), including two years as a Marie Skłodowska-Curie Postdoctoral Research Fellow.

Maurice’s research looks at establishing which well-posed algorithmic problems in algebra are provably incomputable, as a way of understanding both the limitations of computation and the inherent richness and complexity of certain algebraic structures. So far here in Cambridge he has also established, and leads, the Cambridge University Ethics in Mathematics Project ([ethics.maths.cam.ac.uk](http://ethics.maths.cam.ac.uk)), which aims to raise ethical awareness within the mathematical community. Through this, he is currently producing resources and research to shape Ethics in Mathematics into a structured academic discipline.

**New Honorary Fellows**

**DAME ANNE GLOVER**

Anne Glover is a molecular biologist who has studied how we respond to stress at the molecular level. She was the first Chief Scientific Adviser to the President of the European Commission (2012–2015). Prior to that,



she was the first Chief Scientific Adviser for Scotland (2006–2011). She has been an effective and well-respected ambassador for European science and has developed effective mechanisms for the use of evidence in policy making. She is a trustee of many charities and has a particular interest in how knowledge can be used to transform lives in Africa. She studied Biochemistry at the University of Edinburgh and completed her graduate studies in membrane protein biosynthesis in Cambridge. Since April 2018 she has been President of the Royal Society of Edinburgh. She is currently Special Adviser to the Principal at the University of Strathclyde.

### New Fellow Commoners

#### MALCOLM MCKENZIE

Like his father Ian (KC 1944), Malcolm came up to King's in 1977 to read Engineering, as the Mechanical Sciences Tripos was by then known. With a subsequent MBA at London Business School (1986), his professional career has followed three phases:

- Engineering R&D (early 1980s), applying the emerging computational modelling and artificial intelligence techniques to improve performance of internal combustion engines (with Ricardo) and telecoms networks (STC plc);
- Strategy and transformation consulting, in the course of which he became a partner at EY (1987–2001). Key clients included Ford Motor Company, Barclays, Royal and Sun Alliance, TeliaSonera, the European Commission and UK Government;
- A turnaround business, later merged into US restructuring advisors Alvarez & Marsal, where for the past 12 years Malcolm has built and led A&M's European Turnaround Practice. Key clients include Jaguar Land Rover, Rolls-Royce, Tata Steel, and major private equity firms including Bain Capital, Macquarie and Apax. He has served on boards, promotes effective board leadership and is engaged in activist shareholder issues.

Recently he has helped lead a small group from his matriculation year to set up the 1977 King's Access Support Scheme. This helps promising

A-Level students from disadvantaged backgrounds to achieve their required grades for entry.

A keen motorcyclist, Malcolm is also a director of a business making parts to maintain the 'Vincent Black Shadow', the iconic motorcycle designed by King's engineer Phil Vincent (KC 1926).

#### MICHAEL CARRELL

Mike Carrell is founder and Managing Director of software company Enactor Limited, based in Hertford, which provides software to retailers in the UK, US and mainland Europe. Enactor is the third software company that Mike has built up since graduating in Engineering from Cambridge in 1985; he likes the buzz and ambition associated with small- and medium-size business.

Mike grew up in Hertfordshire and took an early interest in computing and electronics. He remembers most Saturdays as a young teenager in the 1970s cycling the 20-mile round trip from home to Watford Electronics, to buy integrated circuits in order to build PCs by hand before they were commercially available.

His first job after graduating was as an electronics engineer, but he gradually moved over to software engineering, working on C, C++ and Java-based systems. He sees software innovation as the driving force behind the success of his ventures and he remains heavily involved in the technical details of the systems that his company builds and invests in.

Mike has two children, Jules and Olivia, and lives not far from Cambridge in the village of Brent Pelham with wife Alexandra. Mike has many hobbies (Alexandra would say too many), ranging from repairing classic cars, woodwork and building valve-based amplifiers to shooting and hill walking. He also maintains a large library of mathematics books, of which he points out he understands very little, but keeps on trying to master.

## Fellows

Dr Zoe Adams	<i>Law</i>
Dr Ronojoy Adhikari	<i>Mathematics</i>
Dr Tess Adkins	<i>Geography</i>
Dr Sebastian Ahnert	<i>Natural Sciences</i>
Dr Mark Ainslie	<i>Engineering</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>
Dr Alice Blackhurst	<i>Modern Languages</i>
Professor Richard Bourke	<i>History &amp; Politics</i>
Dr Mirjana Bozic	<i>Psychology</i>
Dr Angela Breitenbach	<i>Philosophy</i>
Professor Jude Browne	<i>Social Sciences</i>
Professor Nick Bullock	<i>Architecture</i>
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>Mathematics</i>
Revd. Dr Stephen Cherry	<i>Theology, Dean, Study Skills Tutor</i>
Sir Stephen Cleobury	<i>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 James Dolan	<i>Science Communication</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>

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



Professor Richard Jozsa	<i>Mathematics</i>
Dr Aileen Kelly	<i>Russian</i>
Professor Barry Keverne	<i>Behavioral Neuroscience</i>
Dr Joanna Kusiak	<i>Urban Studies</i>
Professor James Laidlaw	<i>Social Anthropology</i>
Professor Richard Lambert	<i>Physical Chemistry</i>
Professor Charlie Loke	<i>Reproductive Immunology</i>
Professor Sarah Lummis	<i>Biochemistry</i>
Professor Alan Macfarlane	<i>Anthropological Science</i>
Dr Marwa Mahmoud	<i>Computer Science</i>
Dr Cicely Marshall	<i>Plant Sciences</i>
Professor Nicholas Marston	<i>Music, Vice-Provost, Praelector</i>
Professor Jean Michel Massing	<i>History of Art</i>
Dame Judith Mayhew Jonas	
Dr Naomi McGovern	<i>Medical Sciences</i>
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</i>
Dr Ken Moody	<i>Computer Sciences</i>
Dr Basim Musallam	<i>Islamic Studies</i>
Dr Julienne Obadia	<i>Gender Studies</i>
Dr Rory O'Bryen	<i>Latin American Cultural Studies, Tutor</i>
Dr Rosanna Omitowoju	<i>Classics, Welfare Tutor</i>
Professor Robin Osborne	<i>Ancient History, Research Manager</i>
Dr Tejas Parasher	<i>History</i>
Dr John Perry	<i>Medical Sciences</i>
Dr Adriana Pesci	<i>Mathematics</i>
Professor Chris Prendergast	<i>French</i>
Dr Surabhi Ranganathan	<i>Law</i>
Professor Bob Rowthorn	<i>Economics</i>
Professor Paul Ryan	<i>Economics</i>
Professor Hamid Sabourian	<i>Economics</i>
Professor Jason Sharman	<i>Politics</i>
Dr Mark Smith	<i>History</i>
Dr Mike Sonenscher	<i>History</i>
Dr Sharath Srinivasan	<i>Politics</i>
Prof Gareth Stedman Jones	<i>History</i>
Dr Erika Swales	<i>German</i>

Dr James Taylor	<i>Engineering</i>
Mr James Trevithick	<i>Economics</i>
Professor Caroline van Eck	<i>History of Art</i>
Dr Bert Vaux	<i>Linguistics, Graduate Tutor</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

### Honorary Fellows

Professor Danielle Allen

Mr Neal Ascherson

Professor Atta-ur-Rahman

Professor John Barrell

Professor Sir George Benjamin CBE

The Rt Hon Lord Clarke of Stone

Cum Ebony

Professor Michael Cook

Miss Caroline Elam

Professor John Ellis CBE

Sir John Eliot Gardiner

Professor Dame Anne Glover

Sir Nicholas Goodison

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 C.R. Rao

The Rt Hon the Lord Rees of Ludlow

Lord Sainsbury of Turville

Professor Leslie Valiant

Professor Herman Waldmann

Dame Judith Weir CBE

### Fellow Benefactors

Mr Robin Boyle

Mr Ian Jones

Mr Martin Taylor and Mrs Lisa Taylor

### Fellow Commoners

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Mr Michael E. Carrell

Ms Meileen Choo

Mr Alan Davison

Mr Anthony Doggart

Ms Amy C. Falls Mr and Hartley

R. Rogers

Mr Hugh Johnson OBE

Mr Nicholas Laird

Mr Stuart Lyons CBE

Mr Lars McBride

Mr Malcolm McKenzie

Dr Jonathan Milner

Dr William Owen

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Dr Stephen S. Skjei & Mrs Priscilla  
H. Skjei  
Ms Zadie Smith  
Mr Nicholas Stanley  
Mr Adrian Suggett & Mrs Tessa Suggett  
Mrs Hazel Trapnell  
Mr Jeffrey Wilkinson  
The Hon Geoffrey Wilson  
Mr Morris E. Zukerman

### **Emeritus Fellows**

Professor Anne Cooke  
Professor Julian Griffin  
Professor Christopher Harris  
Mr Ken Hook  
Ms Eleanor Sharpston  
Professor Azim Surani  
Professor Bill Burgwinkle  
Dr David Munday

### **Bye-Fellows**

Dr Poppy Aldam  
Dr Fiona Godlee  
Ms Stevie Martin  
Dr Fraz Mir  
Mr Ben Parry  
Dr Justin Pearce  
Dr Ben Ravenhill

### **Emeritus Chaplain**

The Revd Richard Lloyd Morgan

### **Chaplain**

The Revd Andrew Hammond

### **NICHOLAS MARSTON**

Vice-Provost

### **College Research Associates**

#### **2016**

Dr Sandra Jasper

#### **2017**

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

#### **2018**

Dr Ninke Blom  
Dr Johanne Lenhard  
Dr Luke Meredith  
Dr Tobias Mueller  
Dr Alexander Patto  
Dr Velislava Petrova  
Dr Sinead-Elouise Rocha-Thomas  
Dr Jack Wright

#### **2019**

Dr Felix Anderl  
Dr John Danial  
Dr Emily Linnane  
Dr Andrea Popov Bistrovic  
Dr Sarah Whiteside  
Dr Christina Woolner  
Dr Rosie Worsdale  
Dr Zongyin Yang

### **Lectrices**

Ms Marion Krafft  
Mr Etienne Roy





# Tutorial

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In my Tutorial report this time last year, I enthused about how lucky I was in my first year as Senior Tutor to inherit such a great group of Tutorial Office staff, dedicated Fellows and exceptional students. This has not changed in my second year, with one major exception: the loss of Janet Luff, long-serving Tutorial Office Manager, to early retirement. Many of you reading this report will have fond recollections of Janet's calm, unflappable manner when faced with difficult situations, and may well empathise with the sense of horror I felt at this unwelcome news! Janet had worked in the Tutorial Office for 24 years in a variety of roles, witnessing many Senior and other Tutors come and go, and it is fair to say that in many ways she was the rock on which the Tutorial Office stood. Five leaving parties later Janet duly departed, and her successor, Bronach James, took over. I soon realised that I need not have worried. While we all miss Janet, Bronach has taken up her new role with great enthusiasm and competence, and I am delighted to welcome her back to the Tutorial Office. Although we do have more imminent retirements, I am now confident that we have the means to weather these changes, and in some ways they can be a positive thing: opportunities to review how we operate, and to make changes for the better.

The main measure of how well things are going in the Tutorial Office is the academic attainment of our students, and as last year, I can report another very good year. However, what I can no longer do is provide the sort of comparative information with the other Cambridge Colleges that used to feature in these reports. The Baxter Tables are no longer produced since the introduction of the GDPR legislation in 2018, and this year the data from which they were formerly compiled was not made available either. Rather, every Cambridge College can see how its own students have done, and also how they have done relative to the University as a whole. In many ways this change is a good thing, acting to relieve the pressure on

the increasingly stressed student population. So, what can be said about King's students in the academical year 2018–19?

In 2018–19, and across all years, 31.9% of our undergraduates achieved Firsts and Distinctions compared to 29.7% across the University. Our second year undergraduates, as well as our third and fourth years, substantially outperformed the University: 29.7% of our second years obtained Firsts compared to 26.5% across the University, and these figures were, respectively, 42.6% and 35.7% for our third and fourth years, many of whom were also Finalists. Our first years underperformed the University, with 22.5% achieving Firsts compared to the University figure of 24.8%. While these differences may seem very small, a 1% differential typically equates to two or three places in a league table of Cambridge Colleges. Thus, I would expect our third and fourth years to be very close to the top of a table of College results for those years only, whereas our first years would be somewhere in the third quartile. Is this worrying? Not really, and in fact it is a classic King's picture: we pride ourselves on nurturing raw, unpolished talent and adding value to students, many of whom come from challenging backgrounds. Thus, we tend to see our first years struggling to come to terms with the unfamiliar learning environment, and the pressures of being at an elite University, but then realising their true potential as they progress through the years.

## Undergraduate Admissions

One of the great challenges of admissions is to be able to spot talent, potential and drive through just a short personal statement and 25-minute interview. Universities cannot serve as the sole antidote to social inequalities but they can certainly offer a chance to students who have that potential but have not had the cultural advantages or the extra teaching that others might have had. King's continues to be very popular with applicants, attracting 911 [873: brackets indicate last year's figures] this past year, from among whom we made offers to 163 [158]: 159 [151] for immediate entry in October 2019 and 4 [7] for deferred entry. 80.98% [77.2%] of the offers were made to candidates from the UK, 9.82% [10.7%] went to candidates from the EU or EEA, and 9.2% [12%]

to overseas candidates. 47.85 % [48.1%] of our offers went to women, and 52.76% [51.9%] to men, largely a reflection of the gender disparity in applicant numbers between STEM and arts and social science subjects. Of applicants from UK schools, 81.39% [82%] were from the maintained sector and 18.26% [18%] from independent schools (also 0.35% from other schools and universities). A further 47 [46] candidates, or 24% of our pooled applicants, received offers from other Colleges, a good sign that we continue to attract strong candidates. Ever increasing attention was paid this year to access issues and attracting applicants from schools and areas that do not generally send students to Cambridge. We again sent offer holders with multiple flags (areas of deprivation, free school meals, in care, poorly performing schools, etc.), or who had been recommended by their interviewers, for peer mentoring; but this year we offered as well tutoring in the subject in which they most needed help approaching their A-level exam or equivalent. A generous donation has allowed us to flag ten of these students as particularly deserving and they will be mentored during their first term and receive support for pursuing summer study or internships that they might not otherwise have been able to afford.

### **Graduate Admissions**

For graduate admissions we work within a framework agreed by the Governing Body at the Annual Congregation in 2009, with a target of admitting 45 for the MPhil and 25 for the PhD. The proportion of graduates confirming their places varies greatly from year to year, however, and the 174 offers made (on the basis of 511 applications received before we closed on 7 March 2019) yielded 96 rather than the target 70 new students: 62 for the MPhil (or other Master's course), 34 for the PhD and 8 students continuing to Clinical Medicine. 11 King's undergraduates continued into graduate work; another 11 'new' graduate students are King's MPhil students continuing to PhD. Of these, we have a good balance of 48 female students and 48 male students, with 71 in the arts and 25 in the sciences. 49 King's graduates are wholly or partly supported by College studentship funds. The large discrepancy between what we aim for and what we achieved in graduate admissions numbers does require some commentary. For the first time, King's admitted students to the relatively

new MSt in Entrepreneurship. We made 8 offers which resulted in 6 places being taken up. These students are part-time, spending four residential weeks at Cambridge over the two-year duration of their course. As such, this places very little burden on the College. We believe that another reason for the overshoot is the success of the Development Office in raising money for graduate studentships, coupled with the Vice-Chancellor's Awards, which makes funding for graduate students generally far more accessible. In recent years we have relied on tried and tested cover ratios to achieve the right numbers. It is clear from this year's experience that we need to review what we do, and revise these ratios.

The names and dissertation titles of our graduate students who successfully completed a PhD during the past academical year are given at the end of this report.

### **Other notable events**

One of the main highlights of the past academical year was the Campaign launch. It may come as a surprise to find this being mentioned here, given that this report has an entire section devoted to Development. But because the Campaign is so strongly focused on attracting donations to enable our students, irrespective of background, to thrive here, it is highly relevant to the Tutorial effort. It was a very proud moment to see some of our students speaking at the Campaign launch in Chapel about how the College has been able to support them and what that support has meant. The impact of the incredibly generous donation that has funded the development of additional graduate accommodation at Cranmer Road and will fund the redevelopment of Croft Gardens cannot be overstated: King's will be able to accommodate students and Fellows with families; our graduate students will no longer have to find private accommodation. But best of all, the net rental income from this accommodation will be used to ensure that the King's tradition of reaching out to and admitting students from challenging backgrounds can be maintained. As mentioned above, for the academical year 2019–20 we have admitted an additional ten undergraduates from such backgrounds. We have been and will be able to support these students in a variety of ways: the Admissions Tutors

and staff were able to organise extra pre-A-level tuition to help them meet their offers; we will be able to provide additional funding for academic support and for things like summer internships; graduate students from poorer backgrounds will also benefit from additional support in the form of research grants. Working with the Director of Development and her staff has been an absolute pleasure, and the benefits that this has brought to Tutorial have been tremendous. Following the Campaign launch there has been further interest in donating to enable greater student support, and next year King's, in collaboration with Christ's and possibly Corpus Christi, will run a summer bridging programme. Here the aim is to provide post-A-level support to students who meet their offers, but will still find it a challenge to get used to the different way of learning at this University.

The University is also going through a number of changes, perhaps the most relevant one being the new Access and Participation Plan which sets highly ambitious targets to be achieved over the next five years in terms of admitting students from a wider variety of backgrounds, thereby ensuring greater diversity. This is a core value at King's, and we are now extremely well placed to lead the way in making sure that these targets are met.

It is not all good news, however, and it is fair to say that the well-intentioned UTO scheme, designed to ensure that all Cambridge Colleges have Fellows in all subjects, is now starting to bite. King's is naturally disadvantaged by this scheme owing to its large Fellowship. Nevertheless, we are finding new and imaginative ways to mitigate this, such as encouraging our Junior Research Fellows and College Research Associates to contribute to undergraduate teaching.

Also, King's has embarked on an extremely ambitious building programme. While there is no doubt of the need to do this work, and that the benefits will be felt in the future, it has been challenging to manage the disruption caused to our students and the rest of the King's community. So I would like to pay tribute to the work of the Assistant Tutor, John Filling, and the Accommodation Officer, Lucy Ogden, for their sterling efforts. They have worked tirelessly with our students, the Clerk of Works and the

Domus and First Bursars to ensure that our students are still able to thrive academically while all of this work goes on around them.

But overall I am very optimistic about the next few years: I could not ask for more from the Tutorial Office staff, the Fellows who work tirelessly as Tutors, Directors of Studies and supervisors, and the support from my fellow College Officers, as well as from Development in working with our alumni to help ensure that we are able to support all students who have the potential to study here but not necessarily the means. Onwards and upwards!

**TIM FLACK**

Senior Tutor



## Undergraduate scholarships and prizes

Those not marked with an asterisk have achieved this for the first time, and so will be elected to their Scholarship and receive a College prize. Those marked with an asterisk have previously been elected to their Scholarship and so they receive a College prize only.

### First year

ALDERSEY-WILLIAMS, SAMUEL Modern & Medieval Languages Tripos, Part IA	HARBER, JOHN Mathematical Tripos, Part IA
CHAPMAN, KYLE Geographical Tripos, Part IA	HATTON, HENRY-JAMES Economics Tripos, Part I
CHEN, YUTONG Medical Sciences Tripos, Part IA	HEATH, JOSEPH HSPS Tripos, Part I
COLLIER, ELLA Modern & Medieval Languages Tripos, Part IA	HOLMES, DANIEL Mathematical Tripos, Part IA
COOKE, NATHANIEL Archaeology Tripos, Part I	HOPKINS, ELIZABETH Linguistics Tripos, Part I
DAVIES-WALKER, MORGAN HSPS Tripos, Part I	KIM, RYAN Mathematical Tripos, Part IA
ELKINGTON, EMMA Natural Sciences Tripos, Part IA	LINKEVICIUS, MARTYNAS Engineering Tripos, Part IA
ELMS, MAUDE Modern & Medieval Languages Tripos, Part IA	O'LEARY, OWEN Economics Tripos, Part I
ESTMENT, KYLE Modern & Medieval Languages Tripos, Part IA	OWERS, SAMUEL Asian & Middle Eastern Studies Tripos, Part IA
FESTENSTEIN, SAMUEL HSPS Tripos, Part I	PENNEY, GEORGINA Classical Tripos, Part IA
FOSTER, SHAUN Modern & Medieval Languages Tripos, Part IA	PRUDNIKOVS, VLADIMIRS History & Politics Tripos, Part IA
	RANCE, LUCIEN History & Modern Languages Tripos, Part IA
	RUDD-JONES, SAMUEL Music Tripos, Part IA

WARD, THOMAS  
Geographical Tripos, Part IA

### 2nd Year

\*ARNAUD, YSABELLA  
Classical Tripos, Part IB

BALLARD, ALEXANDER  
Natural Sciences Tripos, Part IB

BHONGE, VAISHNAVI  
Engineering Tripos, Part IB

\*CHANDRASEKARAN, HARI  
Computer Science Tripos, Part IB

\*CORBYN, NATHAN  
Computer Science Tripos, Part IB

\*CUFFE, PADRAIG  
HSPS Tripos, Part IIA: Politics &  
International Relations

EVANS, JOSEPH  
Historical Tripos, Part I

\*FUKSA, JONAS  
Natural Sciences Tripos, Part IB

GREENE, LORCAN  
Classical Tripos, Part IB

GRIME, CAMERON  
Economics Tripos, Part IIA

JANOWSKA, ALEKSANDRA  
Engineering Tripos, Part IB

\*JONES, EMMA-KATE  
Modern & Medieval Languages  
Tripos, Part IB

\*JUTHANI, JASH  
Mathematical Tripos, Part IB

\*LEE, COLIN YAN CHIN  
Medicine & Veterinary Sciences  
Tripos, Part IB

LEVI, DAVID  
Engineering Tripos, Part IB

\*LIM, RUI HEN  
Engineering Tripos, Part IB

LOYNES, EMILY  
HSPS Tripos, Part IIA: Politics and  
International Relations

MACLEAN, CHARLIE  
Computer Science Tripos, Part IB

MARZANO, LORENZO  
Economics Tripos, Part IIA

\*McCANN, DÓNAL  
Music Tripos, Part IB

MURRAY, ALEX  
HSPS Tripos, Part IIA: Politics and  
International Relations

MURRAY, CATHLEEN  
Historical Tripos, Part I

\*NEGUS, HARRY  
Economics Tripos, Part IIA

\*NEWELL, REBECCA  
HSPS Tripos, Part IIA: Politics and  
International Relations

\*NOLAN, SARAH  
Anglo-Saxon, Norse & Celtic Tripos,  
Part I

OLDFIELD, MATTHEW KEIR  
Engineering Tripos, Part IB

\*OLIESLAGERS, JEROEN  
Engineering Tripos, Part IB



REDPATH, EWAN  
Linguistics Tripos, Part IIA

\*SELBARAJU, SELVIN  
Economics Tripos, Part IIA

\*STASZEWSKI, LUKE  
Natural Sciences Tripos, Part IB

\*SZYMANOWICZ, STANISLAW  
Engineering Tripos, Part IB

TAYLOR-BOWER, ELLEN  
Psychological & Behavioural Sciences  
Tripos, Part IB

WAINWRIGHT, SOPHIE  
Natural Sciences Tripos, Part IB

WARREN-MIELL, SAMUEL JOHN  
English Tripos, Part I

WILLS, KATHERINE  
Classical Tripos, Part IB

### 3rd Year

AKATI-UDI, OGHENETEGA  
Economics Tripos, Part IIB

\*ARJONA MARTINEZ, JESUS  
Natural Sciences Tripos, Part II:  
Physics

BEATTIE, ADAM  
Natural Sciences Tripos, Part II:  
Chemistry

\*BENNETT, DAMARIS  
Natural Sciences Tripos, Part II:  
Biochemistry

\*BISHOP, MADELEINE  
English Tripos, Part II

BRADY, ALEXANDER  
Linguistics Tripos, Part IIB

BUCKLE, MALLIKA  
English Tripos, Part II

\*Campos Hernandez, Alonso  
Natural Sciences Tripos, Part II:  
Physics

\*CAREY, TAYLOR  
Theology & Religious Studies Tripos,  
Part IIB

\*CHENG, KA YIU KATHERINE  
HSPS Tripos, Part IIB: Politics and  
International Relations

\*COLEMAN, MARY  
Psychological & Behavioural Sciences  
Tripos, Part II

\*CRUMPLIN, ROBERT  
Mathematical Tripos, Part II

DOMB, ARIELLE  
English Tripos, Part II

\*ELSTEIN, ETHAN  
Economics Tripos, Part IIB

\*FRY, JACOB  
Natural Sciences Tripos, Part II:  
Physics

GARTSIDE-MITCHELL, MARTHA  
Historical Tripos, Part II

\*HAWKINS, ALICE  
HSPS Tripos, Part IIB: Social  
Anthropology & Politics

\*HURST, ROSANNA  
Psychological & Behavioural Sciences  
Tripos, Part II

JOHNSON, JODIE  
Law Tripos, Part II

\*KARAKUS, BARAN  
Mathematical Tripos, Part II

\*KEENAN, REBECCA  
Historical Tripos, Part II

\*KROEGER, JAKE  
HSPS Tripos, Part IIB: Social  
Anthropology & Politics

\*LAIDLAW, EWAN  
Engineering Tripos, Part IIA

\*LARBY, DANIEL  
Engineering Tripos, Part IIA

\*LIM, HAN SHENG  
Law Tripos, Part II

\*NOKA, MAXIMILIAN  
Engineering Tripos, Part IIA

\*O'SULLIVAN, FIONNUALA  
HSPS Tripos, Part IIB: Social  
Anthropology & Politics

\*PACE, ALIZEE  
Natural Sciences Tripos, Part II:  
Materials Science

\*PACKER, JALI  
Psychological & Behavioural Sciences  
Tripos, Part II

\*PARK, GUN HEE  
Natural Sciences Tripos, Part II:  
Physics

\*PIWEK, PAWEL  
Mathematical Tripos, Part II

\*RASOCHA, VLASTIMIL  
Economics Tripos, Part IIB

SILLETT, REBECCA  
Natural Sciences Tripos, Part  
II: Physiology, Development &  
Neuroscience

\*TABASSUM, FARIA  
HSPS Tripos, Part IIB: Social  
Anthropology

TANAKA GALDOS, AINOA  
Psychological & Behavioural Sciences  
Tripos, Part II

TIGCHELAAR, MICHAEL  
Classical Tripos, Part II

\*TOMASZCZYK, STANISLAW  
Engineering Tripos, Part IIA

\*VOUDOURIS, KONSTANTINOS  
Linguistics Tripos, Part IIB

\*WEBSDALE, HENRY  
Music Tripos, Part II

\*WRIGHT, LUCY  
Natural Sciences Tripos, Part II:  
Pathology

\*YU, LE  
Philosophy Tripos, Part II

\*ZAMARSKI, KRZYSZTOF  
Natural Sciences Tripos, Part II:  
Physics

ZMROCZEK-STERENBERG, MAREK  
Historical Tripos, Part II

### 4th Year

\*ALCOCK, FRASER  
Engineering Tripos, Part IIB

\*BAKER, TOBY  
Natural Sciences Tripos, Part III:  
Systems Biology

\*CRADDEN, GABRIEL  
Natural Sciences Tripos, Part III:  
History and Philosophy of Science

DAVIDSON, ANYA  
Engineering Tripos, Part IIB

\*ELSE, MATTHEW  
Computer Science Tripos, Part III

\*FIELDEN, THOMAS  
Mathematical Tripos, Part III

\*JAMES, ROBERT  
Natural Sciences Tripos, Part III:  
Physics

\*JOHNSON, VICTORIA  
Natural Sciences Tripos, Part III:  
Biochemistry

\*LAM, KING MING  
Mathematical Tripos, Part III

\*MALTBY, MATTHEW  
Natural Sciences Tripos, Part III:  
Earth Sciences

\*MARKS, AIDAN  
Chemical Engineering Tripos, Part IIB

O'SULLIVAN, JENNIFER  
Modern & Medieval Languages  
Tripos, Part II

\*RICHARDS, JOSEPH  
Modern & Medieval Languages  
Tripos, Part II

SHEMTOB, JOSHUA  
Manufacturing Engineering Tripos,  
Part IIB

VOZDECKY, LUBOS  
Natural Sciences Tripos, Part III:  
Physics

### College Prizes relating to Tripos results

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

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

### Other Prizes and Scholarships

#### Derek Cornwell Scholarship (instrumental performance)

Ella Collier  
Leia Devadason  
Sam Greening  
June Park

Sam Rudd-Jones  
Shan Tan-Ya  
Chris Winkless-Clark

#### John Rose Prize

Mie Monti  
Holly Pacey

#### James Essay Prize

Beth Bhargava  
Padraig Cuffe  
(Honourable mention: Rose  
Aitchison)

#### Jasper Ridley Prize

Izzy Arnaud  
Lorcan Greene  
Henry Websdale  
Katherine Wills

#### Edward Gollin Prize

Trojan Nakade

#### Bertram Faulkner Prize

Rachel Stroud

#### Harmer Prize

Ella Collier  
Chris Nehaul  
Nathanael Smalley

#### Susie Gautier-Smith Prize

This award was not made this year

#### Rylands Art Prize

Lindsay Branham  
Solange Manche  
Cathleen Murray

#### Bedford Fund

Caitlin Andrews  
Sophia Cooke  
Emily Hillan  
Mariadaria Ianni-Ravn  
Kyle Michie

#### H. E. Durham Fund

Damaris Bennett  
Lauren Dyer

#### The Provost's Prizes

Tega Akati-Udi  
Charlie Baigent  
Georgia Cooke  
Sophia Cooke  
Oluwasemilore Delano  
Konstantinos Voudouris

## Graduates

In the academical year 2018–19 the graduate students listed below successfully completed the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. In addition, some 35 [53] graduate students completed a variety of one-year graduate courses of which 34 [43] were MPhils.

Aldam, Poppy (Surgery, Science)

The physiological changes of circulatory death with respect to organ donation

Arvidsson Shukur, David (Physics)

Quantum telepathy and the analysis of particle presence

Avijit, Anshul (History of Art)

Visual culture of the Santals and their image: myth, morals and materiality

Bleisch, Nicholas (Music)

The copying and collection of music in the Trouvère Chansonnier F-Pn fr. 24406

Céspedes, Sebastian (Applied Maths and TP)

Effects of massive fields on the early universe

Cronin, Susan (French)

Digital text and physical experience: French digital literatures between work and text

Del Valle-Inclan Redondo, Yago (Physics)

Spin and lattice properties of optically trapped exciton polaritons

Dent, Anthony (Engineering)

Flow in multistage transonic compressors

Dernbach, Rafael (German)

Anticipatory realism: constructions of futures and regimes of prediction in contemporary post-cinematic art

Dinan, Michael (Zoology)

Identifying a common cause of the loser cell status in *Drosophila melanogaster*

Dziugaite, Gintare (Engineering)

Revisiting generalization for deep learning: PAC-Bayes, flat minima, and generative models

Evans, Josephine (Pure Mathematics at CCA)

Deterministic and stochastic approaches to relaxation to equilibrium for particle systems

Filipovic, Iva (Physiology, Development and Neuroscience)

Molecular definition of group 1 innate lymphoid cells in the uterus

Guo, Wenting (Physics)

Tuning the properties of high-Tc superconductor & Sr<sub>2</sub>IrO<sub>4</sub>, and exploring transport through single nanocrystals

Hamey, Fiona (Haematology)

Charting the single-cell transcriptional landscape of haematopoiesis

Hamilton, Evelyn (Physics)

Controlling the collective dynamics in systems of active oscillators through geometry and hydrodynamic entrainment

Kasoar, Timothy (Zoology)

Impacts of flood-mediated disturbance on species of high nature value farmland

Lew-Levy, Sheina (Psychology, Science)

A cross-cultural investigation of learning among Hadza and BaYaka hunter-gatherer children and adolescents from Tanzania and Congo

Liu, Ke-Di (Biochemistry)

The interaction of obesity and age and their effect on adipose tissue metabolism in the mouse

Lukamto, Daniel (Chemistry)

Applications of hypervalent iodine reagents: from enantioselective copper-catalyzed arylation-semipinacol cascade to methionine functionalisation for peptide macrocyclisation

Mao, Mao (Psychology, Science)

Active ageing with music and technology: meaningful participation and the situated use of technology in community music

Maunder, Eve (Biochemistry)

The impact of a single nucleotide polymorphism in *fusA1* on biofilm formation and virulence in *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*

McNally, Ben (Biochemistry)

Lipid signalling dynamics of palmitate-induced endoplasmic reticulum stress in skeletal muscle

Mehrotra, Anjali (Engineering)

A computational tool for seismic collapse assessment of masonry structures

Mervin, Lewis (Chemistry)

Improved in silico methods for target deconvolution in phenotypic screens

Meyer, Marcel (Plant Sciences)

Modelling atmospheric dispersal of fungal pathogens on continental scales to safeguard global wheat production

Mulcahy, Niamh (Sociology)

Self-reliant subjects of finance: investing and borrowing in working-class households in contemporary capitalism

Nieuwenhuis, Bart (Clinical Neurosciences)

Gene Therapy for Axon Regeneration

Pye, Tom (History)

Histories of Liberty in Scottish Thought, 1747-1787

Reeves, Gregory (Plant Sciences)

Understanding the genetic basis of C4 photosynthesis through breeding

Silveira, Fabricio (Land Economy)

Industrial allocation and growth trajectories: a multi-level approach

Shumaylova, Valeria (Applied Maths and TP)

Scale selection in hydromagnetic dynamos

Smoragiewicz, Martin (Medical Science @ CRUKCI)

Modulation of the tumour microenvironment by the CXCR4 antagonist AMD3100 in pancreatic and colorectal adenocarcinoma

Varka, Natassa (Music)

Charles Jennens's collection of Handel's sacred oratorios from *Saul* to *Jephtha*: sources, contexts, and revisions

Williamson, Hugh (Social Anthropology)

Transylvanian baroque: liberalism and its others in rural Romania

Wilsby, Oscar (Engineering)

Broadband noise prediction of an axial compressor operating at low Reynolds number

Woolner, Christina (Social Anthropology)

The labour of love songs: voicing intimacy in Somaliland

Wright, Jack (History and Philosophy of Science)

Pluralism and social epistemology in economics





## Undergraduates

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Once again, it has been a big and productive year for King's undergraduates. From the flourishing of College initiatives to involvement in University-wide campaigns, the passion of King's students both within and beyond our College has continued to leave a lasting mark on the foundations of our community, and helped build the close-knit and diverse environment that defines King's.

### **Student Spaces**

This year has been another big year for the future of our College space. Council meetings have been regularly dominated by discussions about the comprehensive renovations that are to take place for the next few years, from the replacement of Bodley's roof that is currently underway to the renovation of Garden Hostel and the total reconfiguration of student space with the Chetwynd Court redevelopment. As a point of contact between staff and students, KCSU has worked to assert the student voice and opinion in these discussions, and to ensure that the space being created is one shaped in the interests of the students who live within it.

With regard to the Bodley's redevelopment, after finding that the renovations were significantly more disruptive than first anticipated, Bodley's residents rallied together to elect student representatives to open negotiations with College to reduce rents and improve the standard of living in the would-be construction site. Much of my energy and that of the Vice President was spent in talks with the Domus Bursar, Assistant Tutor and Accommodation Officer, who were sympathetic and cooperative. An agreement was reached to reduce rents further, and to offer students alternative study and leisure spaces given the loss of Bodley's lawn and the construction noise. The Provost even generously offered to open his garden during Easter Term for student use.

## Environmental Responsibility

Beyond the College walls, King's students have participated in the University-wide Zero Carbon campaign that seeks to impel University divestment from fossil fuel companies in the interest of undermining the destructive oil industry and the companies that dominate it. In fact, a motion to mandate KCSU to support the divestment campaign was brought to an open meeting in Easter Term, and was overwhelmingly supported by the students. From outside and within, we continue to work toward reducing as much as possible the destructiveness of our footprint on the world around us, in the spirit of valuing and respecting this very special place we are lucky enough to call our home.

## Student Politics

Being members of a student union means striking a balance between student welfare and politics, where the two are always inextricably entwined. One of the most impactful changes to come about this year was the removal of the Communist flag that has been hanging in the bar for the past several years. A group of passionate students ran a campaign to have the flag taken down on the grounds that it was harmful and in poor taste to fly a flag that cannot be separated from the atrocities committed under it by the USSR. These same students submitted a motion at a KCSU Open Meeting that was the most attended meeting of the year; in a bar filled to capacity they shared personal family histories and perspectives on the flag, and the vote was overwhelmingly in support of the motion for removal. The Communist flag is to be replaced with a 'wall of flags' that more accurately represents the political and ideological views of the students living within our walls. The first of these flags will be the LGBTQ+ flag, proudly asserting that King's is an inclusive community, and an ally to the LGBTQ+ movement.

In that vein, the LGBTQ+ flag was once again flown on top of the Gibbs building to mark the beginning and end of LGBTQ+ history month. This, following a motion submitted to the College Council by the Vice President, was the first year that the flag was flown both at the beginning and the end of the month, to act as a symbol of solidarity particularly with the trans

community after an anti-trans protestor had been active outside the front gate of King's.

Flags were also under discussion when the Provost submitted a request to the Governing Body to fly the EU flag to affirm the broadly anti-Brexit feeling running through the King's Fellowship; the proposal was widely supported by King's undergraduates.

KCSU has also continued its tradition of spirited campaigns. This year our Women's Officer worked tirelessly to coordinate the University-wide campaign to change the disciplinary procedure, aiming to shift the focus from 'burden of proof' to 'balance of probability', the better to safeguard students. After reaching out to King's students to sign petitions, send emails and make their voices heard, the campaign was successful! This was a big victory for students across the University, and was all made possible by the coordinated effort between the CUSU Women's campaign and College JCRs.

## Student Welfare

As always student welfare was a big priority for KCSU this year. In an environment where there is always so much going on, encouraging students to find time away from work commitments and building a community where they are looked out for and look out for each other is one of the most important things KCSU can do. The KCSU Welfare and Ents Officers ran another joint 'Welfare Day' with KCGS using generously donated money from the Class of 1985 Fund; the two committees held a day of fun and relaxed activities designed to give students a break from the normally hectic working week. Furthermore, the Welfare team continued to help, hosting weekly tea and cake sessions with our brilliant Welfare Tutor, and the Provost organised further opportunities for rendezvous with the College cats.

King's formal halls continue to be a pillar of the social scene for undergraduates, and thanks to our Ents Officers we have also had another year of legendary after-formal 'ents' in the bar. Our Women's Officer also



organised the annual Women's Dinner that saw the coming together of our female and non-binary community including mothers, students and tutors to celebrate the place and historical struggle of women in this institution. We must extend a special thank you to former KCSU President Ceylon Hickman, who, thanks to a family connection, brought none other than Rick Astley to our very own bar for a special private performance! The King's bar has never seen so much excitement, and it is fair to say that this unforgettable night will go down in King's history.

### **A touch of bureaucracy**

KCSU has also made a number of constitutional changes over the course of this year, after a series of issues involving KCSU officers and the use of our social media webpage made us realise that we were in desperate need of a formal Social Media Policy. We also noticed that there was no procedure in place to remove elected members of the JCR from their positions, in the event that they fail to fulfil their roles or commit unconstitutional action. In order to ensure that JCR officers could be held accountable for their actions, and to give students the ability to exercise their democratic rights to remove members of the JCR in the event of misconduct, I drafted a JCR officer Disciplinary Procedure alongside the Social Media Policy. King's students agreed that these changes were in order, and both the policy and the procedure were passed in an open meeting at the end of Easter Term.

### **A Final Thank You**

On behalf of KCSU, I would like to express our gratitude to all the people who supported us along the way: Tim Flack and the Tutorial Office for their devotion to King's students; Phil Isaac, for his eagerness to cooperate with the student representatives during rent negotiations; the members of Council, who took our views on board and respected our input on College matters; the Provost, for his helpful advice and willingness to listen to our concerns, and for hosting us in his own home; and Bronach James, for her continued help and patience. And a big thank you for all your support must go to our tutors, our nurse, our porters, and all the rest of the friendly faces that help make King's feel like a second home.

Finally, the KCSU Executive Officers deserve huge thanks. It isn't easy to balance this workload with other extracurricular commitments and academic study. Yet they showed up to (most) Sunday meetings and their passion and commitment to making King's better in any way they could was truly inspiring.

As I enter my final year here at King's and step down from my position after two thoroughly educational years on KCSU, I am aware more than ever of the unique energy that defines this community and can be felt in all aspects of undergraduate life at King's.

**CLAUDIA JOYNT**

KCSU President

## On change and continuity

As I write this, the King's College Graduate Society (KCGS) Executive Committee is reeling from the success and effort of our flagship Freshers' week programme – taking lantern-lit walks to Grantchester, throwing tea parties in the Fellows' garden, meeting new graduates for lunch and dinner in Hall, and generally welcoming them into the King's community at the start of Michaelmas Term.

Events brought together students old and new, and acquainted incoming graduates with the physical space of the College, which is now theirs, just as they now belong to King's. A highlight each year is Professor Massing's art history tour, in which some secrets and many wonders are shared (last year, portraits all around Hall and the Senior Combination Room were in focus; this year, we studied Old and New Testament allegory in the Chapel's stained glass windows). This year, for the first time, Head Gardener Steven Coghill guided us from the Provost's William Morris garden to the Backs behind Gibbs, where we learned about exciting new plans for a wildflower meadow, set to blossom in spring. New graduate students also heard from the Beekeeping Society, which harvests honey every summer, and the Allotments Society, for students keen to grow their own veggies. Students left with pockets full of apples and pears from the orchard, as per its intended purpose.

I dwell on this one week out of the year because it truly 'makes' a graduate student's relationship with King's. Three years ago, when I joined as a bright-eyed PhD student, the KCGS Freshers' programme blew me away. Jointly with matriculation rituals, that week made me feel part of a community when I hadn't expected one, and I was moved by the lengths to which graduates went to welcome us (steered by KCGS President Rebecca Love). I would likely not have stepped up in my third year to be President, if not for that seed of belonging planted in my first days.

I must turn from gardens and pear trees to a fruitful story of College politics. 2019 has been a year of great political engagement for KCGS, and we intend to finish with a flourish. Our overall activities are many, with our grad formals perhaps most famous for their unique fancy dress themes (this year a Venetian Ball, among others). I choose to focus on this political aspect of our work, because it is less apparent to the wider community. Even our graduate community appreciates the effects of our efforts more than the day-to-day process. Sitting on College Council on behalf of KCGS has made me alive to the intensity of the College's work behind the scenes – fortnightly meetings with Council, termly with the Governing Body, and weekly meetings with individual College Officers and our own executive.

I will set the scene briefly. In January as we entered into office, a first precedent was our day-long in-house retreat in Keynes Hall. In break-out groups and plenary sessions, we strategised and planned for the year. Fun workshops served as breaks and brought us together as a team: we were taught beginners' lindyhop by King's grad alumnus Markus Kunesch, and improv comedy by King's undergrad Joe McGuchan. We articulated the key goals of our campaign for 2019: fair treatment, transparency and environmental sustainability in the College (around the slogan 'King's: Fair, Clear, Green'). In particular, we proposed to examine the working conditions of non-academic staff (housekeeping, catering, porters), the College's prevention and response in terms of sexual misconduct and other misconduct such as racism, and the 'green' practices of the College's key operational departments.

Nine months later, I can review how far we have come, and present a prospective view of what we hope the College will achieve by the close of 2019.

## King's – Green

A KCGS paper to the College Council in Lent term successfully established a Sustainability Committee and appointed a Green Fellow to steer it. Crucially, King's Fellow David Al-Attar agreed to be appointed, allowing work to commence swiftly. The Committee has held several meetings with its key members: the Domus Bursar, Head Gardener, Clerk of Works,

Stores Controller for Catering, Head of Housekeeping, and graduate and undergraduate environmental officers and the Green Fellow as chair. The Fellow and Committee are mandated to promote, monitor, and improve King's environmental policies, as well as setting policies and targets for the College in terms of environmental ethics and energy efficiency. The Green Fellow will present a paper to Council this term, and we expect the Sustainability Committee to be formally approved. This means its existence will not rely on goodwill alone but will be expected to report to Council hereafter, and a Fellow will be appointed annually, as a matter of course – in other words, a sustainable committee.

### **King's – Clear**

In terms of transparency, we worked intensively with College Officers to make the policy for victims of sexual assault or harassment within King's both better understood by those who must enforce it, and by those who stand to benefit from its safeguarding. This is not a hypothetical problem: a University-wide move to improve policy on misconduct reflects the fact that Cambridge Colleges deal frequently with incidents of misconduct affecting students. College Officers positively received our proposal for professional training of relevant staff members who may have to advise students on their options for support and redress (tutors, welfare team and others in a formal or *de facto* pastoral role), and for sexual consent workshops to be professionally run and mandatory to attend for incoming students (such workshops were previously run by student volunteers). We will support the College Council in making these initiatives permanent and ongoing, year after year. Further, we support the idea of hiring a professional who is trained and experienced in giving support to students who have faced incidents of harassment or assault, regardless of whether they wish to escalate proceedings for redress. Such a decision might be made by Council, or by the Governing Body at an Annual Congregation.

### **King's – Fair**

In terms of fairness towards all in the community, we have taken an interest in the experience of non-academic staff across departments (such as catering, housekeeping, porters). We have been gathering some

perspectives confidentially and examining the mechanisms available to staff to provide feedback to College. College provides a fair range of mechanisms for staff to communicate any concerns (the Human Resources office and other College officers make themselves available, an anonymous questionnaire is circulated annually, there is a formal complaints procedure for serious instances as per legal requirement, among other things). At the time of writing, KCGS is in constructive conversation with College about the possibility of a representative or interlocutor for staff outside of the employer structure; we expect that this may be a decision for the College Council or Governing Body. KCGS is committed to working with staff, fellows and students to ensure that effective communication pathways exist in order to promote the welfare of our staff. I take this chance to thank all our non-academic staff, on behalf of KCGS, for their work which sustains the King's community.

In closing, I also wish to acknowledge the hard work of all the KCGS Executive Committee Officers who ensure that the rest of our core work runs smoothly. We are a lively team 18-strong, from Germany, Italy, the US, the Netherlands, Thailand and the UK (including Wales). A few honourable mentions are due to those who have gone above and beyond the call of duty: Georgia Cook, diplomat and Chair extraordinaire; Janeska de Jonge, Social Chair and *de facto* Executive Director of Freshers' Week; Camilla Trevor, tireless and tactful Domus Officer; Chris Parry, industrious LGBTQ+ Officer and general Committee-lifesaver; Api Hasthanasombat, Computing Officer and gracious leader-by-example; and finally, the indefatigable and forthright Carly Rodgers, Women's and Non-Binary officer, and the unstoppable Siobhan Gormley, Equalities Officer of initiative and grit. The community is also grateful to Kerri Butcher, who proudly carries the torch of our most emblematic graduate institution, the King's Graduate Bar (formerly known as the Vacation Bar, now open most Fridays and better known as KGB).

Finally, a confession: alongside my love for King's, I have also been fuelled by an intellectual curiosity for institutions, how they function, and how well they hold themselves accountable – fairness, transparency and

environmental sustainability are, of course, measures of this. Whereas my PhD research deals with large organisations, their accountability mechanisms, and their responses to civil society's demands for change, I have been fascinated to observe close up our decision-making process at King's. While it unfolds on a smaller scale, our ability to hold ourselves accountable as a College is paramount to the health of our community. As the year – and so, our mandate – rapidly rolls to a close, the jury is still out, and the pudding needs some final proofing. Much can still be achieved, and I trust that King's will do us proud, progressively as ever.

**CATHERINE BEVILACQUA**

KCGS President

## Chapel

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This has been a wonderfully full and vibrant year in the life of the Chapel. We have had a good number of visiting preachers on Sunday mornings and also sermons from Fellows. (The list of preachers is appended to this report.) Notable among our visitors was The Right Hon. David Lammy MP, who gave the Sermon before the University on Sunday 2 June.

We continue to make Chapel services available to thousands of listeners around the world through our webcasts, and we regularly receive delighted emails from all corners of the globe thanking the College for it. Over the past year the webcasts have included Sir Stephen Cleobury's last Evensong and Joint Evensongs with Trinity College Choir, St John's College Choir, and the Choirs of New College, Winchester College and Eton College. We are delighted that many of this year's webcasts have been sponsored, and hope that this will increasingly be the case.

The small team of vergers has worked tirelessly in caring for the Chapel and its much wider community and have done so with a dedicated sense of warmth and hospitality. Each individual continues to utilise their skills in the best way possible, always offering a high standard of welcome to all those who pass through our doors. Last year was exceptionally busy with the usual round of television recordings but most notably the request for us to support the Queen in her annual Christmas message to the nation and Commonwealth. Another exciting venture was the introduction of a charity Christmas concert in order to raise funds for the homeless. The music was provided by King's Voices, who excelled in their musicality. It is planned to repeat the project and raise even more money for those in need. As has become customary, I prepared a new event for the Easter Festival. This year it was based on the writings of Thomas Traherne and featured oboe music played by Nicholas Daniels.

The Chapel's ministry benefitted from the presence of two ordinands from Westcott House, Taylor Carey and Jonathan Sanders, both of whom were also reading the Theology, Religion, and Philosophy of Religion Tripos.

This summer we again removed the chairs in the Ante-Chapel for the summer months. This popular development allows people to appreciate the beauty and the dignity of the space, as well as improving visitor flow on days when the Chapel is especially full.

Work on the proposed new lighting scheme has completed the design and permission stage. However, the new lights cannot be installed until unforeseen problems with the electrical supply network have been rectified. We hope to complete the electrical work during the winter and install the new lights in the summer of 2020. We are expecting to be able to improve the sound reinforcement system and extend it to the whole Chapel thanks to the support of a generous donor. This will involve a number of experimental trials during the coming year.

This year saw the integration of the King's College School Prizegiving ceremony into the school's end of year service. This is another sign of the strong and close connection between the Chapel and school. There is of course always a great deal of emotion in the Chapel at our final choral services but this year was especially poignant as we thanked and said farewell not only to our leaving Choristers, Choral Scholars and Organ Scholar but also our Director of Music. If allowed to alliterate, I would use the words appreciation, admiration and affection to describe the atmosphere that afternoon and indeed throughout the term as various other events contributed to the celebration and affirmation of all that Stephen has contributed and achieved at King's in his time as our Director of Music. The extended standing ovation at the end of the service was an apt expression of much more than I could express in words here.

During the summer we also bade farewell to Malwina Soltys the Deputy Dean's Verger, who left to begin a new career within the charity sector based in Cambridge. We thank her for her devotion to the Chapel and its work, and wish her every success.

## Chaplaincy to Students

During the year there have been Chaplaincy activities and events for students both in Chapel and in the wider College, over and above the daily round of services and the preparation for them. In Chapel we have continued to develop late Thursday evenings, which have become known as an ideal opportunity for students to enjoy the Chapel as their Chapel. Sometimes we simply open the building up for students to spend quiet time there. This is called 'HeartSpace': candles are lit, incense burnt, and the Chaplain is available to talk privately. We also have two or three Choral Complines each term, sung alternately by Choral Scholars or King's Voices, followed by port and hot chocolate. Then there is 'Critical Mass', which we began in late 2017, and which has gained quite a following. There have been two or three of these each term: we sit on rugs at the west end of the Ante-Chapel, with projected texts on the west wall and ambient music played electronically. The Chaplain also gives a talk which aims to relate a Bible passage to the life and experience of students. The last such service in Easter Term 2019 included two dance pieces by a young dancer from the Rambert Dance Company.

The Chaplain has offered regular prayer breakfasts on Friday mornings, and Bible Study sessions every Monday evening during term: 'the Pizza Bible Club'. Some students have sought spiritual direction, received preparation for Confirmation and explored vocation to ordained ministry. Other hospitality has included Sunday tea and cakes in exam term for undergraduates, termly drinks for the LGBTQ+ College group and the annual Founder's Breakfast. All this is set in the context of the Chaplain's day-to-day work in providing pastoral support to the students.

Much of this activity in Chapel and in the wider College has been supported and underpinned by the Chaplaincy Team scheme. This began in 2016–17 with one undergraduate, and has grown to include three students. Members of the team are involved to varying degrees in chaplaincy events and in Chapel worship. They also act as ambassadors for the life of the Chapel to the wider College community, encouraging other students to experience that life.



## Visiting Preachers

### Michaelmas Term

- 21 October 2018 Cecilia Greenlaw, Deputy Head,  
King's College School
- 28 October 2018 The Revd Canon Rachel Mann, Priest and Poet
- 4 November 2018 Padre Jonathan Knight, Royal British Legion,  
Cambridge
- 18 November 2018 The Revd Dr Victoria Johnson, Residentiary  
Canon, Ely Cathedral

### Lent Term

- 3 February 2019 Maria Fihl, Ordinand, Westcott House, Cambridge
- 10 February 2019 The Revd Wilma Roest, Team Rector of the  
Richmond Team Ministry, and Vicar of St Mary  
Magdalene, Richmond
- 24 February 2019 The Revd Robert Thompson, Vicar of St James',  
West Hampstead and St Mary's Kilburn
- 10 March 2019 The Revd Canon Christopher Irvine, Priest-in-  
Charge of Ewhurst and Bodiam, and Rural  
Dean of Rye

### Easter Term

- 29 April 2019 The Revd Dr Brian Hebblethwaite, former Dean  
of Queens' College, Cambridge
- 12 May 2019 The Revd Dr James Hawkey, Canon Theologian  
of Westminster Abbey and Fellow of Clare College
- 2 June 2019 The Rt Hon. David Lammy, MP

## Members of the College who have offered sermons or addresses

### Michaelmas Term

- 23 September 2018 Professor Nicholas Marston, Vice-Provost,  
King's College

### Easter Term

- 26 May 2019 Jon Sanders, Ordinand and Affiliated Student  
at King's College

### STEPHEN CHERRY

Dean





# Choir

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In September the Choir had a wonderful trip to Prague, which began with dinner on a boat on the river Vltava, which evoked in the mind the melodies of Smetana. The focus of our concert, however, was Dvořák's Mass in D, which we performed in the edition for organ, cello and bass said to have been the composer's favourite version. To perform this music in the beautiful Rudolfinum, with Czech soloists, was a very special experience. Also special for the Choir was the presence of the Orchestra of the Age of Enlightenment, who accompanied them in Schubert's Mass in G. One of the soloists took me aside after the concert to express admiration for the singing of the Choristers and to observe how fortunate we are in the UK to have a network of choir schools where young musicians can be trained and nurtured in the way that they are.

In the Michaelmas Term, by way of marking the centenary of the end of World War I, the Choir joined Cambridge's own civic ceremony on the morning of Remembrance Sunday, singing at the War Memorial. This was closely followed on Wednesday 14 November by a performance with the Academy of Ancient Music of Mozart's Requiem which formed the opening concert of the Cambridge Music Festival. At the end of that month, the Choir joined with the King's Singers in a concert marking the 50th anniversary of the renowned vocal group which grew out of the Chapel Choir.

In December, the Choir sang in the Concertgebouw, Amsterdam, the Symphony Hall, Birmingham, and, with the Philharmonia Orchestra, in the Royal Festival Hall, London. This is the third internationally distinguished orchestra I have mentioned in this report and it is worth mentioning that the Choristers' musical education is greatly broadened by the privilege of performing with such ensembles, not to mention the distinguished vocal soloists who appear in our concerts also. One might also observe that the three venues visited represent some of the most pre-eminent in Europe.

This year's Christmas programme held particular interest by reason of its being the centenary of *A Festival of Nine Lessons and Carols*. I was fortunate in being able to commission a new carol from Judith Weir, Master of the Queen's Music and Honorary Fellow of King's. This had a part for solo cello, which was played by our former chorister Guy Johnston. The now traditional Christmas and Easter television programmes followed, but there was also one 'mystery' recording for television which, as the Choir was later to discover, was to be aired at 3pm on Christmas Day. The Choir was deeply honoured to have been invited to pre-record music for the Queen's Christmas Broadcast, even though, at the time of recording, they did not know this was the case.

During the Lent Term direction of the Choir was in the highly capable hands of Dr Christopher Robinson and Mr Ben Parry during my convalescence from surgery. I was enormously grateful to them for the wonderful work they did, but equally pleased for my own part to be able to return by the beginning of March for various broadcasts, recordings and concerts and to resume the pattern of regular Chapel services which lies at the root of the Choir's existence.

The Easter Festival, now in its 15th year, included two performances of Bach's *Matthäus-Passion*, which will in due course be collated and released on the College's own record label. Other recordings made during the year included a Howells disc, on which the Choir is featured in *An English Mass* and the Te Deum, Magnificat and Nunc dimittis of the 'Collegium Regale' setting, all these in orchestral versions (with the Britten Sinfonia). There was also a Bruckner recording, in which the Mass in E minor (with the Academy of St Martin-in-the-Fields) was supplemented by some of the motets. Recordings taken from services have provided the music for another 'Evensong Live' disc and, pre-eminently this year, the centenary of *A Festival of Nine Lessons and Carols* will be issued in CD form.

During the Easter Term the focus shifted inevitably towards my retirement, and there were a number of significant occasions which marked this. The Amicabilis Concordia brought together the choirs of Eton and Winchester

Colleges, together with that of New College Oxford and our own in a special Evensong. The Choir of Trinity College, Cambridge joined us for an Evensong, their Director, Stephen Layton, being a former Organ Scholar of mine at King's.

In late May I was pleasantly taken unawares by a surprise concert in my honour arranged by Professor Fenlon. Former students, now eminent professional musicians, Sir George Benjamin, Roy Howat, Krystia Osostowicz and Christopher Purves came to King's to present a concert of music by Ravel, Fauré, Bach, Mahler and Mussorgsky. It was a pleasure to meet former students, friends and colleagues who had been secretly invited for the occasion.

In mid-June I was delighted to be able to schedule a Choristers' organ recital within the pattern of the weekly Saturday organ recital series at King's Chapel, which features visiting recitalists from all over the world. It was given by seven of the boys and I was very touched indeed that they dedicated it to me.

My final May Week Concert brought King's Voices together with the Chapel Choir and, at the end of June, the Choir was joined by the BBC Singers, the ladies of King's Voices and the Britten Sinfonia in a special concert broadcast by the BBC. This was designed to bring together ensembles with which I have had a particular association over the years. Shortly after this a private Evensong took place, at which around 140 of my former Choristers and Choral Scholars formed the choir. It was lovely to hear from so many of them how much the experience of having been in the Choir had informed their subsequent life.

The BBC returned to King's in early July to mark my retirement with a special broadcast of Choral Evensong. I was able to include in the repertoire for this music which had been commissioned by the College during my tenure. In particular, we gave the first performance of Cecilia McDowall's setting of Psalm 98, this being the last of six commissioned psalm settings in memory of the late Michael Boswell (KC 1959).

I need hardly add that my final Evensong on 7 July was a very poignant and emotional occasion for me and, I think, others. During this service we also said farewell to Charlie Baigent, George Gibbon, Daniel Henderson, James Micklethwaite, Trojan Nakade, Christopher Nehaul and Henry Websdale. The occasion was further tinged by great sadness in that we learned only shortly before it began of the death of a former Chorister, Michael Keall. Michael will have been known to many generations of Choristers since the 1980s when he moved to Cambridge, since he was until the summer of 2018 a daily attender at Evensong and was one of the last links with the Choir from the time of Boris Ord.

The Choir toured Australia from mid-July to the beginning of August. Concerts were given in Perth, Adelaide, Canberra, Melbourne, Sydney and Brisbane. The Choir received excellent reviews for the music performed, which ranged from Bach and Monteverdi to Lennox Berkeley, Judith Weir and Errollyn Wallen, the latter two being King's alumnae. Music by Ross Edwards, an Australian composer, was also included in the concerts.

Unfortunately I had already had to announce my withdrawal from the Australian tour on health grounds, but it was a consolation to be able to hand the Choir over to my successor Daniel Hyde, who had generously made himself available for the tour prior to taking up the post of Organist and Director of Music in October. This is a post which it has been my honour and privilege to hold for 37 years and I conclude this my final report with the greatest thanks and appreciation that I can muster to all those who since 1982 have contributed to the work and life and success of the Choir. I wish Dan every happiness and fulfilment in the future. Dan, I am sure, will welcome enquiries from potential Choral and Organ Scholars and Choristers. Please contact Caroline or Margaret through [choir@kings.cam.ac.uk](mailto:choir@kings.cam.ac.uk) or 01223 331224.

**SIR STEPHEN CLEOBURY**

Director of Music

## King's Voices

Our annual performance at the Matriculation Dinner at the very start of the year always encourages some new recruits to the choir. Eleanor Carter (Clare College) continued as the first female Organ Scholar for King's Voices, and we were delighted to offer Choral Exhibitions to four singers for the year.

During Michaelmas Term, in addition to Monday Evensongs, the choir sang a Remembrancetide Sequence and St John's Voices sang with us in our annual Joint Service, both in November. We were also privileged to join the Chapel Choir and Britten Sinfonia in recording Howells' *Te Deum* and Magnificat from the 'Collegium Regale' setting for the recent CD release, directed by Sir Stephen Cleobury.

In early December the choir, conducted by Dr Christopher Whitton (Emmanuel College), performed a very successful carol concert in Chapel in aid of local charities for the homeless, raising over £15,000.

During Lent Term King's Voices were proud to include music by women composers in every service, and, as part of the inaugural Cambridge Female Composers Festival, sang an all-female-repertoire Evensong close to International Women's Day in March. We finished the term with a Lenten Sequence. The annual concert with KCMS included choral music by Sir David Willcocks, to celebrate his centenary; we were delighted that the concert was attended by Lady Willcocks and her daughter, Anne.

In the Easter Vacation the choir made its annual tour, this time to Northern Italy. We were hosted by the Collegio Borromeo in Pavia, housed in a splendid Renaissance palazzo in the city centre, and performed recitals in the Collegio, San Michele Church and the Cathedral. We also took a very successful trip to Milan, where we gave a concert in the church of San Marco and gave a live performance and interview on national RAI radio.

Highlights of Easter Term included a joint evensong with the Choir of the West from Pacific Lutheran University. The choir rounded off the

year performing Holst's *Hymn of Jesus* with the Chapel Choir and KCMS Orchestra, conducted by Sir Stephen Cleobury in his final May Week Concert.

It has been a delight to offer conducting opportunities to some MMus students this year: Tom Edney and Ben de Souza have enjoyed working with the choir in rehearsals and services, and these experiences have been very beneficial to their academic studies.

Grateful thanks are due to Mariam Abdel Rasek and Anahita Falaki who have acted so efficiently as choir secretaries this year, and to Helen Groves and Richard Edgar Wilson for their vocal tuition of King's Voices members.

### **BEN PARRY**

Assistant Director of Music  
Director, King's Voices

## King's College Music Society (KCMS)

KCMS continued to thrive this year, with an increasingly large variety of concerts taking place every term. A main feature of this year's programme has been a great increase in the number of recitals given by singers, instrumentalists and even jazz groups, held by kind permission of the Provost in the Provost's Lodge. These have allowed a more intimate atmosphere than our larger Chapel and Hall concerts and, with a limited capacity of only 40, have proved extremely popular. Other highlights from this academical year have included atmospheric choral concerts of two extremes held in the Chapel, one displaying the glories of the Venetian polychoral repertoire and another a nativity-themed exposition of contemporary works, many of whose composers attended, including Francis Pott and Matthew Martin.

On the orchestral side, Michaelmas Term began with our opening gala concert, featuring Joy Lisney as soloist in Prokofiev's *Sinfonia Concertante*, as well as Dónal McCann in a rare performance of Mathias's

Organ Concerto. This concert was by all accounts a great success and set the tone for a more experimental year.

In Lent Term Dónal McCann directed Handel's *Brockes-Passion* with a select group of instrumentalists and singers, in a concert which pulled together some of the best musicians in Cambridge. This was followed later in the term by the annual King's Voices Lent concert, featuring a new student composition by Sam Greening, Mosolov's *The Iron Foundry* and, in the composer's centenary year, and in the presence of members of his family, Sir David Willcocks' *A Ceremony of Psalms*. The concert brought together all strands of the King's community, from choirs to orchestra to the Chaplain, Andrew Hammond, as soloist.

While Easter Term has traditionally been less densely populated with concerts due to exams, we managed to maintain an ambitious programme of recitals and small concerts throughout. The main highlight, as always, was the May Week Concert, on Monday 17 June, all the more important this year as it was Sir Stephen Cleobury's last. Ranging from the surreal to the sublime, from Shostakovich's *The Nose* to Bach's *Komm, Jesu, Komm*, this concert was a fitting end not only to the year but to Stephen's 37 years as Senior President of the Society.

#### **TROJAN NAKADE**

KCMS Junior President

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

Partly as a result of an immensely busy Choir year, the King's Men's diary of engagements was relatively quiet, but we still gave a number of successful performances at dinners and concerts, including 'mini-tours' North and South in March and July, and recorded five tracks in the studio for an upcoming digital release.

Michaelmas Term was as usual mostly spent settling in new members of the group and learning repertoire for the Christmas season. Christmas

2018 was the first time that the King's Men has charged for tickets to the Christmas concert given in Hall, with proceeds going to the Children's Ward at Addenbrooke's. This seemed to be a success, although there was some concern that we might not be able to have as many College members attending with it being run this way. The ticketing system did, however, more or less eradicate the problem of an enormous queue developing along King's Parade, which we have struggled to manage satisfactorily in previous years.

At the beginning of the year the group's ambition was to record a full disc of music; a number of arrangements were commissioned for this purpose and learned during Michaelmas Term. Relatively early in Lent Term, however, it became clear that the disc proposal that we had put forward could not go ahead, so an alternative idea emerged to record five tracks in the studio for a digital release. This had the benefit of giving many of this year's group the chance to record with the King's Men for the first time, even though a full album was not feasible.

The usual North and South tours had to be altered quite significantly this year in order to work around the Choir's busy Vacation schedule. Instead of two, longer tours, we had four: two two-concert tours in March, with one three- and one four-concert tour in July. While this was not an ideal arrangement, it was still felt to have been good and worthwhile.

Once again, Singing on the River was extremely well-attended and a great success. Thanks must go to Ben Sheen and John McMunn for their help in organising the sound and logistics for this event.

Finally, it was a great pleasure to be called upon to perform encores for some of the Choir's concerts on our recent tour to Australia. I think that future generations of the King's Men will be keen to investigate any opportunities to perform while on tour with the Choir!

#### **GEORGE GIBBON**

Musical Director, The King's Men





## Research

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Research is a core activity within the College at every level from final year undergraduates, who are encouraged to write short dissertations or engage in research projects, through graduate students who devote themselves more or less uninterruptedly during three or four years of PhD study to a single research topic, to College Research Associates and Fellows, from Junior Research Fellows to Emeritus and Life Fellows. Graduate students come under the remit of the Tutorial Office and are variously supported from the Tutorial budget with studentships and funds for attending conferences; the Research Committee largely devotes its budget to the direct support of research by College Research Associates and Fellows. This year, however, we have also begun, encouraged in particular by Gareth Austin and Freddy Foks, to support some undergraduates working with them and other Fellows to look into what the King's archives reveal about the College's past engagement with slavery or to investigate contemporary slavery. We look forward to reporting further on the results of this initiative in coming years.

In 2018–19 the Research Committee elected three stipendiary Junior Research Fellows, to begin their tenure in October 2019. No non-stipendiary Junior Research Fellows were appointed this year, as had been agreed when two were appointed in 2017–18.

In the Arts, Humanities and Social Sciences the Research Committee decided to continue the experiment of advertising for postdoctoral Fellows to work on topical problems, and advertised Fellowships in Representation and in Immateriality. We received some 130 applications for Representation, from a wide range of countries. The applicants were more or less equally split between men and women, and we shortlisted three men and one woman (3 from Cambridge, one from Chicago) and appointed Tejas Parasher, who was just completing a PhD in Politics at Chicago. For Immateriality we received 111 applications, again from



all over the world and equally balanced between men and women, and shortlisted four men and one woman (two from Cambridge, one from Oxford, one from Rice and one from Stanford). We appointed Ryan Heuser, who wrote his PhD in Digital Humanities at Stanford.

For the stipendiary Science Junior Research Fellowship we advertised a Zukerman Fellowship (that is, a research fellowship explicitly targeted at interdisciplinary work in science) in Science Communication and attracted 46 candidates, predominantly women. Three men and one woman were interviewed and we appointed James Dolan, a Cambridge PhD student working in a postdoctoral position in Chicago.

As College Research Associates we reappointed Anna Schliehe & Julie Laursen, Adam Green, Katy Brown and Nazima Pathan for two further years, and additionally appointed five CRAs in the Sciences with four projects: Andrea Bistrovic Popov and Emily Linnane will write a major review article on harnessing the environment of Pancreatic Adenocarcinoma for successful delivery of Next Generation Nanomedicines; John Danial will collaborate with JRF Marwa Mahmoud to disseminate a perspective article on the future application of artificial intelligence in single molecule microscopy; Sarah Whiteside is proposing to exploit the immune system to treat cancers, in particular investigating particular subsets of T cells; and Zongyin Yang will collaborate with King's PhD student Qingyun Dou on a computational nanowire spectrometer for intercellular spectrum analysis. On the Arts and Humanities side we appointed three CRAs with two projects: Felix Anderl and Rosie Worsdale will work together on how solidarity can be built that does not ride roughshod over difference, and Christina Woolner will be offering guidance on how to do effective ethnographic fieldwork, on the basis of her own work in Somaliland.

In the course of the last year, the Research Managers and Graduate Tutors facilitated the organisation of various research events to enable the rest of the college to discover what our JRFs and CRAs do and to facilitate research exchange. On one occasion they inadvertently discovered how rich are the communicative possibilities available when audiovisual aids fail.

The research support available to Fellows and CRAs comprises both research allowances to individuals and additional grants to support the running of seminars, conferences and workshops. Among seminar series, it has continued to fund 'Kings in the Middle East – a seminar series on history and society' run by Mezna Qato, and 'Medieval questions' run by John Arnold, Bill Burgwinkle and Nicky Zeeman. It also supported a half-day symposium organised by Richard Bourke on the work of Reinhart Koselleck, based around the recent translation of some of his later essays under the title *Sediments of Time*, in which speakers from Germany, Denmark, the US and UK contributed; an interdisciplinary conference convened at CRASSH, 9–10 January 2019 by Laura Davies on the topic of 'A Good Death? Interdisciplinary Perspectives on Dying Well', and including a sold-out public roundtable discussion event in Keynes Hall on 'What is a Good Death in the 21st Century?'; a workshop on the theme of 'The Church and Social Transformation, c. 1100–1300' organised by John Arnold with Parisian colleagues; a colloquium, 'Music–Liturgy–History', organised by John Arnold; and an authors' workshop organised by Gareth Austin facilitating a book that Gareth is co-writing with colleagues from the LSE and Kyoto that will try to reinterpret economic history in environmental terms.

College support has also enabled Fellows to make field trips and attend conferences – something particularly valuable for JRFs and for retired Fellows who have less access to resources from elsewhere. This has enabled Marek Rei to attend the 'Recent Advances in Natural Language Processing' conference and teach at their summer school on 'Deep Learning in Natural Language Processing'; David Hillman to attend and speak at a conference at The University of Pennsylvania entitled 'Reading, Writing, Printing in Early Modernity', celebrating the life and work of Peter Stallybrass; Martin Hyland to attend an intense workshop at Bath and the International Category Theory Meeting CT 2019 in Edinburgh, as well as to travel to Palermo to establish a new collaboration with an Italian colleague; Aline Guillermet to spend a week at the Centre Pompidou archives in Paris and to interview the pioneer of computer art Vera Molnar for an article which is now forthcoming in *Representations*; Felipe Hernandez to attend the

conference of architectural historians in the USA and visit Cienaga de la Virgen, a deprived area in Northern Colombia, which is now the topic of a forthcoming publication; Nicholas Marston to travel to New York to finalise his transcription of a previously unstudied manuscript text by Heinrich Schenker, which is the subject of a prize-winning article he has just published in a centenary volume of the journal *Music & Letters*; Rob Foley to continue explorations for early human fossils in the remote regions of northern Kenya, in an area yielding fossils that range from greatly oversized crocodiles and turtles to the hominins themselves, and which is shaping up to be an important part of the story of the evolution of our species; Philip Isaac to lead some 30 King's students, staff, and Fellows to ascend Mount Kilimanjaro and to learn about volcanoes, the life of the local Chagga tribe, the political situation in Eastern Africa and Tanzania – and about themselves; Julienne Obadia to present a paper at the Spanish Anthropology Association (Asociación de Antrólogos Iberoamericanos en Red: AIBR) annual meeting, 'The Culture of Methods: Diffraction, Comparison, and Fields of Relatedness'; and Ben Gripaios to give lectures on 'Particle Physics Beyond the Standard Model' at the Albert Einstein Institute in Potsdam, and to attend workshops on similar topics in Munich and CERN.

Among other College-funded research for Fellows, Michael Sonenscher was enabled to acquire a translation, by Keith Tribe, of a pamphlet by the 19th-century German law professor Karl August Röder, *The Basic Conceptions and Significance of Roman and Germanic Law*, which offers a wide-ranging historical survey of those two traditions of legal and political thought and their bearing on current concerns, in the period after the revolutions of 1848; this will figure prominently in Michael's current book project, *The Romans, The Germans and the Moderns*. Godela Weiss-Sussex was enabled to publish, with a colleague, a book of short fictional and essayistic texts in celebration of the German writer Theodor Fontane (2019 marks the 200th anniversary of his birth), which reviewers have noted as a 'particularly fine, varied, idiosyncratic, amusing collection of texts' ('besonders schöner – abwechslungsreicher, eigenwilliger, erheiternder Band'); and James Taylor was enabled to support work by

fourth-year and summer students to do some blue skies research on the propulsion systems for vertical take-off electric vehicles ('air-taxis').

James Fawcett served as Research Manager on the Sciences side during Michaelmas and Lent Terms, and at the Annual Congregation Robin Osborne was renewed for a second two-year term as Research Manager on the Arts side and Anne Davis elected as Research Manager for the Sciences. Anne took up her responsibilities in April 2019.

#### **ANNE DAVIS AND ROBIN OSBORNE**

Research Managers

# Library and Archives

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This has been a quieter year for the Library and Archives than 2018. This in many ways is very much to be welcomed. We are glad not to have found any new outbreaks of mould in the Archives which needed emergency treatment. Instead we have moved on to improving our environmental monitoring around the Library and Archives so that we will have better warning of changes in temperature and humidity in different stores, or in places occupied by staff and readers. The process of cleaning the archival materials that went to Harwell for treatment in 2017 is now nearing an end and we await their return to King's. The tide of visitors who came last year to see Shakespeare and Jane Austen books catalogued for the Heritage Lottery Fund project has receded. It was exciting while it lasted, but without a purpose-built exhibition centre or picturesque 'old library' on hand we had to improvise arrangements to show rare books to the general public in ways that would not disrupt the working of the Library for students, Fellows and research visitors.

But we have not slowed down in 2019. In the spring we moved the Global Warming Collection (some 800 books) to The Betty & Gordon Moore Library, part of the Centre for Mathematical Sciences site in west Cambridge. This means that the collection will be available to a much wider group of users in the University and city. The original donors, Caroline Davidson (KC 1972) and Clive Cookson, were happy to support this widening of access to books of such immediate relevance to our environmental concerns. A side-effect of the move was to make a bit more space available in the Wilkins Library. Despite predictions of the replacement of printed books by access to digital resources, we do need that extra space because so many books of the old-fashioned type (apologies for the pun!) are still being ordered for our users. This year we purchased more than 1700 new books. Including rare books, over 3000 items were catalogued this year by the Library staff. We have been able to continue the important task of cataloguing all of our historic collections with the help of a generous bequest by Sir Adrian Cadbury. Iman Javadi is our rare books

cataloguer, and has focussed this year on incunabula (books printed before 1501), and 16th and 17th century books from the Jacob Bryant and George Chawner collections. Intriguing descriptions of things catalogued recently can be found at <https://kcctreasures.com>.

The Library has again continued its support of the Pembroke–King's Programme (PKP) this year. This always involves a lot of preparation for summer school students coming from all over the globe, particularly making sure that we have all the books they need, and that they are in place in good time. Anna Cook oversaw this work, and ensured another successful summer school programme.

This year has been marked by two very important financial donations to the Library and Archives. A transformative bequest from Tony Tavener (KC 1942) will help to create a purchase fund for those items that will enhance our collections and which we might not otherwise be able to afford. A donation from Sir Nicholas Goodison (KC 1955) will help us to conserve historical inventories of the College's possessions from the 15th century forwards.

Last Christmas the Archives fielded a lot of media requests around the 100th anniversary of *A Festival of Nine Lessons and Carols*. French filmmakers have made a documentary about the Choir which we hope will be airing on Arté this winter, and this too meant a good deal of Archive help. Adrian Munsey (KC 1965) produced a programme for Sky Arts about E. M. Forster, much of which was filmed in the Archive Centre, which was shown this autumn. Matthew Lopez, whose play *The Inheritance* was a big hit in the West End in 2018, based the plot on Forster's *Howards End*. In April he was in Cambridge to see the Forster manuscript and to research his new project on *Maurice*. Peter Jones showed Matthew around, who was deeply moved to see the Forster manuscripts and the places in King's where he lived (a visit chronicled by Rebecca Mead in *The New Yorker*, 9 September 2019).

July and September 2019 were particularly busy with VIP visits and exhibitions for both Library and Archives, including an exhibition on John Maynard Keynes for the conference in King's marking the 100th anniversary of *The Economic Consequences of the Peace*. Accessions to the

Archives included the diaries of Janetta Parladé, Marquesa de Apezteguia, who died in 2018, and was a close friend and virtual daughter to Frances Partridge of Bloomsbury fame. The diaries chronicle an extraordinary Bohemian life lived amongst writers and artists. A very different accession was *Three Scores & The People's Mic Khutba*, catalogued as a book of scores (similar to musical instruction), responding to Muslim social life under siege, that reimagines different formats for the Friday sermon. This was a gift from King's Research Fellow Mezna Qato. We were also given some fine early 20th century photographs of King's by Henrietta McBurney Ryan and by the daughters of Edward Shire, former King's Bursar.

For the first time we have allowed readers to photograph special collections items under supervision in the Archives Centre Reading Room. So far this has worked well and reduced the load of digital scanning of documents for the archivists and photography for the librarians. Work to ensure that the College stays abreast of the requirements of General Data Protection Regulation has been led by Patricia McGuire, our Archivist, and has included liaison with the School and Choir on data protection for minors. The College's records management now includes planning for long-term access to born-digital records. King's building projects are far-reaching at the moment and archival documents are much in demand.

There is good reason to believe that 2020 is going to be another very busy year. Gareth Burgess is leading online cataloguing of important first and early editions of Beethoven's works held in the Rowe Music Library in preparation for Beethoven 2020 (celebrating the 250th anniversary of his birth). We will also be contributing to 'Re-Orientating E. M. Forster', an international, interdisciplinary conference to be held at King's which will reappraise Forster's life, work and legacy on the 50th anniversary of his death. King's Library and Archives are also working with Fellows and graduate researchers on the Historic Links to Slavery project, and this too will gather pace in the coming year.

**PETER JONES**  
Fellow Librarian

## Bursary

### Financial Review

At the start of this financial year, the College set a budget in the management accounts with a small surplus of £31,455 before exceptional items. We did better than this and returned a surplus of £126,782. The main reasons for this were growth in our endowment from investments in 2018–19, and increased income from visitors to the College and from catering for outside events. All departments managed their own budgets carefully and well.

### Income & Expenditure

The income for the College in 2018–19, excluding the Choir School, was £18,553,590. Of this, £2,882,295 (15.6%) came from fees; £6,610,150 (35.6%) from accommodation and catering; £3,401,325 (18.3%) from visitors and other income; and £5,659,820 (30.5%) from our investments. Our expenditure was £17,983,036. Of this, £7,524,348 (41.8%) was staff costs; £7,748,051 (43.1%) was operational expenditure; and £ 2,710,637 (15.1%) was depreciation.

The great majority of our expenditure is to support education and research. The cost of education, for both undergraduates and graduates, exceeds the income we receive from fees. In common with other Colleges, we assess each year the full cost of education to compare this with the fee income. For the academic year 2018–19, the cost to the College of an undergraduate education was £12,938 compared to average fees to the College of £4,625. The cost to the College of a graduate education was £11,258 compared to average fees of £3,700. In both cases, the costs falling to the University are excluded.

The difference between our costs and the fees is made up by our income from investments and from other profitable activities. Catering made a loss of £91,681 on student catering but more than made up for that with a profit of £270,771 from catering for outside groups. Visitors, who pay to



access the College, also make a major contribution, providing an income of £2,048,380. Finally, our investments yield an income. The Investment Committee considers that we may take 3.35% from our endowment each year and still expect to maintain the real value of our endowment. In 2018–19 this gave us an income of £5,422,699. Part of this income is from restricted funds and cannot always be spent. Thus, only £212,859 of this investment income was added to the capital of restricted funds for future use.

The College is generously supported by many donors. During 2018–19 we received a total of £10,904,627 in donations. Of this, the majority was for specific purposes and was used for those purposes. The remaining unrestricted donations total £220,184; these are added to the College's endowment and will increase our income in the future.

The College is committed to supporting our students throughout their studies and devotes significant funds to providing financial support. Most of this is to provide bursaries and studentships to those in financial need but there are also funds to enable students to travel and carry out projects to support their studies. In 2018–19 we spent a total of £1,507,233 on student support. Of this, £322,585 was on Cambridge Bursaries and £387,862 was in further hardship and travel grants.

### **Buildings**

We are fortunate to have some of the most beautiful buildings in Cambridge and seek to maintain and develop those buildings as best we may. This requires a constant and expensive timetable of repairs and renovations designed to ensure that the buildings remain sound and suited to our purposes. The College has a 10-year plan, which is reviewed annually. This envisages spending £27 million to keep our buildings in a good state. Accordingly, and following professional advice, we have a depreciation charge of £2.7 million in our accounts for the current year.

In 2018–19, our major work has been reroofing Bodley's Court. This required us to re-open a quarry to obtain new Collyweston stone. The work is continuing and is due to be completed by Christmas 2019. The work also gives

us the opportunity to improve the insulation of the roof and to carry out other repairs to the stonework.

In addition to this, we are also building new accommodation funded by generous donations. In recent years, graduate students have found it difficult to secure good accommodation in the City. This year we have begun work on two new buildings on Cranmer Road. These will be for graduate students and form part of a graduate centre. We also hope to receive permission to build more accommodation nearby on the Barton Road. During 2019–20 we will add additional rooms to the upper floor of Garden Hostel and renovate the existing rooms. In 2020 our major project will be to renew the slate roof to the Hall and renovate the Keynes Building. Detailed work to prepare for this is already underway, with sample rooms due to be created during the summer of 2019.

The College uses a great deal of energy, particularly in our older and less efficient buildings. This is a great concern and we are working to reduce it and to reduce our carbon footprint. So far this has been chiefly about improving efficiency through replacing boilers and lights. That has had an effect, leading to 14% cuts in the energy used over each of the past two years. Moving forward, we are looking at means of improving insulation, using secondary glazing. We are also working with the University and other Colleges to replace energy sources and work towards a carbon neutral future.

### **KEITH CARNE**

First Bursar



# Staff

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## Staff Leaving

The following members of staff left the College:

- Jane Crow, Food Services Assistant (34 years' service)
- Ian Sutherland, Carpenter (33 years' service)
- Janet Luff, Senior Tutor's Assistant (24 years' service)
- Joanne Preston, Personnel Manager (17 years' service)
- Dennis Pammenter, Carpenter (13 years' service)
- Charles Lane, Visitor Guide (13 years' service)
- Jane Howard, Domestic Assistant (10 years' service)
- Malwina Soltys, Deputy Dean's Verger (9 years' service)
- David Camps, Maintenance Administrator (9 years' service)
- Danuta Rumbelow, Visitor Guide (6 years' service)
- Kerri Higgs, Domestic Assistant (4 years' service)
- Paolo Labita, Senior Buttery Porter (4 years' service)
- Tomasz Drobka, Domestic Supervisor (4 years' service)
- Adam Fox, Deputy Food Services Manager (4 years' service)
- Renato Goncalves, Domestic Assistant (3 years' service)
- Lauren Marsh, Food Services Supervisor (3 years' service)
- Matthew Blacknell, Lodge Porter (3 years' service)
- Sarah Friswell, Head of Visitor Services (3 years' service)
- Jane Aldred, Domestic Supervisor (2 years' service)
- Pastora Borrego Moreno, Domestic Assistant (2 years' service)
- Antonio Castro Fernandez, Domestic Assistant (2 years' service)
- Hiruni Geegana Gamage, Domestic Assistant (2 years' service)
- Christine Kefford, Domestic Assistant (2 years' service)
- Rebecca George, Domestic Assistant (1 year's service)
- Anastasia Low, Domestic Assistant (1 year's service)

- Jason Randall, IT Director (1 year's service)
- Maria Benadero Garcia, Domestic Assistant (1 year's service)
- Cristina Espinosa Mondejar, Domestic Assistant (11 months' service)
- Adriana Matis, Domestic Assistant (9 months' service)

### Staff arriving

We have welcomed the following members of staff:

- Alex Crook, Computer Manager
- Victoria Woods, Personnel Assistant
- Sally Thorp, PA to the Vice-Provost
- Cristina Travieso-Blanch, Communications Coordinator
- Philip Murray, Electrician
- Harry Williams, Apprentice Carpenter
- Jason Graham, Seasonal Gardener
- Simon Bird and Davide Iafrate, Food Services Supervisors
- Elizabeth Claydon, Demi Chef de Partie
- Anna La Mura, Commis Chef
- Claudiu Nita, Buttery Porter
- Connor O'Neill, Trainee Food Services Supervisor
- Amy Pass, Assistant Conference and Events Sales Manager
- Csilla Varga, Senior Coffee Shop Assistant
- Ana Arenas Fernandez, Domestic Supervisor
- Malena-Joy Chadwick, Karen Cox, Irina Croitoru, Florina Dumitrana, Joanne Hollywood-Nunn, Jayne Kaye, Annamaria Lullo, Maria Marti Fernandez, Sharon Sherwin, Karolina Sosnowska, Anna Targanska, Joanne Thurbon and Adriana Viertons Inacio Dos Santos, Domestic Assistants
- Shani Prestidge, Head of Visitor Services
- Matthew Hulme, Visitor Guide
- Kerry Griggs, Tim Laycock, Ting-Yin Liu and Deana Shorten, Seasonal Visitor Guides

### Deaths

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

**MRS ROSEMARIE BAINES** was Research Centre Secretary. Rosemarie died on 10 January 2019.

**MR JOHN BOTWRIGHT** was a Part-time Electrician. John died in 2017.

**MR KENNETH FOXTON** was a Night Porter. Kenneth died in May 2018.

**MR RON PEARCE** was Head Groundsman at the King's and Selwyn Sportsground. Ron died on 24 October 2018.

**MR ALBERT ROLPH** was General Maintenance Tradesman in the Maintenance Department. Albert died on 25 November 2018.

**MRS ROSE STUART** was a Bedmaker. Rose died on 16 May 2019.

**MR DAVID TURNBULL** was a Sous Chef. David died on 27 September 2019.

**MR BRIAN WHYBROW** was a Porter/Postman. Brian died on 19 December 2018.

**MR JOHN WYATT** was a Custodian. John died on 1 March 2019.





## Development

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On Founder's Day, 1 December 2018, we launched the King's Campaign with an ambitious target of £100 million. The launch event was part of our annual 1441 Foundation celebration and took place in the Chapel with light projections showing notable King's alumni of the past through to current students. The highlight was the announcement of an exceptional gift of £33.6 million from an alumnus and the transformational impact it will have on enabling the College to establish new access and student support initiatives. Among the speakers, four students described how philanthropy had changed their lives and how gifts of all levels are vitally important for future generations at King's.

In the days afterwards, we shared the news with all non-resident members and friends via *King's Herald*, our online newsletter, and included the Campaign video. Since the launch, a booklet setting out our Campaign priorities and giving more detail about what we hope to achieve has been sent to all alumni, alongside our Fellow Benefactors, Fellow Commoners and main donors, friends and supporters.

We were delighted, and deeply moved, that many responded, wanting to be more involved in the Campaign and its aims; donations of all sizes reached almost £1,000,000 in two weeks following the launch. Many donors were especially excited about the new Student Access and Support Initiative (SASI).

The gift of £33.6 million is funding new graduate accommodation at Cranmer Road and Barton Road, and will enable the College to have sufficient capacity to house all of its students for the first time. At present, around half of our graduates must seek private housing which is expensive in Cambridge and puts pressure on the growing housing market. The rental income from the new accommodation will provide cornerstone



funding for new student access and support; SASI aims to be a catalyst for seven areas of permanent change:

- increase the undergraduate intake from 125 to 135 per year, reserving 10 places solely for talented students from disadvantaged backgrounds;
- support a quota of students through the new University transition programme which is expected to begin in autumn 2021;
- launch a ‘post-offer, pre-A-level’ tuition scheme to correct the academic support deficit for SED offer holders. This is needed to reduce the much higher incidence of state school offer holders failing to attain their required A-level grades when compared with those in private education;
- offer an intensive summer bridging programme to improve attainment for offer holders who just make or just miss their offer grades, to introduce them to the teaching methods and environment of a Cambridge College;
- intensify our access initiatives to widen participation without academic compromise, and work with other leaders in the field to increase high-quality applications from pupils with socially and economically disadvantaged backgrounds;
- provide annual bursaries to undergraduates from economically disadvantaged backgrounds to enable these students to accept summer internships (often unpaid yet necessary for entry into specific careers) that help them to further their career goals;
- establish a new King’s graduate bursary fund to address disadvantages in graduate opportunities.

Our student support initiatives, to encourage the brightest and best, will account for £50 million of the £100 million being raised, with the balance being invested in additional teaching and research capacity, new buildings and maintaining our world-famous Chapel and Choir.

We are off to a great start; to date the Campaign has raised £67.8 million, well over half way to our goal. Alongside many new gifts of all levels towards undergraduate access and support, we have established a new studentship for an undergraduate from the most economically and educationally disadvantaged background; launched a new King’s–Yale MPhil fellowship programme and received vital graduate support which attracted matching funds from the University and has been put to immediate use. Three brilliant PhD students have arrived in College this Michaelmas Term to start their studies purely because we could offer this new support package.

As a tribute to Honorary Fellow and Harvard Professor Danielle Allen, the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation awarded King’s a grant of US\$250,000 to fund two Junior Research Fellowships for two years; these were advertised over the summer and appointments will be taken up in 2020.

A donation in memory of the late Professor Francis Haskell (KC 1948) allowed us to acquire three King’s ‘Black Cantabs’ portraits, Zadie Smith, Errollyn Wallen and Archie Mafeje; these were commissioned by Cambridge Assessment and exhibited in the University Library last year. They are now displayed in the oriel window in the Hall. A further gift enabled the purchase of a limited edition of relief-etched impressions of Blake’s *Songs of Innocence and of Experience* printed by Michael Phillips on the replica of William Blake’s rolling-press in Oxford in 2016. The story featured in *King’s Parade* and included in an exhibition in the Archive Centre during the alumni weekend.

The Telephone Campaign ran from 18 March to 1 April, and 14 current students over a wide range of subjects called over 2000 alumni, raising £192,410 for the SEF, access and student welfare. We were delighted that many who gave were new donors, and our students and alumni enjoyed the opportunity to connect. We are deeply grateful to all those who picked up the telephone and had a conversation with one of our students. Your generosity provides an essential boost to many aspects of student life at King’s and provides vital relief from many of the pressures faced by current students. Thank you.

A small group of volunteers from matriculation year 1977 have initiated a new 'Class Of 1977' Fund for a specific access project, and are asking their peers to give. They are aiming to support the 'post-offer, pre-A-level' tutoring scheme each year. Thank you so much, we are truly appreciative – you know who you are!

The Alan Turing Lecture 2019 on 22 February was delivered by Professor Daniel J. Bernstein, who successfully challenged the US government in court during the first crypto wars in the 1990s. The lawsuit established that the US Constitution protects software publication and does not allow censorship of strong encryption. Professor Bernstein gave a fascinating talk suggesting that although billions of people today send messages protected by cryptography, the most important cryptographic systems in use today will not be secure against attackers who succeed in building or stealing access to large quantum computers. Cryptographers are racing to design and deploy replacement systems that will survive this technical apocalypse. The lecture was attended by over 240 guests, who beforehand were invited to visit an extensive exhibition of the College's Turing Collection, view an Enigma Machine in action and see the start of a project to recreate a Cyclometer, a device developed by the Polish in 1935 to decrypt Enigma. We were delighted to launch our first TPP Alan Turing MPhil Studentship; the whole event was generously funded by Nicholas Stanley (2008, Fellow Commoner) while another donor is funding the Cyclometer project.

In March we were proud to hear that Professor Geoffrey Hinton (KC 1967) won the 2018 ACM Alan Turing Award in recognition of his 'conceptual and engineering breakthroughs that have made deep neural networks a critical component of computing'. The award, jointly given to fellow Artificial Intelligence pioneers Yoshua Bengio and Yann LeCun, is often referred to as the Nobel Prize of computing.

Geoff is most noted for his work on artificial neural networks, a form of machine learning loosely modelled on the web of neurons in the human brain, whereby systems can learn discrete tasks by analysing huge amounts of data. The techniques he has helped to develop have enabled significant breakthroughs in tasks such as speech and image recognition, and have

had a major effect on the proliferation of AI technologies ranging from self-driving cars to automated medical diagnoses. He is currently an Emeritus Professor at the University of Toronto alongside his work for Google.

Nor is this the first time that a King's graduate has won the Turing Award; the late Robin Milner (KC 1954) was awarded the prize in 1991, and in 2010 it went to computational theorist Leslie Valiant (KC 1967). During their undergraduate studies, Hinton and Valiant lived in adjacent rooms on X staircase in Bodley's Court, the same staircase on which Alan Turing lived and wrote his seminal paper 'On Computable Numbers' in 1936 – King's' very own X Factor!

This year's Entrepreneurship Competition attracted 75 high-quality entries, and two social enterprises were selected as joint winners in the Lyons' Den final, and awarded £20,000 each; the runner-up was awarded £5,000. Previous entrants have done well and report that the prestige of the King's award has helped them attract further funding. Our 2014 winners won significant funding from Innovation UK and an additional £1.4 million investment from a syndicate. Our 2017 runners-up recently raised £1.5 million to fund the development of advanced materials which will transform the efficiency of lithium-ion batteries.

In May and June we took the campaign to international alumni and supporter audiences, with dinners hosted by the Provost in New York and Hong Kong; we also visited alumni in Singapore and Beijing.

In recognition of outstanding philanthropy and support for the College, we are delighted to have elected eight new Fellow Commoners, taking the number to 26 in total. We thank them for their generous support of the College, and in addition we thank all those who have given their time, advice, support and offered their help in so many other ways.

### **Alumni Relations**

It has been a busy year with over 23 alumni events across the globe, attended by around 1,430 guests; in addition we supported events marking Sir Stephen Cleobury's retirement after 37 years as Director of Music.

It has been a real pleasure to meet many NRMs for the first time. The number attending the Foundation Lunch and the 20/25/30th Reunion was much lower than in previous years, which caused some concern. We surveyed invitees and had our suspicions confirmed that it was the date and time of year – a late Easter and clashes with half-term – that made it difficult for alumni to return. We will try hard to ensure that we take these factors into consideration when fixing future reunion dates. On the other hand, the numbers attending the Legacy Lunch increased to 68, requiring us to use the Hall this year rather than the usual Saltmarsh Rooms.

The new initiative establishing and identifying national and international King's alumni hubs is now off the ground. We held our inaugural (and impromptu) event in Beijing on 13 June. The next was in India on 27 July. The hope is to help build local King's relationships and networks in areas where we have a cluster of NRMs and friends; for the groups to hold formal and informal events; to host travelling Fellows and College Research Associates; to help send off and welcome back new King's students; and to provide a point person to receive, send and share stories and photos and the like. One group in the US hopes to encourage regional fundraising for the College. Please see our website for more details and opportunities.

Along with an expanded communications programme to support the Campaign, this year has also seen a review and redesign of our magazine for members and friends, *King's Parade*, which reaches more than 9,000 alumni around the world, from the Peruvian Andes to the Kalahari desert. The editor of *King's Parade*, Jonty Carr, has also restructured our regular online bulletin, *King's Herald*, which keeps our members abreast of the latest College news and events.

#### LORRAINE HEADEN

Director of Development

#### Donors 2018–2019

The College thanks all those Members and Friends who made donations in the financial year July 2018 to June 2019.

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

† indicates donors who are known to have died at the time the list was compiled (October 2019).

#### 1938

Mr J.R.C. Elmslie MBE  
and one anonymous donor

#### 1940

Mr B.M. Caven †  
and one anonymous donor

#### 1941

Mr M.G. Burnett  
Mr N. Gibbard †  
Mr D. Hadfield  
Professor J.F. Nye †

#### 1942

The Revd E.S. Haviland  
Major A.R. Tavener †

#### 1943

Mr B.J. Infield  
Mr A.G. Selby

#### 1944

Mr I.S.S. Ferris  
Mr M. Fleay †  
Mr M.A. Pelham

#### 1945

Captain C.A. Coldrey †

Mr S. Gorton

Mr M.G. Graham  
Dr R.F. Ingle  
Mr H.L. Jackson

Mr W.H. Kinsman  
Mr F.C. Porter  
and one anonymous donor

#### 1946

Mr K.J. & Mrs H. Goodare  
Mr J. Peschek

#### 1947

Mr G.H.G. Doggart †  
Professor C. & Mrs H.J. Garton

#### 1948

Mr J.B.A. Barton †  
Emeritus Professor D.D. Coffin  
Mr D.W. Duke-Williams †  
Dr J.N. Godlee  
Professor G. Leff  
The Ven W.J. Thomas

#### 1949

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# Major Promotions, Appointments, Honours and Awards

102

## Fellows

### Professor Jude Browne

Promoted to Professor.

### Mr Richard Causton

Selected by BBC Radio 3 to represent the UK at the International Rostrum of Composers held in Argentina. His new orchestral piece *Ik zeg: NU* was premiered by the BBC Symphony Orchestra conducted by Sakari Oramo and broadcast in 27 countries.

### Dr Maurice Chiodo

Recognised for his 'Innovative Teaching' at the Student-Led Teaching Awards, voted for by CUSU.

### Sir Stephen Cleobury

Received honorary degree of Doctor of the University from the University of York.

Knighted in the Queen's Birthday Honours 2019 for his services to choral music.

Awarded the inaugural Lifetime Achievement in Choral Music from the Worshipful Company of Musicians.

### Professor Anne-Christine Davis

Awarded the Richard Glazebrook Gold Medal and Prize for her outstanding support and leadership in physics, and her gender championship roles.

### Dr Sebastian Eves-van den Akker

Awarded a Biotechnology and Biological Sciences Research Council (BBSRC) Responsive Mode grant, to continue his work on plant-parasitic nematodes that threaten potato crops.

### Dr Chrysi Giannitsarou

Promoted to Reader.

### Dr David Good

Elected Honorary Fellow of the Royal College of Art.

### Professor Gillian Griffiths

Awarded the Buchanan Medal and Prize 2019 for distinguished contributions to the biomedical sciences.

### Dr Henning Grosse Ruse-Khan

Appointed as Visiting Professor at Australian National University.

### Dr Cesare Hall

Promoted to Reader.

Awarded a Pilkington Prize for outstanding teaching.

### Professor Dame Caroline Humphrey

Elected Honorary Fellow of Robinson College, Cambridge.

Awarded an Honorary Doctorate by the University of Bolton.

### Professor Herbert Huppert

Awarded the Australian Academy of Sciences Selby Public Fellowship 2019.

### Professor Mark Johnson

Elected to the American Academy for Arts and Sciences.

### Professor Richard Jozsa

Elected Fellow of the Royal Society.

### Professor Ashley Moffett

Elected Fellow of the Academy of Medical Sciences in recognition of her pioneering work on the placenta and reproductive immunology.

### Professor Robin Osborne

Joint winner of the 2019 Runciman Award for *The Transformation of Athens: Painted Pottery and the Creation of Classical Greece* (Princeton, 2018).

### Professor Chris Prendergast

Appointed Officier dans l'Ordre des Palmes Académiques by the French Republic.

### Dr Surabhi Ranganathan

Promoted to Senior Lecturer.

103

**Professor Jason Sharman**

Elected Fellow of the British Academy.

**Dr Mark Smith**

Promoted to Senior Lecturer.

**Dr James Taylor**

Awarded the Royal Aeronautical Society's 2019 Bronze Medal.

**Professor Caroline van Eck**

Elected a Member of the Academia Europaea.

Appointed Head of Department at the Department of History of Art.

**Emeritus Fellows****Dr Eleanor Sharpston**

Elected Honorary Fellow of the British Academy.

**Professor Azim Surani**

Awarded the Canada Gairdner International Award in recognition of his contribution to the field of biomedical science.

**Honorary Fellows****Professor Michael Cook**

Awarded the 2019 Balzan Prize for Islamic Studies for the exceptional impact of his work on several areas in Islamic studies and to continue with research projects.

**Sir John Eliot Gardiner CBE**

Awarded the Company's Gold Medal 2019 by the Worshipful Company of Musicians.

**Judith Weir CBE**

Commissioned to compose a new Christmas Eve carol for the 100th anniversary of *A Festival of Nine Lessons and Carols*.

**Non-Resident Members****Amos, C.A. (1973)**

Awarded an OBE in the Queen's Birthday Honours 2019 for services to Public Health.

**Appleyard, B.E. (1969)**

Awarded a CBE in the Queen's Birthday Honours 2019 for services to Journalism and the Arts.

**Ballance, J.W.E. (2015)**

His composition *St Pancras Magnificat* was broadcast on Radio 3's Choral Evensong as part of the London Festival of Contemporary Church Music.

**Branham, L.L. (2017)**

Première her film *Even in the Rain* as part of the prestigious Venice Biennale.

**Cheng, R.C.H. (1965)**

Awarded the Operational Research Society's Beale Medal.

**Domercq, J. (2007)**

Appointed Assistant Curator of European Art at the Dallas Museum of Art in Texas.

**Durbin, R.M. (1986)**

Elected a Member of the American Academy for Arts and Sciences 2019.

**Evans, P.A. (1974)**

Awarded a CBE in the Queen's Birthday Honours 2019 for services to Parliament.

**Feile Tómes, M.C. (2008)**

Awarded the 2018-19 AHGBI (Association of Hispanists of Great Britain and Ireland) and Spanish Embassy Thesis Prize for her PhD.

Awarded the 2018 Hare Prize in the Faculty of Classics at Cambridge for her PhD.

**Gardner, E.J. (1993)**

Appointed Principal Conductor of the London Philharmonic Orchestra from the start of their 2021/22 season.

**Haugsgeng, R.G. (2004)**

Awarded the Viggo Brun Prize 2018 in recognition of his fundamental contributions to the theory of higher categories.

**Hinton, G.E. (1967)**

Awarded the 2018 Alan Turing Award in recognition of his 'conceptual and engineering breakthroughs that have made deep neural networks a critical component of computing'.

**Laughton, A.S. (1945)**

Awarded an Honorary Doctorate of Science, Southampton University.

**Leggatt, G.A.M. (1976)**

Appointed to the Supreme Court of the United Kingdom from 2020.

**Levine, P.J.A. (1976)**

Appointed to the Eastman Professorship at Oxford 2020-2021.

**Mpanga, G. (2010)**

George the Poet's eight-part series *Have You Heard George's Podcast?* has won the Audioboom Podcast of the Year, plus four other gold awards, including Best Arts & Culture and Smartest Podcast, and two silver medals at the British Podcast Awards.

**Orlov, A. (2005)**

Awarded the American Institute of Chemical Engineering's (AIChE) Sustainable Engineering Forum Education Award.

**Padmore, M.J. (1979)**

Awarded a CBE in the Queen's Birthday Honours 2019 for services to Music.

**Patani, R. (2007)**

Awarded the 10th International Paulo Gontijo Award in Medicine for his research on motor neuron disease.

Awarded the only Medical Research Council (MRC) Senior Clinical Fellowship in 2018.

**Pienkowski, J.M. (1954)**

Awarded the 2019 BookTrust Lifetime Achievement Award.

**Rowett, C.J. (1976)**

Elected an MEP for the Green Party in the 2019 European elections.

**Rubenstein, D.I. (1977)**

Awarded the 2018 Sigma Xi John P. McGovern Science and Society Award.

**St John Parker, M. (1959)**

Awarded a D.Phil from Oxford University.

**Teufel, S.H. (2006)**

Awarded a Pilkington Prize 2019 for delivering outstanding teaching.

**Toh, C.K. (1993)**

Elected Fellow of the Royal Academy of Engineering.

**Varka, N.E. (2005)**

Awarded the International Händel Research Prize.

**Wilson, J.L. (1972)**

Awarded an MBE in the Queen's Birthday Honours 2019 for services to Heritage.





## Obituaries

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# Obituaries

Obituaries for the following members are included in this year's Annual Report. For a list of members of whose deaths we have been informed since the publication of the last Annual Report, please see page 295.

## Fellows

John Arthur CAMPBELL (1972)	113
David Lawrence EDWARDS (1966)	118
John Stapylton HABGOOD (1945)	123
Kjeld Adrian MARCKER (1968)	127
Graeme James MITCHISON (1986)	128
Robin SIBSON (1963)	131

## Other Non-Resident Members

Philip ACKROYD (1980)	134
Henry (Stuart) Hutton AITKEN (1949)	135
Moses Kumbasenba Zagona ANAFU (1971)	136
Robert Moore ARAH (1949)	137
Tobias Michael Carel ASSER (1961)	140
John Reginald (Reg) ATKIN (1949)	142
Anthony Thomas BADEN FULLER (1956)	143
John BARCROFT (1956)	144
Gavin Desmond BARRIE MURRAY (1955)	145
Douglas (Michael) Rundle BATTERHAM (1951)	147
Dennys Edward BEVAN (1940)	150
Christopher Roger BIRCHENHALL (1967)	151
Patrick William Kendall BROGAN (1958)	152
Donald (Grayston) BURGESS (1950)	155
Thomas Murray CHAPMAN (1990)	156
John Sellick CLAUGHTON (1959)	158
Christopher Arthur COLDREY (1945)	158

John Eric David COOMBES (1960)	159
Euan Stewart COOPER-WILLIS (1939)	161
Eric Walter COPSON (1942)	164
Charles (Justin) DAVIES (1951)	166
Roy DYCKHOFF (1966)	168
Denis Nigel Warriner EARP (1949)	171
Michael EDWARDES-EVANS (1948)	173
Martin Charles Joseph ELTON (1960)	174
Martin FLEAY (1944)	175
John Christopher Maine FRANKLIN (1951)	177
Nicholas Andrew FRASER (1953)	180
Noel GIBBARD (1941)	181
Ian Read GIBBONS (1951)	185
Stanley GLASSER (1955)	186
Peter Andrew Livsey GREENHALGH (1964)	189
Emma Louise GREVILLE-HEYGATE (1980)	192
Patrick Andrew Voss HALL (1962)	196
Anthony Michael James HALSEY (1953)	197
Jacob HASSAN (1974)	198
David Jonathan Andrew HELD (1976)	200
Craig Walter Sandell HOWE (1971)	203
David Harry JENNINGS (1950)	204
Richard Francis Carter JONAS (1953)	207
Martin Robert JONES (1980)	209
Michael John JORDAN (1973)	209
Steven Donald JUDSON (1964)	210
John Howard KASER (1950)	212
Thomas Gerald (Michael) KEALL (1951)	213
John David LANGDON (1961)	216
Thomas MacPherson LAWRIE (1953)	218
Paolo Luigi Demetrio LEON (1959)	220
Gordon LINDSAY JONES (1947)	222
John D'Arcy MEREDITH (1955)	223
Charles Francis Harold MORLAND (1960)	226
David Packard MORSE (1958)	228

John Albert James NEWMAN (1956)	229
John Frederick NYE (1941)	232
Jacques (Philippe) OBOUSSIER (1949)	235
Anthony Steven PAGE (1950)	237
Colin Lewis PAUL (1950)	238
David Leonard PERRIDGE (1955)	239
Stephen Philip Chichele PLOWDEN (1953)	241
John Michael PREST (1949)	243
Frederick William RAWDING (1970)	245
Thomas Moore RAWORTH (1977)	247
Thomas Joseph REGAN (1964)	249
James (David) RUBADIRI (1960)	251
Ralph Easdale SCOTT (1950)	253
Nathaniel (Niel) Charles SEBAG-MONTEFIORE (1959)	255
David Alfred SIMMS (1957)	257
Michael Maurice Gerald Philip SLOT (1949)	259
Burkhard Eric (Ric) STEINBERG (1948)	260
Andrew Kerr STEWART-ROBERTS (1951)	263
Anthony Rowland TAVENER (1942)	265
Mikuláš TEICH (1969)	267
Ioan Foster THOMAS (1945)	270
Trudi Elizabeth TOMPSON (1986)	273
George (Michael) TREES (1958)	274
Anthony Richard TUNSTALL (1942)	275
Antony Boase VACHELL (1944)	276
Vijay Kumar VERMA (1967)	278
WANG Dahong (1936)	280
Roger Thomas WATERFIELD (1951)	282
David Boyer WATERHOUSE (1956)	286
David Owen WILLIAMS (1960)	289
Gordon Herbert WRIGHT (1937)	289
Ian Fleming WRIGHT (1967)	291
Christopher Bennett ZEALLEY (1949)	292



**JOHN ARTHUR CAMPBELL** (1972) was a Fellow at King's from 1972 to 1976. He remained a regular visitor to the College as the husband of another King's Fellow, Aileen Kelly (KC 1975).

Born in 1940, one of John's earliest memories was of seeking to escape at the age of two from a sharply pointed instrument. His pursuer was intent on inoculating him against the infections he might have encountered in his journey as one of the youngest members of General Anders' Army: a group of 120,000, including women and children, led by a Polish general permitted by the Soviet government to cross Russian territory in order to defend the Western Front. Their final destination, after a 9,000-mile journey through Siberia, the Middle East and Africa, was Northern Italy. Along the way he was met by his father, a professor of law at the University of Adelaide. His mother had joined the Polish resistance; he would never see or hear from her again.

His father had travelled widely in Europe and was the holder of an MBE for unspecified services to the British government on the eve of the Second World War. During his sessions with students in his study his toddler son was allowed to play under the table, and soon showed sufficient competence in his new language to engage with his father on questions of law; this precocious curiosity attracted the attention of the local press, which hailed him as a child prodigy. His father's sudden death from a heart attack left him aged nine in the hands of the state, which took control of his inheritance and assigned female 'prison warders' to act as his guardians in his father's house; when they discovered him reading in bed at night they confiscated his torch. At the age of 12 he was despatched to the Australian equivalent of Eton. Repelled by the students' pretentiousness (he had been rebuked on arrival for addressing one of them in traditional Australian fashion as 'mate') he succeeded in transferring to Adelaide Boys' High School, where the quality of the teaching and the humour and

inventiveness of his fellow students (to which he gave full play as secretary of the literary and debating society) were more to his taste.

After a distinguished performance in his final school examinations he proceeded to the University of Adelaide where in 1962 he graduated at the top of his class in Nuclear and Plasma Physics. Described by his head of department as an unusually gifted student, an excellent mathematician with a well-developed talent for original thinking, an agreeably forthright personality and considerable personal charm, he went on to complete an MSc in Particle Physics the following year. He had embarked on a voyage of discovery, which he described as ‘partly a reaction against the predictability and lack of variety of the general principles on which conventional computing and machine design are based’. He continued his studies in the US at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology which set him on a path that would shape the rest of his career, awarding him a Master’s degree for a thesis on elementary particle physics using the new programming language LISP (invented a few years earlier at MIT by John McCarthy, a language devised to manage mathematical notation in computer programs, which later became a key language for Artificial Intelligence research). He was certainly among the first to see the potential of the developments in symbolic computer programming languages. This had become his principal interest. A project devoted to exploring its application further earned him a DPhil from Oxford in 1966 under the supervision of fellow Australian R. H. Dalitz.

The next five years were devoted to a succession of short-term visiting appointments in universities in Tel-Aviv and Frascati, the Stanford Linear Acceleration Center, and the International Centre for Theoretical Physics in Trieste. In between he held two longer-term positions, as a lecturer at the School of Physical Sciences at Flinders University, South Australia, followed by six months in the Departments of Computer Science and Physics at Texas A&M University. As summarised in one of his applications, his interests at that period were focused on the theory of computation and unorthodox computing devices, together with theoretical and experimental elementary particle physics, and including a longstanding fascination with

astrophysics dating from a period as a vacation scholar at the observatory of the Australian National University. These institutions all served as catalysts for his thought on symbolic computing, quantum mechanics, atomic and nuclear physics, electricity and magnetism, expressed in a flow of publications on such subjects as the astrophysical consequences of nuclear physics, neutrino-electron interactions and stellar evolution, Lyman-alpha scattering, the solar wind and magnetism, along with a comparative survey of programming languages.

In October 1972 he set out on a four-year Senior Research Fellowship in the King’s Research Centre to participate in a project on machine intelligence, distinguished referees having stressed the breadth of his competence and experience; as one put it, he had ‘a quite exceptional and remarkably individual approach to problems of computer programming’. It was noted that as a sophisticated user of symbol manipulation systems on computers he had implemented with superb efficiency the only existing list-processing system (LISP 1.5) in Great Britain at Imperial College London, and that the early work done there on automatic deduction had owed much to his expert system programming. In the light of such assurances, the King’s electors were undeterred by the view expressed in his application: ‘My general conclusion about Artificial Intelligence as a subject is: it’s very much like the curate’s egg ...’.

During his years at King’s he organised European summer schools in AI and gave lectures in a number of European capitals. In 1974 he was elected a foreign member of the Royal Society of Sciences of Uppsala, following physicists who included Rutherford, Planck, Einstein, Niels Bohr, Heisenberg and Prigogine. After a brief appointment at the University of Newcastle, New South Wales, he returned to the UK in 1977 as the founding Professor of Computer Science at the University of Exeter. This was not an entirely happy experience. The University was not known for its strength in the sciences: the new department was lodged in a basement whose door was adorned with the word ‘danger’ and a skull and crossbones. When John requested an increase in funds for computing facilities the authorities were reluctant to oblige, on the grounds that it



had yet to be proved that Computer Science was not a passing fashion. However, these were intellectually productive years during which John was the editor for the Ellis Horwood series in Artificial Intelligence, which in the 1980s was publishing collections on issues in that area that are arguably more relevant today than they were then: from philosophy of mind and societal issues through to more technical discussions of programming languages and areas of speech recognition and language processing. Included in this series was the first book to deal with Prolog at the implementation level (*Implementations of Prolog*, 1984), which John edited. He served for 10 years (1984–94) as one of the main editors of the journal *Software: Practice and Experience*.

The diversity of his academic interests was matched by his reading and intellectual pursuits. Having married Aileen Kelly (whom he met at King's) in 1978, he took a lively interest in her scholarly work on Russian thought; he was an imaginative and sympathetic reader, full of suggestions for quirky historical details. His interests embraced the history of locomotion and human communication worldwide (he possessed a collector's guide to antique radios and a book on 'iron dinosaurs' – the last steam locomotives of the world). From his schooldays onward he was an avid user of short-wave radio, appreciating the physics behind the radio signals that come huge distances via electrically charged atoms in the ionosphere. A member of the Danish and US short-wave radio clubs, one of his most frequent pleasures was to exercise his linguistic skills and satisfy his love of music by listening in the open air throughout the night to radio stations around the world. Besides his extensive knowledge and collection of classical music he had a particular taste for Russian peasant songs, as witnessed when he burst into song together with Isaiah Berlin during one memorable drive to London.

His bedside reading encompassed (all in their original languages) histories of the Moravian missions, the Scottish Enlightenment, Anglo-Irish relations, the pattern of the Chinese past, a sonnet by Oscar Wilde on the massacre of Christians in Bulgaria, the Russian revolutions of 1905 and 1917, the journal of Stalin's ambassador, the downfall of President Nixon, naval intelligence, Rosa Luxemburg on the accumulation of capital,

Hegel's first English followers, the letters of Isaiah Berlin, the Battle of Jutland, a French grammar of the Kurdish language, books on Soviet music and Spanish ethnography, ships' cats in war and peace (he had a particular affinity with cats), a treasury of Australian kitsch, and much else besides. A lover of long-distance driving, he possessed in succession an Italian motorbike, an Aston Martin and a Ferrari (with which he covered vast tracts of Europe), and subscribed to a range of monthly car magazines. By choosing for a London residence a flat within view of Lord's Cricket Ground, he satisfied another of his interests.

His last appointment, beginning in 1986, as Professor of Computer Science at University College London, gave him deep satisfaction. In his UCL years John's continued interest in programming languages ultimately led him to addressing more practical problems from an AI perspective. He secured grants and led research projects around the applications of AI to, among other things, management, accountancy and financial analysis; and was active in many European, and wider international, collaborations. He was able to spend time concurrently on the panel for the appointment of the science editor for the BBC and advise various 'intelligence' agencies who recognised a remarkable mathematical and scientific mind that appreciated the nuances of culture, regional, political and economic; and whose linguistic fluency extended to all the major European languages (as a student at Adelaide he had added Latvian to the list for the sole purpose of annoying a group from that country who had sought to appropriate a dining table for their exclusive use). But his primary concern was the students in his department, in particular Latin Americans confronted, as he had been at a much earlier age, with a new language and culture. He continued after his retirement to return for regular tutorials with them, in which he put his linguistic talents and his humour to good use.

His death elicited a flood of memories from colleagues and former students, who recalled him as an intensely erudite man who wore his learning and experience lightly; truly interdisciplinary, with a superhuman reading speed and ideas far ahead of his time; always stimulating, and a charming and supportive colleague. All had fond recollections of navigating among

mountains of books in an impressive range of languages and topics, in order to gain access to his office. They recall that his immense erudition was matched by a well-developed sense of fun, with amusing stories to tell on any variety of subjects. Indeed, one of John's basic rules of life, expressed in advice to his students, was 'however serious the work, don't forget to have fun'. Invited to convene an international conference on applied mathematics, he announced that it would begin with the national anthems of the participants: Peruvian, Australian, English and American, 'with variations'. To conclude, those present were to be treated to excerpts from the noisiest works of 10 composers from Bach to Martinů, followed by a selection from *The Goon Show*. Students, both during and after their PhD years, experienced his warmth of character, sense of humour, empathy and willingness to help as transformative, and a profound influence on their careers and lives.

John died on 13 April 2018.

[We are grateful to Dr Aileen Kelly (KC 1975) for providing this obituary of her late husband.]



**DAVID LAWRENCE EDWARDS** (1966) served King's as Dean of Chapel for a somewhat fractious four years, his tenure coinciding with the beginning of the notoriously nonbelieving Edmund Leach's stint as Provost.

David was born in Cairo, where his father was a schools inspector, in January 1929. He spent his first nine years in Egypt before being sent to a prep school in Fareham where he harboured early dreams of a career in the Navy, only for his poor eyesight to curtail his seafaring aspirations. From there David moved to The King's School, Canterbury, where he fell under the influence of two churchmen: the school's headmaster Canon John Shirley, whom he described as being 'almost a second father', and Joseph McCulloch, Rector of Chatham.

On leaving school David's National Service took him back to Egypt, where he helped to guard the Suez Canal in its pre-nationalisation days; but he was bored by Army life. After being demobilised he went to Magdalen College, Oxford, graduating with a First in Modern History and, on the strength of his results there, was elected to a Fellowship of All Souls in 1952. Yet in spite of his academic post David retained a yearning for a vocation in holy orders, and the following year began training at Westcott House in Cambridge. He was ordained deacon in 1954 and priested a year later.

In the late 50s David's Fellowship at All Souls came to an end, but by this time he was deeply ensconced within the Student Christian Movement (SCM), visiting branches nationwide and organising conferences in schools and universities. In 1959 he took over the editorship of the SCM Press, already one of the leading theological publishing houses in Europe, and moved to London to join the staff at the SCM Headquarters in Golders Green. The following year he married his secretary, Hilary Phillips, with whom he would have four children.

Although the task of writing and editing gave him much satisfaction, David was soon bored by the routine management of a publishing house, preferring to ignore mundane matters of cashflow problems in favour of his own passions. It was a fortuitous decision, therefore, to publish the controversial book *Honest to God* by the Bishop of Woolwich, John Robinson, in 1963. The book, which was openly critical of traditional Christian theology, became an international bestseller with more than a million copies sold. Its runaway success caught David completely by surprise and helped to finance the Press's operations for several years, paving the way for David to become General Secretary of the wider SCM organisation in 1965.

With his star on the rise, David was seen as the front-runner to become the new General Secretary of the British Council of Churches in 1966, when a letter from the incumbent Provost at King's, Noel Annan, piqued his interest. The position of Dean at the College was about to become vacant with the retirement of Alec Vidler, and Annan was keen to sound David out for the post. Annan's entreaty was warmly received: it not only revived David's dormant academic fires but also represented a concrete

opportunity for him to initiate a dialogue between a traditional religious institution and the secular humanism that had been gaining traction in the early 1960s.

Having formally accepted Annan's offer, David was dropped squarely into an ongoing disagreement even before he had arrived at King's, over the decision to accept or refuse the BBC's request to televise *Carols from King's* for the fourth successive year. Despite Annan's personal preference, the College Council had decided to reject the BBC request that year on the grounds of the previous year's 'inadequate presentation' and a general feeling that the service portrayed the College as being steeped in a rather 'fruity old Victorian tradition'. The music chosen for the service, it was felt, was similarly backward-looking, dominated by elaborate and anachronistic arrangements of old-fashioned compositions.

On being informed of the Council's persuasion, David wrote to Annan with a counter-argument, declaring that he felt that the televised service had the capacity to make 'a substantial contribution to the cultural life of the nation, and even perhaps to its religious life'. He followed this with the more prosaic reasoning that if King's refused the BBC request that year, another College would inevitably fill the gap and 'hog it thereafter'.

Following the ensuing meeting of the Council, Annan reported back to David that after 'a lively, though always amicable, discussion', the vote was split – five in favour of accepting the BBC request and five in favour of rejecting it. Annan, with the casting vote as Provost, sided with the Dean-Elect and ensured the continuation of the service for another year, crediting David's letter as being the decisive factor in the change of outcome. Annan did make it clear, however, that the letter had not been successful in changing any opinions, merely that four members of Council had switched their allegiance as they felt it would have been discourteous to contradict the express wishes of the Dean before he had arrived!

When David did arrive at King's later that year, the climate had become even more uncomfortable for the new Dean. His appointer, Annan, had

also departed and been replaced as Provost by the anthropologist and convinced atheist Edmund Leach, whose dismissal of Christian faith and morality would be made publically apparent by his Reith Lectures in 1967 and his subsequent presidency of the British Humanist Association. Although Leach and David shared a desire to modernise – whether in admitting women, diversifying the College's research, bringing an end to Latin prayer in Hall or in turning the independent King's College School over to the local educational authority – Leach was generally bored by Chapel matters and considered the Director of Music, David Willcocks, as a particular obstacle to reform.

This tension soon came to prominence when Leach displayed his reluctance to read – as was expected of the Provost – one of the Nine Lessons in the Christmas Eve radio broadcast of 1966. Having been originally slated to read the Bidding Prayer and the Ninth Lesson, St John 1, Leach asked to be recused from reading the Prayer and to be given the Lesson which was the least violently at variance with his own humanism. David responded uncompromisingly, declaring that 'my own impression is that all the passages would be inappropriate on your lips' and that 'until I am more fully informed about your religious stance I am unable to invite you to read any Lesson at all'. In the event, Leach did not take part in the service.

With the friction apparent, David soon came to regret his decision to move to Cambridge and it was with some relief that in 1970 he accepted the offer of a canonry at Westminster Abbey, with the attached role of Rector of St Margaret's Church, the parish church of the House of Commons. The Rectory came with its own problems – the Church was virtually bankrupt and its fabric in need of repair – but David successfully persuaded the Dean and Chapter of the Abbey to take St Margaret's back into its jurisdiction, despite the fact that it required an Act of Parliament to do so.

Although he had helped secure St Margaret's for the future, David was inclined to allow his duties as chaplain and minister to take a back seat to his real passion of writing books and articles, and reviews for *The Church Times*, with which he was heavily involved throughout his life. He was

largely disinterested in organisational detail and, without sinking into abdication of his responsibilities, was apt to practise the art of delegation to a significant degree, letting his junior colleagues get on with their jobs without his obstruction.

Being back in London also enabled David to become increasingly involved with the wider church, and he served throughout the 1970s as Chairman of both the Churches' Council on Gambling and of Christian Aid. Nevertheless, in 1978 he took the opportunity to become Dean of Norwich, at a time when the Cathedral was looking for a leader who might oversee a period of calm after the hectic innovations of David's predecessor, Alan Webster. The post at first suited David – he was ever content to lessen his administrative workload and could focus on his work outside of the diocese and on his own books, of which he started several. However, the latter part of David's five-year deanship in Norwich was overshadowed by the collapse of his marriage, when Hilary left him with the responsibility for the upbringing of their four children.

Salvation came in two forms: firstly in the figure of Sybil Falcon, a missionary who had spent many years in South Africa, and who would provide David and his family with the love and domestic stability for which they yearned; and secondly through his appointment in 1983 as Provost of Southwark Cathedral, a post he would hold for 11 years and which afforded him the space to be more fully devoted to his literary pursuits. Books such as *The Futures of Christianity* (1987) and *Tradition and Truth* (1989) were added to his earlier works, which included *Religion and Change* (1969), based on his Hulsean Lectures at Cambridge, and the three-volume collection *Christian England* (1981–84).

After being made an Honorary Fellow of South Bank Polytechnic in 1990, David retired to Winchester where he plunged himself into church committees and continued to write, most notably the 1997 historical survey *Christianity: The First Two Thousand Years*, and a marked departure from his usual subject matter entitled *John Donne: Man of Flesh and Spirit* (2001). In all, he wrote more than 40 books, almost all pitched

with the intention of making profound theological issues intelligible to the ordinary reader. He was appointed OBE in 1995.

David suffered from Parkinson's disease for the last 10 years of his life, and died on 25 April 2018 aged 89, survived by a son and two daughters. His wife Sybil predeceased him in 2015, as did a daughter.



**JOHN STAPYLTON HABGOOD** (1945) was well-known as an outspoken and effective ecclesiastical leader who served as Archbishop of York for 12 years. As a Christian with a scientific background, he interpreted the Bible with full awareness of the mindset of a secular age and was seen by some of his critics as taking the Church of England too far in a liberal direction, although he saw himself in terms of 'conservative liberal'. After having been a student and Fellow at King's in the 1940s and 50s, he was elected an Honorary Fellow in 1984.

John was born in Stony Stratford in Buckinghamshire in 1927, where his father was a GP. He was educated at Eton during the war and then came to King's, where he gained a double First in Natural Sciences. Instead of being called up for National Service he was taken on by the Medical Research Council, and in 1950 became a Demonstrator in Pharmacology at Cambridge, helping other students with their work while carrying out his own doctoral research into the physiology of pain.

He had little interest in religion until he joined the Christian Union at Cambridge, although he had once written a letter to God in 1935 when he was eight: 'Dear God, if you feel lonely in the sky would you like to come down and stay with us, you could sleep in the spier-room [sic], and you could bathe with us, and I think you would enjoy yourself. Love from



John.' He was an atheist for his teenage years but became a Christian as an undergraduate when, in the autumn of 1946, there was an evangelical mission in Cambridge led by a Presbyterian minister from Philadelphia. John did not particularly want to go, but it was his bridge evening and his bridge partner had developed the rather tiresome habit of insisting on an interminable post-mortem after every game. John wanted to escape that, so attending the evangelical mission provided him with an excuse. He went to see the leader of the mission with a long list of what he hoped were unanswerable questions, but was impressed instead by the evangelist's sincerity and personal stories of what being a Christian meant to him in his own life. The Cambridge Inter-Collegiate Christian Union was very strong at the time, harbouring members who went on to achieve high office in the church, and so John was supported in his new faith, dissecting rats in the laboratory by day and studying the Bible by night.

By 1953 John had decided that ordination was the right direction for him, although he had broken away from the evangelical interpretation of Christianity that he saw as exclusivist and anti-intellectual. He went to train for the Anglican ministry at Cuddesdon Theological College in Oxford, choosing that college because it combined spiritual discipline with intellectual freedom. John's first curacy, which he combined with a brief Fellowship at King's, was at St Mary Abbots in Kensington in 1954, after which he returned to Cambridge to teach theology as Vice-Principal of Westcott House, where he stayed until 1962. He married Rosalie Boston, a musician, in 1961, and they went on to have four children. These were years of intense theological ferment with great excitement generated by thinkers such as John Robinson, Hugh Montefiore and Geoffrey Lampe.

After Westcott, John became Rector of St John's in Jedburgh for five years, from 1962 to 1967, and then was Principal of Queen's College, Birmingham until he was made Bishop of Durham in 1973, a position he held for 10 years. While at Durham he rather annoyed the traditionalists of the Prayer Book Society by leading the working party which brought about the modernisation of liturgy in the *Alternative Service Book* (1980).

John wrote very well and was always, throughout his life, an exceptionally good communicator in the press, explaining complex subjects in simple terms and giving a Christian reflection. He was more reserved on television where he was wary of giving an ill-thought-out response to a question that might confuse the issue. He was fundamentally a shy and reserved person but nevertheless made the effort to welcome people and talk to them on many different levels.

As a theologian John emphasised reconciliation and compromise, words which to some were an indicator of weakness. Instead, John saw that, unlike the way friction works in physics, friction between people makes them colder. He said that the reconciler must do more than just say comfortable soothing words, and that in battle it is likely to be the reconciler himself who gets hurt. His scientific background meant that he understood some aspects of the Bible, such as miracle stories, to be true in an analogical or mythical way rather than necessarily literally true, and he freely admitted to having a sceptical approach that he welcomed rather than fought to overcome. Some saw this as a positive characteristic that gave him intellectual integrity, while others thought that someone in his position should be more adamantly decided on promoting the absolute truth of Christian scripture. John saw theology as something that was continually opening questions, and as such he was often working on the boundaries of theology. In his writings he made a significant contribution to issues of medical ethics, the dialogue between science and religion, and the place of Christianity in a modern multi-faith and secular world. He was deeply involved in the ecumenical movement and served on many working parties, both professionally and in the House of Lords, looking at scientific and technical questions. His speech in the House of Lords in 1989 on the Human Fertilisation and Embryology Bill was quoted for many years in subsequent debates. He was prominent in the World Council of Churches, to which he gave much attention.

When John became Archbishop of York in 1983 his liberal credentials came to the fore. He backed moves to allow the remarriage of divorced people in church, and to admit the relicensing of remarried priests who

had been divorced. He favoured the ordination of women, working hard to try to avoid a split in the Church of England between those who supported and those who opposed women in the clergy. His sensitive handling of this issue won him support even from those who had been his critics. John also backed a move to reserve a guaranteed number of places at the church's General Synod for black members, and in the House of Lords he voted against the controversial Clause 28 that aimed to ban local authorities from 'promoting homosexuality'. In 1987 an anonymous preface appeared in *Crockford's Clerical Directory* attacking this liberal approach to Anglican Christianity. John responded publicly, describing the article as 'scurrilous' and 'vindictive'. The author, later revealed as Canon Gareth Bennett, then took his own life, and John's critics accused him of having gone too far.

When Robert Runcie retired as Archbishop of Canterbury in 1991 there was a strong campaign in *The Daily Telegraph* against John's appointment called 'Anyone but Habgood', led by Conservative MPs such as John Selwyn Gummer. Margaret Thatcher chose George Carey instead. Despite John being better qualified in every respect, he was astonishingly loyal and never did or said anything to make life difficult for Carey. Thatcher regarded him as too politically 'wet' for Canterbury yet she had recommended him for the position of Archbishop of York and had made the unprecedented gesture of attending his enthronement. She once accused him of not providing the country with moral certainty, to which John replied that perhaps moral certainty might be a sin.

John had a long and happy retirement in the small market town of Malton in North Yorkshire, where his hobbies were carpentry, painting both in oils and watercolour, and repairing things. He was made a life peer in 1995, sitting as a crossbencher, and for three years chaired a committee on xenotransplantation (grafting from one species to another). John retired from the Lords in 2011. He refitted the family camper van for many happy holidays, took a quiet involvement in the local parish church and was a devoted carer for Rosalie who died in 2016. He died at the age of 91 on 6 March 2019, survived by their children Laura, Francis, Ruth and Adrian.



**KJELD ADRIAN MARCKER** (1968) was one of the major pioneers of molecular biology, whose work with Nobel laureate Fred Sanger (KC 1954) revealed that the initiation of protein synthesis was dependent on a completely different mechanism than expected. Later in his career, Kjeld's research group was also the first to clone and determine the DNA sequence of the gene for leghaemoglobin, an oxygen carrier found in the root nodules of leguminous plants. He was a Fellow of King's from 1968 to 1970.

Kjeld was born in Nyborg, Denmark, in 1932. He studied biochemistry at the University of Copenhagen and was then employed there in the Department of Physical Chemistry, where he took his PhD, and later in the Department of Biochemistry as an assistant professor. Five years after Sanger was awarded the Nobel Prize in 1958, Kjeld joined his laboratory at the Medical Research Council in Cambridge, working on the sequencing of transfer RNA. While working there, he came across the unexpected discovery that the methionine transfer RNA was formylated – a finding of little interest in connection with RNA structure, but with significant implications for the field of protein synthesis which Kjeld realised and assiduously followed up. The results attracted international attention: Sanger and Marcker were credited with discovering the most basic mechanism behind the initiation of one of the major processes of biology, and their work stimulated other laboratories around the world with the elegance and directness of its conclusions.

After a few years in Cambridge Kjeld applied for a Fellowship at King's on the recommendation of Sydney Brenner (KC 1958). References from James Watson and Sanger himself – who considered him an 'outstanding and original' researcher – meant that he had three eventual Nobel Prize winners supporting his application; he was elected in 1968.

Kjeld continued his research in Cambridge alongside Brian Clark (KC 1955) but was ambitious for a professorship and a department of his own, so he accepted an offer to return to Denmark where he took the post of Professor of Biochemistry at the Department of Molecular Biology at Aarhus University, where Clark joined him in 1974. Kjeld and his research group moved into a new scientific field: the molecular biology of plants. Here, he was able to use new gene technology to clone and determine the DNA sequence for leghaemoglobin, leading to the interesting conclusion that this plant gene was evolutionarily related to animal haemoglobin.

As a corollary to his academic research Kjeld understood the need to make his findings available to Danish biotechnology companies; he worked from 1979 to 1982 as a consultant on the development of medicinal drugs, as well as collaborating on a project to develop sugar beet with better cultivation characteristics. In recognition of his work he received the Norwegian Anders Jahre award in 1971 and the Novo Prize in 1973, and was elected to membership of a number of prestigious societies, as well as publishing over 100 scientific papers on molecular biology.

Kjeld was married in 1964 to Anne Birgit Labo, who survives him. He retired in 2002, and died on 10 February 2018.



**GRAEME JAMES MITCHISON** (1986) was a mathematician and scientist with a huge range of interests, publishing papers in neuroscience, physics and molecular biology as well as being a very gifted pianist.

Graeme was born in Glasgow in August 1944 into a notable family of scientists, writers and politicians. His mother was a consultant pathologist and his father an eminent bacteriologist; his grandfather was a Labour MP and his grandmother the novelist Naomi

Mitchison, whose fantasy book *Graeme and the Dragon* (1954) featured her 10-year-old grandson as protagonist. Naomi Mitchison herself was the daughter of John Scott Haldane, who first introduced canaries into coalmines as carbon monoxide detectors. Graeme was educated at East Sheen Grammar School in Richmond-upon-Thames before going to New College, Oxford, where he studied Maths and graduated in 1965.

Graeme then went on to take a PhD in Pure Mathematics at St Catherine's College, Oxford before joining the cell biology division of the MRC Laboratory of Molecular Biology in Cambridge, where he was interviewed by Sydney Brenner and Francis Crick and convinced them that – as a pianist – he had the manual dexterity for the work ahead. He began by investigating pattern formation in algae, which led him to become interested in vein formation in plants; this resulted in an article in *Science* explaining why the spirals found in pine cones and sunflower seeds are arranged according to the Fibonacci sequence.

In 1980 Graeme went to the Salk Institute for Biological Studies in La Jolla, California, to visit Francis Crick, where they worked together for two years on the organisation of the brain, and most notably the function of 'dream sleep'. The paper that subsequently appeared in *Nature* in 1983 attracted considerable attention as it contradicted Sigmund Freud's traditional interpretation of dreams as being repressed memories that need confronting. Crick and Mitchison's theory, which they called the 'reverse learning' theory of dreams, understood dreaming as a way of eliminating unnecessary connections in the neocortex to prevent it from becoming overloaded and malfunctioning, shutting off the brain's major connections to the external world and allowing it to discard some of the thoughts and random associations that are not useful to keep. The pair believed that their theory would help to explain why newborns and non-human mammals, even tiny moles, experience rapid eye movement (REM) sleep as their brains are developing so rapidly.

On his return to Cambridge Graeme worked with Horace Barlow in the Department of Physiology, Development and Neuroscience, studying how

the brain uses the images from two eyes to interpret depth, and proposing a radical alternative to the standard theory of binocular matching. He also worked on neuronal branching patterns to investigate how the brain sustains its efficiency, and during this time was appointed as a Research Fellow at King's in Biological Information Processing.

In 1995 he returned to the Laboratory of Molecular Biology to conduct research in two particular areas: firstly, the application of pattern recognition techniques to biological sequences such as DNA, and secondly on the topic of biomedical light microscopy, with the aim of minimising the damage to specimens caused by intense light sources.

During this time he also became interested in quantum information and computing, joining the Department of Applied Mathematics and Theoretical Physics in 2005 before returning later to his botanical roots, working on pattern formation in plant growth at the Sainsbury Laboratory in the University's Botanic Garden.

When not at work, Graeme's house on Maids Causeway was a focus for music. He played the piano and performed with friends, and also gave young musicians the opportunity to perform. He was an avid painter, traveller and fearless risk-taker – whether ice climbing, cycling to India or crashing a paraglider into the cliffs of La Jolla. He lived a fairly austere bachelor academic life, but was generous with his hospitality, including accommodating a Burmese political dissident in his house for four years. Graeme became friendly with the novelist Ian McEwan after meeting him on a trip to the Galapagos; McEwan asked him to check the physics of a fictional Nobel Prize address for his novel *Solar*, and Graeme also played the piano for the soundtrack of the film of McEwan's novel *On Chesil Beach*.

Graeme was a witty and curious person who was disinterested in ego but who could effortlessly put his formidable intellect into operation in the cause of any problem from mathematics to botany. He died on 13 April 2018 of an aggressive brain tumour.



**ROBIN SIBSON** (1963) was a statistician, university administrator and ardent botanist whose computational work on clustering and classification anticipated the revolution in data science some decades later.

Robin was born in May 1944 and educated at Sutton County Grammar School, where he was a bright and hard-working boy who loved maths, following in the footsteps of his father Robert who had read Maths at Magdalene College in the 1930s. Robin won an exhibition in 1962 for entry to King's,

but wanted a scholarship, and so stayed at school for an extra year in order to obtain it. He came to King's to read for the Mathematical Tripos on the 'fast course', completing his Part II examinations within two years before moving on to Part III. He proved himself to be a gifted and imaginative mathematician and also a much-respected amateur botanist with a collection of cacti in his first-year room in the Drain, before it was demolished in 1965.

While an undergraduate, Robin would sometimes stay up all night to defeat a maths problem to his satisfaction. He already had excellent taste in some of the finer things in life, and once committed to a monk-like discipline at a King's feast by not drinking anything alcoholic until late in the meal when a particularly fine bottle of Château Rothschild was to be served; he then finished the bottle by himself.

Robin moved into his doctoral studies but switched from pure mathematics to statistics, abandoning algebraic topology to concentrate on the study of the mathematical foundations of classification. It was during his PhD that he formed a fruitful partnership with fellow Kingsman Nick Jardine (KC 1962) investigating mathematical taxonomy, and in 1968 the pair were both elected as Fellows in the newly-founded Research Centre. Nick and Robin would later publish the jointly-authored *Numerical Taxonomy*, much of their work being done through conversation while playing snooker.



As a Fellow Robin had a room on A staircase, close to the set of E. M. Forster in the last year or two of his life, and would regularly drop in on him to make sure that he had taken his pills when required. He began lecturing in the Statistical Laboratory in 1970 and was appointed Praelector at the age of just 28 in 1971. Four years later Robin decided to take up a position as Professor of Statistics at the University of Bath, the same year in which he married the artist Heather Gulliver; Robin and Heather went on to have two sons, Adam (KC 1998) and Isaac.

Perhaps inevitably for someone with his problem-solving mind, Robin was attracted to university administration and became Pro-Vice-Chancellor at Bath in 1989. His own research during this time moved into the field of natural neighbour interpolation – the construction of new points from a discrete set of special data – one application of which was to produce detailed geological or meteorological maps from limited data sets. As a supervisor he was admired for his intellectual generosity, attention to detail, and for his encouragement to his students to think about geometry, algebra and coding in a simultaneous and coherent way, and to find new angles from which to solve problems.

In 1994 Robin's next move was to the University of Kent where he took the post of Vice-Chancellor. There he established the structure of schools and departments that still exists today, enshrining in the new departmental system both academic authority and accountability. Whilst his reforms were far from universally popular, Robin's clarity of vision and steadfastness of purpose – as well as an admirable ability to marshal persuasive arguments quickly – saw him institute wide-ranging reorganisation in spite of the opposition he faced.

In 2001 he left Kent and was appointed as the second incumbent of the post of Chief Executive of the Higher Statistics Agency, based in Cheltenham, which he occupied until 2009. The post required Robin and Heather to move to Gloucestershire, where they had a large plot of land and could create a garden with many rare plants and trees, the cultivation of which became a full-time passion in his retirement.

Botanical matters were never far from Robin's mind and he had an unerring capacity to identify flowers at a single glance, regardless of how rare they might be. At Bath he was known to retrieve dying plants from people's offices in order to try to revive them, and he reserved particular ire for those who managed to kill their plants through lack of watering. Throughout his life he acquired a huge plant collection and took a keen interest in botanical and ornithological photography, taking trips to the wetland wildlife reserve at Slimbridge with his two sons and an implausible amount of camera gear.

This interest in cameras also extended to other forms of machine, whether a lawnmower, spindle moulder or steam locomotive. His passion for food and wine became a cornerstone of family traditions, with delicious feasts prepared for special occasions, as did his love of the comedy of the Goons, Monty Python and Flanders and Swann.

After being diagnosed with cancer, Robin faced his treatment with tremendous dignity and rationality, and never stopped planning for the future. He sent a farewell Christmas letter to all his friends, and continued to be a congenial and attentive host to all who came to visit him. He died peacefully in his sleep on 19 March 2017.

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

**PHILIP ACKROYD** (1980) breezed into King's with a scholarship, broad West Yorkshire confidence and a chuckle with every utterance. Arriving from Queen Elizabeth Grammar School in Wakefield, Phil was a gregarious presence in the College, noted for his warm wit and wise perspectives, as well as his academic modesty, wrangling a double First in Mathematics without apparently breaking sweat. He coveted and cultivated a prodigious sleep habit – with an 18-hour personal best – and his pyjamaed sleepwalking entertained other occupants of Market Hostel, particularly when homing to his Fresher room at the outset of his second year. He was a fixture with his friends in his regular booth in the bar and a swift, jubilant decrypter of the daily crossword.

On leaving King's, Phil took an MSc at Imperial College London before training as an accountant with Arthur Young (later Ernst & Young) with whom he obtained chartered status both as an accountant and as a tax adviser. He then co-founded a firm called Rees Pollock and moved to Harpenden, where his focus turned to Apples, both in terms of programming Mac computers and making cider with the produce from his garden.

After marrying Clare, Phil moved back up north to Lancashire, to an idyllic farmhouse beneath Beacon Fell, where the couple raised two sons, Robert and David. Phil headed up the Finance Department at Halsall Toys in Fleetwood, with his longstanding ambition of retiring from full-time work at 50 very nearly achieved when he turned part-time the following year.

Phil had a lifelong love of learning and took a number of online courses from various universities, not only in Maths but also in Computer Science and Economics. He had also become a keen cyclist, displaying his usual stamina and determination and taking part in many *cyclo-sportifs* including the 112-mile Fred Whitton Challenge through all the major passes of the Lake District.

Phil died five weeks after being diagnosed with cancer, on Christmas Day 2018, leaving Clare and their two sons.

**HENRY STUART SUTTON AITKEN** (1949) was born on 28 May 1929 in Farnborough to Captain (later Brigadier) William Aitken and his wife Mary. A life of travel and adventure began when Stuart was two years old and his father was stationed in India. Stuart returned to England for school, boarding at Cheltenham College, where his prowess in mathematics earned him a prize from the headmaster of a half day's fishing; this led to a lifetime hobby.

Following in his father's footsteps, Stuart joined the armed forces when he left school, and was stationed in Kenya before coming to King's to read Mechanical Sciences. At King's he was described as a man of sound character, with dignity, good manners and integrity, but also with a certain kind of stiffness that often presented itself in young men who had been to Stuart's kind of school.

After graduating, Stuart began his career with English Electric, but soon found himself lusting after adventure, and packed his life into two bags to embark on a new future in Canada. The nascent oil industry there was the perfect match for his talents and passions, and his work life was balanced with opportunities to pursue tennis, golf, hiking and fishing. Stuart was married to Mary Maw in 1960.

Stuart's professional life with Mobil Oil took him from Edmonton to Calgary, Aberdeen, New York, Nova Scotia, and finally back to Calgary. He and Mary had three children: William, John and Gillian. In retirement, Stuart and Mary moved to a home they built in Osoyoos in the Okanagan Valley in British Columbia. There they were able to develop their gardening talents as well as host their family and friends. Mary died in 2014, and Stuart on 4 December 2017.

**MOSES KUMBASENBA ZAGONA ANAFU** (1971) was a Ghanaian international diplomat who served for 21 years in the Commonwealth Secretariat in London.

Moses was born in Tongu in northern Ghana in 1947 and went to school in nearby Navrongo, before becoming a boarder at Achimota School in Accra. He completed his undergraduate degree in History at the University of Ghana, writing his dissertation on the history of his own people, the Tallensi, which greatly impressed his examiners.

Having met John Dunn (KC 1959) during a research trip to Ghana, Moses made an application to King's to continue his education at doctoral level. Because of his wish to research European history, of which he had studied little in Ghana, it was proposed that he should take up a place as an Advanced Student to study Part II History with the third-year undergraduates before proceeding to his PhD. Although he found his first year frustrating, Moses was able to dedicate much of his time to learning French and Italian, making good use of the latter by selecting as the topic for his thesis the development of peasant life in Southern Italy during the 19th and 20th centuries.

After spending some years in Italy towards the end of his studies, Moses was interviewed for the post of Research Officer in the Political Affairs Division of the Commonwealth Secretariat, where he impressed the panel with the depth of his knowledge of Africa and developing Commonwealth countries. He was hired in 1979 and worked his way to becoming Chief Research Officer in 1987 and thereafter Assistant Director – effectively Head of the Secretariat's African section. Moses often accompanied other members of staff on mediatory missions to existing and potential African Commonwealth member countries in situations of conflict, where he had an uncommon capacity for brokering peace and reconciliation. He served as a special envoy to follow up negotiations after meetings and to make sure that what had been agreed was being carried out. One such example occurred in 1991 when Moses went to South Africa to discuss with F. W. de Clerk how the Commonwealth might assist the South African government's declared plan to begin formal negotiations with the country's anti-

apartheid organisations. For the next few years he was virtually resident in South Africa helping to deal with eruptions of violence that seemed at times to threaten the continuing attempts at building peace. Moses came to the attention of Nelson Mandela as a man with exceptional ability to develop personal relationships between opposing factions.

In 1996 Moses was sent as Commonwealth Special Envoy, along with others from the UN and the Organisation of African Unity, to Sierra Leone to help broker a ceasefire during the civil war. The Abidjan Peace Accord which followed the talks, signed by the Sierra Leonean President Tejan Kabbah and the rebel leader Foday Sankoh, had as its additional signatories four names, one of which belonged to Moses.

Moses married Ernestine Narh-Korley in 1977. He died on 29 November 2018, survived by Ernestine and their children.

**ROBERT MOORE ARAH** (1949) was born in Leeds on 25 February 1929, the much-loved only child of Robert, a schoolteacher, and Elsie, both proud Yorkshire folk.

As a young child aged about five, Bobbie (as he was then known) used to come home for lunch from school in the middle of the day. On one occasion his mother was surprised when he told her that his teacher had asked all the children to return for the afternoon wearing Wellington boots. The reason became clear at the end of the day, when the teacher caught up with Elsie and remarked how sad it was that Bobbie had been wearing boots on such a sunny day, and consequently hadn't been able to join in the country dancing. It was clearly a sign of things to come – not merely that Rob would be someone who knew his own mind and had a practical, problem-solving approach to life, but furthermore that despite his lifelong love of music, he had absolutely no sense of rhythm!

Rob went to school in Leeds, where he made a number of lifelong friends, and then did his National Service with the RAF and was involved in the

Berlin Airlift. He came to King's to study Mechanical Sciences, graduating in 1952. At King's he was known for his quiet courteousness and good sense of humour; in his third year he lived with the eminent zoologist Professor James Gray and his wife Norah, who became much attached to him as a house guest. Although his academic work was focused on the sciences, Rob took the opportunity while in Cambridge to deepen his knowledge and appreciation of art, literature and classical music, interests which he carried forward throughout the rest of his life.

After completing his studies, Rob was recruited to Binnie and Partners, a leading consulting civil engineering firm, and began a rewarding 40-year career with the company. Upon his arrival Binnie's sent him for further training at Imperial College London, where he specialised in hydro-engineering; he subsequently volunteered to travel to Malaya on a surveying project that included working with indigenous people in the jungle there. In typical style, he immediately started to learn their language and drew up a dictionary to help with communication.

On returning to England in 1954 Rob met Gillian Moul in London, and it was love at first sight – the rationalist proving himself to be a romantic at heart. The couple were engaged within a few weeks and, having partially overcome Gillian's mother's concerns about him being both an engineer and a Yorkshireman, they were married in November 1956.

Shortly after the marriage, Gillian was surprised to learn that Rob had agreed to return to Malaya to work on the construction of the Cameron Highlands hydro-electric power scheme that he had earlier surveyed. It was an exciting time, and perhaps more exciting than Gillian might have liked, with the ever-present threat of snakes, cockroaches and ongoing ambushes by Chinese Communists in the region.

This excitement reached something of a pinnacle one night in 1959 when Rob had to drive a heavily-pregnant Gillian to the hospital, through precipitous jungle terrain filled with tigers and insurgents. Baby Jonathan (KC 1978) was born and followed in 1961 by another son, William. A

few months later the family returned to London before settling in Perry, Huntingdonshire, where Rob worked on the construction of Grafham Water. A third son, Tom, arrived in 1964 to complete the family.

After a further period overseas, this time in Singapore working on the Seletar Dam, the family moved to Wimbledon. However, in 1974, Rob was given the opportunity to establish an outpost for Binnie and Partners away from London, and set up a new office in Chester. The following year the family joined him and Rob was made a partner in the firm. By this time Gillian had become used to moving house every two years and so it was a welcome change that their stay in Chester lasted for 31 years.

During this time Rob oversaw many engineering projects including the Llyn Brenig reservoir in North Wales. He took great pride in his work and was especially proud that the Chester office was still thriving 40 years after he had set it up. Family holidays, intended to be a break from work, somehow managed to be built around trips to dams and reservoirs and other feats of civil engineering.

Once Rob retired, he and Gillian spent 10 more happy years in their house in Chester overlooking the Dee before making the decision to move to Edinburgh to be close to two of their sons and their families. Rob enjoyed immersing himself in the history of Edinburgh and relaxed with reading and music, as well as developing an unexpected interest in *Father Ted* and *The IT Crowd*.

Rob was an exceptionally pleasant man who took enormous pleasure in life and tried to maximise that pleasure for everyone else. He readily engaged with his daughters-in-law, their families and his grandchildren, and even when dying he tried hard to encourage mischief and make those around him laugh. He was a proud free-thinker who did not accept the doctrines of any established religious faith while absolutely respecting those who did, and he fully embraced the Christian ethical values he had been taught as a child.



He and Gillian reached their 60th wedding anniversary in 2016 and very much enjoyed the celebrations with the family. In January 2017 Rob had a major stroke that greatly affected his ability to speak; he died two months later, in March, and is survived by Gillian, their three sons and seven grandchildren.

**TOBIAS MICHAEL CAREL ASSER** (1961) came from a prominent Dutch family of lawyers with a longstanding commitment to human rights. In 1893 his great-grandfather, also called Tobias Michael Carel Asser, had convened the first Hague Conference on Private International Law, which helped bring about the subsequent Hague Conventions, and led to his being awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 1911. Before that, Tobias' great-great-grandfather Johan Rudolph Thorbecke had been a liberal politician widely known for his fundamental revision of the Dutch constitution, which reduced the powers of the monarch and secured greater religious and political freedoms for the populace.

Born in Amsterdam in 1935, Tobias' early life was turned upside down when, on his fifth birthday, his father J. R. Asser was arrested by National Socialist forces who had begun their occupation of the country some months before. J. R. was sent to Buchenwald concentration camp but was able to escape after two years, returning to Amsterdam to find his wife Adrienne forced to wear the Star of David. He immediately whisked Adrienne away to one safe house and his two sons, Tobias and Matthew, away to another at Zuylen Castle near Utrecht.

For the ensuing two and a half years Tobias and Matthew did not see their mother at all, and saw their father, who had joined the Dutch resistance and become military attaché to Prince Bernhard (consort of Princess – later Queen – Juliana), only twice. Without school to occupy their time, they spent their days playing in the gardens and moat of the castle, with Tobias taking on increasing responsibility for the care of his younger sibling until their joyous reunion with their parents in 1945.

The experience inevitably had a profound effect on the formation of Tobias' character, and instilled in him a desire to better the circumstances

of those around him. After his mandatory conscription into the Dutch Army he attended Leiden University Law School, where he met Marijke Van Oordt, whom he would later marry.

In 1961 Tobias moved to Cambridge where he pursued a PhD in Private Contract Law and was a member of the Boat Club at King's. Despite toying with the idea of continuing his academic career, he returned to Amsterdam to take the place of his elderly uncle in the family firm of barristers. After a few years there he was given the opportunity to join the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (part of the World Bank) in Washington DC as an international lawyer. Children Olivier and Alexander were born in Maryland and seven years later Christopher was adopted.

After a successful career with the World Bank, in 1987 Tobias joined the International Monetary Fund and became a renowned expert on central banking systems, with particular insight into the revision and implementation of central banking laws in former Soviet countries that were in the process of entering into the capitalist market. At the same time he became an Adjunct Professor at Georgetown Law School, enjoying the process of passing on his knowledge and experience to the next generation of lawyers.

Outside of his work, Tobias had a great gift for music and played violin from an early age, creating chamber music with his mother and brothers, who accompanied on piano, flute and cello. In his student years he took up the trombone and played in a jazz band, never passing up an opportunity to infuse a rendition of 'Happy Birthday' with a touch of brass. The thread of faith was also intricately woven into Tobias' life, and he wrote a number of spiritual short stories for children as well as delving, in his retirement, into scholarly research on contemporary mystery surrounding bible stories, often referring back to the ancient Greek and historic Hebrew of the early church.

Tobias was a devoted family man defined by loyalty, compassion and fearlessness in the face of injustice. He died on 30 April 2019.

**JOHN REGINALD ATKIN** (1949) was born in Lancashire in 1929 and educated at Prescot Grammar School. After completing his National Service he came to King's to study Mechanical Sciences, and spent three of his happiest years at the College, acquiring friends of all kinds and generally being at the core of any amusement and vitality. The Senior Tutor of the time, in a reference for the Appointments Board, referred to Reg as 'a cheerful piece of dynamite' who despite being someone who 'would make no pretences to delicacy of any kind' did possess an 'unbounded energy and bounce'.

At King's Reg involved himself with a number of boisterous activities, whether mountaineering, jousting on the Cam or erecting a Skylon – a futuristic vertical structure that had premièred at the Festival of Britain in 1951 – in the Front Court. Having assembled the Skylon, the question of dismantling it without causing any damage proved slightly more troublesome for Reg and his engineering compatriots. Fortunately for them, one night the porter on duty cut the guy ropes and the structure miraculously avoided any of the surrounding buildings.

Reg's main interest at King's, however, was motor racing, with journeys to Silverstone or motorcycling trips a particular pleasure. He was mightily impressed by the fact that his Director of Studies, Paul Dykes, had designed and developed a revolutionary type of piston ring which enabled the engine in the BRM racing car to run at previously unheard-of speeds.

This interest in motoring inevitably influenced Reg's decision upon graduation to join the car division of Rolls-Royce in Crewe as a graduate apprentice. When his apprenticeship was over, Reg stayed with the firm until 1960 before moving on to the Michelin Tyre Company where he would remain for the ensuing 25 years, including stints in Nigeria and the south of France, although he spent most of his time in Stoke.

After retiring from Michelin in 1985 Reg helped out in his daughter's antiques store in Nantwich, repairing and restoring longcase clocks. He died on 2 September 2017 and is survived by his wife of more than 60 years, Angela, and their children and grandchildren.

**ANTHONY THOMAS BADEN FULLER** (1956) can justifiably be considered the saviour of the sport of Eton Fives, after he invented a new ball to replace the original leather version when its stocks were dwindling in the 1960s.

Tony was born in Folkestone in 1938, and was swiftly evacuated inland to Tunbridge Wells amid the threat of invasion. After the war he was sent to Uppingham School, and it was there that he was first introduced to Eton Fives, becoming Captain of the school team and beginning a lifelong love of the game.

In 1956 Tony came up to King's as a Shell Scholar to study Natural Sciences, although Fives was never far from his mind. He won consecutive Half Blues in the University team and maintained an unbeaten record against Oxford, as well as playing tennis and squash for the College.

After completing his National Service at RAF Hendon, Tony joined Shell as a graduate trainee, when in 1962 he became aware of the demise of the firm Jefferies Malings of Woolwich, the sole supplier of the Eton Fives ball. With stocks of the original ball running out, Fives thus faced a crisis that threatened the very existence of the game. Unbeknown to his superiors at Shell, Tony single-handedly set about inventing a new ball in his lunch breaks, sending the prototypes to Uppingham where his cousin Charles would test them and report back. After hundreds of hours of experimentation and some spectacular failures, including a ball made from a glue compound which would suddenly implode on court, Tony came across a formula with which he was satisfied, and so was born the new Eton Fives ball which is still in use today.

After presenting his invention to the Chairman of the Eton Fives Association and receiving little except a polite thank you, Tony set about trying to sell his new ball himself. But as demand grew, so did the burden, particularly for his wife Jane who had to ship hundreds of them from their garage to the Post Office in her Mini Cooper.

As the new ball gradually replaced the old, the style of play was accordingly revolutionised. Whereas the original ball had been made of stitched soft leather and would absorb water, the new ball was formed of a mixture of rubber and cork, resulting in faster play and greater longevity than its predecessor. Tony never lost his passion for the sport and in 2016 was awarded a lifetime achievement award at Uppingham by the Eton Fives Association.

After leaving Shell, Tony joined ICI and became an early exponent of environmentally-friendly materials, maintaining an interest in packaging after his retirement, when he set up a consultancy business. He was a committed Christian, serving as Chairman of the Deanery Synod in the Diocese of Salisbury, and devoted to his family – his wife Jane, daughters Jo and Susanna, and four grandchildren. Tony died on 19 February 2018.

**JOHN BARCROFT** (1956) was a child psychiatrist who always seemed destined to lead a life of service to the less fortunate rather than seeking out earthly glory.

He was born in Belfast in 1936 to Dr Bridget Ramsey and the eminent physiologist Professor Henry Barcroft (KC 1923), himself one in an established dynasty of Kingsmen which also included John's grandfather Sir Joseph Barcroft (KC 1893) and uncle Frank Ramsey (KC 1924). Educated at Bryanston School, John then carried out his military service with the Royal Signals, where his commanding officer noted his honesty and trustworthiness, and described him as 'intelligent and capable, although he usually appears to be thinking of something else'.

John was one of the quieter and more serious medical students at King's, and someone of whose dependability and straightforwardness one could always be sure. Physically he was ungainly, with a slight stoop and thick bushy eyebrows which would twitch with a twinkling laugh. The stoop was perhaps due to the pressure of family expectations; not only was his paternal grandfather Joseph a physiologist who had been considered for a Nobel Prize, but his maternal grandfather was the Archbishop of

Canterbury Michael Ramsey. Mindful of this divide, he studied Part II Theology after completing his Finals in Natural Sciences!

After qualifying, John filled a series of short-term roles in paediatric medicine before specialising as a psychiatrist at Maudsley Hospital. In 1972 he took up a consultant post at the Royal Belfast Hospital for Sick Children, and five years later returned to Cambridge as Consultant for the Cambridge Health District. He kept up with the College and in the 1980s was co-editor of the King's College *Register of Admissions* alongside Martin Booth.

John's psychiatric practice also had a distinctly humanitarian edge, and he offered his services overseas both in India and in Bosnia during the Balkan conflict. Through this work he was acutely aware of the psychological effects that violence or its threat could have, and in 2005, while working at the Medical Foundation for the Care Victims of Torture, he called on the UK government to give indefinite leave to remain to child refugees rather than the five-year limit that was being discussed.

John was a methodical and deliberate man whose natural reserve concealed a deep commitment to humanitarian values. He died on 23 November 2014 and is survived by his brothers Michael (KC 1957) and Roger, and sister Sarah.

**GAVIN DESMOND BARRIE MURRAY** (1955) was born in London on 4 July 1937. His parents were both in the medical profession: his father a doctor and his mother a qualified nurse.

From his London prep school, Arnold House, he was the first pupil to go to Eton as a scholar. Tall and lean (as he remained throughout his life), he was well-suited to the two sports he took up: rowing, in which he competed at Henley, and fencing, which he pursued, non-competitively, into adulthood.

He came to King's in 1955 to read Classics and proved himself to be a hard-working and conscientious student with a flair for translation. His friend and contemporary Sunny Pal (KC 1955) remembers: 'I recall watching him, in some awe and satisfaction, as he put Shakespeare effortlessly into Greek, without the help of a lexicon and without a correction.' He achieved a first in Part I of the Classical Tripos before switching to Law.

While at King's, Gavin was a stalwart of the College Boat Club. One of his early duties was to help Pal: 'We were taken out on a tub-boat along the Backs (because the King's boathouse was under repairs) with me in the stroke seat and Gavin in the bow. The cox was none other than John Peake (KC 1953), the King's Boat Club President. He was none too impressed with my rowing and asked Gavin if he would help improve my oarsmanship – which of course he did.'

After King's Gavin pursued his interest in the law, qualifying as LLB in 1960 and joining the London practice of Monro Pennefather as a solicitor. Within 10 years he was made a partner and remained with the firm until his retirement (somewhat notional as he always seemed to be on hand whenever his old clients – among them several Kingsmen – needed help). His colleagues soon came to rely on his expertise, his extensive knowledge of the law and particularly his prodigious memory: when they needed a case-law reference, they would regularly turn to him before reaching for their law books.

No-one could have been better suited to a career in the law. Whether dealing with conveyancing, contracts, wills or even the arcane field of intellectual property, Gavin could be counted on to look after his clients' interests with an innate discretion and quiet efficiency on which they knew they could rely absolutely. Always ready to help, equally able to deflect from unforeseen pitfalls or ill-advised flights of fancy, he was a fount of wisdom and the soul of discretion: the archetype of that valued breed, the family solicitor.

His leisure pursuits were of a similar gentle, contemplative nature. He had been taught the skills of fly-fishing in his youth by his father on holidays in

Scotland and he continued to follow the trout for many years, putting his car on the night train and driving to a rented cottage with his family there or in Ireland. He would then turn his hand to cooking the resulting harvest. He also had a passion for wild flowers, especially orchids, which he would seek out on holidays in Austria or Crete, making off into the mountains while his children enjoyed the delights of the beach, and returning with a camera full of photographs. At home he spent many hours happily in the garden, cultivating fruit and vegetables, at his cottage in the Cotswolds.

A family man, Gavin enjoyed nothing better than time with his wife June, whom he married in 1968, his daughters Alison and Fiona and his three grandchildren. He died on 18 December 2017.

**DOUGLAS MICHAEL RUNDLE BATTERHAM** (1951) was born in 1930 at home in Newton Abbot, Devon, the youngest of four children. The family home had ready access to outings on Dartmoor and was spacious, complete with a stable block, a vegetable garden and a tennis court; walking, tennis and gardening were to become keen interests of Michael's throughout his life.

Michael's father had studied medicine at Gonville & Caius College and became an Army Reserve doctor, serving in the Army Medical Corps and achieving the rank of Major; Michael remembered helping to polish his boots and leather belt. War broke out when Michael was nine and his father went away to fight, but was sent home in 1943 on health grounds suffering from malaria, as well as alcoholism on account of all he had witnessed in war zones. Michael grew up wanting to be a doctor like his father.

Newton Abbot experienced one of the first bombing raids of the war, even though the intended target had almost certainly been nearby Exeter. Michael, in his early teens at the time, remembered looking up at the Dornier bombers and actually seeing the bomb doors open and the missiles fall, before he was rushed to safety inside a shop. The family received two evacuees from Putney and the young Michael put them through their paces at drill with toy wooden



rifles. He also remembered going to Newton Abbot station to help hand out sandwiches and refreshments to servicemen evacuated from Dunkirk as they arrived on the train from Exeter and other coastal towns.

At Aldenham School in Hertfordshire, Michael excelled at sports: tennis, hockey, football, swimming, fives and even boxing. On leaving he went straight to Sandhurst, where he proved himself to be an excellent officer cadet and at his passing out parade was selected to be one of the two escorts for Princess Elizabeth. Michael was already a serving Lieutenant with the Royal Engineers when he came to King's on an Army Scholarship to study Mechanical Sciences. Although well-liked by his peers and an excellent Captain of the College Hockey Team (as well as playing for the University Wanderers), Michael struggled with his studies and after two years returned to life with the Royal Engineers.

After completing his officer training and postings to Germany and elsewhere, Michael went on the first of his jungle adventures, volunteering for a three-year secondment to Malaya during the Emergency. The trip out was by cruise ship, via the Suez Canal and stopping at all sorts of ports along the way. Michael was a dedicated evangelical Christian and was delighted to find like-minded Christians among his fellow passengers who met together for prayer and Bible study on the journey. Arriving in Malaya, Michael was stationed in the jungle with his squadron of Royal Engineers, in an area scattered with communist insurgents. When on leave, he travelled to Hong Kong, where he stayed with friends who were missionaries there; Michael was so impressed with the work of one missionary who had founded an orphanage that he decided to donate his overseas allowance to the orphanage for the duration of his time working abroad.

Michael had decided to become a Christian at a youth camp at the age of 14, having been invited by a school friend. He went on to help at many of these camps as an adult, and it was in these circumstances that an attractive nurse, Judith Paley, caught his eye. He offered her a lift home to Somerset in his Austin; they were married in 1960, with Michael's brother John as his best man.

After his return to the UK from Malaysia Michael decided that he wanted to be ordained in the Church of England, and so he left the Army and went straight to Ridley Hall theological college in Cambridge. However, perhaps because of the shock of going straight from his jungle adventures to a subdued academic environment, this did not work out for him and he left after a term, returning to the family home in Newton Abbot to take up a teaching post in his old prep school nearby. Michael did well as a teacher, becoming involved in sports coaching and starting a science department in the school, but decided that in order to be able to support a family his best option was to return to an Army career. Unfortunately, by this time he was too old by a month to be able to go to staff college where he might have progressed up to staff officer ranks, and so he trained instead in Army Survey. He and Judith did tours in Germany before returning to the UK where their son Andrew was born.

Michael was then appointed to command an Army Survey team tasked with tracking a satellite around the globe setting up guidance markers for inter-continental ballistic missiles as part of the Cold War nuclear deterrent. The young family found themselves settling into life in Washington state, where they were very well looked after by the local Baptist church, before moving on to Hawaii and Surinam.

After returning to the UK Michael was posted to Edinburgh, during which time he had two more sons, was promoted to the rank of Major, and worked with Ordnance Survey teams mapping large parts of Scotland. After missing out on promotion to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, Michael moved back down south to Hermitage, Hampshire, where he was the officer second-in-command at the Royal School of Military Survey. This period of Michael's life was difficult for him as he had to have time out from the Army on medical grounds, due to his mental health. His psychiatrist lived in Sir Arthur Conan Doyle's old house in the New Forest, where Michael found relief engaging in woodwork and furniture restoration projects. Later he was able to return to work and saw out the rest of his career with the Royal School of Military Engineering in Medway.

Michael and Judith went their separate ways soon after his retirement. He took up golf, put a great deal of effort into chairmanship of the Chatham Garrison Tennis Club, and in his loneliness reached out to those less fortunate, becoming heavily involved with young residents of the council housing tower block nearby, offering encouragement, support and prayer.

The last few years of Michael's life were shadowed by vascular dementia. However, right to the end he remained a passionate worshipper who loved to sing; when *Songs of Praise* was recorded from Rochester Cathedral, the BBC picked him out, earnestly straining every sinew to belt out every hymn that had been chosen. He always, throughout his life, kept a meticulous prayer diary, making sure that on different days he prayed for different family members and their extended families by marriage, all those he knew, the church, the country, the government and the world. Every morning, he spent half an hour reading his Bible and praying, with military discipline. He died on 24 December 2017.

**DENNYS EDWARD BEVAN** (1940) was born on 9 July 1922 in Hove and went to St Edward's School in Oxford before coming to King's, following in the footsteps of his father Alec (KC 1911) and brother Richard (KC 1938). His time at the College was almost immediately interrupted by war duty in the Royal Signals, with whom he served in the Mediterranean. Dennys did not return to King's until 1946, by which time he had decided on a career in educational and documentary film-making. He read Economics and then changed to Geography, joining the staff of *Varsity* as a photographer and later becoming photographic editor. He also joined the production unit of the University Film Society in which he specialised in lighting for film work.

After completing his studies Dennys took a PGCE in Cambridge, by which time his younger brother John (KC 1948) had also arrived at King's; his half-brother Francis (KC 1957) and nephew Richard (KC 1962) would follow. On leaving Cambridge Dennys had a variety of short-term jobs, eventually joining the staff of the pension division of the Legal and General

Assurance Society Ltd in 1952. He remained with the Legal and General for the whole of his career until his retirement in 1982 as Overseas Pensions Manager. During this period he was elected an associate of the Chartered Insurance Institute, the Pensions Management Institute, and a member of the European Institute of Social Security.

Dennys was a creative person and given scope for his talents in his last 12 years with the Legal and General, where he worked on drafting new standard legal documents relating to pension schemes. He continued with his photographic interests, mainly in out-of-doors portraiture to make use of the natural light. He was a leading exponent in this field, elected an Associate of the Royal Photographic Society in 1955 and later Fellow in 1959. Examples of his work are in permanent collections in the UK, including the National Science and Media Museum in Bradford, and also in the US.

After a debilitating illness, Dennys dropped photography and took up sculpture. On retirement, he added painting, drawing, engraving and stained glass; he never ceased to be a student.

Dennys remained single and hoped that his legacy to the future would be in the artworks he left behind. Having outlived his friends and those of his generation in the family, he died aged 95 on 27 June 2018.

**CHRISTOPHER ROGER BIRCHENHALL** (1967) was born in 1947 in Congleton, Cheshire, and went to a Catholic school in Stoke before moving to Wolstanton Grammar School in Staffordshire at the age of 14.

After two years of studying Mathematics at King's, Chris switched to Economics, torn between his love of pure maths and his concern for society. He was particularly interested in industry and labour, the trade union movement, and the political aspects of economics. He married Jeanne Cole in his third year and graduated in 1971.

Chris then began a PhD looking at models of inflation, but his interests shifted towards international economic disturbances, especially the Great Depression of 1929. He completed a year's study in Cambridge and a further three terms working away in Sheffield, but by 1973 had been appointed as a lecturer at the University of Edinburgh. Although he continued to work on his PhD, in 1976 he took up a full-time position within the Department of Econometrics and Social Statistics at the University of Manchester, and opted not to complete his graduate studies at King's. Chris would remain at Manchester until his retirement in March 2011, teaching mainly Microeconomics and Mathematical Economics, although his interests were much wider. He made an enormous contribution to Economics at Manchester over many years and had a great influence on many of his fellow academics; he was equally passionate about his teaching and his publications.

Chris died suddenly on 7 October 2016, aged 69.

**PATRICK WILLIAM KENDALL BROGAN** (1958), who died peacefully after a long illness on 9 September 2018, was born on 17 May 1938 at the Radcliffe Infirmary in Oxford, where his father Denis (later Sir Denis) Brogan was Dean of Corpus Christi College. His father was a distinguished historian of American history and his mother Olwen, née Kendall, was an archaeologist with a focus on the Roman Empire. Both parents were somewhat overwhelming to the young Patrick and emotionally remote, often away and seemingly concerned more with Patrick's academic achievement than his personal development. In other ways Patrick got off lightly – he was given his mother's maiden name as a middle name while his older brother Hugh had been given the cognomen 'Vercingetorix' after his mother had excavated Gergovie, the site of the Gaulish chief's military victory over Julius Caesar.

After the war the family moved to Cambridge, where Denis became Professor of Political Science and a Fellow of Peterhouse. They lived at Belvoir Terrace, and Patrick was sent to prep school at St Faith's, then to

The Leys and, after National Service, to King's. Patrick loved to say that he lived and was educated all on the same street.

Through their parents, the Brogan children met a lot of interesting adults including Agatha Christie and the short-sighted cartoonist James Thurber, who had trouble distinguishing Patrick from the grandfather clock that stood in the hall. They remembered begging Professor Tolkien to write a sequel to *The Hobbit*, and indeed Patrick's brother Hugh developed a longstanding correspondence with Tolkien.

At The Leys, boys were ranked by their maths skills, of which Patrick had none, so he was in the bottom set until he was able to drop the subject at 16 and study for the subjects he liked. They had chapel twice a day and were made to play rugby, which Patrick hated.

Patrick typed for England as the company clerk in the Norfolk Regiment, with whom he completed his National Service in Germany before coming home to take up his place at King's, where he had an Exhibition to read History. At Cambridge Patrick rubbed shoulders with the likes of Peter Cook and other actors. During one vacation he drove a jeep from England to the Middle East to meet up with his mother, which may have been his first taste of being a foreign correspondent. On graduating, Patrick lived in France for a year, where he met Josette; they were married in Cambridge in the dead of winter when the Cam was frozen over. He then started his work as a journalist in 1962 in Glasgow, his father's home town, for *The Glasgow Herald*. Patrick and Josette's first son, Benedict, was born there and Patrick recalled that the hospital put him in a dresser drawer because they did not have enough cots.

After five years, Patrick moved to *The Times* in 1967 and bought a house in Camberwell, where Isabelle and Pierre were born. He had a number of overseas assignments including harrowing experiences such as reporting on the Six-Day War and in West Africa, before being sent to Paris as the newspaper's permanent correspondent there.

*The Times* then sent Patrick to New York, where Pierre, then aged three, was diagnosed with leukaemia, which he fortunately survived. Before Patrick could settle in New York he was transferred to Washington in 1973, just in time to cover the Watergate scandal. Patrick eventually became the Washington Bureau Chief for *The Times*, and baby Anna was born in 1978.

Meanwhile, Patrick was becoming an outspoken critic of Rupert Murdoch's plan to buy *The Times*, and urged the owners not to sell. When the deal went through and Murdoch bought the newspaper in 1981, Patrick resigned. In the same year, he fell in love with an Australian woman and moved to New York, leaving his family behind in Washington and working for the *New York Daily News* as a leader writer. Motivated by wanting to vote because of his revulsion for Ronald Reagan, he was sworn in as a US citizen in 1986.

Patrick's romance ended and he returned to his family in Washington, commuting back and forth to New York for work. However, in 1993 he was at the Oxford–Cambridge dinner in Washington and met Janet Satterthwaite. The relationship developed, and Patrick left his family to marry Janet in 1997. A daughter, Elizabeth, was born in 1998 and a son, William, in 2001.

In 1998, when Patrick was the Washington correspondent for *The Glasgow Herald*, the newspaper was bought by Scottish Television, who decided to close its Washington offices, so Patrick became a stay-at-home parent. He finished writing two books before Elizabeth started to crawl, propping her on the floor of his home office surrounded by pillows in case she fell over, while he typed away.

In his retirement Patrick wrote several books, fulfilling a desire for the permanence and legacy that had not been afforded him as a journalist. Among his works were books on the modern history of Eastern Europe, a textbook for A-Level Politics students and a handbook for journalists on world conflicts. He and Janet attended some glamorous events, parties and dinners at the British Embassy, the National Gallery and the annual

White House Correspondents' Dinner. They enjoyed having Patrick's older children and their children to visit at Christmas, when Patrick would read from *A Christmas Carol* before bringing out the flaming pudding.

In 2015, Patrick suffered a seizure which was violent enough to smash his pelvis. This was followed by a protracted convalescence, with three surgeries which he bore with little complaint except about the food at the rehabilitation facilities. He never fully recovered and every few months another seizure would set him back, so that he could manage short excursions but found longer travel too much. He spent most of his final three years sitting placidly on the front porch reading, or exercising with his trainer, always cheerfully greeting any friends who stopped by for a glass of wine.

**DONALD GRAYSTON BURGESS** (1950) was an English countertenor and a choral conductor who, along with Alfred Deller and John Whitworth, played a key role in reintroducing the countertenor voice to modern audiences.

Grayston was born in 1932 in Cheriton, Kent, where his family had a music shop. His father died of tuberculosis when he was only two, leaving his mother with two small boys and significant debts, so Grayston was largely brought up by his grandparents while his mother sang in choirs around Kent to make ends meet and ran a gift shop until it was flattened by bombing. Grayston joined his brother as a chorister at Canterbury Cathedral; the choir was evacuated to Cornwall during the war where they sang services in Cornish churches and Grayston became head chorister. He then went to Cheltenham College as a music scholar before coming to King's as the youngest choral scholar ever appointed by the Director of Music, Boris Ord. Grayston also became a member of Consolidated Opera Incorporated which allowed him to widen his musical horizons and explore the operatic repertoire.

After National Service in the Royal Navy he joined the choir of Westminster Abbey, where he stayed for 14 years as a Lay Vicar. In 1956 he was a



founding member of the early music group *Musica Reservata*, which was quickly followed by his debut at the Royal Festival Hall in Handel's *Messiah* and at Covent Garden in Benjamin Britten's *A Midsummer Night's Dream*, as Oberon.

Two years later he founded a group of six singers known as the Purcell Consort of Voices, who toured widely in the UK and abroad, introducing audiences to medieval and renaissance music. As director of the group, Grayston led the way in developing the historically informed performance style for which they became known and which influenced many of the choral groups that followed. Grayston himself became known as a stalwart of the provincial choral society tradition, excelling in a more intimate repertoire, combining a solid and natural vocal technique with sensitive interpretations.

After moving from Westminster to St Paul's Cathedral as a Vicar Choral, in 1970 Grayston became a music tours officer for the British Council, planning and administrating overseas tours and forging links with Ghana, Sierra Leone and Nigeria. Throughout his career, he was active as a music teacher and worked at Ellerslie School in Malvern, where he settled with his family.

Grayston was married in 1953 to Mary Bryan, the daughter of the president of the Baptist Union of Great Britain; they had three daughters. Mary died in 1996, and for the last few years of his life Grayston went to live as a Brother of the Charterhouse at Smithfield. He died on 6 March 2019, survived by his daughters.

**THOMAS MURRAY CHAPMAN** (1990) was born in King's Lynn in 1971 and went to Springwood High School, a mixed comprehensive in the town. At school he was extremely able with excellent powers of analysis, but also patient with those who found academic work more difficult, giving up his free time to help younger pupils with their reading. Tom came to King's in 1990 to study Natural Sciences, specialising in geology. As a student he was immediately active as a Christian, helping to rejuvenate the

Christian Union in the College and earning a reputation as someone with a large measure of kindness, thoughtfulness and physical energy.

After graduating, Tom became a pastoral worker at his home church in Snettisham before returning to Cambridge to train as an assistant minister at Eden Baptist Church, while also working as a volunteer at Romsey Mill Youth Centre. He was a very promising preacher, and in 2002, after a year of theological study, was appointed Pastor of Surrey Chapel in Norwich, a large evangelical free church that had been without a pastor for seven years.

Tom's preaching style was expository, practical and creative in its use of imagery. He led a series of talks called 'Burning Issues' to encourage non-church people to hear Christian responses to some of the big questions raised by the modern world, and encouraged his congregation to be more inclusive in their commitment to serving the wider community.

In 2007 Tom was diagnosed with a brain tumour but continued to minister at Surrey Church until shortly before his death. He bravely drew on his experiences during the last 10 years of his life to speak openly about the issues of suffering and healing. When his mental faculties were reduced by the effects of the tumour, he found new ways of preaching that enabled him to continue his ministry: his final sermon just three months before his death was on 'The Way of Suffering'. At the end of his life he wrote: 'I have had a very bad year health-wise and am currently in a hospice thanks to my brain tumour. Surgery, chemo twice and radiotherapy have not worked this time . . . we have been surrounded by love and faith and help on every level, and are not fundamentally rocked. We know God has a plan; we just didn't want it to be this. The disease has really taken its toll on me, but the little I am able to say includes my assertion that God is good and has poured his love into my heart.'

Tom died on 23 September 2017, leaving his wife Suzanne, whom he married in 1996, and their four children.

**JOHN SELICK CLAUGHTON** (1959) was a South African national who spent one year at King's as a visiting Crawford Scholar from the University of Cape Town. Although he had visited the College to attend Evensong in 1955, little did he think that four years later he would be accepted to study Classics here.

After completing his year in Cambridge, John returned to Cape Town to complete his undergraduate studies before taking up a lectureship in Classics at the University. Over time his interests shifted towards language and linguistics, and in 1966 he moved to Rhodes University where he would become a specialist in African languages, completing his doctoral thesis on the tonology of the Xhosa language.

John remained at Rhodes until his retirement and was a long-time warden of the University residence Piet Retief House. He died on 5 April 2018.

**CHRISTOPHER ARTHUR COLDREY** (1945) was an Army Captain and internationally-respected horseman.

Christopher was born in Cornwall and went to Sherborne School before coming to King's as a Choral Scholar, reading History and singing countertenor in the Choir. He spent only a year at King's before joining the 8th King's Royal Irish Hussars, and was sent to Korea where war had broken out in July 1950. He spent 12 years in the Army, supplementing his military duties with equestrian activities and competing as a member of the British Army showjumping team.

Once he left the Army, Christopher settled in Rhodesia, where he farmed tobacco and continued his showjumping for the Rhodesian national team. When he relocated to South Africa, he began to develop a career as a showjumping course designer. He also edited *South African Horseman*, was a newsreader for the South African Broadcasting Corporation and commentated on horse shows.

Christopher met his wife Victoria in Johannesburg in 1971 and they went on to have two sons, Charles and Mark, and a daughter, Kate. The couple returned to the UK and made a home in Lancashire, where Christopher founded and designed Arena North, a major showjumping venue near Chorley. Subsequently he and Victoria ran the Herringswell Bloodstock Centre near Newmarket for 35 years, where they broke and pre-trained racehorses, as well as offering quarantine services and convalescent facilities for horses. The Herringswell Centre was the oldest facility of its kind in the region and was popular with many eminent trainers and racehorse owners. Christopher also co-authored several books about racehorse training and the design of showjumping courses. His equestrian credentials led him to work as an expert witness for the Law Society on equestrian matters; he was also Equestrian Correspondent for *The Times* and a director of the British Horse Society. The Herringswell Centre closed on Victoria's retirement in 2013 and the couple moved to Chippenham, near Ely.

In later life, Christopher maintained his love of music and sang in the church choir; he also played golf well into his 80s until the onset of vascular dementia. He died on 9 December 2018 after a short stay in West Suffolk Hospital.

**JOHN ERIC DAVID COOMBES** (1960) was an academic specialising in comparative European literature, with a particular interest in politics and society. He was born in Northampton in 1942, the only child of Caroline and Eric. He never knew his father, who was killed on active service in the Second World War. He attended Northampton Grammar School and then came to King's to read French and German.

As an undergraduate at King's John came across as someone very well-read in his subject and very competent in discussing it, but at the same time uncertain and anxious about the way in which he expressed his ideas. His friends became accustomed to a knock at the door late at night and to finding John standing there wanting them to read and approve his

latest essay. Perhaps his anxiety came from the high expectations placed on him in childhood, but despite this he was able to enjoy various aspects of what for him was the most politically congenial of Cambridge Colleges. This enjoyment increased during the further time he spent working for his doctorate and living in Madingley Hall.

John's first teaching post was at St Andrews University, where he lived with his first wife Anna (née Taylor) and worked in the Department of French. However, he found it a limiting and restricting environment, and was pleased to move south to Colchester when he was appointed to the Department of Literature, Film, and Theatre Studies at the University of Essex in 1973. There he was one of the prime movers in the discipline of sociology of literature, and produced *Writing from the Left: Socialism, Liberalism and the Popular Front* (1989) which was hailed as a major contribution to the field. He was also the author of various chapters in edited volumes, and also of an extended encyclopaedia entry on European culture which was in itself encyclopaedic. For many years his book reviews appeared in *The Cambridge Review*, for which he self-disparagingly described himself as its tame in-house Marxist, though his writing was anything but tame.

John was a committed socialist and a member of the Labour Party for many years. From 1981 to 1985 he served as an Essex county councillor and also as the political education officer for the Colchester constituency Labour Party. He left the party in the early 2000s, believing it had moved too far to the right, and subsequently stood as an independent candidate in local elections. More recently he was encouraged by the direction taken by Labour but increasingly outspoken about the rise of 'populism', which in his view was nothing more than fascism and should be staunchly resisted.

Throughout the 1990s John had felt increasingly alienated from the University, which he was able to address by accepting a range of visiting professorships and secondments to other universities around the globe, the last of which he was able to enjoy in Boston with his second wife Véronique. Both before and after retirement he at various times experienced severe

crises in his physical health, which he bore with exemplary stoicism, and profound and numerous periods of clinical depression, sometimes requiring long spells in hospital.

His last years were made much happier by his home life in Luxembourg. He had a son, Sam, by his first marriage, and also three sons – Matthew, Nathan and Owen – with Véronique. They were sometimes taken to be his grandchildren but this did little to prevent him from playing football with them. He had hoped to see them grow up through their teenage years into adulthood so that he could enjoy the same relationship with them that he had with Sam.

John, as his friends all knew, loved to argue, and winning an argument could for him be more important than arriving at an agreed truth. His friendships, however, were long-lasting and carefully sustained. He died of a heart attack at the end of a dinner of the Luxembourg branch of the Cambridge Society on 25 October 2018, aged 76.

**EUAN STEWART COOPER-WILLIS** (1939), with his wife Susan Williams-Ellis, developed Portmeirion Potteries from a small cottage industry to a major and instantly recognisable brand.

The village of Portmeirion, situated on a privately owned peninsula in North Wales, was the creation of Clough Williams-Ellis, Euan's father-in-law. Clough had bought this site in 1925 with the aim of showing that it was possible to develop graceful architecture that enhanced, rather than spoiled, the natural beauty of its setting. With its whimsical, Italian style, Portmeirion village was completed in 1975 and quickly became a popular tourist destination, especially after it was used as the setting for the ITV series *The Prisoner*.

Euan was born in London in 1920 and educated at Eton, before coming to King's at the outbreak of war to read Economics. At King's he became a close friend and room-mate in the Gibbs Building of Christopher, the

son of Clough Williams-Ellis and the writer Amabel Strachey. Christopher joined up as an ensign in the Welsh Guards straight from King's and was killed in action at Monte Cassino in 1944, at the age of 21.

Euan married Christopher's sister Susan the following year. Susan had studied at the Chelsea Art School in the 1940s and worked as a conscriptor for the government during the war, while Euan served as a Staff Captain in the War Office. The couple married in 1945 while Euan was working at Blackie's publishers in Glasgow, where they made their home. Their first two children, daughters Anwyl and Siân, soon arrived to expand the family. They then moved to North Wales near to Susan's family, where they had two more children, daughter Menna Angharad and son Robin. There they tended a farm, growing vegetables and a wide range of soft fruit, and keeping ducks and saddleback pigs. Euan hated taking the pigs to market in Shrewsbury because he loved them, not least the hermaphrodite called Corsets.

In 1953, Euan, rather to his own surprise, became financial advisor to a firm of stockbrokers, while Susan worked as a freelance designer, making book covers for Blackie's, tiles for Poole Pottery and designs for textiles and wallpapers. Euan went to London for a week each month in a dark corduroy suit, as he had not been sure it was worth buying a more conventional one – or perhaps that was just an excuse for an outlandish outfit in a city still dressed exclusively in pinstripes and bowler hats. When he was at home in North Wales he did a lot of his work on the phone while feeding the pigs, whose forecasting abilities led to frequent requests of 'Euan, could you ask your pig . . . ?'.

Susan worked in her studio while Euan looked after the children, made the food and did the housework. There was not much electricity when the children were small, just a windmill on a rock above the house that generated electricity when the weather was windy. Otherwise, they used hissing paraffin Tilley lamps and washed clothes by hand. The only labour-saving device was a potato-peeling machine connected to a tap by a hose. Euan was good at making puddings but tended to make the same one every day for about a month, before switching to another kind. He

was wonderful at making up bedtime stories and entertained the children every night with them.

In 1953 Clough asked Susan and Euan to take over the running of the quiet, loss-making little gift shop at Portmeirion. Clough was struggling to realise his dreams for Portmeirion and needed their help. With the gift shop in mind, they commissioned pottery pieces based on Susan's designs in an effort to make more profit, and this proved to be an outstanding success. At first Susan was working with a small company called A. E. Gray in Stoke-on-Trent, putting her designs onto other people's shapes, but she soon realised that if she wanted to create her own distinctive style then she would have to run her own pottery. Euan and Susan eventually bought A. E. Gray, as Euan's career as a financial advisor had been successful enough to allow them to afford it, and then combined it with another company, Kirkhams Ltd, which had a pottery manufacturing factory, to create the Portmeirion Potteries business. They made their base in the Kirkhams premises, and the manufacture of products bearing the name 'Portmeirion' began. Owning the businesses meant that Susan could create her designs from scratch and have the shapes and decorations she wanted. Some of her early designs, reflecting her fondness for angular shapes, were not mass-produced and now fetch high prices with collectors. The futuristic designs proved popular in the 1960s and many other companies started making similar objects.

By the late 1960s Euan and Susan were not only running the pottery and souvenir shop but the whole village of Portmeirion, including its hotel, which served as a major outlet for Susan's ceramic and fabric designs. Susan decorated many of the buildings with her own textiles, lamps and furnishings.

Her interests in pottery turned to transfer reproductions of prints, using illustrations from Pollock's Toy Theatres and Victorian advertising images. She was fascinated by historical engravings and these led to the creation of her best-known pottery ranges.

The introduction of Susan's designs in the Botanic Garden range in 1972 marked an important step forward in the company's fortunes. The design



became the company signature, featuring flowers and plants with insects and butterflies, complete with their English and Latin names, based on some 19th-century illustrations Susan had found in an antiquarian bookshop. It was hugely popular, appearing on the wedding lists of brides around the country, and continues to be the best selling Portmeirion pattern.

Portmeirion Pottery listed on the London Stock Exchange in 1988 and continued to expand, allowing Euan and Susan to enjoy an idyllic and somewhat bohemian lifestyle. They bought a house in Ibiza long before it became popular for mass tourism, spending the winters there. They loved snorkelling and visited the Maldives, Hawaii and Tahiti in order to pursue this passion. At Portmeirion, Euan and Susan used to lunch in the café, often dressed eccentrically in Portmeirion green.

They were a good team, combining Susan's design skills with Euan's financial acuity. The pottery took enormous amounts of energy and creativity and they would talk in the bath together for hours in the evenings. When Susan died in her sleep in 2007, at the age of 89, it became clear that Euan was not going to be able to look after himself. He declined slowly and graciously over the rest of his life, reverting to the caring and considerate child he had once been. He enjoyed jolly supper parties and was still a thoughtful host to visitors whether they were friends and family or care workers. He maintained a wicked sense of humour throughout, and towards the end of his life gained a deep spirituality. Euan died on 19 April 2015, survived by Anwyl, Siân, Menna and Robin. Anwyl and Menna became artists with a close involvement in Portmeirion Pottery, while Robin became a successful author in the Welsh language and Siân a peace activist.

**ERIC WALTER COPSON** (1942) was a translator and interpreter whose codebreaking activities in the Far East at the end of the Second World War saw him play a minor but crucial role in the surrender of the Japanese forces.

Born in Ipswich in 1924, Eric studied at Latymer School before coming to King's to embark upon a degree in Modern Languages. His studies were

quickly disrupted by the war, however, and he soon found himself training as a codebreaker at Bletchley Park. From Bletchley, Eric was sent east to work at the Wireless Experimental Centre – first in Delhi, where his comrades included the filmmaker Lindsay Anderson – before later being stationed in Burma and then Malaya.

On the morning of 14 August 1945, Eric was in charge of a small group of officers decoding and subsequently translating Japanese messages sent in a high-grade, four-figure, doubly-enciphered code. When the latest intercept was brought in, Eric took it himself and stripped the short message down to the underlying Japanese text, which he then translated. Bearing the call-sign of GHQ Tokyo, the message ordered all Japanese forces, wherever they might be, to cease fire at midnight that evening. Naturally, Eric hastened to pass the translation on to his superior officer. Later that evening, official notice of the surrender was given to the Swiss authorities and announced by the British Prime Minister at midnight. Although it hadn't occurred to him at the time, it later dawned on Eric that he had most probably been the first person on the Allied side to know that the Second World War was over. Nevertheless, ever humble, he was keen to downplay his role and not to let anyone attribute any merit to him – in his own words he 'just happened to be the chap who did what was otherwise a routine job'.

After being demobilised in 1946 Eric returned to King's to complete his studies in German and Russian, and was an active member of the College Athletics Club. On graduating he moved to Geneva, spending some years as a freelance interpreter, mostly from Russian, and marrying Gita Boersma in 1952. Three years later he began working as a translator for the International Labour Organization in Geneva, remaining there until his retirement in 1984, by which point he had been made Chief of Branch.

Eric was a distinctive and modest man who shared little of his past in spite of having a plethora of stories. He died peacefully on 17 February 2019 and is survived by his children Robert and Elizabeth.

**CHARLES JUSTIN DAVIES** (1951) dedicated his life to education, spending 22 years as headmaster of Orley Farm School in Harrow.

Justin, the younger of two brothers, was born to Vernon and Charlotte in March 1931, in Kensington. He spent his early years in London where his father founded the educational establishment Davies Laing and Dick.

Justin went to Radley College where his love of acting was nurtured, and in 1948 he was given the title role in one of Radley's Greek plays, *Philoctetes*. The school's productions were of a quality that attracted reviews in *The Times* and enticed eminent academics and actors to visit to watch the performances. Indeed, Provost Sheppard was in attendance and wrote to Justin's father to say that he had found his son's acting very intelligent and sympathetic. His acting ability notwithstanding, Justin's realistic moans and groans were perhaps a result of other forces: he had been feeling unwell during performances but refused to go to the sickroom until the play was finished, upon which he was rapidly shipped to hospital with peritonitis.

On leaving school Justin served with a Commission in the Army for his National Service and came to King's to read Classics, where he met Priscilla Leakey, who lived in Girton. Justin was not only a classicist but also a frustrated musician, having had his dream of becoming a professional cellist ended when a small dog bit the end off his little finger. Nevertheless, he contributed to College concerts while at King's, played squash for the College, and retained his interest in drama, taking the part of the Herald in the Greek play *Agamemnon*. Justin's flair for entertaining also began at King's, where there was only one cooking ring per floor, so his regular dining club involved rushing up and down stairs to check on the multitude of pans containing the constituents of the meal.

Justin married Priscilla on 7 August 1954 and their daughter Alison was born in October the following year, to be joined in 1957 by Andrew (KC 1976) who completed the family. Justin's first teaching post was at Kingston Grammar School, followed by various posts in prep schools and then Walhampton School in Hampshire. It was there that Justin came into

his own, teaching Latin, Ancient History and Greek, making the distant past come alive so that the boys could imagine themselves being woken by screaming geese on the Capitoline Hill and rushing out to stop the barbarians from overrunning Rome.

As a housemaster he lived in a bungalow on the school grounds with the family, and holidays gave the children the freedom of the vast playing fields and lakes around the school. Justin and Priscilla bought a dormobile in which they travelled widely during the 1950s, with a special fondness for the Pembrokeshire coast. If they ever got lost, Justin would drive faster, based on the belief that they would more quickly reach somewhere they recognised.

In 1968, Justin became Headmaster of Orley Farm School, a post in which he remained until 1990. He inherited a traditional boys' prep school, but with the help of Priscilla transformed it and set the pattern for its subsequent development, particularly in the introduction of co-education in 1992. He was keen for the boys to achieve a balance between academic success and a widening of their experience of life, and between competitiveness and good manners. He also wanted to provide for them as many varied opportunities as possible for music, art, drama and sport.

The school was used in the holidays for family get-togethers with many people staying overnight, occupying child-sized beds in the dormitories. The facilities offered guests plenty to do: there was badminton, swimming, croquet, jigsaws in the school library, family quizzes and games, and Justin's rather potent alcoholic punch. The morning after the party would always see a grand washing-up session in the school pantry while everyone sang comedy songs from Flanders and Swann.

When Justin retired in 1990 he moved to The Hollies, a large house in the village of Upwell in Norfolk. His first retirement venture was as Treasurer to the British School of Archaeology in Athens, which involved digitising handwritten accounts and eventually supporting a 'science and archaeology weekend'. He also sang in the church choir and was an active member of the Gilbert and Sullivan society, singing many of the principal

tenor and baritone roles. He started playing association croquet and set up a small croquet lawn in the back garden with the extra hazard of the garden pond between hoops three and four. Justin and Priscilla also volunteered at Ely Cathedral, polishing pews and acting as guides and stewards for large events.

In 2003 the couple moved to a bungalow in Droitwich to be nearer to their daughter, as Priscilla's health was declining. Justin remained busy, chairing a croquet club and working as treasurer for the local theatre, running the box office and instigating cinema and film screenings. His last dramatic performance was as a memorable Falstaff in *The Merry Wives of Windsor*.

Two years after Priscilla died in 2012, Justin moved to retirement accommodation in Hereford, where he joined the U3A and enjoyed various residents' outings. He was still able to tackle the crossword until a few days before his death, surrounded by family, on 1 December 2018.

**ROY DYCKHOFF** (1966) was a mathematician who made his home in computer science, making significant contributions to fields as diverse as proof theory, topology, category theory and logic programming. His broad base of interests sat on a bedrock of his fascination – and demand – for precision, and his punctilious observance of and unwavering belief in the importance and power of accurate description.

Roy was driven by an exceptional honesty and seriousness. He had a rare feel for abstract mathematics and in his early scientific career he worked very successfully in analytic topology in sheaf theory and category theory. However, early experience of programming and an interest in formal logic led him to reinvent himself as a theoretical computer scientist and computational logician. Eventually he came to specialise in the fundamental questions in proof theory which underlie automated deduction and proof search.

Roy's most sustained contribution was to proof systems for intuitionistic propositional calculus, a subject initiated in the 1930s by Gerhard

Gentzen. Gentzen's systems generate infinitely many proofs for even simple propositions: they do not lend themselves to effective proof search and basic properties of provability require further argument. Roy transformed this subject by introducing a subtle 'contraction-free' deduction system, which controls the search space and so *inter alia* provides a direct proof of the decidability of the calculus. This was a radical departure which initiated a new line of work in proof theory. After Roy had developed his system it emerged that some elements of it had appeared in work of the Russian logician Vorob'ev in the 1950s. Though the essential details are not at all clear in Vorob'ev's papers, Roy was always scrupulous in acknowledging that antecedent and similar works by contemporary workers in proof search. He had natural scholarly inclinations, immersed himself in the proposals of others and became the leading world authority on proof systems for intuitionistic logic. Though Roy never pressed the point, it became evident that his own system has a special status within the range of possibilities. He refined his treatment over the years: indeed one of his last papers, advertised with typical lack of vanity as a correction, improves on the treatment of a key lemma in his first paper on the subject.

With broad intellectual interests, Roy studied a range of logics, motivated either by applications or by questions of historical and philosophical significance. To all these investigations he brought exceptional computational insight. Research, for Roy, was very much a collective enterprise; he enjoyed working with colleagues and collaborators around the world and was a strong supporter of emerging researchers. He remained intellectually productive even after his health deteriorated, and in the last months of his life not only his so-called 'correction' but also two further papers were accepted for publication: one on the formalisation of Aristotelian logic and the other on the formalisation of Stoic logic.

Roy was hugely respected by all tendencies within proof theory, but he never himself indulged in self-promotion and was always more concerned to see new areas of enquiry opening up than to be seen to have the final word on a topic. Happily by his example he encouraged modesty and intellectual integrity in others.

Growing up in Cheshire, Roy was educated at Winchester College, where he was introduced to an activity to which he would return later in life: bellringing. Between school and university he spent a year working in a programming job with English Electric Leo Marconi Computers, an experience which did little other than convince him of his unsuitability for a career in industry. At King's, the diversity of Roy's interests was already evident: in spite of studying for a degree in Mathematics he spent one of his years in Cambridge attending only lectures and seminars in Persian and Near-Eastern Studies.

After completing his undergraduate course, Roy undertook further study at New College, Oxford, before being appointed as a Fellow at Magdalen. In 1975 he took up a lectureship in the Department of Pure Mathematics at the University of St Andrews, moving into Computer Science, largely as a result of the Thatcher government's cutbacks in funding for academic subjects that did not show a clear economic benefit. Roy remained at St Andrews until his retirement in 2011, retaining an honorary position at the University and a keen interest in new research.

His tenure at St Andrews also gave Roy the opportunity to rediscover his interest in bellringing, which he had largely neglected since his time in Cambridge. He frequently rang the bells of St Salvator's Chapel, the college church of St Andrews, for Sunday services, graduations, weddings and other occasions. He was also instrumental in introducing four further bells to the tower, making a peal of six, to commemorate the 550th anniversary of the consecration of the Chapel.

In 1970 Roy married Cecilia Meredith, with whom he had two children, Livia and Max, and two grandchildren. He and Cecilia divided their time between St Andrews and Glengarry, north of Fort William, whose landscape and community he loved. He had a deep knowledge of the Highlands and appreciation for its mountains and lochs, volunteering his time to help repair bothies in Knoydart and build a footbridge at Carnoch.

Roy had been diagnosed with acute myeloid leukaemia but his death aged 70 on 23 August 2018 was sudden and unexpected. He is missed both as an exceptional person and as a remarkable mathematical scientist.

**DENIS NIGEL WARRINER EARP** (1949) was a dam engineer who, in the 1980s, inspected every single reservoir under the ownership of Welsh Water.

Denis was born in Birmingham in 1929, the only son of Marjorie and Stanley, who were both teachers. His father had been a conscientious objector during the war, and sent Denis to the Quaker-oriented Bootham School in York, where he was a boarder. There, he took a keen interest in swimming and became a member of the archaeological society.

On leaving school Denis opted to join the Friends' Ambulance Service in lieu of completing his National Service with the military. After two years he came to King's to read Mechanical Sciences, achieving a First and proving himself to be, in the words of the Senior Tutor, 'a thoroughly nice, cheerful, equable teddy bear'. While in Cambridge he was involved with the pacifist Fellowship of Reconciliation and toured local churches which had no permanent minister, giving one of what he would later confess as being 'three boring sermons'.

Graduating in 1952, Denis joined the engineering firm Binnie, Deacon & Gourley as a graduate trainee, his first posting being to an irrigation project based in Baghdad. However, after only three months there his British line manager decamped back to the UK leaving Denis, a raw 22-year-old, in charge of a 100-strong workforce of Iraqi engineers building a physical model of a proposed barrage on the Lower Zab river. The barrage was eventually abandoned and after 14 months Denis returned home for a short period, where he married his first wife Audrey, a teacher.

The day after their wedding, Denis and Audrey set off again to Iraq, where Audrey learned to be a surveyor and worked alongside Denis on site. They remained in Iraq for several years, living with the Kurdish community and working on a number of projects, the highlight of which was the construction of the 116-metre-high Dukan Dam. After the murder of King Faisal II in 1958 Audrey took their young sons, David and Mike, back to England, where Denis joined them two years later.



On his return to the UK Denis took up a position as deputy resident engineer during the construction of Llyn Celyn in north Wales, a reservoir built to supply water to Liverpool which would necessitate the flooding of the Welsh-speaking village of Capel Celyn, and consequently become a cornerstone of the movement towards Welsh self-determination. After a frustrating two years there, he left Binnie & Partners to join South Staffordshire Waterworks, where he was given responsibility for the design of Chelmarsh, a 100-acre reservoir near Bridgnorth. In 1970, a change in management led Denis to leave SSW and take up a position as deputy chief engineer at the Colne Valley Water Company, where he spent the ensuing four years before becoming Senior Manager for the West Glamorgan Water Board, moving to Swansea with his second wife Jean.

His work in Glamorgan led to Denis being seconded to various panels and committees which regulated British reservoirs and made recommendations to the Department of the Environment. In spite of his managerial responsibility he took a very hands-on approach to inspections, clambering over spillways and scrabbling around on the downstream slopes, invariably getting soaked to the skin and covered in moss and mud. As the Glamorgan Water Board gradually morphed into Dŵr Cymru Welsh Water, Denis also witnessed many changes to the industry and the introduction of more stringent safety standards. Over a two-year period before the eventual implementation in 1986 of the Reservoirs Act 1975, he inspected every single reservoir under Welsh Water's auspices, even if the changes in health and safety protocol meant his days of crawling through 18-inch drainage pipes were over.

Following the implementation of the Reservoirs Act, Denis rejoined Binnie & Partners, based in their Chester office, and then in 1994 returned to Swansea as an independent consultant. When he eventually retired, aged 75, he had carried out an extraordinary 330 inspections of large dams across the UK and provided expert advice for a number of overseas projects, including several appointments for the World Bank and a brief involvement in the early stages of the Three Gorges project in China. His reputation as a water engineer was immense, and was acknowledged by his appointment as a Fellow of the Royal Academy of Engineering in 1988.

Despite his pre-eminence in the field, Denis was never aloof and always approachable, and upheld a genuine passion for dams and reservoirs. Indeed, he could scarcely pass a body of water without stopping the car to take a closer look, and on family holidays at the beach it was noticeable that he would be keen to build sandcastles close enough to the sea that it would always be possible to build a functional dam.

Kind and gentle, Denis went out of his way to help others and never got angry or complained, even in the final stages of his illness. He died on 1 June 2019 and is survived by Jean and their four children.

**MICHAEL EDWARDES-EVANS** (1948) was born in Colwyn Bay in 1928, the second son of a solicitor. He followed his brother David (KC 1941) to Eton and then to King's, but tragically David was lost at sea towards the end of the war. In spite of the loss, Michael had a very happy and busy time at King's, forming lifelong friendships with, among others, Francis Baden-Powell. He was heavily involved in the early days of the ADC Theatre, both as actor and treasurer, and supported the flowering of talent there alongside the likes of Peter Hall, John Barton and Julian Slade. He loved theatre in all its forms, from Shakespeare to pantomime, and opera to music hall.

At King's, Michael switched from studying Economics to Law, and like his father before him became a solicitor on leaving Cambridge. He spent 25 years with McKenna & Co in London, becoming a partner there, before later taking on a consultancy role for Winckworths, specialising in intellectual property.

Michael had a strong sense of duty towards those less fortunate than him, and spent much of his spare time in charitable work. He became a local Samaritan, was the inaugural Chairman of Orpington Mental Health Association, a Liberal councillor, and later a Mental Health Commissioner and an advisor on the Lotteries Board.

In 1958 Michael married Anne Burman and had four children, eight grandchildren and one great-grandchild. He quietly proceeded to a happy and active retirement in the village of Downe, Kent, filling his house with his collection of books, theatre programmes, cricket magazines, delicate pieces of Dresden, fine wine and memorabilia of every description.

A kind and caring man who lived a busy and useful life, Michael died peacefully at home aged 90 on 1 June 2018, and is survived by Anne and their children.

**MARTIN CHARLES JOSEPH ELTON** (1960) was a professor specialising in communication research who had a major impact on the development of many of the electronic media devices and services that are at the core of modern life, such as email, e-newspapers, teleconferencing and social media. He is remembered as a gentle, caring and visionary man who would compensate for a lack of brute force with a determination to succeed.

Martin was born in March 1942 in London to an Orthodox Jewish family, although he was a member of a Reform congregation and had his Bar Mitzvah there. He was educated in Highgate, after being evacuated during the war years to the countryside to keep him safe from the falling bombs. At King's he studied Maths with Physics and also played on the University Bridge Team, before moving on to study operational research at Lancaster University where he was awarded his PhD in 1968.

It was at Lancaster that Martin began his research into prototypes of advanced telecommunication technologies and early commercial ventures which used them, at a time when most media scholars were studying the economics and social impacts of television, radio and newspapers. He saw that a revolution in media was coming, and undertook state-of-the-art research to try to establish future trends. His work focused on the interaction between technology, content and design, and human behaviour. He also wrote many books and papers about the public policy implications of emerging media.

Martin continued working in operational research in a series of non-academic posts, until, in the early 1970s, he joined the Communications Studies Group at University College London, where he worked with a renowned team of psychologists, engineers, architects and sociologists. In 1976 he moved to New York's Tisch School of the Arts where three years later he would found its Interactive Telecommunications Program, becoming its first Chair. He also held many appointments as a visiting professor, with positions in the US and Israel, and acted as consultant to a number of corporations and government agencies.

In the early 2000s Martin joined the newly-established Department of Communication at Ben-Gurion University of the Negev, where he taught more than 100 postgraduate students, giving them both intellectual and emotional support. A trusted mentor to many of his former students, and considered something of a 'guru' in his field, Martin nevertheless remained extremely modest and able to relate to all kinds of people, a trait which also proved a great asset to him in understanding the technological needs of everyday people as well as academics.

Martin had a son, Joseph, from his first marriage, and was also a devoted uncle with a deep and genuine interest in the lives of his niece and nephew. He was fortunate, in his 50s, to be reunited with Sarah Meron, whom he had known at Cambridge when she was at Newnham. They married in 1998 and were loving partners for the rest of Martin's life. After some years of serious illness, Martin died on 9 March 2019 in Jerusalem.

**MARTIN FLEAY** (1944) was born in 1926 in West Kirby on the Wirral Peninsula, and went to Trent College before coming to King's for a short time before enlisting. He joined the Royal Marines in 1944 and was commissioned as a Second Lieutenant, but a bout of meningitis prevented him from joining his platoon as they stormed the Normandy beaches; he would later say that the meningitis probably saved his life.

Martin spent the last months of the war in Norway and Northern Germany, where, with a fellow Royal Marine officer, he commandeered a German

yacht that had no engine and only the most rudimentary equipment, and sailed her back from Kiel to Salcombe.

Martin was touched that the Provost of King's had maintained a regular correspondence with all students like him who had left the College to fight during the war. Once demobilised he returned to Cambridge to read History, thoroughly enjoying the experience and making the most of the sports and social life; he was Commodore of the Cambridge Sailing Club and crewed enthusiastically for many of the first post-war races of the Royal Ocean Racing Club. This allowed him to race on several of the great yachts of the time such as *Tre Sang*, *Myth of Malham* and *Thalassa*. At Cambridge he also met Mary Spearing Simpson of Newnham, the daughter of two eminent Oxford dons; they married in 1948.

After King's, Martin joined the Colonial Service and was allocated to Uganda, where he felt first-hand the 'wind of change' as Uganda gained its independence. He and Mary spent the next 12 years there, raising a family of four children: Deirdre, James, Richard and Katherine. Like most young Colonial officers, Martin was posted to several outlying districts where he dealt with various administrative and development issues, including several years spent as District Commissioner in Karamoja, a protected region in the north-east of the country to which access for outsiders was restricted.

During a particularly damaging drought, the local Karamojong petitioned Martin to make the rain come, to which he replied that he would pray to his God. The locals were underwhelmed by this offer and asked for the sacrifice of a cow instead. Conscious of the government budget, Martin sacrificed a goat, and the rain came almost immediately. The locals were very grateful, but a group of American missionaries were far less impressed and wrote to the colonial governor complaining that the Lord's name had been taken in vain, with the story even making the New York newspapers.

In the meantime Mary had been home-schooling three of the children in Moroto; but the time came when the children needed secondary education, and so Mary returned home to Norwich in 1960 while Martin stayed on

another two years, during which time Uganda gained its independence. He worked closely with the last governor as Private Secretary at Government House in Entebbe, and after independence worked in the Cabinet Office helping the nascent country in its early years.

When he returned to the UK, Martin joined MI5 in London. He is known to have been involved in hunting for Soviet spies within the intelligence service and with the Siege of the Iranian Embassy. From his family's point of view, the secrecy of his work was an advantage, because he could not bring any work home. He retired at 60, having spent the whole of his working life employed by the Crown.

Martin and Mary retired to Devon, first to Dartmouth and then to Stoke Gabriel, where he was able to continue his lifelong passion for sailing. Eventually they moved to Downton near Salisbury. Mary predeceased him; Martin died at the age of 91 on 13 August 2017.

**JOHN CHRISTOPHER MAINE FRANKLIN** (1951) was born in Horsham in March 1930, where his father George (KC 1919) was a teacher at Christ's Hospital. John's parents wisely chose to send him elsewhere, and so he was educated at Bedford School, where he particularly enjoyed practical and physical activities with the Scouts. He was a child full of curiosity, inventions and experiments, once dismantling the faulty grandfather clock in his home and reassembling it, before replicating a working model in Meccano. Finding solutions for practical problems was a pleasure for John throughout his life.

During the war, John and his younger sister Margaret went to stay with relatives near Ely, giving John an outlet for his energy by helping out on their farm. Later as a young man he set out to cycle around Europe, sleeping on the beach at Arromanches in order to soak up the atmosphere. He was delighted when he got his own motorcycle, a BSA Bantam, as it could be taken to pieces.

John's young life was interrupted at the age of 18 by National Service, serving two years in Catterick and Northumberland before returning to civilian life. He then came to King's, as his father had before him, to read History and Geography. By his own admission, he was not particularly academic or studious, but spent many happy hours rowing and performing with the Cambridge Footlights. After graduation John moved to London for a short time, selling brushes and polishes in the basement of Selfridges. He went on to enrol on a land surveying course, and was all set to go and work in Nigeria, but his plans had to change when he failed an exam. This failure, however, turned out well, because he then met Janet Squirrell who was moving into the flat he was vacating in South Kensington. Fortunately John was only moving as far as the basement, and the two were able to develop a good relationship. John and Janet married the following year, in 1956.

In the early part of their married life John and Janet set up home in Birmingham as he embarked on a career in insurance. After a couple of years, a new opportunity arose in Bury St Edmunds, so they moved to Woolpit in Suffolk, where in due course they became parents to Jeremy and Jonathan (KC 1983). With a young family to provide for, John decided to follow the family profession and go into teaching, working locally at a secondary school and a further education college. By this time, he and Janet had bought two derelict cottages and in his spare time John completely rebuilt and refurbished them to create a comfortable family home. He did almost all the work himself, getting books from the library to teach himself any skills he lacked, including successfully rewiring the entire property.

When the house was more or less completed, John and Janet's sense of adventure encouraged them to take the opportunity to work abroad on a teaching exchange scheme. The family travelled by boat to Jamaica for a year in the sunshine, where John taught English and History at the local secondary school and the whole family enjoyed exploring the island and experiencing local culture. John had dismantled all their bicycles from England and packed them into boxes; once he had reassembled them, the

English family made a picturesque sight cycling around to the amusement of the locals.

At the end of the exchange year, the family returned to Woolpit, where in 1969 baby Julian arrived as a surprise late addition to the family. John completed a one-year teaching qualification course in Bolton, which meant he was away from the family in term-time and only able to come home every few weeks. Once the teaching was formalised, John became an education officer at Bedford Prison and the family moved their home to the town. John enjoyed the challenges of devising relevant courses for prisoners, whether basic literacy, debating, or more practical competencies. He took great satisfaction from being able to equip people with life skills and thus improve their prospects for later life. While working at Bedford he also completed an MPhil in Criminology, which he found very absorbing.

John continued to put his own practical skills to good use, installing a kitchen and building an extension at the family home as well as hand-building a punt for the family to use on the river. Although aesthetically beautiful it was unfortunately too heavy for purpose; but undeterred, John then built a canoe out of plywood which he and Julian used frequently on local waterways.

John retired after 20 years in the prison service. Still a very fit and active man, he took up cycling with Janet, their trips including the journey from Land's End to John O'Groats. He also grew fresh produce on his allotment and at the age of 66 completed the London Marathon.

In 1996 a serious car accident left John in a coma and with life-changing brain injuries. With support from Janet, he entered a long period of rehabilitation during which he had to relearn many basic skills. His health gradually improved but there were distinct changes to his personality. He and Janet eventually were able to take some holidays, but now they enjoyed more luxury and left their bikes at home. As his health declined, John still liked to keep busy with jigsaws and making wooden toys. He was delighted to welcome grandchildren and always enjoyed their company.



In the last two years of his life, John's needs grew and he moved into Charter House care home where he could have the professional nursing he needed. He died on 4 December 2017 and had a simple humanist funeral in accordance with his wishes.

**NICHOLAS ANDREW FRASER** (1953) was born in 1935 in London, where his father Lionel was a self-made millionaire banker who had started out as a newspaper delivery boy. Lionel and his wife Cynthia had two sons and a daughter: Nicholas, Robert and Janet.

Nick was educated at Eton, where his radiant good humour led him to be described by his housemaster Francis Cruso as 'the sort of person whom one can't help liking'. Cruso was keen that Nick would land up at Cambridge, fearing that his father Lionel would 'in his incalculable way, suddenly decide to turn him into a business man or send him to some insane Yankee educational establishment'. As it happened, Nick successfully applied to King's to study Modern Languages, but later confessed to the Senior Tutor Patrick Wilkinson that he positively disliked the study of languages and switched to Economics before the start of his first year. His interests at King's were almost exclusively extra-curricular – he enjoyed flying with the Air Squadron in particular – and his approach to academic work was very much one of getting by with a minimal amount of effort.

After graduation in 1956 Nick decided to investigate behind the Iron Curtain, driving to Yugoslavia with a group of friends to go into communist Hungary. The route took them through Italy, where they stayed for a night on Lake Como with another Archaeology and Anthropology companion, and then entered Yugoslavia and visited the wonderful caves at Postojna. As they were walking along the roadside after visiting the caves, there was a sudden rush of police herding people off the road, before a great convoy of cars carrying the recognisable faces of Tito, Nasser and Nehru drove past, also on their way to see the caves. Although they did not know it at the time, Nick and his friends were witnessing the formation of what became the Non-Aligned Movement, a group of countries that were aligned to

neither the Eastern nor Western Bloc. The establishing treaty was signed at Tito's summer residence on the Brijuni Islands on 19 July, the same day that the US and UK governments withdrew their financial support of the Egyptian Aswan Dam project, precipitating the nationalisation of the Suez Canal and the crisis that ensued.

On his return to the UK Nick joined his father's firm, Helbert Wagg & Co., but both father and son left when the company was acquired by Schroders in 1962. Nick subsequently worked briefly for the publishers Doubleday and Heinemann before moving on to the Bank of London and South Africa, and then the stockbroking firm James Capel & Co. in 1967. There he was remembered for being an amicable personality who was welcoming to newcomers, rising to become Head of Investment Management and a senior partner in the firm before and after its takeover by HSBC.

Having already dealt with the death of his sister in a car crash of 1960, Nick's wife Jill Butterfield also died prematurely shortly after their divorce, leaving him with two young children to bring up. His brother Robert – a pivotal part of the Swinging London scene who became known as 'Groovy Bob' – died shortly afterwards in 1986. Fortunately Charlotte Warren-Davis came into his life and was a great support to him for many years.

Nick took early retirement and spent part of it in London and part in south-west France, where he owned a vineyard. He loved fine food and wine and was a convivial host, as well as a generous dispenser of Burgundy. In conversation Nick was a good listener, although could be skeptical and even elusive, his interjections keeping him involved in the conversation without revealing his agreement or disagreement. He was a sophisticated and shrewd man, devoted to his family, and died on 12 May 2017.

**NOEL GIBBARD** (1941) was born in December 1922 in Hornsey, north London. He was the third child of May Mallard and William Gibbard, a headmaster who instilled in Noel a love of learning and brought him up with a firm hand. Noel's older brother and sister were already in school

when Noel was born and so he had an especially close relationship with his mother; he loved to hear her play the piano and developed a lifelong love of the instrument.

Noel lived happily in his childhood home in Folkestone until war broke out when he was 17 and he was sent to live with an aunt, where he was cruelly treated and his use of toilet paper strictly rationed. Before long he left to join the Royal Engineers as a sapper and matriculated at King's in 1941 as a cadet studying Mechanical Sciences. Coming to Cambridge in the early years of the war was an experience shared by many who might not have had the opportunity in other circumstances, as various branches of the armed forces sent classes of cadets to a number of universities for six months ahead of their formal training for commissions. Noel wrote of this time: 'Our Engineering course covered subjects such as applied maths, hydraulics, steel and timber, engines and mechanical drawing. We surveyed Coe Fen and the Gogs during that fine summer and produced passable maps and sketches. For two afternoons each week we donned our battledress and joined the rest of our class from other Colleges at Grange Road for drill, and target practice out on Barton Road.'

Noel was posted all over the UK and Europe, rising through the ranks and proving himself to be a proficient engineer and strong leader. While working as a lieutenant of a regiment of 60 men he suffered a motorcycle accident and was sent home for recovery. The accident and the journey probably saved his life, as the rest of his regiment came under American 'friendly fire' and many were killed. This incident had a profound effect on Noel, who developed deeply-held humanist values and would often repeat Winston Churchill's quote, 'We have one life – make it good to be alive.' One third of Noel's classmates from Cambridge, including his roommate in V7, Bodley's, did not return from the war.

Noel's mother also died during the war and he was devastated. However, he was soon after posted to Dumfries where on a chance visit to the post office a beautiful girl, Elizabeth (known as Betty), caught his eye. He asked her to a dance and later took her to a lovely spot on Boar Hill where he

asked her to be his wife. Before long, in 1946, they were married and soon expecting their first child, Anne.

As with many other wartime undergraduates, Noel returned to King's after the conflict had ended, and remembered how the Fellows – particularly Donald Beves, Patrick Wilkinson, Paul Dykes and Provost Sheppard – went out of their way to help them feel part of the College community despite many of them being in their mid-20s and having suffered life-changing experiences. Upon their return, Noel and Betty lived in Trumpington Street next door to the Wilkinsons and their 'lodger' E. M. Forster. The couple had two rooms on the first floor, a gas cooker on the landing, with a bath (of a maximum depth of five inches) at an additional cost of sixpence. Noel continued to study Engineering, particularly enjoying Paul Dykes's supervisions, practical engineering outings to Edinburgh and Galloway, and the defiantly extracurricular engineering project of raising an Austin Seven onto the Chapel roof!

After her christening in that same Chapel, Anne was joined by a sister, Sheila, and then a brother, David. On leaving King's, Noel accepted a job offer in Slough and the family moved to their permanent home. Unfortunately Noel hated his new position, but was able to move to a job as a heating and ventilation engineer at G. N. Haden & Sons, which he enjoyed much more. Life slipped into a comfortable rhythm, Noel catching the same train to London every morning, returning for a hot meal and in time to kiss the children goodnight. Weekends were spent cleaning the car, mowing the lawn and completing the crossword. The family enjoyed drives to the beach at Brean Sands in Somerset and picnics on Winter Hill in Lancashire. Holidays were very precious; the family often went to Scotland to see Betty's relations, and Noel would drive through the night with the children asleep in the boot of the car. Scottish holidays became gradually longer and more comfortable as Noel's salary increased. They took a self-catered house on the seafront at Rockcliffe, drew water from a well and got fresh milk from a nearby farm, climbed the Scottish hills and developed a love for the outdoors.

In 1965 Noel was promoted to a managerial position, which he enjoyed so much that when he was offered the role of director he turned it down so that he could remain on the shop floor as a manager. Noel and Betty bought a caravan and spent many blissful summers touring quiet and picturesque parts of France and Italy. Everywhere, Noel made friends and loved nothing more than whiling away the hours putting the world to rights and exchanging stories.

Time passed; the children grew up and had children of their own. Noel retired in 1982 and settled down to listen to classical music and read good books, which he would score (out of five) in a little notebook kept for the purpose. His musical tastes stayed firmly in the past but he loved the new technology introduced to him by his grandchildren, especially the opportunities offered by Google Earth to virtually revisit favourite places from his childhood. He joined the Chiltern Humanists, which provided him with an outlet for philosophical discussion with people who shared his views about the priority of science and reason over religion. Noel was also a lifelong member of the Labour Party, and never held back from political debate. Under the pseudonym of Ian Woods, he wrote articles for *The Times* and took a keen and vocal interest in national and global issues. His love of driving and his desire to help others led him to offer his services as a volunteer driver in Maidenhead, getting people without transport to the places they needed to be.

Noel and Betty made the big decision to split their plot of land and to build themselves a new home in what was previously their garden. Noel greatly enjoyed this new project but sadly Betty died before it was completed. This devastating loss was followed by another when, 10 years later, their son David also died. Noel coped by focusing on the future and taking comfort in the freedom his caravan brought to him. In his final years he continued to take long drives to visit friends, caravan in tow. When the caravan was no longer an option and he had been diagnosed with lymphatic leukaemia, he took to driving a motorised scooter so that he could continue to explore his locality. While he was able, Noel was a regular attendee of events at King's, often bringing his family too. In later years he wrote: 'King's endorsed ideas of tolerance, rational thinking and endeavour, and

appreciation of people – and music. Thank you, King's.' His last months were painful and difficult for him; he died on 7 December 2018, just five days short of his 96th birthday.

**IAN READ GIBBONS** (1951) had an important scientific career as a biophysicist and cell biologist, making significant contributions to the modern understanding of biological motion. In 1965 he discovered the motor protein which he then named dynein, an essential component in generating the motion of microtubular organelles such as *cilia* and *flagella*.

Ian was born in Rye in East Sussex in 1931, and went to school in Faversham where he developed an interest in applied physics. One of his earliest childhood memories was of listening to Neville Chamberlain's broadcast on the day war broke out in September 1939, after which he began avidly following the news on the radio his parents allowed him to have by his bedside. Soon after, he managed to build his own short-wave radio from a kit and began to listen to news from around the world. After finishing school he spent 18 months doing National Service in the RAF as a radar engineer before coming to King's to read Physics, in spite of the Admissions Tutor's alarm at his apparent lack of interest in anything other than science. At King's, Ian justified his promise as a physicist while also grounding himself in physiology and biochemistry, having been advised of the potential for future expansion of biological research.

After graduation Ian was offered a research studentship at the Cavendish Laboratory, where he looked at the biological applications of electron microscopy and, for the first time, felt that he was part of a social group full of kindred spirits. Upon leaving Cambridge he moved to Harvard University where he had been offered an electron microscopy position. There, he also met Barbara Hollingsworth, a research biochemist, who became his wife. They shared interests in science but also in hiking, classical chamber music and family life. The couple had an enduringly happy marriage as well as a highly productive research collaboration until Barbara's death in 2013. They had a daughter, Wendy, and a son, Peter.

Ian worked for more than 50 years on the biomolecular mechanisms of cell motility: the ability of an organism to move independently, using metabolic energy. At Harvard he discovered, named and characterised the motor protein dynein, which when combined with the chemical ATP causes individual microtubules to slide past each other and generate force, thus prompting the tails of sperm and *flagella* of protozoa to undulate and the *cilia* covering other tissues to ripple.

In 1967 he and Barbara moved to the University of Hawaii's Kewalo Marine Laboratory, largely to continue their research on sea urchins, using new techniques such as gel electrophoresis and the polymerase chain reaction, which allowed them in the early 1990s to determine a complete sequence for the largest protein subunit of dynein. On his retirement in 1997, Ian was offered space as a visiting scholar in the laboratory of Beth Burnside at the University of California, Berkeley, where he began using X-ray crystallography to explore the three-dimensional atomic structure of dynein.

This work helped open up the study of dynein to many laboratories; researchers have now discovered more than 15 variations of dynein present in humans, each of which has major implications for human health, whether related to chromosomal inheritance, neurodegenerative disorders or nerve cell growth. For his work, Ian was the recipient of several awards including the 1995 Japanese International Prize for Biology and the 2017 Shaw Prize in Life Science and Medicine, which he shared with his colleague Ron Vale.

Ian died at his home in Orinda, California on 30 January 2018 at the age of 86, following a long illness with multiple myeloma.

**STANLEY GLASSER** (1955) was a South African composer and academic, the elder son of first generation Jewish immigrants to South Africa from Lithuania. Born in February 1926 in Johannesburg, he studied music as a child, learning the piano at four and beginning to compose in his teens, before majoring in Economics at the University of the Witwatersrand.

After a brief spell in commerce there followed eight years in England, where Stanley (known in his younger years as 'Spike' because of his fondness for long-distance running) worked for the International Society of Contemporary Music (ISCM), rescuing their accounts from complete confusion. He had previously tried to establish a branch of the ISCM in South Africa, only to find it impossible to reconcile his vision of the society with the colour bar enforced in concert halls and theatres. Alongside his work with the ISCM Stanley studied composition in London with Benjamin Frankel and Mátyás Seiber, and on winning a prestigious Royal Philharmonic Society Prize in 1952 for an early orchestral work he came to King's in his early 30s to read for an undergraduate degree in Music.

Stanley's reasoning for his desire to take a Music degree as a mature student in England was not entirely academic. A plan had been developed in South Africa to develop a cultural enterprise along the lines of the Cambridge Arts Theatre, with Stanley earmarked as its musical director. Although he was fundamentally musical, he also knew that he needed the technical training and formal recognition from a leading institution if he was to fulfil his ambitions.

His degree secured, Stanley returned to South Africa where from 1959 he was a lecturer in Music for four years at the University of Cape Town. He also became heavily involved in black African music despite the restrictions imposed by Apartheid, working on the landmark all-African jazz-infused musical *King Kong* about the life of the boxer Ezekiel Dlamini. Stanley quickly established himself at the forefront of South Africa's musical life, composing incidental electronic music for a production of the play *The Emperor Jones*, radio jingles, and in 1961, the music for South Africa's first full-length ballet, *The Square*.

In 1963 Stanley left his motherland under threat of arrest after being charged under the Immorality Act as a result of his relationship with the black jazz singer Maud Damons; the couple were forced to flee to Tanzania. He settled in London where he began teaching evening classes at Goldsmiths College, before becoming a Lecturer in the Department of



Music there in 1966. It was during this time that he met Elizabeth (Liz) Aylwin, who became his second wife in 1971 after he proposed to her in the Fellows' Garden at King's. He and Liz went on field trips to South Africa to learn about and make recordings of traditional instruments such as the *dipila* and the *haripa*, a kind of 45-stringed autoharp with more than 20 carved wooden puppets attached which would dance when the instrument was moved around.

Stanley was Head of Music at Goldsmiths from 1969 until his retirement in 1991, upon which he was made an Honorary Fellow. During his time there he fashioned one of the most forward-thinking university music departments in the country, believing that composition, contemporary music and ethnomusicology all had vital contributions to make to modern university teaching and research. During his tenure he helped to establish the electronic music studio at Goldsmiths, which today bears his name.

As a composer, Stanley was prolific in many fields: his output included concert music, choral cantatas, commercial and educational music, and even a comic opera. His compositional achievements were underpinned by his lifelong connection with South African indigenous music, which he had loved ever since he was first introduced as a teenager to local Zulu music by the family housekeeper. His best-known work is probably *Lalela Zulu* (Listen to things Zulu), written for the King's Singers in 1977, but he also had a particular affinity for the music of the Pedi, Xhosa and Vanda peoples, as well as township jazz and Afrikaans *vastrap*. Stanley's many works are notable for their directness and for the close and intense relationship between emotion and music – none more so than his song cycle for tenor and harpsichord, *Exiles*, set to words by his regular collaborator Adolph Wood and first performed in 1981.

In 1995, having compiled an extensive compendium *The A to Z of Classical Music*, Stanley turned much of it into a 52-part weekly series of radio programmes which he presented on Classic FM every Monday evening, showing a remarkable aptitude for explaining complex musical concepts to ordinary listeners. He was a charismatic, passionate and totally

impractical man who knew how to relate to all kinds of people, and had an impish sense of fun.

Stanley died on 5 August 2018 at the age of 92 after having suffered from Alzheimer's disease for a number of years. He is survived by Liz and their children Daniel and Simon, and by Adam and Sue, his children from his first marriage to Mona Vida Schwarz, which was dissolved in 1965.

**PETER ANDREW LIVSEY GREENHALGH** (1964) was one of the 'bulge babies' born in late 1945, about nine months after their fathers returned from war service. He was born in Rochdale, where his parents had a ladies' and gentlemen's outfitting shop, and went to Bury Grammar School, where he was academically gifted and became the school's vice-captain. He was attracted to the humanities rather than the sciences and specialised in Classics, for which his teacher was the Kingsman E. J. Voss (1928).

Peter was the first member of his family to go to university, though achieving this was not without difficulty; he had to sit a whole week of exams and have two interviews, after which he consoled himself with the thought that even if he had not succeeded, at least he had spent a week in Cambridge. As it happened he was delighted to be awarded a scholarship, and came to King's at a time when the Fellowship in Classics included Patrick Wilkinson, John Raven and Geoffrey Lloyd. Peter also made great friends with Frank Adcock, long retired from teaching ancient history but still writing prolifically. He became Secretary of the Adcock Society that read Greek plays in their original language every Monday evening after dinner, often with the accompaniment of musician Philip Radcliffe, who could manage the more difficult metres of some of the Greek choruses.

As an undergraduate, Peter cultivated the appearance of being something of a dyed-in-the-wool, middle-aged Conservative with an exaggerated bonhomie and all the trappings that such a persona embraced: horse riding, beagling and Hellenic cruises, which he would undertake in full 'adventurer' kit and pith helmet. He co-founded the King's Wine Tasting

Society – made possible by a legacy from a former Provost designed ‘to be used at the *indiscretion* of the scholars’ – and asked the Fellow Kendal Dixon to be the society’s patron.

It was a complete coincidence, however, that Peter met and was captivated by Kendal’s daughter Mary, who was a contemporary of Peter studying at New Hall, and whom he first came across at a lecture on Roman coins at the Fitzwilliam Museum. The pair courted during the summer after their final exams, going to May Balls and several outdoor plays together. On one occasion, after an excursion to Blenheim Palace and Stratford-on-Avon, they got back to Mary’s house in the early hours of the morning and Peter was invited in for a coffee. Suddenly a tremendous clattering of footsteps came down the stairs, and Kendal appeared in his pyjamas, clutching his old-fashioned hearing-aid box in his left hand and brandishing a corkscrew in his right. ‘Hello, Peter,’ said Kendal, ‘so it’s you she’s been going out with; I only realised today.’ Peter’s fears of being disembowelled were misplaced, however, as Kendal proceeded to offer him a glass of fine claret that he had been bringing up to temperature in advance of his arrival.

Peter loved and thrived in Cambridge, winning several College prizes for Greek and Latin and the University Members’ Latin Essay Prize. Although he had been planning to move to the Far East for a lucrative career with the Chartered Bank, which had already offered him traineeship, he performed particularly well in his Finals and was offered the opportunity to stay on for a PhD. Despite not having yet thought of a good research topic, Peter accepted, mainly because it kept him close to Mary, and so began his doctoral studies on the topic of aristocratic societies in early Greece. He proposed to Mary in 1967 and they were married in King’s Chapel the following year.

After completing his PhD he took a job as a personal assistant and management trainee for Reckitt & Colman at the firm’s headquarters in Hull. When the company moved its offices to London, Peter and Mary gave up their lodgings in the magnificent Georgian mansion of Grimston Hall for a block of flats in Chiswick which seemed always to smell of

mulligatawny soup. After experiencing the excitement of a takeover bid at Reckitts, Peter moved into the financial world with Hill Samuel, the largest merchant bank in the City.

Following major spinal surgery he resigned from the bank and took up a senior lectureship in Classics at the University of Cape Town, where he stayed for five years. Having already turned his PhD thesis into a book on early Greek warfare, Peter wrote several more books including *The Year of the Four Emperors* (1975), a two-volume biography of Pompey and the Balkan travelogue *Deep into Mani* (1985). He also started adapting Greek drama into radio plays for the South African Broadcasting Corporation, including his 1985 *The Wrath of Achilles*, for which he won an award from the South African Academy of Science and Arts.

In the same year Peter returned to London to rejoin Hill Samuel, having helped run the corporate finance division of one of its subsidiaries in Johannesburg for the previous three years. The following year, however, he left after the so-called ‘Big Bang’ of 1986 saw the City deregulated, and moved into a directorial role at the more traditional and independent Arbuthnot Latham Bank, followed by other roles in corporate finance.

In 1992, Peter and Mary’s 14-year-old daughter Clare suffered a catastrophic brain injury and required desperate surgery to save her life. Clare’s survival, thanks to the specialist Trauma Unit at the London Hospital in Whitechapel, led Peter to write a book about their experiences entitled *A Miracle of Healing* (1994) which he published when the Unit was under threat of closure. The introduction to the book was written by the journalist Claire Rayner, who mobilised the press to support the Unit, which evaded closure and became what is now one of the world’s centres of excellence in the field.

Peter gave up his work to concentrate on Clare’s rehabilitation and he and Mary devoted themselves to her care. When Clare was again able to go to school he set up a consultancy business to help finance start-up enterprises, often related to healthcare. As Clare’s recovery progressed,

Peter was able to help her realise her scheme for a new method of teaching English speaking and presentation skills through video tutorials. Together with Clare, Peter wrote the course *English Speech and Pronunciation* (2011) and was a proud member of the advisory board.

Peter and Mary's classical studies had given them a lifelong love of Greece, where they eventually realised their ambition of having their own house in a quiet spot on the Mount Pelion peninsula. As true Philhellenes they both became fluent in modern Greek, enjoying the local life and culture and making many good friends.

In 2012 Mary was struck by cancer and a series of other dangerous illnesses, happily interspersed with remissions that allowed them to visit Greece again several times. Peter nursed her with love and devotion, and when she died in 2017, just before their 49th wedding anniversary, he remarked that the light went out of his life. From then on he immersed himself in his work, writing English versifications of classical Chinese poetry and producing several more books.

Peter died on 31 July 2019 following a series of seizures and the discovery of a brain tumour. He is survived by his daughter Clare and her husband Charles.

**EMMA LOUISE GREVILLE-HEYGATE (née BOSWORTH)** (1980) was the daughter of Anne and Ennis Bosworth, and was born in Bristol on 21 July 1962. She grew up in Bristol and Nottingham with her older siblings James and Helen. Helen and Emma were very close as girls, enjoying endless games together, nurturing tadpoles and caterpillars, and taking their little dog for walks even though they often had to carry him home. At school, the sisters played in the same orchestra, sang in the same choirs and knew each other's friends, to the point where Emma even insisted on going along when Helen went out on her first date.

As a teenager, Emma lived in Brussels with her parents and went to the British School there. This helped to give her a broad outlook on life and

also improved her competence in foreign languages. When she came to King's she was fluent in French and German, although sometimes struggled to remember ordinary English words, which lent her an air of exoticism among her friends. Although Emma was undoubtedly excellent at languages, she and her friend Jackie Jillings quickly realised that the academic side of Cambridge was not going to be their main interest, and determined to make the most of other activities on offer.

Already an accomplished cellist, Emma enjoyed playing chamber music. She also rowed, just for fun, sleepily running down to the boathouse on freezing mornings, groaning and giggling on the water before returning to King's for its 27p breakfast and being invariably late for lectures. She played tennis and hockey, and it was through hockey that Jerry, her future husband, was first invited back to her room, along with the rest of the team, for post-match tea and toast made on the gas fire.

Emma is remembered at King's for her gregariousness; she was always smiling and made friends wherever she went, enjoying May Balls, Boat Club dinners, and fancy dress parties. Occasionally at these events exuberance would spill over: Emma was part of a crew who, on a misty night after a Boat Club dinner, ran down to the boathouse to embark on a late-night outing on the river. Ever safety-conscious, a flashlight was borrowed from a nearby set of roadworks, although the outing was curtailed by an unsympathetic constabulary.

Emma's spirit of adventure was undimmed after graduation, and at a College reunion some years later she was part of a group that ascended to the roof of the Gibbs Building, and in the manner of intrepid climbers wished to leave a flag to mark the achievement. It was Emma who volunteered her bra, and there it was the next morning, bravely fluttering from the flagpole. The camaraderie between her circle of friends did not always play to Emma's advantage, however. When she took her driving test in Cambridge, a crowd of supportive friends cycled alongside the car, with the somewhat inevitable result of a fail, along with a minor collision with a wall.

Emma stayed on in Cambridge for a fourth year to get her PGCE qualification, and it was then that her relationship with Jerry blossomed. They were soon married, three days after Christmas in December 1985, in glorious sunshine but seemingly sub-zero temperatures, which proved a challenge for the bridesmaids, whose dresses Emma had made herself.

By the time of their marriage, Jerry was an RAF Harrier pilot and the pair initially lived in RAF quarters. Emma taught languages and worked at Loughborough Grammar School, then Priory College in Stamford, and at Uppingham School. She was adept at teaching children of all ages, encouraging A-Level students towards their university choices but also adapting her methods to the younger children with a continental enthusiasm to match the style of many of the primary-age textbooks.

Emma and Jerry then settled down in Rutland, where their three children were born. First was Oliver, born in frighteningly premature circumstances, followed by Zoe, and then Realf. With Jerry now working as an airline pilot for Monarch Airlines, they moved to Great Bowden to what television property programmes would term a 'project'. Emma loved her houses and displayed great skill in imagining possibilities and then making them happen, often with her own and Jerry's hands. She had always wanted a family, and was desperately proud of her three children.

Emma loved animals, especially for their quiriness, and kept dogs, cats and horses. She took a great deal of enjoyment from riding, occasionally escaping on wild riding holidays, as well as pony trekking in the Mediterranean. She quickly made friends with the other participants and travelled through the woods, mountains and beaches of Spain and Turkey on a selection of somewhat uncontrollable horses, the trips usually including a member of the party being rushed off to hospital. Emma's language skills helped her to appreciate the knowledge of local guides; she took huge pleasure in landscape, heritage and good local food and drink.

Emma continued with teaching and private tuition after she had the children, but gradually her translation work for European Patent Attorneys

took over as her main source of income. She became an expert in legal language and also unusually well-acquainted with the workings of every kind of diverse invention, from satellites to wallplugs. She worked hard, getting up early and working late in her home office with a view of the Iron Age fort, and usually an animal by her side. Eventually the work became too much for the number of hours in the day and she enlisted Jerry's help, joyfully wielding her teacher's red pen on his initial efforts and appearing somewhat disappointed when he reached a standard that no longer required her schoolmistressly interventions.

Once Emma and Jerry's children had grown up and left home, the couple took up walking, a love instilled in childhood. Jerry always wisely trailed in Emma's footsteps on long-distance walking holidays where they stopped only for a picnic lunch and to pet the local animals. Emma had huge energy and pushed her friends to walk further than they might otherwise have done. The walks were sometimes also fundraisers, including a non-stop walk over 23 hours from London to Brighton to raise money for the Blind Veterans charity. Somehow walking developed into running, with Emma and Jerry running the London Marathon in 2017, as well as rediscovering their love of rowing and competing widely in regattas across the Midlands.

Joining the Melton Mowbray Ramblers gave another dimension to Emma's life, along with more great friends. She did the first half of the famous Camino de Santiago in Spain with the Ramblers, but was unable to do the second half because she had started treatment for the breast cancer that was diagnosed in July 2017. Although she had somewhat shut herself away following the loss of her hair, by chance the Ramblers walked past the footpath at the end of her property when she was working in the garden, and she was swept up by them with love and tears to be dragged on to the rest of the walk; this marked a turning point in Emma's attitude to her treatment. She coped brilliantly with it all until unexpectedly suffering a sudden and fatal bleed from an aneurysm on her brain on 5 June 2018. She is remembered as a much-loved wife, mother, family member and friend.

**PATRICK ANDREW VOSS HALL** (1962) was born in Zimbabwe in 1940, and gained his first degree in Engineering from the University of Cape Town before coming to King's on a scholarship.

From King's, Pat went to Imperial College London, where he was awarded the first ever Master's degree in Computer Science, and then a doctorate. He then taught for a brief period of time at London City University before spending several years in industry with Marconi, after which he took up a Chair at Brunel University from 1987. At its Department of Computer Science he lectured in software engineering and researched into software testing, development and architecture. His vision for digital learning and the potential of the Internet was ahead of its time, and in 1994, with a large grant, he began tackling the thorny issue of re-using multimedia assets for web-based learning. Looking at how assets could be reconstructed and who would own intellectual property rights in such circumstances, Pat's work set in motion considerable international debate about digital educational resources.

Pat joined the Open University Computing Department in May 1991 and published numerous papers and articles as well as establishing several major research projects. He was one of several OU researchers looking at issues connected with 'cross-cultural computing', or how a technology developed by an English-speaking 'Western' culture could be made accessible to the rest of the world. His research included nine months looking at how computers were used in Nepal, and issues surrounding cultural adaptation ranging from linguistic translation to coping with different and deep-seated differences in relation to time, colour and scheduling. Pat understood the importance of the Internet as an instrument for social change, and the need to make it available and accessible across the globe; much of his work was intended to bridge cultural and technological gaps.

Pat retired from the OU in 2005 and then worked on an EU-funded project with technologists and linguists in Nepal to set up the ongoing Nepal Language Technology Centre. There he was involved in the digitisation of several local languages and a Nepali text-to-speech application. When

the EU project finished Pat continued to work on a voluntary basis at Kathmandu University, teaching courses and mentoring postgraduate students until shortly before his death in July 2018.

Pat was a very generous, caring and supportive academic, nurturing the research careers of many students and colleagues both nationally and internationally. He lived for several years on a houseboat, enjoyed pond dipping and mushroom picking, as well as film and music, and once built himself a harpsichord. He had three children, Joe, Olivia and Max, from his first marriage, and a fourth, Rowan, from his second marriage to Liz Maudslay. He died on 2 July 2018.

**ANTHONY MICHAEL JAMES HALSEY** (1953) was a Choral Scholar, solicitor and clergyman characterised by his self-effacing service to the community. He was born on 10 January 1935 in Walthamstow in London.

Tony's musical career began when he was a chorister in the resident Choir School attached to the London Church of All Saints; it was from here that he won a music scholarship to The King's School, Canterbury. Tony played a full part in the school's musical life, especially in the choir and in various musical productions. He was also a keen sportsman and a member of the School Eight which reached the finals of the Princess Elizabeth Cup at Henley in 1953. In the same year he won a Choral Scholarship to King's, following his brother Louis who had arrived four years earlier. At King's Tony studied Economics and then Law, and also rowed for the College in the First May Boat. As Senior Choral Scholar he was greatly valued, not only because he undertook his duties in leading the Choir with great efficiency, but also because his cheerfulness and level-headedness did much to maintain good morale amongst the Choral Scholars at a very difficult time, when Ivor Ramsay had suddenly and tragically died, leaving the College without a Dean until the arrival of Alec Vidler.

After graduating, Tony spent two years working in Canada for the Shell Oil company and then did his National Service on his return to the UK. He



met Brenda Carver in 1961 and they were married two years later, going on to have four children: Josephine, Stephen, Phyllida and Michael. For a time Tony considered following a career in music, but instead he decided to train as a solicitor and eventually became head of the legal department at the property company Crest Nicholson. However, since his school days Tony had always wanted to serve the church, so in 1972 he left his flourishing position at Crest and moved the family to Nottingham, where he trained for ordination in the Church of England.

After two years as a curate in Derby, Tony was appointed Chaplain of Canford School in Dorset. Here he was in his element, teaching RE and coaching rowing. After 10 years he felt he should return to parish life, but when this did not work out he went back to his old job at Crest, where he stayed for the rest of his career.

In retirement Tony and Brenda lived in Liphook in Hampshire, where Tony played a very active role as a clergyman leading weekly services, weddings and funerals. Brenda too was heavily involved in the church as Church Warden and Secretary. Their home became a centre for meetings and other events.

Late in 2017 both Tony and Brenda developed serious illnesses, and they died within a few days of each other early in 2018, when Tony was 83.

**JACOB HASSAN** (1974), known as Jackie, was born in Gibraltar at a hefty 11 pounds, on 7 March 1956, the youngest of three children. He was educated at the Hebrew School in Gibraltar before going aged 12 to Carmel College in Oxfordshire. There he met Sharon who was to become his wife: she was 16 and he just one year older.

Jackie studied Medicine at King's on a Gibraltar Government Scholarship and went on to complete his clinical placements at Addenbrooke's Hospital. His house jobs were local, and included a stint at the Princess Alexandra Hospital in Harlow, where on one occasion he had to play a peacekeeping role after it transpired that a man had fathered a baby with his wife and another with

his girlfriend. The two babies were born within hours of each other and the medical staff went to great lengths to keep the new mothers apart.

Jackie became a GP in Bar Hill near Cambridge soon after qualifying, beginning a 30-year career. He and Sharon were married in 1978, after which Helen was born in November 1983 and Alex in March 1986. Medicine for Jackie was about meeting people's needs, so if a patient needed urgent hospital treatment but was worried about having to get the children to school first, Jackie would make sure that the children were cared for as well. Until the Tesco at Bar Hill was given permission to open a pharmacy, he also ran his own dispensary, and would be frequently stopped in the street to be asked about health concerns.

Jackie was a very hands-on father in a way that was still somewhat unusual at the time, changing nappies, ensuring the children ate their fruit by carving their names into apples and pears and teaching them to ride their bikes. He liked to embarrass his children, sometimes with jokes told *ad nauseam*, sometimes with trousers tucked into socks or socks worn with crocs, or home-made hats of knotted handkerchiefs. Family holidays were spent going back to Gibraltar, visiting Sharon's parents in London and visiting cousins in Manchester. Once the children were grown up he continued to see them as often as he could, even when son Alex had moved to Indonesia and daughter Helen to Australia.

Jackie's love of family extended to the Cambridge Jewish community of which he had been part since undergraduate days. He taught the community's children their Bar and Bat mitzvah portions with the Gibraltarian tunes of his own upbringing, and was honoured to lead funerals for many of the community and help mourners to say *Kaddish* at the graveside. He was naturally inclusive, welcoming new members of the community with a handshake or kiss on each cheek.

The local cycling community was also close to Jackie's heart. He found in cycling an opportunity to unwind and reflect. Both Helen and Alex joined him on his explorations of local countryside, although they never achieved

the hundred-plus miles that Jackie managed each week. Cycling also gave him the opportunity to sample the local coffee and cake hotspots, and he had an encyclopaedic knowledge of every café within a 30-mile radius of Cambridge.

After taking early retirement at the age of 54 Jackie turned to accountancy, something that had always interested him. He soon became an expert on the Inland Revenue and was able to help many others with the completion of their tax returns.

Jackie died suddenly and unexpectedly at home on 1 May 2018 at the age of 62, survived by Sharon, Helen and Alex, and four grandchildren.

**DAVID JONATHAN ANDREW HELD** (1976) was a political theorist especially known for his work on democracy and globalisation. He combined deep intellectual rigour with committed public engagement in order to foster informed policy-making and to further his ideals of creating stronger ties across citizens and nations, and impeding the rule of a technocratic minority in structures of international governance.

One of four children, David was born in London to parents who had settled in Britain after escaping from Nazi Germany. He attended Abbotsholme School in Derbyshire and later the University of Manchester, graduating in 1973. From there he completed his PhD studies at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology on a Kennedy Scholarship before coming to King's to embark on postdoctoral work in sociology.

In 1980 David published his *Introduction to Critical Theory*, the first of more than 60 books that he would write and edit during an extraordinarily productive career. Of his later works, particularly notable is his textbook *Models of Democracy* (1987), which has been translated into 17 languages and shaped the understanding of democracy of several generations of students and teachers, as well as that of many activists fighting to achieve elected governments and improve the practice of self-government in their own countries.

In between the two publications, David held academic posts in Cardiff and York, and founded in 1984 – along with his mentor Anthony Giddens (KC 1969) and John Thompson – the publisher Polity, specialising in the social sciences and humanities and translating the works of many European authors into English. A professorship at the Open University followed in 1991, along with groundbreaking works including *Democracy and the Global Order* (1995), which highlighted the basic contradiction of increasingly globalised societies being administered by governments with limited national horizons. Together with his collaborator Daniele Archibugi, David boldly advocated the notion of ‘cosmopolitan democracy’: a comprehensive project to extend democratic values and procedures beyond national borders to the global level, and in effect ‘to globalise democracy while at the same time democratising globalisation’.

With the fall of Communism and the introduction of the International Criminal Court in 1989, the opportunities for the development of multilateral arrangements of governance seemed as realistic as ever. However, resistance from governments of leading states left David's notion of cosmopolitan democracy relegated below competing national narratives, the impotence of existing transnational agreements being exposed by the wars in Afghanistan and Iraq, where national security doctrines rode roughshod over established international conventions. He considered the ‘war on terror’ to be the misconceived pursuit of order through dominance, a form of globalisation that subscribed to a unilaterally American conception of justice that not only had catastrophic results in terms of human rights abuses and global security, but also failed to taken into account any concept of a universal ‘common good’. For David, the purpose of international structures of governance ought to be their facility as a space for dialogue between the developed and developing world in tackling global inequalities with a measure of sensitivity to the dignity and terms of reference of ‘Other’ peoples and cultures. He was interested in why international co-operation might lead to relative successes in some fields (air traffic control, for instance) but remained ineffectual in tackling other essentially avoidable challenges such as climate change and eradicating poverty-related diseases. David's analysis led him to the belief

that a new political framework was required to promote cross-border collaboration, a 'global covenant' built on the principles of the UN Charter and taking as its foundational supposition the basic premise of the equal moral worth of each and every human life.

Yet David was not given to utopianism and readily admitted that neither could there be one model of multilateral governance that would solve all of the disparate global challenges, nor could a system of global governance alone be the solution. He was very much a believer in the mantra of 'think globally, act locally', and in the necessary merger of international structures with changes in national, even individual, behaviours.

By the year 2000 David had been appointed to a chair in Political Science at the London School of Economics, where he also co-directed the Centre for the Study of Global Governance with Mary Kaldor and founded the academic journal *Global Policy* with Eva-Maria Nag, designed to bridge the gap between academics and policy makers. His tenure at LSE ended on a sour note, however, when he was heavily criticised for his role in the University's 'Libyan links' scandal. David had acted as supervisor to Muammar Gaddafi's apparently reformist son, Saif al-Islam Gaddafi, who had been openly critical of human rights abuses in Libya and was taking a PhD at the institution. After the award of Saif's degree, the Research Centre accepted a £1.5 million donation from the Gaddafi International Charity and Development Foundation and David drew criticism for his invitation to Saif Gaddafi to deliver a Ralph Milliband Lecture there. He resigned his position in 2011 ahead of an independent report into LSE's links to the Libyan government and in the wake of government atrocities during the Arab Spring.

The following year David became Professor of Politics and International Relations at Durham University, where he was also Master of University College. He held numerous visiting professorships and throughout the 2010s became increasingly concerned by the rising tide of nationalism and far-right populism across the world, which strengthened his belief in the need to overcome the gridlock in international governance, and in which he

saw – in the clamour for protectionism and xenophobic discourse – an echo of the 1930s. With the advance in instantaneous digital communication and increasing economic interdependence, he considered the influence of democracy in governance above the level of the nation state to be ever more crucial in the cause of global justice.

David died of cancer aged 67 on 2 March 2019. He is survived by his second wife Francesca Joseph and their two children, and by two children from his first marriage to Michelle Spring, which ended in divorce.

**CRAIG WALTER SANDELL HOWE** (1971) was an American PhD student at King's studying immunology who would become an oncologist and Chief Executive of the National Bone Marrow Program back home in Minnesota.

Growing up in Robbinsdale, Craig graduated from the nearby University of Minnesota in 1969, the same year that he married Susan Hansen. Even as an undergraduate his potential as a researcher was manifest, with his work on brucellosis resulting in the isolation of a new immunoglobulin that appeared during the course of the disease. As a result of his endeavours, Craig was rewarded with the opportunity to stay at the University for a further two years as a research assistant, working closely with Dr Robert Good, the American physician who had recently performed the first successful bone marrow transplant between non-identical twins. In recommending him to Cambridge, Dr Good described Craig as 'an outstanding man, one of the smartest, best-informed, hardest-working young scientists' that he had known, noting his capacity to elicit significant analysis from his experiments and pinpointing him as 'a young scholar of extraordinary promise'.

Craig's arrival at King's was delayed by the death of his mother, but he soon found his feet and began his research on the immunology of pregnancy, looking in particular at the protection of the foetus from rejection by its mother. In Cambridge he was working alongside another pioneer, Dr

Bob Edwards, who alongside Patrick Steptoe and Jean Purdy would later become the first person to perform *in vitro* fertilisation. Dr Edwards was similarly optimistic about Craig's promise as a researcher, and found him to be an excellent partner in collaborative work as well as a courteous yet direct associate.

In spite of his obvious talents, Craig became frustrated with the academic environment and returned to the US to complete his medical degree at Cornell University. On finishing his studies, he took up a residency at Barnes Hospital in St Louis and completed a fellowship at Brigham and Women's Hospital in Boston for a further two years. In 1983 he was appointed Assistant Professor of Medicine at the University of Iowa, before becoming Director of the Bone Marrow Transplant Program at the Medical College of Virginia later in the decade.

By 1992 Craig had been appointed Chief Executive of the National Marrow Donor Program, a post that he held for seven years before deciding to return to private practice as an oncologist in Minnesota. He was loved by his patients as a compassionate and dedicated physician who was not only expert in his field but had a tremendous sense of humour and fun.

After suffering a stroke Craig died aged 69 on 5 January 2018, and is survived by Susan, their daughter Elsbeth and her family.

**DAVID HARRY JENNINGS** (1950) was born in March 1932 to Harry and Doris Jennings, and brought up with his brother Bob in a spacious four-bedroom home in Crosby, a suburb to the north of Liverpool. David's father was a schoolteacher in a well-respected grammar school that had a tradition of sending its pupils to Oxford and Cambridge. The school was evacuated to Bangor at the beginning of the war, but a succession of problems and the absence of immediate signs of enemy fire soon brought most of the pupils back to Liverpool. David's mother Doris was also a teacher; David remembered her teaching him to tie his shoelaces and to

read, sharing her own love of books about the countryside. The escalation of war and the map on the kitchen wall showing how the Germans were moving ever closer to the Channel persuaded David's parents that Doris should take the two boys away from Liverpool to Scotland, where they lived in a boarding house they had formerly used for summer holidays. David went to the local school and otherwise lived a fairly wild life outdoors.

Soon, however, Doris felt that the lack of intellectual stimulus in rural Scotland was becoming unbearable. Liverpool seemed to be free from bombing and so she and the boys returned home. On the night of 1 May 1941 the family house suffered a direct hit, destroying the garage and badly damaging the back half of the building. Fortunately no-one was injured – they had refused an Anderson shelter in the back garden and were under the stairs, which was just as well since the garden had taken most of the force of the blast. When they were able, the family escaped the bombed house and ran across to the local shelter; the burning buildings all around lit up the sky as if it were daytime.

David started secondary school at Merchant Taylor's in 1942: the Science Society and Scout Troop captured his imagination in particular. He was moved into the fast stream and encouraged to apply for Cambridge. He had to work for the entrance papers under his own tuition, which helped him to learn independent study skills but also meant that mistakes in understanding were not corrected.

David came to King's in 1950 on an Exhibition, and studied Chemistry, Botany and Zoology. In later life he said that he thought it was important for young people to be able to spend three years fostering and developing specialised interests, but he also thought that the reputations of Oxford and Cambridge were overblown; he did not think much of the supervision or Collegiate systems. He had initially planned to concentrate on Zoology but changed his mind, finding Botany a more coherent discipline as plants move about less than animals and so have relatively similar structures. He also enjoyed other aspects of living in Cambridge, including wandering around other Colleges to look at the portraits, visiting the Fitzwilliam Museum, playing rugby for King's and cycling around the Fens. Cambridge was a very vibrant place for cinema,

with the Arts Cinema in Market Passage offering foreign films that were difficult to see elsewhere. David was awarded a travel grant that enabled him to study plant ecology in the Highlands of Scotland, and this influenced his interest in *mycorrhizae*, the underground network of fungi that live closely with plant roots. After this he turned to New College, Oxford for his PhD and received a fellowship to travel in the US, which he enjoyed greatly.

David then took up an ICI Research Fellowship at the University of Leeds, where he noticed the difference in smoke pollution before and after the Clean Air Act of 1956. He loved the city and joined the Botany Department, which he found to be a very friendly place. In many respects Leeds was a good place for David to work and to enjoy excellent orchestral concerts and local hockey matches. His research went well and he was appointed to the permanent staff, writing a book before being made Reader in Plant Physiology.

David met Ruth Sworder in 1958 on Gordale Scar in Yorkshire, where they were helping a mutual friend make a film. The attraction was immediate and they were married the following year. Ruth worked as a teacher and in later life became a magistrate; the pair were married for 57 years and had two daughters, Alison and Hilary.

David was a great family man who enjoyed family holidays and trips out. They holidayed around the UK in down-at-heel rental cottages; David loved walking outdoors and was an avid reader of Ordnance Survey maps. He also loved old churches and would drag everyone into the most mundane Victorian church with great enthusiasm.

The next move in David's career was back to Liverpool, where he had been offered the position of Second Chair of Botany. The family bought a house to the south of the city, large enough for their needs but with a sizeable dry rot infestation and an antiquated heating system. It took a little while to sort out the problems but eventually they established a very comfortable home in which to bring up their daughters. David was an expert in fungi and his eyes used to light up at the mention of dry rot, even when it was possibly in a family member's house or his own. David and Ruth came

to Liverpool at a key point in its history, when Beatlemania was in full swing and the city was becoming internationally famous. David thought of the city of Liverpool as always sunny, and believed the Beatles had got it exactly right in their description of 'blue suburban skies'.

David stayed at the University of Liverpool for 23 years, during which time it inevitably underwent a number of important changes, including in his department. The department was generally friendly and cohesive although it had a number of problems, in particular the difficulty of attracting new students to the city coupled with the smallness of the pool of people wanting to study plant science at degree level. David had a particular penchant for recruiting and supporting students from working-class families for postgraduate education. He was an unabashed supporter of women and particularly mothers in science, telling them that they should never be put off from working in a male-dominated field. He authored two books on fungal biology that became core texts in the discipline, and was known by his postgraduate students as a wonderful supervisor, full of cheerful enthusiasm and encouraging of experimentation and resilience. Towards the end of his career he became increasingly enmeshed in university administration, taking on the roles of Head of Department and Pro-Vice-Chancellor before retiring at 60.

In retirement David was a prolific painter and very active in the Hexham Local History Society. Throughout his life was an on-off supporter of the Labour Party and took an active role in local party politics. As his health failed in later life his curiosity and enthusiasm for learning served him well: a day in hospital having tests was not something to be endured but a chance to meet interesting new people. David died on 4 August 2018.

**RICHARD FRANCIS CARTER JONAS** (1953) worked as a land agent for the family company Carter Jonas and was also an expert in silver.

Richard was born in Cambridge, the youngest of three brothers, and was educated at King's College Choir School before going to Charterhouse.



As a child he was nicknamed Ra after the Egyptian sun god because of his perpetually sunny disposition. While he was still at school Richard's interests in collecting were nurtured and encouraged; later, a childhood friend presented him on his 80th birthday with a piece of Roman pottery they had discovered together when in their teens.

Richard was always expected to join the family company and so he came to King's to study Rural Estate Management. He was not particularly academic but involved himself heavily in College sport, becoming a member of the Football Club and the Secretary of both the Hockey Club and Tennis Club at King's. This was followed by National Service with the Royal Tank Regiment, which took him to Libya and gave him the opportunity to explore the wonderful ancient city of Leptis Magna.

Once he finished National Service, Richard joined Carter Jonas as a land agent, initially in Cambridge but later moving to the Oxford offices. His work took him across the country but also included Oxford Colleges, which helped to further his interest in silver as the Colleges had their own historic silver collections. Richard was also land agent for the Oxford Preservation Trust, of which he was later made a Trustee and Vice-Chairman, and was heavily involved with the campaign to save Oxford Prison.

Richard was a member of the Silver Society for many years but became fully involved with it only after his retirement. His appreciation of silver ranged from classical antiquity through to the 20th century, from provincial spoons and antique wine labels to French hollow ware. He enjoyed puzzling over pieces with obscure marks and became a noted authority on the subject. In 1998 he co-founded the annual Oxford Silver Dinner, enabling members to see and handle some of the remarkable silver collections in the city and then enjoy a good meal together.

As well as being a silver scholar, Richard was also a keen gardener and lifelong supporter of Liverpool FC. He died on 19 August 2018 and is survived by his wife Imogen and daughter Helen, who shares his passion for silver.

**MARTIN ROBERT JONES** (1980) was born in Rye in 1961, the youngest of three brothers. Like them, and indeed his parents before him, he was educated at Thomas Peacocke Comprehensive School in Rye, where he was known as a sincere and sympathetic student with an interest in bridge, backgammon and the environment.

At King's Martin continued to play bridge and also enjoyed punting down the river to the pub in Grantchester where he would play the slot machines. He was clearly a creative thinker, leading one of his Mathematics tutors to remark on his idiosyncratic approach to mathematical problems and his tendency 'to treat the courses with a sense of wonder, as though awed at the cosmic intelligence which invented the theorems'.

Martin liked Cambridge and continued to live in the city after he had completed his degree, finding employment as a software engineer with FECS Ltd (now TranscenData) where he was responsible for a wide variety of developments and co-authored several technical papers. After 12 years with the company he took a career break for a year to study full-time for a diploma in holistic therapies at Cambridge Regional College, learning aromatherapy, massage, reflexology and counselling alongside other modules.

He moved on to Aveva in 1997, where for 14 years he was involved with a range of projects including working with 'legacy' codes to fix faults with no-longer supported systems and technologies. Martin combined his interests in mathematics and psychology when he completed a Master's degree in Psychological Research Methods with the Open University, writing his dissertation on the mental representation of fractions.

Martin was a rather private individual who lived alone. He died in his flat in March 2018.

**MICHAEL JOHN JORDAN** (1973) was a computer scientist who died unexpectedly on 10 October 2017.

Mick was born in Derby in 1952 and took his first degree in theoretical physics at Lancaster University before coming to King's for a PhD in Computer Science. At King's he was a keen basketball player and earned a Half Blue in the sport.

Mick and his wife Jenny, whom he married in 1982, moved to Palo Alto in California, where Mick worked as a computer scientist for a number of different computer companies including Acorn, Olivetti, Sun Microsystems and – after its acquisition – Oracle Labs. He published many papers on topics such as programming languages, database technologies and application servers, and was latterly working as Senior Staff Engineer for Oracle's open source virtual machine 'Maxine'.

Mick loved the outdoors, enjoying skiing in Europe and the US. He was an avid cyclist who completed several double century (200-mile) rides and twice rode from Land's End to John O'Groats. He was a very committed and much-admired football coach for more than 20 years, instructing not only children but also the coaches themselves, as well as coaching basketball for the YMCA.

Mick died a few months after becoming a US citizen and is survived by Jenny and their sons Peter and David.

**STEVEN DONALD JUDSON** (1964) was born in Whitby in 1945 and went to Nunthorpe Grammar School in York. From a young age he was keen to use his talents for the benefit of others, and so taught for a year at a school in Nigeria before coming to King's to study Natural Sciences, moving into Economics for his final year. Among the Natscis of his year, Steve was the one person who never fell out with anyone and managed to get people to rub along together after disagreements; his good nature and sense of proportion never failed to bring others back to their senses. He was an excellent conversationalist and a very good listener, displaying a warmth and kindness that would be enduring qualities throughout his life.

Steve became an articled accountant with Andersen & Co. and then held his first Chief Financial Officer position at the age of just 28, for the tea merchants Harrisons & Crosfield. He felt, however, that such success at a relatively young age was making him aimless and giving him an inflated sense of self-regard. He met Janice Cumberland in 1969 and they married in 1971, moving to Malaysia for four years before settling in New Zealand in 1975. Jan had a passion for music and was a promoter of student competitions and musical societies. They moved to the North Shore, Auckland, in 1983, first to Chatswood and then to Campbells Bay, where they raised their children Lizi, Caroline, Suzi and the late Euan. They also looked after a number of overseas students including Monica from Panama, Sebastian from Chile, Marcelo from Argentina, Sarah from France and Maki from Japan, all of whom were treated as part of the family.

Steve made his career in the corporate finance world, but took a two-year sabbatical from his work at Soft Tech to undertake an assignment with the Volunteer Service Abroad (VSA) in Timor-Leste, a country still reeling from a protracted civil war which had destroyed much of its infrastructure. He remained a Soft Tech director and provided advice as required, but in May 2014 accepted an invitation to become CEO of Moris Rasik ('Independent Life'), an organisation designed to provide financial services to women in some of the most deprived parts of rural Timor-Leste.

Ever since working in Nigeria before his studies at King's, Steve had always talked about returning to voluntary work and he was very happy to be able to do so, despite being disillusioned by the endemic corruption that he saw. He had to address the difficult question of how to lead a team from such a different culture, where family was much more important than time-keeping and meetings were dominated by grandiloquent speeches of support but very little action. Steve was at the core of the expatriate community of Timor-Leste, consisting largely of aid workers and United Nations staff; he joined the book club, choir, the Saturday walking group and the Dili Rotary Club, the last of which was working to provide intensive secondary education for children from impoverished backgrounds, especially girls.

Although he had hoped to live to the age of 100, like his mother, Steve died suddenly of dengue fever, having been suffering from severe back pain that he attributed to having twisted awkwardly in bed. His death on New Year's Day 2018 came as a huge shock to all who knew him and had seen him very well and happy only days before. He was a man of idealism, compassion and unquestionable integrity.

**JOHN HOWARD KASER** (1950) was born in London in 1930 and grew up in Richmond, Surrey with his parents and older brother Michael (KC 1943). He was educated at Richmond and East Sheen Grammar School before doing National Service with the RAF, where he was an equipment officer. After completing his National Service he followed his brother to King's, studying Natural Sciences and specialising in Chemistry, Geology and Mineralogy.

After a short spell teaching mathematics at a school in Hurst Green, John's working life was spent mostly in sales and marketing roles with Shell and DuPont. It was while working for Shell in The Hague that he met Pauline, whom he married in the New Forest in 1962; the couple eventually had two sons, Peter and Richard. John and Pauline lived in Wimbledon before moving to Surrey until DuPont's relocation to Hemel Hempstead, when the family settled in St Albans in 1969 and where John would spend the rest of his life.

He had many interests, including art and architecture, theatre, ballet and music, especially choral music. In St Albans he was a local representative for The Friends of Cathedral Music. He was a public-spirited man who served on various committees as well as being a local councillor, and was a regular volunteer at the Abbey, where he loved to attend services.

John liked to read and to go on walking holidays and city breaks; family holidays were often spent in Blakeney on the north Norfolk coast. He was a devoted family man, kind and gentle, proud of his Swiss heritage, and led a happy, full and active life. Diagnosed with Alzheimer's in 2008, he was able to spend eight years at home thanks to Pauline's care and the support

of the rest of the family, eventually accepting the necessity of moving into residential care with grace and dignity. He spent the last two years of his life in St Christopher's Nursing Home in Hatfield, and died peacefully on 1 October 2018.

**THOMAS GERALD MICHAEL KEALL** (1951) was the epitome of a schoolmaster of the old school. As headmaster of three preparatory schools he encapsulated what schoolmastering was all about, namely the care of his pupils and a determination to benefit their lives. He did both of these in abundance. Renowned for his energy on little sleep, his copious letter-writing, his mischievous sense of humour and his love of bananas, he was a man of fairness, firmness and fun. His love of music, sport and history, as well as his devotion and loyalty to his many friends, were the cornerstones of his long life.

Michael, known as 'Archie' to his Cambridge contemporaries, was born in 1931 in Putney, the son of John Keall, who was at one time Mayor of Wandsworth and President of the Pharmaceutical Society, and of his second wife Dorothy May Hubbard. Michael was a King's Chorister under Boris Ord and became Head Chorister in his final year. When Ord was away on war service his place was taken by Harold Darke, and Michael would enjoy relating that the 1945 *Festival of Nine Lessons and Carols*, his last as a boy at King's, was conducted by Darke with the recently returned Ord at the organ, while Ord's pages were turned by the Organ Scholar, himself just back from war service, one David Willcocks. Michael loved singing in the Choir, but before his time at King's had ended his father died and he subsequently went to Culford School where he became head boy, captain of cricket and, later, a governor with his great friend and contemporary Sir David Plastow of Rolls-Royce fame. After National Service in the Royal Artillery he returned to King's as an undergraduate to read History. While at King's he captained College cricket and became a member of the Chetwynd Society, the meetings of which Michael attended almost until his death. It was a great pleasure to Michael that in the first television recording of *Carols from King's* in 1954 he carried the processional cross.

After Cambridge, Michael's first teaching post was back at King's College School, where he taught the children of many dons. After two years he went to Bedford School for 14 terms to teach History to junior forms and run Lower School cricket, his side losing only one match during his time there. Michael was nothing if not competitive and would go to extreme lengths throughout his career to ensure that his boys were well-equipped to win any match they played. He did not waste a minute of any day and expected his charges to do the same. Nothing was too much trouble for him; alongside keenness and energy he presented lessons that were original and intelligently thought-out, helping the boys to achieve unusually good results.

It came as a surprise when Michael's friend Hugh Woodcock, who was leaving The Portsmouth Grammar School as Headmaster for Dulwich College Prep School in London, suggested that he might apply for his job. Despite his youth Michael got it, throwing himself into life at Portsmouth with customary style which included singing alto in the cathedral choir. After seven happy years there, Michael moved to Eastbourne College Preparatory School, Ascham, where he spent eight fulfilling years as Head and soon acquired the nickname 'Jet' because of his energy. Around this time he co-founded a club for the headteachers in the Independent Association of Prep Schools called The Gangsters, in response to an equivalent club, The Gang, for heads of senior schools. The Gangsters was essentially a dining club to encourage camaraderie, and each member was expected to host an evening with interesting food and wine. It was just the sort of thing Michael was good at.

Michael had always hoped that he might one day lead a choir school. He had been appointed to take up headship of a school in Chichester, but the employers were reluctant to discuss what the salary might be and so he declined it. When the headship of Westminster Abbey Choir School came up, despite the school being smaller than any he had taught in, Michael jumped at the chance, and developed the school into an excellent and energetic institution with a very supportive Dean who was a great help to Michael.

His retirement at the age of 57 was a surprise to some, but, having been a headmaster for almost 30 years, he could not resist the suggestion from Sir David Calcutt, his King's contemporary and for whom he had been best man, who was now Master of Magdalene College, that he apply to be Junior Bursar at Magdalene. Michael did apply and thus began a very happy 30-year period of life back in Cambridge. After five bursarial years he became Alumni Secretary, organising many dinners with the meticulousness of detail that characterised his schoolmastering days, as well as giving a huge amount of thought to seating plans to make sure that people could catch up with old friends or sit next to someone they might find interesting. He took a warm interest in the student body and knew many of them personally. He retired in 2012 but continued to hold his Fellow Commonership until his death.

Between the Abbey and Magdalene, Michael went away for 18 months to visit Tristan da Cunha, a remote group of volcanic islands in the South Atlantic, of which he became a member of the Island Council. He also went to South Africa and bought a flat near Newlands Cricket Ground where he spent many a British winter entertaining friends. In Cape Town he managed to visit well over 40 South African vineyards and helped to found a club of wine tasters. He was thrilled to be invited to be a governor of the Drakensberg Boys' Choir School in Natal, famous for its world choir tours, and he hardly ever missed a meeting even if he had to fly there from the UK.

Life in Cambridge gave Michael the scope to engage in his gregariousness, and his abilities as a raconteur at Magdalene High Table were legendary. He was a keen supporter of Cambridge University rugby and had membership of several other university sports clubs. He attended Evensong almost daily in his beloved King's College Chapel where he greatly supported the work of Stephen Cleobury, who became a close friend. For many years he visited Épernay to buy his champagne, including a train ride to Paris for lunch and making the trips with a retired Anglican bishop who had become a Roman Catholic monsignor. He collected over 80 liqueurs which he produced each year at the end of the annual Fellows' Christmas Lunch at Magdalene. His gins-and-tonic were always half and half.

Michael never married but had a huge circle of friends of all ages to whom he was generous and caring. His Christmas card list was rumoured to number well over 600.

Michael died of pancreatic cancer on 7 July 2019 aged 88, in the Arthur Rank Hospice in Cambridge.

**JOHN DAVID LANGDON** (1961) was born in Minehead, Somerset, the eldest of three children of Madeleine and Harold Langdon who were both teachers. He went to King's School, Worcester, and by the age of eight was playing the organ in Worcester Cathedral with David Willcocks as his tutor. His rapidly developing musical skills meant that he was much in demand to play the organ in the village parish churches within cycling distance of his home. Unfortunately, John contracted tuberculosis and so had to endure lengthy stays in hospital. While he was there, David Willcocks sent him J. S. Bach's *The Well-Tempered Clavier* to play using the hospital organ. John mastered every last one of the '48' and developed a lifelong love of the composer's works.

John came to King's as an Organ Scholar and spent his first year as understudy to Simon Preston (KC 1958). As Senior Organ Scholar he carried out his duties with great loyalty and efficiency, commanding the respect of the Choir despite his modest demeanour. After graduating, John moved to Glasgow, becoming organist and choirmaster at Hyndland Parish Church. Every Sunday he led worship, catching the different cadences of the Christian year with a sensitivity that meant he always struck exactly the right mood, whether at a baptism, wedding or funeral. He never refused to play a hymn that had been chosen, however he might privately have felt about the quality of the music or words.

During his 50 years in Glasgow John also played in many great choral and orchestral works performed by the major Scottish orchestras and featured on recordings with internationally-renowned musicians. Although principally an organist, he was also accomplished on the harpsichord and

piano and lectured on counterpoint and harmony at the Royal Scottish Academy of Music and Drama for more than 40 years. When he retired from teaching in 2014, the Academy (by that time known as the Royal Conservatoire of Scotland) he was made Companion Emeritus.

John was a tireless supporter of anyone with even a modest interest in music, offering his skills for voluntary charitable work, encouraging novices and professionals alike with the same generosity of time and patience. On one occasion he was engaged to play organ accompaniment for Edinburgh Schools Choir in a performance of Duruflé's *Requiem*. Turning up at the designated church for the dress rehearsal, it was discovered that the organ was in the middle of refurbishment and had been dismantled. No other suitable venue could be found at such short notice, so John accompanied on the piano instead of the organ; there were a few sceptical faces but the concert was a triumph.

Despite his unique skills and influence as a musician, John was a modest man who lived simply. His flat had no furniture except a couple of pews and a mattress; his kitchen would have won no prizes for hygiene, and visitors for dinner were likely to be served beans on toast, made only once John had removed his socks from under the grill where they had been placed to dry.

Neither was John particularly keen on dressing in formal clothes for performances; he played most concerts in the required formal shirt and tails but with jeans and trainers on his lower half, on the grounds that nobody in the audience could see him below the waist. On several occasions, however, the necessity to stand up and take a bow would mean that his sartorial secret would be uncovered. Outside of the concert hall John's appearance was even more slapdash; he would wear shoes with flapping soles that made him walk as if he were sporting flippers, which could have caused problems in wet weather if he had not the foresight to wear plastic bags on his feet as well.

In his teaching job at the Royal Scottish Academy, too, when his Principal once asked John if perhaps he could sometimes wear a tie to work, John



turned up the next day with a tie neatly in place over his usual black polo neck sweater. Students would sometimes find him lying on the pavement outside the train station, listening to a radio that he had strapped to a lamp post for better reception, or else they found him up a tree, for the same reason.

John suffered a stroke in 2005 and made a remarkable recovery, such that he could play Handel's *Messiah* faultlessly 10 years later. He died at the age of 75 on 25 November 2018 from Parkinson's disease, survived by his sisters and his nephews.

**THOMAS MACPHERSON LAWRIE** (1953) was a leading company lawyer in Scotland and an aficionado of dry stone walling.

Tom was one of five children, exhibiting in early life the traits that would remain with him: deliberation, gravity, charm, determination and a mischievous sense of humour. He went to a school founded for the offspring of Church of England vicars, where he was expected to be prepared for ordination into the church. However, Tom proved himself to be too argumentative and was cast out of confirmation class, so entry into the church was avoided.

From Marlborough College, Tom came to King's with an exhibition to read Classics and Law. He did not complete his two years' National Service as he developed pneumonia on a family holiday and was declared unfit. Instead, he spent what would today be called a gap year selling refrigerators in a Toronto department store, followed by hitchhiking around the USA wearing a kilt on the grounds that – for some reason – he thought this would reassure drivers that he would be a safe passenger.

Tom's first pay packet was earned at a handloom, and several members of the family benefited from lengths of suiting manufactured during student holidays; he even advertised his wares in the weekly magazine *The Lady*. He retained an interest in tapestry throughout his life; guests to the house were

sometimes surprised after dinner to see their host sitting down to do a little more work on his cushion cover. Tom was also quite handy with an axe and was a keen woodworker since childhood; one of his ancestors was a cabinet maker and it seemed to be in the blood. Although he was very well suited to his later career in commercial law, he never gave up his love of fixing things.

Tom's father, also named Thomas (KC 1920), died unexpectedly at the end of Tom's second year at King's, and the son was suddenly thrust into the role of family patriarch and advisor to his mother. He embraced the family's business affairs quickly and efficiently, and on leaving King's completed his LLB degree at the University of Edinburgh. Once trained, he joined Allen & Overy in London, where the social life was good and largely centred around a flat in Farmer Street occupied by Susie Burnett. Tom met Susie there and they were married in 1963.

The following year Tom returned to Scotland with the solicitors Maclay, Murray & Spens, where he would spend the next 30 years, specialising in mergers and acquisitions and becoming senior partner in 1990. Among his prominent clients at this time was House of Fraser, whom he defended against protracted and unwelcome takeover attempts by the tycoon Roland 'Tiny' Rowland. His negotiating skills during the course of the proceedings won him a great deal of admiration, but it was Tom's less publicly conspicuous service that really earned him his reputation as a calm and unhurried lawyer with excellent analytical skills which he brought to bear on complex legal problems. He was a member of the Company Law committee of the Law Society of Scotland and a national representative at the council meetings of the Notaries of Europe for many years.

Tom and Susie wanted to live between Glasgow and Edinburgh and finally found a former manse in a run-down condition in Braehead. They lived in a caravan while work was started on the house, doing all that they could themselves and employing visitors to work alongside them. In 1971 their daughter Joanna arrived and then Katherine two years later. Tom built the girls a doll's house that was an exact replica of the manse and they spent many happy hours playing with it.

When he was not working in the law, Tom enjoyed weaving and mending dry stone walls for the simple pleasure of being out in the countryside quietly choosing the right shaped rock to lay on top of another. He began by repairing gaps in the high wall surrounding his family home and did enough work on it to require an amendment to the appropriate Ordnance Survey map. He also worked hard on the garden, constructing a drainage system, digging a ha-ha to prevent the sheep from eating the flowers (although they soon found another way of getting in), and growing every kind of fruit that could be grown in Lanarkshire. The garden was not only productive but also a source of fun, with croquet on the lawn and games of British Bulldog an essential feature of family gatherings.

As Joanna and Katherine entered adolescence, Susie was diagnosed with ovarian cancer, and died eight years later after being carefully nursed at home. Despite this tragedy, Tom never wavered in his role as a single parent. Subsequently he renewed acquaintance with Jill Penrose, whom he had known from their London days (Jill had lived in the flat in Farmer Street before Susie moved in). Jill was also recently widowed, and the two began a correspondence which eventually grew into a deeper relationship. They were married in 1995 and enjoyed 23 happy years together, working on the derelict farmhouse in the Dordogne that Jill had bought with her late husband, and travelling in Asia and Africa.

In 2000 Tom developed a tremor in his right arm which was diagnosed as Parkinson's, which he faced with typical fortitude and humour. When he could no longer drive, the time was right to sell the Braehead home and move to Bath to be nearer their children and grandchildren. Finally it became necessary for Tom to move to a nursing home, where Jill visited him daily until he died on 2 September 2018.

**PAOLO LUIGI DEMETRIO LEON** (1959) was a Professor of Public Economics at Roma Tre University and one of the most important Italian Keynesian economists. Throughout his working life he clung to his socialist principles and the belief that the distribution of wealth could

still be rebalanced, railing against austerity measures and taking a keen interest in topics such as workers' rights and environmental protection.

Paolo was born in Venice in 1935. He graduated in Law in Rome before coming to King's as a research student on a Stringher scholarship from the Bank of Italy. His tutor in Cambridge was Richard Kahn, who exerted a decisive influence in guiding Paolo's Keynesian thinking, while he also gained a solid theoretical training from other Cambridge economists such as Nicholas Kaldor, Joan Robinson and Piero Sraffa.

In 1961 Paolo halted his studies and joined the World Bank, where he held various positions including senior economist. He returned to Italy in 1968 and became Lecturer in Political Economy, teaching economic development theory and practice at the Faculty of Political Sciences in Bologna, eventually becoming Professor of Political Economy in 1974 and gaining a full professorship in 1980. Later teaching at Catania, Venice and Roma Tre University, which he helped to co-found, Paolo also directed several independent study centres dedicated to social and economic research. He was a passionate and stubborn advocate of the treatment of economics as a defiantly social discipline rather than a technical science, and was renowned for accompanying his theoretical economics with a huge amount of empirical research to enable concrete proposals to be presented to deal with real-life problems that affected people's living conditions.

Outside of academia, Paolo was an advisor to the Italian Fund for the South, a public effort by the government of Italy to stimulate economic growth and development in the less developed region of southern Italy otherwise known as the *Mezzogiorno*. The fund was set up to encourage the progress of infrastructure such as roads, bridges, hydraulics and irrigation, providing subsidies and tax advantages to promote investments in rural areas; Paolo's role was to help manage them. In addition, he was one of the most critical economists of the constraints that came from the Maastricht Treaty of 1992.

Paolo was renowned for his pragmatism, irony and consistency; he was a faithful companion to his own ideals, whichever way the wind was blowing.

He died on 11 June 2016.

**GORDON LINDSAY JONES** (1947) was an avid mountaineer with a deep passion for Snowdonia who worked as a physics teacher at Oundle School.

Born in Bramhall, Cheshire, in 1929, Gordon's connection to Oundle began when he was awarded an entrance scholarship there. Rather gnome-like in appearance, he came to King's as a scholar to study Natural Sciences, specialising in physics and achieving a First while also being actively involved in the College Rugby Club and the University Astronomical Society, of which he became Chairman. He retained an interest in astronomy into his later life and much enjoyed his regular visits to Jodrell Bank observatory, and was invited by Bernard Lovell to track the Apollo moon landing on the smaller of the radio telescopes there.

Gordon's academic success led to his decision to study for a PhD in Nuclear Physics at the Cavendish Laboratory, which he completed in 1955. After finding his research increasingly frustrating he decided to become a secondary school teacher and took up an appointment at Clifton College, where he had the challenge of teaching physics to John Cleese. After a couple of years at Clifton he returned to Oundle, where he would remain until 1972, teaching both maths and physics. Teaching was a rather surprising career for Gordon, who did not have a natural empathy with other people and found it difficult when his own established sense of order was disrupted. He did, however, have a keen interest in athletics dating back to his own schooldays, and organised cross-country competitions with other schools, compiling the results in meticulous detail so that he could announce the full results as soon as the last finishers had crossed the line.

After retiring in 1984, Gordon was able to spend more time indulging his passion for mountaineering, with notable climbs including the North Wall of the Eiger, the Matterhorn and Mont Blanc. His real love, however, was for Snowdonia, and he was a regular visitor to the famous Pen-y-Gwryd Hotel that had been used as a training base by the first climbing party successful in tackling Mount Everest. Gordon's first ascent of Snowdon came during his undergraduate days, aged 20, and by the time his climbing career had finished, he had amassed 312 logged ascents. After his 200th ascent he was presented with a piece of the original railway track by representatives of the Snowdon Race Committee.

Having returned to live in his birthplace of Bramhall, Gordon became involved in the local tennis club at Davenport, playing into his 70s and later using his organisational skills to help arrange games between players of similar standards.

Gordon died on 24 March 2018 aged 89.

**JOHN D'ARCY MEREDITH** (1955), who had a long career in aviation, was born on Friday 13 December 1934, in London. During the war he was evacuated to Minehead, and attended Minehead Grammar School for his secondary education. John chose to do his National Service before coming to Cambridge, serving as an officer with the King's African Rifles in Kenya and learning to speak Swahili. He then came to King's to read History, as part of a rather conformist generation of undergraduates who were grateful for having survived the war and the subsequent rationing, and who were beneficiaries of free education on state scholarships. John and his friends were dutiful in attending lectures and following the sartorial rules of the College, including wearing gowns in Hall and being seen in sports jackets with flannels (and ties) whenever they were in public. John also joined the Boat Club where he had great success coxing the First Eight. He kept up his interest in rowing in later life, wearing his King's College Boat Club blazer and tie at the Henley Royal Regatta right up to the year before he died. John's deep love of music was also nurtured at King's,

where he heard the Choir every day at Evensong and developed a lifelong love of opera. Like many other Kingsmen, John never failed to tune into the *Festival of Nine Lessons and Carols* on Christmas Eve, wherever he was in the world.

When he graduated there were plenty of jobs available for John to choose from, and he decided to join BOAC in 1958 as a graduate trainee in a small group of operational troubleshooters. The work led to postings to more than 20 different countries during his career, including Ghana, Switzerland, Bermuda and the US. He was picked out as a 'high flyer' during this time and steady promotion followed in operational and marketing roles in BOAC and later with British Airways, after BOAC and BEA merged in 1974.

John met Elizabeth Lockerbie in 1962 in Damascus, where he was on a temporary BOAC posting and Elizabeth was working as a nanny. A colleague had photos all over his desk; John homed in on a photo of Elizabeth and asked who she was. That night in Freddie's Bar he saw her and went up and introduced himself. They got engaged six weeks later and then did not see each other for six months until it was almost time for their wedding in July 1963. Elizabeth was worried that during their separation John might have gone off her and she would have to send back all the wedding presents. But he was there at the airport with an armful of roses, and never failed to send her a dozen red roses on their wedding anniversary for the 54 years of their marriage.

John had several very successful jobs in the US, culminating in his appointment as the company's Vice President for the Americas. He was very effective in lobbying for BA in Washington and also in dealing with the media; many America journalists saw him as the expert to turn to on all matters to do with aviation. As he progressed in management John went to Harvard Business School, which he thoroughly enjoyed, and was also part of the team negotiating to secure the rights for Concorde to fly to the US. He was very well-liked and respected as a colleague and manager, and ahead of his time in recognising the importance of promoting and treating his female colleagues with equal respect.

John returned to the UK from New York in the late 1980s to take up a senior role at BA as Head of Commercial and Government Relations, but was later invited to join the International Air Transport Association in Geneva to set up an action group to secure the sustainable growth of air transport for the benefit of global society. On retirement, John and Elizabeth were active in their local community of Beaconsfield. John remained very engaged with King's, attending many events as well as serving as President of CU East Africa Society.

John and Elizabeth had two daughters, Caroline and Clare. He was a supportive and loving father, sitting up all night with his daughters if they were ill, and was generous with wonderful holidays. He loved to shop, and would go shopping with Elizabeth, more often than not coming back with another coat for her, usually in his favourite colour of red. For himself, he preferred a more formal dress code. He always wore a suit and tie if he was going up to London, but also wore one for mowing the lawn. He was very proud of the fact that had never worn a pair of jeans.

John's work was an important part of his life. There was a family joke that if you wanted to get John's attention you had to put 'British Airways' in the sentence, and then John would look up. He very much enjoyed sleep and could do it anywhere, on a plane and even at the dining table. His favourite place to snooze was in his red armchair, reupholstered many times by Elizabeth. John also had an extremely sweet tooth and was very forlorn when he was diagnosed with diabetes. He used to pop out frequently to 'post a letter'; Crunchie wrappers would subsequently be found in the car. On one of the sports days for his daughters, he slept on and off for most of the day in the stands, but was then seen sprinting across the track because he had spied a table with cakes on it in the distance. It was somebody else's picnic but that did not deter him from tucking in.

Elizabeth predeceased him by six months, on 5 December 2017. John died at the age of 83 on 28 June 2018, survived by his daughters Caroline and Clare, his two brothers and his grandchildren Jessie and Allie.

**CHARLES FRANCIS HAROLD MORLAND** (1960) was at first a banker and then, when he developed multiple sclerosis, a disability rights campaigner. He had very warm feelings towards King's, as his father, grandfather and two brothers also studied at the College.

Charles was the third of four sons of Alice and Sir Oscar Morland (KC 1922), who was first secretary at the British Embassy in Japan; Charles was born in Tokyo in 1939, the day after Britain declared war on Germany. The family returned to the UK in 1942 by ship even though it was the height of the U-Boat campaign; Charles's father then joined the codebreakers at Bletchley Park. After the war Charles's parents went back to the diplomatic service, working in Malaya and Japan, and so the four boys went to boarding school at Ampleforth, spending the holidays with cousins. Charles was six when he first started boarding. At school he developed a keen interest in hunting and became master of hounds at the school hunt.

Charles did his National Service with the Grenadier Guards in Germany before coming to King's to read Classics, joining the University hunting pack known as the Trinity Foot. Yet his appearance as being – as his Senior Tutor would describe him – ‘a typical English gentleman with a typical English gentleman's interests’ seemed to belie a deeper sensitivity that his Tutor also recognised: ‘It is noticeable when one is talking to him that quite often for no apparent reason his eyes suddenly fill with tears.’ It was at a party in Cambridge that he met Victoria Longe, a decorative artist for Colefax and Fowler, whom he married in 1964; they later had two sons, Nicholas and Henry.

On graduating in 1963 Charles took up a traineeship in the American department of the Foreign Office, but moved to Barclays after a year, where he was a local director in Birmingham and Oxford and then seconded to the Bank of London and South America, based in Argentina.

In 1983, Charles was diagnosed with multiple sclerosis; he was 43, and a director of Barclays Merchant Bank at the time. The specialist told him

there was nothing that could be done, that he would be in a wheelchair within months and then would progressively get worse. Charles was shattered, but his condition turned out to be slower-developing than some, and so he managed to hide the problem for a few years, pretending when he staggered that he had had one drink too many. He fought his way through preparations for the London Stock Exchange's ‘Big Bang’ deregulation in 1986, but eventually got to the point where he was forced to reveal his illness to Lord Camoys, the chief executive, whom he had known since they were schoolboys together at Ampleforth. Camoys was supportive but Charles felt that he had to step down, and took a less demanding job at Riggs Bank. However, his superior at Riggs seemed terrified that Charles would not be able to do a good job because he was in a wheelchair. This attitude made a profound impression on Charles, and from then on he was determined to do something to overturn such attitudes towards people with disabilities.

Charles started to work as a volunteer for Leonard Cheshire, the charity that supports independent living for disabled people; he wanted to find himself a role in which being a wheelchair user was a benefit rather than seen as a handicap. Charles helped to sort out the organisation's finances and went on to become Chairman. However, a second blow struck: Victoria was diagnosed with ovarian cancer, and the caring roles were reversed as she needed Charles to look after her. If friends arrived looking serious, Charles would give them champagne, whatever the time of day, on the understanding that it was impossible to be solemn at 9.30 in the morning with a glass of champagne in one's hand.

Victoria died two years after her diagnosis, in 1998. Charles said that he never thought of ending his own life, but he did often question why he was still on the earth. He found solace in cooking complicated dishes, especially curries, and then sold the family house in Northamptonshire to move into the London flat belonging to his elder son, where with a recruited army of ‘pushers’ he could visit the Portobello Road street market. He put a great deal of effort into the Leonard Cheshire organisation, particularly working on a technology initiative that allowed disabled young people to have accessible computers



and free training to enable them to compete for jobs. Charles was keen that disabled people should be able to earn money where possible so that they could be seen as an asset rather than as a drain. In his role, Charles had ample opportunity for travel, which he loved, visiting Leonard Cheshire affiliates all around the world. He worked with bankers in the Philippines to educate them about lending money to disabled borrowers, and worked in Sri Lanka and India to provide fishing boats after the tsunami of 2004.

Charles's voluntary work expanded; he was Chairman of the Oxford Policy Institute, Director of the British Institute in Paris, Governor at Chenderit School in Banbury, and Director of the Centre for Accessible Environments. Charles took on the challenge of skydiving, even though he had to be lifted out of his wheelchair and strapped to his partner's back in order to be able to do it – a demonstration that disabled people can do more than many people imagine. It was sheer bravado; he didn't enjoy it at all. In the midst of all this activity, Charles built new relationships, meeting Katharine Boden at a lunch at the Royal College of Arts which developed into a close relationship that lasted for the rest of his life.

He retired in 2009 and moved to Somerset, where he mentored young people, supported charities and threw diverse lunch parties. He died on 8 November 2018 in Taunton, at the age of 79, of a hospital-contracted infection.

**DAVID PACKARD MORSE** (1958) was born in Portadown, County Armagh, in 1938. His father worked as a farm manager for wealthy estate owners and in David's early years the family would be frequently moving house, imbuing him with a desire for security and stability that were missing in his childhood.

He was educated at Bedford Modern School and encouraged by his mother to pursue his intellectual interests, leading him to apply to Cambridge. Before his arrival, he carried out his National Service with the Royal Army Educational Corps in Malaysia, which he would later recount as time mostly spent watching American movies in an air-conditioned cinema.

At King's, David proved himself to be a scholar of formidable intellect but who had strong reactions to people and felt out of place among the Old Etonians and Wykehamists, whom he saw as dominating the College. Within his own circle of friends he was seen as an immensely stimulating and original thinker, although often given to playing the role of the intellectual alpha male of the group, with a somewhat compulsive need to win every argument.

After graduating in 1961 with a First in English, David stayed in Cambridge to do some further research and become more involved in journalism as both a contributor to *Granta* and as Editor of *The Cambridge Review*. A Fellowship at the University of Pennsylvania followed, funded by the American Council of Learned Societies, and David spent three years in Philadelphia studying American Romanticism. His time in the US was an eye-opening experience, instilling both an awareness of the extreme inequality and racism of 1960s America and a new-found passion for black American music, upon which he became an early scholarly authority. His first book, entitled simply *Motown*, was published in 1971.

On leaving Philadelphia David took up a teaching post at the University of Sussex, where he would spend the remainder of his career lecturing in English and American Studies. He published numerous books on Romanticism, literary criticism, and the Victorian age, his seminal work, *High Victorian Culture* appearing in 1993. David mellowed from the intellectually combative style of his earlier days as an undergraduate and in later years enjoyed horse-racing and betting.

He was married three times, latterly to Carole Shepherd, and had one daughter. David died peacefully at home on 21 September 2014, after suffering from cancer.

**JOHN ALBERT JAMES NEWMAN** (1956) once read, in Noel Annan's obituary, that 'in the mid 1950s . . . only one undergraduate [at King's] came from a truly working background', and instantly recognised himself

as that undergraduate. John was born in 1935 in Brighton, where he and his younger brother George lived with their parents, Bert and Connie. His parents had a loveless marriage occasioned by John's impending birth, and demonstrated little mutual affection throughout his childhood. His father's milkman job was poorly paid and the family frequently moved from one rented house to another, his mother being forced to register the family home as a B&B during the war to bring in extra rations to feed her sons.

In spite of his disadvantages at home, John was successful at school, especially in Maths, French and History, and won some useful prize money playing chess. His parents separated in 1950 with bitter rows and court cases, and John avoided these conflicts by keeping his head down in his books. He had a stint in the Army to do his National Service, where he was assigned to the clerical ranks at the Royal Military Academy and learned useful skills such as riding a bicycle, playing darts and perfecting his handwriting.

Cambridge was a source of much self-discovery and success, although not necessarily in the Mathematical Tripos which he was supposed to be studying. Instead, he found better entertainment going to Fred Hoyle's lectures on electromagnetism and the architecture of the universe, as well as mastering poker and bridge, becoming President of the University Bridge Team and enjoying a summer of trekking and hitch-hiking in Canada.

The Cambridge Appointments Board suggested that John, on leaving King's in 1959, might join one of the pioneering new companies making and selling computers. John found the idea totally puzzling but, having no other plans, he joined IBM, beginning a career that would take him right through to his retirement in 1998.

Shortly after graduation John met Mary Taylor on a blind date when he had been persuaded to go to a Christmas ball at a teacher training college. All he knew about Mary before they met was that she was a vicar's daughter and that she taught mathematics. As soon as he met her he was entranced; she was beautiful, interested in the arts and music, and danced

well – something that John had also learnt during his time in Cambridge. The pair married in 1963 and were to spend a happy 55 years together, with two sons to complete the family.

John's work for IBM saw him move from sales in London to systems development at Hursley Labs, near Winchester, where he helped develop the IBM 3730, an office administration system that was well ahead of its time. A move to Paris followed in 1979, where he defended the company from the European Commission and enjoyed working with the legal team, who appreciated his skill with words. John loved Paris and the Parisians, later embarking on many epicurean adventures there and forming lifelong friendships. Life in France was an exciting and glamorous chapter for the family with a beautiful apartment on Avenue Carnot with a view of the Arc de Triomphe. On his return to the UK five years later John became a marketing manager for the company in Basingstoke, before a final stint in Moscow as a project director.

John loved hosting guests at the family home, Lyon House, for dinner parties and weekends punctuated by long meals paired with well-chosen wines. John knew enough about wine to be asked to speak about it on the radio and sometimes held classes at home. He enjoyed gardening in an amateur way, transforming the overgrown garden with flower beds, trees, a pond, croquet lawn and tennis court. Despite his never wanting pets, the children gained a menagerie of geese, guinea pigs, gerbils and a goat. He always had a passion for music and the theatre, with Handel, Mozart and Verdi ranking among his favourites. The gift of Boswell's journals from Mary early in their marriage led to his collecting and reading all of Boswell's works, and inspired him to start his own daily diary; he was able to host his 70th birthday party at Boswell's house in Auchinleck, where he took on the role of laird of the manor.

John was an exceptionally organised man, so much so that after his death Mary was able to refer to an immaculate A4 sheet entitled 'Ideas for my funeral'. All of his correspondence contained little pieces of advice, especially if people were looking after Lyon House – the central heating and hot water

were explained in neat bullet points, as were directions for where to find a nice bottle of wine to drink and which ones not to touch. He died at the age of 83 on 15 September 2018, and his funeral was held in Salisbury Cathedral.

**JOHN FREDERICK NYE** (1941) was a renowned physicist who specialised in crystals, glaciology and optics. He was the first physicist to apply the principles of plasticity to understand glacial flow, and was awarded the prestigious Seligman Crystal for his work in the field.

John was born in Hove in 1923, the son of a chartered surveyor. He won a scholarship to Stowe School, where he excelled at maths. John remembered the maths textbooks of the day, written by C. V. Durell, which had such an emphasis on Archimedean fluid mechanics that John and his friends imagined that Durell lived in a house containing nothing but bathtubs that were constantly being filled at a certain rate and overflowing. A reserved boy, John took a keen interest in art – his grandfather had been a professional painter – and with the outbreak of war learned the techniques of signalling and using field telephones with the Local Defence Volunteers, which quickly became the Home Guard.

John came to King's as a scholar, reading Mathematics for Part I before switching to Natural Sciences. When not studying he would often be found fire-watching from the Chapel roof, going out on dawn and dusk patrols to watch for German parachutes dropping from the sky, or scouring the town for Cornish pasties, upon which he mostly existed. During his Cambridge years he came out of his shell, getting involved with the play-reading society known as the Ten Club and joining the clubs of all political parties in order to maximise his invitations to dances.

After two years of study, John was told that he would be called up to the military in January 1944, and as such had two options: either return to Cambridge to complete his final year after his war service was over, or attempt to take his Part II exams in December 1943, giving him only one term to prepare. Of the class of about 25, only John and Ernest

Sondheimer opted to take the latter option, risking failure and their future prospects as scientists.

As it happened, the gamble proved to be a worthwhile one; not only did John pass his degree but during the Christmas holidays he received an offer of a doctoral position at the Cavendish Laboratory which would exempt him from military duty. Working in the research group of physicist Egon Orowan, John's first task was to aid Orowan with his research into the brittle fracture of metals, with the express aim of understanding why so many British ships were being sunk by German U-Boats. The research turned out to be of little use in the war effort, but did arouse John's interest in the plasticity of metals and transparent crystals, leading to him teaching in the Department of Mineralogy and Petrology and helping with the crystal physics course in the Physics Department. John proved to be an excellent teacher with a flair for explaining difficult ideas; his teaching led to the writing of a book on the physical properties of crystals which represented a marked advance on any other book available on the subject.

The Cavendish Laboratory was very crowded at the time, which meant that conversations about different projects were often communal. John shared a room with Orowan, whose interests lay in glaciology, and so was often exposed to discussions about the physics of ice mechanics. John joined the International Glaciological Society in 1950 and would become its President in the 1960s. In 1952 he spent a year at the Bell Telephone Laboratories in New Jersey, where he met his wife-to-be, a contemporary dancer called Georgiana Wiebenson whom he married the following year. They returned to the UK and made their home in Bristol where John had been appointed as a lecturer in the Physics Department of the University of Bristol; he was to remain working at Bristol until his retirement, becoming a Reader in 1965 and Professor four years later.

His work in glaciology took him to the US and Canada as well as on frequent expeditions in northern Europe, leading to some productive collaborations with other scientists. His research into ice flow mechanics, meltwater penetration and the ways in which glaciers are affected by

seasonal and climatic changes was recognised by a succession of awards, including his election as a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1976 and as a Foreign Member of the Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences in 1977. In 1962 a glacier in the Antarctic Peninsula was named the Nye Glacier and since 2014 an annual Nye Lecture has been given in his honour by the International Glaciological Society.

Later in his long career John worked extensively in optics, making seminal contributions to the understanding of light rays and caustics, and publishing his last paper on electromagnetic wave polarisation only a few days before his death. His service to the University was exemplary; his lectures were models of careful planning and clear explanation, and he always made time for his students. As a research supervisor he found the balance between guiding research and allowing the student to be individually creative.

Although a theoretical physicist, John was also a practical man. As part of a field team, he was able to design and analyse experiments and was also known as a charming companion with a keen sense of humour. Georgiana often accompanied him on trips and helped them to be a social as well as a scientific success. Together they created a comfortable home for themselves and their three children Stephen, Hilary and Carolyn; visitors were likely to be drawn into discussions on DIY problems as well as gardening, music and painting. John's engagement with science continued at full strength even when he was physically frail; he worked from home from morning until night, publishing papers and mastering the technicalities of mathematical software and scientific computer graphics. He was the epitome an English gentleman, unfailingly polite and never publicly angry.

John died peacefully of heart failure on 8 January 2019, a month before his 96th birthday.

**JACQUES-PHILIPPE OBOUSSIER** (1949) was a musicologist, born in France in 1928 to Swiss and Canadian parents; the family moved soon afterwards to the UK and set up home in Putney. Philippe went to school in Broadstairs, and was evacuated at the beginning of the war to Wimborne in Dorset. He was later educated at King's College School, Wimbledon, where he was a senior prefect and captain of the school shooting team. From school, Philippe went to the University of Lausanne for a year to follow a French language course and also studied harmony and counterpoint at the Conservatoire de Musique. This was followed by a year of compulsory service in the Swiss Army, where he was a driver in the mountain artillery brigade but spent most of his time teaching English to the Captain!

On his return to the UK, Philippe worked for a while at a tutorial business in Wimbledon, organising timetables and matching tutors with students, all for £5 per week. He decided to apply to King's for a Choral Scholarship, and although he was rejected for the Choir he was offered a place to study Music with French. While he was an undergraduate, Philippe involved himself wholeheartedly with the musical life of the College: playing in the University Orchestra as first flute, and as first musician for the Marlowe Society's production of *Romeo and Juliet*; singing as a volunteer bass under Boris Ord; and taking on the position of secretary of KCMS. Philippe remained in Cambridge for a year after graduating to work in the Rowe Music Library at King's, cataloguing music manuscripts while also undertaking research on the York Masses and the music of Robert Parsons.

Philippe's musicological interests, inspired at Cambridge by Thurston Dart, would be an important feature of his life, ranging from the hitherto unknown quartets of Hyacinthe Jadin, upon which he completed a PhD in 2005, to the grand motets of Lalande, which he transcribed and performed in Exeter Cathedral, London and Rennes.

His professional life went in a variety of directions. After his work in the Rowe Library he spent 13 years as Director of Music at Dauntsey's School in Wiltshire while also lecturing for the WEA and the University of

Bristol's Department of Extra-Mural Studies. From Dauntsey's he moved to St Luke's College, Exeter, preparing students to go into the music teaching profession before the College was subsumed into the University of Exeter in 1978 and Philippe was forcibly retired.

Three years prior to leaving the University Philippe had opened a music shop in his home town of Topsham, Devon, which he ran in conjunction with a business designing and manufacturing musical equipment, most notably his folding, stackable music stands for schools and his synthetic 'Cortol' reeds for Renaissance-era instruments such as racketts and crumhorns.

Philippe was not a natural businessman and freely admitted that the shop was a loss-making enterprise paid for out of his own pocket, but continued the endeavour out of loyalty to his staff and a grim determination that the premises should be occupied by what he thought of as a 'real shop' which promoted culture in the town. When finally he decided to wind down the shop, Philippe kept the rent low enough that the new business – an independent bookshop – could be opened and sustained when so many others were closing.

In person Philippe was outwardly prickly with a gruff way of plain speaking that suggested he was perennially at odds with the world. Despite this curmudgeonly exterior, he was a supportive friend with a deep-down generosity about which he did not boast but which showed itself in many kind and philanthropic actions. He particularly cared for children and did not like to think that those who showed musical talent might not be able to afford instruments or lessons, and so created a charitable trust specifically to help young musicians.

Philippe's defining trait was his integrity, and although his honesty and lack of filter would sometimes be at the expense of other people's feelings, his decisions were always imbued with a desire to prevent and contest the injustices that he perceived. Despite his frequent gripes about minor inconveniences, in a real crisis he was exceptional, whether giving life-saving CPR to a stranger who had suffered a heart attack in the French Alps, or coping admirably after the death of his wife Caroline, whom he married in 1958.

As one of his friends said after his death, Philippe was 'very good at hiding his big heart'. He cared deeply for his family and was a loving and reliable father to his adopted children Claire and Marc and son-in-law Vong.

Until three weeks before he died, Philippe was still living a completely independent life, driving his car, looking after his house and garden, attending concerts, smoking his pipe and reading *The Guardian* from cover to cover. He died on 5 September 2018.

**ANTHONY STEVEN PAGE** (1950) was born in Sleaford, Lincolnshire in 1930 and educated there at Carre's Grammar School. Like many of his generation he was called up for National Service, joining the Royal Corps of Signals, training at Catterick and serving as a cipher in Port Said, Egypt. When his service was over, he came to King's to read English and later changed to Archaeology and Anthropology as he had in mind a career in the Colonial Service. He was a keen member of the rowing club and coxed for the College's second boat in 1952 and 1953.

After graduating Tony attended the School of Oriental and African Studies, completing his postgraduate teaching diploma and gaining qualifications in the Bemba and Chinyanja languages. He moved to Northern Rhodesia (now Zambia) where he worked as Provincial Education Officer for the Ministry of Education and enjoyed a vibrant and busy social life among the expatriate community in various parts of the country.

In 1961 he married Joyce Rochester, and for the next three years they moved around Northern Rhodesia before returning to the UK in 1964, settling near Sleaford where Tony worked at the North Kesteven Education Office as a planner and administrator for the growing number of secondary schools in the area. The family moved to Liverpool in 1970, where Tony spent the rest of his career as an Education Officer, specialising in the administration of the city's further education and maritime colleges, until his retirement in 1991.

Away from the professional world, Tony retained his love of literature and translated Latin text every day. During holidays to Crete to visit



his daughter, he would try to engage in conversation using ancient Greek, much to the bemusement of the local people, who returned the compliment in English.

Tony's 'den' at home had bookshelves from floor to ceiling, his desk covered in papers, research notes and letters as he completed his personal history of life in Africa; he was also particularly well-versed in the history of wartime Sleaford. However, he hated technology and refused to buy a computer, despite the protestations of family and friends. He would often have a race with someone to see who could find a given piece of information first – Tony with his reference book versus his opponent with 'Mr Google', as he called it.

Tony is remembered as a lively but gentle man with a keen analytic mind and prone to robust debate on most topics. He had the ability to get with people of all ages and walks of life and maintained contact with the people he met in various countries he lived in or visited. 'Keep your friendships in good repair' was his motto.

He returned to Lincolnshire in 2018 to be nearer to his family, and died at home on 5 February 2019 aged 88 years, survived by his daughter Ann Julie.

**COLIN LEWIS PAUL** (1950) was born in 1929, the son of a mine haulage worker. He attended King Edward VII Grammar School in Nuneaton and then completed his National Service in the RAF, serving in the UK and Hong Kong before coming to King's to read English and then Law. At King's he proved himself to be a cheerful but sincere individual with a good deal of drive, initiative and directness of approach, which endeared him to his tutors.

On graduating, Colin went into the retail trade and trained at Bentalls department store in Kingston upon Thames, gaining qualifications in textiles accounts and retail law. He later settled at Vernon and Tear in Southampton.

Having always had an interest in finance, Colin set up an independent financial consultancy in 1970, aimed at providing complete personal financial management, which he ran successfully until he sold the company on his retirement. During this time he developed an excellent reputation within the financial industry and the company was entered on the Official List on the Stock Exchange.

Colin married Brenda Watkins in 1955 and they had two children. They settled in Dorset for 50 years before moving to Worcestershire in 2014, as well as spending a lot of very enjoyable time in Spain in the 1990s. Colin was a keen amateur actor from a very early age, appearing in shows at school and in the RAF, and later for Poole's Brownsea Island Players. He also enjoyed oil painting.

Once he reached his 60s Colin began to suffer from cardiac problems, but he battled through recovery each time and never let his health stop him from pursuing his interests. He had a great sense of humour, a frankness and an optimism which endeared him to many. Colin died after a long illness, aged 88, on 21 June 2018.

**DAVID LEONARD PERRIDGE** (1955) was born in 1936 in London. He did not have a happy early childhood, when for the most part his brother was in hospital and his parents took little interest in his development. He considered himself lucky when he was sent to boarding school at Uppingham, where he was very content and excelled academically, in particular discovering a love of mathematics. From school, he won a Scholarship to King's to read Mechanical Sciences. There were not many engineers in King's at the time so those who were studying the subject tended to dine together; others joining them at the table found the conversation incomprehensible.

David always knew that he wanted to build dams, bridges and tunnels. After graduating he got his dream job working as a civil engineer, first for Sir William Halcrow and Partners and later for Binnie and Partners. In 1972 he joined the Civil Service, initially for the Water Resources Board,

and then for the Department of Environment, where he was known as a mild-mannered, self-contained and diligent worker. As a civil servant he became quite senior, briefing Cabinet ministers such as Michael Heseltine and Colin Moynihan, whom he considered to be something of a 'pipsqueak'. His career as a civil engineer enabled him to travel the world, with responsibilities for water and the protection of the ozone layer as well as for environmental health. One of his first jobs was a hydroelectric project in Strathfarrar, Scotland, where he met Jean Mathieson; they were married in 1962. The couple began their married life in Pakistan where David worked on the Mangla Dam project; son Anthony and daughter Susan were born soon thereafter. After Pakistan, the family lived in Peru while David was working on another civil engineering project.

As a family man David could be quite old-fashioned. He insisted on politeness from the children, especially at the table, where they had to hold their knives and forks correctly and ask to be excused before they left. There was once great discussion about whether it was appropriate and respectful enough for the children to refer to their mother as 'Mum' rather than 'Mummy' – even though the children were in their 40s at the time.

As a result of careful financial planning, David was able to retire at 60. He and Jean enjoyed a great quality of life, with holidays every year to Spain and Madeira, and also to Canada and Scotland to see family and friends. David pursued his many interests, including gardening, wine tasting, playing and teaching bridge, investing in stocks and shares, and gaining a diploma in Spanish. Above all, he was devoted to Jean and the rest of the family and very proud of his four grandchildren, keen to connect with them and take an interest in their hobbies. He often collected cuttings from newspapers when he thought the topic might be of interest to them. He became quite a celebrity at the gym he attended three times a week, and was given a trophy by his friends there for his commitment, which made him very proud. He was a remarkably fit 80-year-old, and so his death on 20 January 2017 came as rather a shock. He is described by those who knew him as a perfect gentleman and a wise, kind and trusted friend.

**STEPHEN PHILIP CHICHELE PLOWDEN** (1953) was a trailblazer of transport planning who had an ambitious vision of an environmentally sustainable transport system. A champion of public transport and alternatives to expensive and irreversible 'hard' road building, he became a beacon of reason and common sense in fighting unnecessary and unhelpful developments.

Stephen was born in India, in Agra where his father Philip was a judge, and then went to Eton before coming to King's to study History. For National Service, he was commissioned into the 2nd Queen's Bays Dragoon Guards. Given his background he could easily have become a member of the establishment, but instead became a leading critic of what he saw as poor governance in the UK.

Upon graduation Stephen started work in market research, but by the mid-1960s was focused on transport planning, including work on the social and environmental costs of airport expansion. Against the tide of transport planners at the time who saw their roles as being merely to 'predict and provide', he instead made the case against unlimited motoring and the view of unfettered car driving as a kind of human right. In his two books, the groundbreaking *Towns Against Traffic* (1972) and *Taming Traffic* (1980), he argued that transport planning should attempt to shape the future more strategically to ensure that towns were not overwhelmed with traffic.

Having helped prevent a road being built across Christ Church Meadow in Oxford, in the 1970s he successfully campaigned against the so-called Ringways plan to bulldoze large parts of London to make way for a series of urban motorways. The campaign resulted not only in the cancellation of the Ringways project but also sparked several other uprisings against destructive roadbuilding projects across the country, including those in Glasgow, Edinburgh and Nottingham. In his role as Chair of the London Amenity and Transport Association, of which he was a founding member, Stephen also successfully opposed the planned demolition of Covent Garden market in 1974, and was instrumental in the introduction of 20mph speed limits long before their widespread adoption.

Although Stephen had persuaded the Labour Party, of which he was a long-standing member, to change its direction about roads, he was disappointed to find that he had to have the same conversations again at a national level about railways. He believed that the growth in rail travel was not inexorable, and that given limited resources and a need to fight climate change, people should be reducing their need to travel by any means, rather than simply shifting from one mode of transport to another. He played a key role in creating the idea that more and bigger infrastructure is not always the answer, and that the pursuit of safe, active and sustainable transport was a more worthwhile aim. He worked for several years as a consultant with clients including the World Bank, the United Nations and World Health Organisation, and in his later life, as part of a group of experts, argued vigorously against the HS2 rail link, which he saw as a wasteful and pernicious project.

In addition to his work in transport planning, Stephen was a stalwart member of the cross-party New Dialogue group, which campaigned from 1990 to increase understanding of Anglo-Irish relations, opposing paramilitary terror and advocating the conciliatory measures that formed the basis of the Good Friday Agreement.

In 2012 he caused a sensation when he successfully applied to overturn the Information Commissioner's decision not to disclose details of a conversation relating to the Iraq War between George W. Bush and Tony Blair. Stephen had submitted a Freedom of Information request in the belief that the French government's position regarding their support for the invasion of Iraq had been misrepresented by Blair to the Cabinet, but had seen his request denied by the Foreign and Commonwealth Office. With dogged persistence, he challenged the Information Commissioner's initial resolution to sanction the suppression of the details of the conversation, persuading the former Labour international development secretary, Clare Short, to appear at the hearing and give evidence against Blair. Putting his case forward at the hearing, Stephen said:

'Going to war is the most important decision a country can take.  
The invasion of Iraq was and is widely believed both in Britain

and abroad to be illegal and immoral. It led to thousands of British casualties, the deaths of thousands of innocent Iraqi civilians and untold other sufferings. The invasion increased the threats to our national security: the attacks on London on 7 July 2005 were made by people angered by this action and so too, apparently, were other planned attacks which the security forces have thwarted. The claim used to justify the invasion, that Iraq possessed weapons of mass destruction and had failed to comply with UN Security Council mandatory resolutions requiring Iraq to rid itself of such weapons, turns out to have been mistaken. Even if there had been good grounds for that belief at the time, peaceful means of getting rid of these weapons through the work of the UN's inspectors and by other peaceful diplomatic efforts had not been exhausted. All this is already pretty well known. The question which is still to some extent obscure, and on which documents whose disclosure I have requested might throw light, is whether the British prime minister and foreign secretary deliberately misrepresented the French position in order to justify the invasion.'

As well as being indefatigable in his political activism, Stephen was a lover of the English countryside and outdoor pursuits such as walking and wild swimming. He was widely read, especially in the classics, and greatly enjoyed visiting theatres, galleries and museums. Modest, gentle and caring, he used cool and rational argument in the battle against unreason and inhumanity. He died aged 85 on 3 May 2018, survived by his wife Susan, a social worker whom he married in 1964, their two sons Hugo and Edmund, and his brother and grandchildren.

**JOHN MICHAEL PREST** (1949) was a historian, college tutor, gardener and family man of quiet distinction.

He was born in 1928 to the watercolourist Dorothy Martin and Thomas Arthur Prest, Chief Examiner of the Estate Duty Office, and attended Bradfield College where he was much influenced by his history teacher and

housemaster, John Mouldale. He remembered harvesting in Kent during the war, and cycling to Farnborough to watch captured German planes in flight. After nearly being killed by an incendiary bomb that fell through the roof of the family's Tadworth home, he kept its tail-fin for the rest of his life.

John enjoyed his National Service with the RAF, teaching British, French and Argentine recruits about radar. He was based in Wiltshire and pursued archaeological interests in his spare time, once being asked to make a suitably-corroded pair of scissors to replace the damaged originals found with the 'barber surgeon' skeleton at Avebury.

John came to King's in 1949, following in the footsteps of his godfather the historian William Reddaway (KC 1931). He was taught by Eric Hobsbawm, whose concern with social justice he shared, even if John had a rather less strident outlook. During his time in Cambridge he flew Tiger Moths with the University Air Squadron and graduated with a First in Modern History, in 1952.

Initially John could not decide between a career in industry or in academia, so he worked for a year for the General Electric Company before deciding that the scholarly life was indeed for him. He became a Fellow and Tutor in modern history at Balliol College, Oxford where he stayed for 42 years until his retirement in 1995. His writings included *The Industrial Revolution in Coventry* (1960), *Lord John Russell* (1972) and *Liberty and Locality* (1990), and perhaps his best-known work, *The Illustrated History of Oxford University* (1993). He had a deep-seated commitment to Balliol, giving conscientious attention to his students at the College for nearly half a century, always displaying humanity and intellectual independence, and often expressed with epigrammatic elegance. He worked hard as Admissions Tutor to increase the proportion of state-educated undergraduates, and helped to oversee the appointment of three Masters during his many years as Senior Fellow.

In 1961 John married Susan Rippon Davies, a trainee nurse who later became a primary school teacher, whom he met at the University's Scottish Dancing Club. They moved to the Walled Cottage, Wheatley, in 1963, where

John was able to develop his horticultural interests, creating a beautiful garden that was featured in the media and the National Gardens Scheme. His writing about the garden led him to make new friends in Japan, and he was made trustee of the Oxford Botanic Garden and a member of the committee that set up the National Botanic Garden of Wales.

John loved the outdoors and walking long distances, once covering the length of the Roman Wall from Carlisle to Newcastle in winter snow, having suppers at local inns along the way. John of course knew the historical background of the expedition sites and brought out their significance for his companions. He loved to set himself a demanding task.

After retirement John was able to give more attention to his home and its history. He withstood several trials with remarkable fortitude, including the death of his sister in 2007, and then a near-fatal fall from a tree in her garden in 2008. Susan was diagnosed with Alzheimer's disease in 2010 and John with lymphoma in 2011, which was twice successfully brought into remission. When it became impossible to continue living in the Walled Cottage, John and Susan moved to Burley-in-Wharfedale, the home of their son Charles and his wife Fiona. John continued to correspond with friends and even managed to write another book, *The Lucky Martins* (2015), about his uncles in the First World War, which earned him associate membership of the Honourable Artillery Company.

John died of heart failure while at the doctor's surgery in Burley-in-Wharfedale, at the age of 89. He is survived by Susan, his sons Charles and Jonathan, his daughter Julia and his grandchildren.

**FREDERICK WILLIAM RAWDING** (1970) was a writer, teacher and fourth-generation soldier who came to King's as a mature student after almost 20 years in the Army.

Born in 1930 in London and educated at Finchley Catholic Grammar School, Frederick was originally planning to study at Emmanuel College before a bout of pneumonia forced him to withdraw. Instead, the following

year he started his National Service and was granted a commission with the Royal Army Educational Corps. Enjoying the work, he decided to turn it into a profession and after taking his requisite Teachers' Certificate at St Mary's College in Twickenham in 1952, began an Army career that would see him rise to the rank of Major.

Most of Frederick's service was spent in Asia, and it was in Korea, where he was commanding the Commonwealth Radio Station, that he began what would become a long association with the Gurkhas. Although he had no formal training in Nepali, he acquired a knowledge of the language and people that was sufficient for him to become an instructor for British officers in the Brigade of Gurkhas and later the Brigade's Senior Education Officer.

In 1964 Frederick returned to the UK with a posting at the Army School of Education, where his duties included the arrangement of courses in English as a second language. He was a devoted teacher and took a deep interest in the welfare of his students, particularly the Gurkhas, whom he would invite to spend holidays at his home.

Before leaving the Army in 1968 Frederick had a brief spell in Aden before driving to Nepal, where he volunteered at Godavari School in Kathmandu and became a close friend of the school's founder, the American Jesuit priest Father Marshall Moran. He arrived at King's to read Oriental Studies as a 40-year-old with a good working knowledge of both Nepali and Malay, and evident skills as a practical linguist. Although inevitably somewhat remote from the rest of the undergraduate cohort, he took pains to involve himself in life at King's and was awarded the College prize in poetry two years running.

After leaving King's Frederick took on a variety of administrative and academic posts across the Middle East and continued to instruct and examine in the Nepali language. He spent two years as chief features writer for *Arab News*, based in Jeddah, and wrote a number of books on topics ranging from Buddhism to the Indian Rebellion of 1857, as well as a memoir of his travels as both teacher and soldier. His papers and photographs are held in the South Asia Department of the Cambridge University Archives.

Frederick was someone with an innate desire really to get to know the people in the countries in which he was living, while also retaining his ardent, almost caricatured Englishness. He died on 5 September 2018 after living out his retirement in Wisbech.

**THOMAS MOORE RAWORTH** (1977) was a key figure in the British Poetry Revival who spent a short time at King's as poet-in-residence in the late 1970s.

Born in 1938 in Bexleyheath, south-east London, Tom grew up in Welling and went to secondary school at St Joseph's Academy in Blackheath. His father Thomas had been an editorial assistant on the Catholic magazine *The Month*, while his Irish mother Mary had lived in the same Dublin house as the playwright Seán O'Casey, and had been imprisoned at the time of the Easter Rising.

Tom left school at 16 before working in a variety of jobs including as an insurance clerk, packer and builder's labourer. In 1959 he taught himself how to set type and print, producing three issues of a poetry magazine, *Outburst*, that published works by avant-garde American poets whom Tom admired such as Ed Dorn, Allen Ginsberg and Gregory Corso. Although very much a homespun enterprise, the publication fostered a new interest in the Black Mountain poets, whose works were largely unheard of in England at the time and difficult to obtain.

In 1965 Tom co-founded Goliard Press with the artist Barry Hall to further promote the work of his favourite American poets such as Dorn, Robert Creeley and Charles Olson. Alongside his creative endeavours he worked as a phone operator, connecting calls between East and West Berlin. Few jobs could have been less suited to Tom, who famously hated receiving calls and never used the telephone if he could help it.

Before Goliard was acquired by Jonathan Cape in 1967, Tom published a book of his own poetry, *The Relation Ship*, printing 450 hard-bound,



blind-embossed, hand-coloured copies. The collection won the Alice Hunt Bartlett Prize from the Poetry Society in 1969, by which time Tom had begun studying for an MA in Theory and Practice of Literary Translation at the University of Essex, under the supervision of another stalwart of the literary scene, Donald Davie.

More collections followed, with Tom's reputation expanding on both sides of the Atlantic and resulting in a series of teaching jobs at universities in Ohio, Chicago and Texas. Stylistically, Tom's work was increasingly characterised by its rapid-fire interlocking of fragmented images, its remorseless cutting that gave an impression of energy and spontaneity. Although some critics viewed this lively parataxis as an unreadable stream of disconnected thoughts, others saw his oddly flickering language as a natural merger of the Black Mountain and New York School of poets that Tom had been enamoured by in his adolescence, and the more automatic and imagistic European surrealists and Dadaists. He ostensibly avoided established formal structures and popular 'writerly' techniques, dispensing with closed metre, rhyme and all punctuation. At the same time he developed a sharp ear for slivers of spoken language which he would drop momentarily into threads of thought, speeding from detail to detail and from the cynical to the elegiac, and from the self-reflexive to the flippant. Indeed, one of his poems, entitled 'Read Me', consists entirely of the word 'thanks'.

In 1977, Tom being then based in San Francisco, a suggestion was made by the Fellow in English John Barrell to invite him to take up a position of poet-in-residence at King's, along the same lines as the artist- and musician-in-residence scheme that had been introduced in the College in the late 1960s, alternating between different disciplines. A glowing reference from J. H. Prynne at Gonville & Caius strengthened the case, and it was agreed that Tom would be invited to King's, where he would be able to make use of a room as a study – a luxury not available to him at home with his five children to accommodate! Despite being instinctively detached from the more pedantic and hierarchical aspects of institutional life, Tom had been encouraged by the enthusiasm of Cambridge students for his work and readily agreed to the proposal.

His return to the UK coincided with the ascendancy of Margaret Thatcher, which imbued Tom's work with a more satirical and bluntly political aspect. In later years his annual Christmas cards would be piquant and madcap collages giving his sardonic take on the previous year, and would be eagerly awaited by poets around the world. Tom was a genuinely transatlantic poet, better known in the US than in the UK, and regularly performed his work across the pond, his readings given with a breakneck delivery that mirrored the rapidity of his syntactical shifts.

Over the years, further accolades were bestowed upon him, including the Philip Whalen Memorial Award and the Antonio Delfini prize for lifetime achievement. He published more than 40 collections of poetry, including a substantial volume of his *Collected Poems* published by Carcanet in 2003. Yet even after his recognition, Tom's restless experimentation never stopped, whether in his uncommon phrasings, his use of found materials or his unconventional book design. In person he was professionally self-effacing, sharp-witted and energetic in light conversation, but withdrawn if asked to be revealing about himself.

Tom was plagued by ill health for much of his life, and in the 1950s had been one of the first patients to survive open heart surgery. In his final years he underwent treatment for cancer but died on 8 February 2017 at the age of 78. He is survived by his wife Val, whom he married in 1959, and their four sons. A daughter, Lisa, predeceased him in 1996.

**THOMAS JOSEPH REGAN** (1964) was born in Merrick, New York, in August 1933, the youngest of five children. After his schooling at Phillips Academy in Andover, Massachusetts, he went to Yale as an undergraduate and on to Boston University for a Master's degree, which he undertook in his spare time alongside his teaching job back at Phillips Academy. Taking up the option of a sabbatical year, Tom came to King's at the age of 29 as a married graduate student with two young sons, to conduct research into the English Augustan era, most notably looking at the literary figures of Thomas Parnell and Alexander Pope.

After a successful and enjoyable year he returned to Andover and established himself as a legendary teacher of English there for more than 45 years, often sporting his King's scarf in lessons. As well as teaching English and being in charge of dormitories he also worked as a soccer and athletics coach.

When Tom became Chair of the English Department in 1972 he organised a rebuilding that featured the introduction of a reading and writing competence programme for the younger children which made the cover of *Newsweek* magazine and served as a model for schools across the country. As another feature story on Phillips Academy – this time in *The New York Times* in 1978 – reported, he was a teacher of immense expression, whether in bringing *The Odyssey* alive for a class or conducting a lesson on dashes and semicolons like Toscanini in front of a symphony orchestra. His ability to make an indelible impression on young minds – never more so than in his elective class on Satire and Comedy, which was seen as a jewel in the curriculum – is corroborated by former pupils who can still remember their Jonson, Congreve and Sterne several decades later.

Tom met Geraldine 'Gerri' Maher when working as a lifeguard at Jones Beach, although his claim that he rescued her might not have stood up to scrutiny. The pair's first date was a triumph, with the exception of Tom's bow-tie, to which Gerri took an instant dislike and which never reappeared. They were married on 15 June 1957 and went on to have two sons, Bill and Tim, in a marriage that lasted for 60 years.

When not working, Tom wrote book reviews for *The Scriblerian*, a journal of 18th-century studies, and co-authored *The English Competence Handbook*. He and Gerri loved jazz, and Tom was successful in bringing some leading jazz players to the local area, including the iconic trumpeter Dizzy Gillespie. Tom played the cornet himself as well as the stand-up bass. He was very fond of fine wine and would often spend weekends in search of it; his advice to counteract stress was to 'open a bottle of wine and put on Sarah Vaughan's "Easy Living".'

Although he was at King's only for a one-year sabbatical, Tom's experience in Cambridge made a profound impression on him and his family; the College Choir brings the household great joy every Christmas and several King's scarves still grace the halls of several Regan houses.

Tom died comfortably at home in California, surrounded by his family, on 19 May 2018.

**JAMES DAVID RUBADIRI** (1960) was an East African writer, professor and diplomat whose pan-continental appeal and influence led to his being claimed variously as a Ugandan, Malawian, Kenyan and Botswanan. One of Africa's most anthologised and celebrated post-independence poets, he passionately and incisively articulated his affirmative vision of African cultural identity while maintaining a deep-seated belief both in pacifism and in the restoration of racial relationships, in spite of his personal experiences at the hands of British imperial administration during the turbulent years leading up to Malawian independence.

Born in Liuli in what was then the British Protectorate of Nyasaland, David spent much of his early life in Uganda and was educated at King's College in Budo, where his teachers first planted the seed of his love for literature. From there he moved on to Makerere University in Kampala, graduating in History in 1956. At Makerere he was elected President of the Student Guild, Captain of the cricket team, and began writing poetry of considerable promise.

Shortly after leaving Makerere David married his first wife Gertrude Uzanda and undertook a teaching qualification at the University of Bristol. After returning home he began working as a teacher at Dedza Secondary School in Nyasaland and became involved in the national struggle for secession from the Central African Federation and liberation from British rule. With the political situation becoming increasingly febrile, a state of emergency was declared by the British, and prominent nationalists such as Hastings Kamuzu Banda were arrested and detained. David, too, was

incarcerated at Khami Prison in Bulawayo, separated from his wife and young son for almost nine months.

During his imprisonment and with the intervention of his former tutors at Makerere, the wheels were set in motion for David to be offered a two-year scholarship at King's to read for the English Tripos, and upon his release in 1960 he arrived in Cambridge. Although, as he later admitted, his immediate reaction to being offered a scholarship had been one of elated terror, David threw himself into university life: writing poetry, acting in plays and becoming the first black African to be elected to the committee of the Cambridge Union. He and Gertrude became the centre of a hub of African students in the city and although, at 30, he was 10 years older than most of his contemporaries, he was highly esteemed by his fellow undergraduates, to whom he radiated immense and sincere goodwill.

After completing his studies in Cambridge, David returned to Nyasaland to teach at Soche Hill College and had his poetry published as part of the seminal Penguin anthology of 1963, *Modern Poetry from Africa*, edited by Gerald Moore and Ulli Beier. David's contribution 'An African Thunderstorm', about the violent entry of colonial forces into the African continent, would become his most famous and anthologised poem along with 'Stanley Meets Mutesa', a rendering of T. S. Eliot's 'Journey of the Magi' giving an account of the arrival of Stanley at the court of the Baganda King Mutesa.

The following year, the protectorate was ended and the independent nation of Malawi was born under the presidency of Hastings Banda. David, at the age of 34, was appointed as the country's first Permanent Representative to the UN and Ambassador to the United States, where he was received at the White House by Lyndon B. Johnson. However, within weeks of independence, Banda's relationship with some of the younger nationalists deteriorated, and six cabinet ministers were sacked and forced into exile. David, sensing the increasing autocracy of the new government, also broke ranks with Banda and resigned his posts in 1965.

The following years were extremely productive for David's writing, his 1965 play *Come to Tea* being followed shortly afterwards by his only novel *No Bride Price*, a criticism of the Malawian regime. His poetry, characterised by its melancholy, irony and humour, appeared in influential anthologies and prestigious literary journals including *Transition*, *Black Orpheus* and *Présence Africaine*.

Now exiled from Malawi, David taught at his alma mater Makerere until 1975, when the anti-intellectual regime under Idi Amin forced him to flee yet again, first to the University of Ibadan in Nigeria before he settled in Kenya, teaching at the University of Nairobi from 1976 to 1984. From there he moved to the University of Botswana, where he was Dean of the Language and Social Sciences Education Department until 1997. That same year saw the death of Hastings Banda, whose Malawi Congress Party had been voted out of power three years earlier and replaced by the United Democratic Front. The new ruling party reached out to David and invited him to finish the job he had started some 33 years earlier, and he was appointed as the country's Permanent Representative to the UN and Ambassador to the United States for the second time.

Three years later David was appointed as Vice Chancellor of the University of Malawi and stepped down from his ambassadorial roles. After retiring he moved initially to New York before living out his final years not far from his ancestral home on Likoma Island, the larger of the two inhabited islands in Lake Malawi. He died aged 88 on 15 September 2018.

**RALPH EASDALE SCOTT** (1950) was born in Pontefract in 1931, the younger brother of Sheila to whom he was always very close. His father, a veterinary surgeon, had lost his two brothers in the First World War, which had a profound effect on him and on the rest of the family.

Ralph was educated at Rugby School, where he was very happy, forming lifelong friendships, becoming Head of House, and learning to drive in his Housemaster's 1928 Humber. He came to King's as a scholar to read Natural

Sciences and so had to read lessons in Chapel and say Grace at formal dinners; he remembered and could recite the long Latin Grace for the rest of his life. Ralph's great escape from his academic life was mountaineering, mainly in Wales or the Peak District; the skills he learned were put into practice when he and his friends scaled the north-east pinnacle of the Chapel on Bumps Supper night, when they had finished their final exams and it was too late for them to be sent down if they caught (they were not).

After King's Ralph went to St Thomas' Hospital for medical training, and it was through a United Hospitals club that he began his lifelong love of sailing. He then had to do his National Service, and was sent to Singapore and Malaya. The doctors in the local hospital did no surgery, so the young medics from the Army hospital had some excellent training, albeit alongside some totally unqualified anaesthetists. Ralph and a friend took the opportunity to make a trip into the Malayan jungle with guides, where they spent the night in a tree house while below them the guides plotted to abandon them unless they agreed to doubling the payment for the trip. Fortunately it was very inexpensive in any case, and they arrived safely back at the hospital in time for work.

Ralph's next post was at the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital, firstly as an orthopaedic house surgeon and then in Accident and Emergency. A young doctor, Anne Simon, came in as a patient following a minor car accident, needing a stitch to a cut on her hand; even though Ralph was so enamoured that he forgot to administer any anaesthetic before stitching the injury, she later became his wife. They were married in 1961 and went on to have three children.

Ralph had to decide whether to continue his career as an orthopaedic surgeon or to go into general practice. He applied both for a job in Cambridge, demonstrating anatomy to students with a view to taking an exam in surgery at the same time, and also to the Angel Hill General Practice in Bury St Edmunds. Letters of acceptance for both positions arrived by the same post. Ralph decided to accept the Angel Hill post – it paid better – and never regretted the decision as his family found Bury

St Edmunds a lovely place to live. His surgery at Angel Hill had a huge brightly-coloured map of the world on the wall and special toys to play with. On Christmas mornings Ralph and his family would all go to the West Suffolk Hospital to visit his patients if they were unlucky enough to be in hospital over the Christmas holiday.

Ralph was not only a GP but also a part-time ear, nose and throat surgeon, and the local police surgeon. He was on call most nights and weekends, often dealing at night with grisly road traffic accidents and tragedies, before a quick breakfast with the family and a full day's work, often followed by evening surgery. The family memory of the loss of his uncles in the First World War gave Ralph a deep respect for veterans, with the result that he organised the annual medical Armistice dinner for many years.

Although he was a man of modest demeanour who avoided conflict, Ralph was highly competitive at sport; two boats on the water immediately meant a race. He always loved to sail, taking part in organised races as well as introducing the family to the water when they were very young, and enjoying sailing holidays in retirement. He played squash and tennis and continued the love of climbing he had developed in his Cambridge days. His DIY skills were also legendary; despite being such a busy GP, he did all the interior decorating at home, managing to hang wallpaper in the early evening in his dinner suit while waiting for Anne to get ready. He made furniture and some wonderful traditional wooden toys for his grandchildren.

Ralph had been very happy at King's and loved visiting the College, Chapel and attending reunion dinners. He was a devoted Christian and a regular worshipper at the local church as well as an active member of the community, hosting village fêtes in the family garden and helping with the upkeep and development of the church building. He died on 11 June 2018.

**NATHANIEL CHARLES SEBAG-MONTEFIORE** (1959) had a successful career in the City while maintaining a lifelong interest in anthropology.

Born in London to a prominent Anglo-Jewish family, Niel was educated at Wellington College in Berkshire before undertaking his National Service with the Royal Artillery. There, he quickly got a reputation for thinking outside of the box; on one occasion he was sent on exercises in the Welsh mountains where he and his comrades were asked to complete a gruelling climb to locate a waterworks and report back with the date that was carved at the entrance. During their discussions about how to set about doing so, Niel slipped out to ring the waterworks manager, who told him the date over the telephone; they spent the rest of the day in the pub.

After training in Wales Niel was sent to Cyprus, where his squadron's tasks included searching for Cypriot insurgents in a series of remote villages. At the end of a long and hot day there was one hamlet left to be checked and the tired soldiers could see their lorry at the bottom of the street waiting to take them back to their barracks. The villagers had locked up their cottages and quit the scene, except one cottage, whose door was left open. The soldiers entered the house and found a table set up with open bottles of wine, with which they refreshed themselves before gaily setting off again.

Niel thought little of this incident until three years later when, while resident in Bodley's Court, he was scanning through the morning newspaper only to read about an account written by the Cypriot General Georgios Grivas, who recalled an episode where he and a band of his men had been hiding out in a remote village when quite by chance a small detachment of British soldiers had appeared in the village. Grivas and his men, armed to the teeth, had slipped into the cellar, leaving plentiful refreshment on the table upstairs, and been ready to shoot the soldiers if they ventured any further.

After that lucky escape Niel was demobilised and spent the summer of 1959 travelling round the Mediterranean before arriving at King's. To his friends he was known for his carefree attitude and strong sense of the ridiculous, which to his tutors manifested itself more often in terms of reproachable conduct and of having more money than sense. Unusually for an undergraduate, Niel kept a car at King's, although his driving ability left something to be desired and on multiple occasions he found himself summoned to the local magistrates' court for minor motoring infractions.

In later life Niel also enjoyed sailing, often with equally disastrous results and ignorance of the tide, water depth or navigation marks. He found the motion of the sea difficult and was known to be seasick even when his yacht was still tied up behind the harbour wall, but never let the affliction impact his cheerful spirits.

On the academic front, Niel delighted in the quirkiness of his anthropological studies and although he would have considered it poor form to admit that he was working hard, he took the subject seriously and in 1990 ended up as the Honorary Treasurer of the Royal Anthropological Institute. The subject also allowed Niel to fulfil his thirst for adventure, and having visited Mayan sites in the summer of 1960, after the completion of his degree in 1962 he planned a ten-week expedition to visit the largely unexplored Utcubamba and Chichipe valleys in Peru, finding sponsorship from various College and University sources to finance the excursion.

After leaving Cambridge Niel spent 14 years as an export manager with Alginate Industries before joining Grindlays Bank in 1977. Nine years later he moved to Swiss Bank Corporation before retiring to Woodbridge, Suffolk.

He died peacefully on 12 January 2018 aged 79, survived by his wife Annabel Gosling, whom he married in 1965, and two children, Victoria and Matthew.

**DAVID ALFRED SIMMS** (1957) was a Northamptonshire man, born in Northampton, educated at the local primary school and Northampton Grammar School, and returning to make his life there once he had finished his education.

David was called up for National Service but failed the medical because he had suffered from pleurisy. To the bright grammar school boy with rural roots, coming to King's was at first unsettling, and he struggled with the suavity and assuredness of some of the public schoolboys. Nevertheless, his innate sociability meant that he very much involved himself in College life, becoming a member of the Football Club, Rugby Club, Lawn Tennis Club and the Music Society.



In spite of being a smoker all his life, David was a keen singer, and in his first term in Cambridge joined a scratch choir to sing Elgar's *The Dream of Gerontius* in Ely Cathedral under the direction of Francis Warner, a Choral Scholar at St Catharine's. From then on David's career as a choral bass was launched. When male voices were called for, he would also sing with the Raleigh Society at Newnham College, and helped to organise the first Undergraduate Ladies Night in Hall in the spring of 1959. David talked little of his degree course – Modern Languages – and was not a natural academic, doing just enough with his French and German to get by. In his final year he lived on X staircase in Bodley's with three others who became lifelong friends. His enthusiastic preference was for beer rather than wine, and he introduced his friends to lunch at The Baron of Beef or The Pickerel.

After King's, David joined Avon Cosmetics which had recently been set up in Northampton, staying with them for the whole of his working life until he took early retirement in 2009. His career took him all over the world and by the time he retired he had reached the position of Group Marketing Director.

David had a great love of music, possessing a small record player while at King's and becoming a prolific user of the College's record library; he enjoyed Mozart's operas but his main enthusiasm was for sacred choral music, of which he had a very wide knowledge. After Cambridge, he was a prominent member of the choir of All Saints', Northampton, and would regularly telephone his friends in the late evening to tell them what his choir was singing and to ask about what their choral society was doing for its next concert. David's other great love was gardening, and he was also keen on *The Times* crossword.

He was assiduous at keeping in touch with close friends and relatives, many of whom he looked after in a most generous fashion, and was tremendous company. When visiting friends he would take a collection of toys for their children as well as records he thought they might like. He had the ability to talk with ease to a wide variety of people, and although in later years he could present a noisy, outgoing persona, he was at heart a deeply sensitive and thoughtful man.

In his retirement David did a lot of voluntary work. He set up the Friends of All Saints' Music, organising the choir on their many singing trips at home and abroad, including to King's. He served as a governor of All Saints Middle and Primary Schools, read with the children at the local primary school and worked for Help the Aged.

David was married in 1963 to Lesley Boatwright, and was the father of Elianne and Matthew. He died on 18 June 2018, aged 80.

**MICHAEL MAURICE GERALD PHILIP SLOT** (1949), the son of a Lloyd's underwriter, was born in London in 1929. At prep school he developed an obsession with playing *Monopoly*, and spent so much time on this with one of his friends that eventually the set was confiscated. However, he and his friend knew the game so well that they continued to play, using just a pair of dice while retaining all the details of the game in their heads.

Michael won a scholarship to Eton and later, after National Service, an exhibition to King's to read Classics, where he developed his already strong liberal views and concern with environmental issues. After leaving King's he trained to be a teacher and then taught at a state secondary school in London, where he met Elena Crump. They were married in 1954, and the relationship gave him the confidence to embark on an adventure together to teach in Africa. Michael and Elena moved out to what was then Southern Rhodesia to teach Classics at Peterhouse Boys' School, which had recently been founded there.

Michael and Elena's son, also called Michael, was born in 1956, followed by Julian in 1958. In 1960 the family returned to the UK, where Michael taught at Lancing College and welcomed another son, Peter. At the same time Michael had decided on a career change and started studying for his law exams. He was very despondent when he realised that his name was not on the list of those who had passed the exam, and broke the news of his failure to Elena, before noticing that there was another separate list of students

who had passed with distinction, and his name was among them. Michael worked as a lawyer initially in London, then Brighton, and finally went into partnership in a family law firm in Bexhill-on-Sea where he continued until he retired. Another child was born, this time a daughter Deborah, in 1962, and two years later the family moved to Coppwilliam in the village of Laughton, where Michael played an active part in the life of the local church. Baby Lucy arrived in 1965, and Paul in 1966 to complete the family.

Among Michael's great loves were poetry and music; he enjoyed playing the piano for family singalongs and passed his love of music on to all of his children, especially his second son Julian. Julian had been Organ Scholar at University College, Oxford, and it came as a terrible shock to Michael and the family when Julian died young. Michael himself was the organist at Laughton church for many years, right up until a few months before his death, and served on the parish council as well as editing the parish magazine. At the church carol service it was traditional that he read the Ninth Lesson with the church in darkness.

In later years Michael became increasingly frail and weak, depending on Elena's care. He was able to come home from hospital at the end of his life to die peacefully in his own home, on 2 January 2019 at the age of 89.

**BURKHARD ERIC STEINBERG** (1948) was born in Leipzig in 1926, where his parents were prominent historians. The family fled Nazi Germany in 1939 and settled in England, where Rick's father Henry – after a brief internment – took up teaching and did translation work for MI6.

Rick quickly mastered English, and also became a passionate collector of opera scores and phonograph records. He was educated at Alleyn's School in Dulwich and then served in the British Army for four years before coming to King's, where he read English and Modern Languages. At King's Rick was a positive personality with interests in many areas, an amusing conversationalist and full of enterprise. Of his time at King's, Rick later wrote: 'In my own obituary I would like it mentioned that I was the first

occupant of the Garden Hostel where I founded a group called the Knights Hostellers who met once a week to drink expensive wine. Also that I ran COI (Consolidated Operas Incorporated) founded by Paul Beves in 1941.' In 1950, he rowed in the 'engine room' for the Cambridge crew that beat Oxford that year in the Boat Race.

After leaving King's Rick worked in India as a tea taster for Lipton, but on his return to the UK experienced difficulties in finding work. In and out of unemployment, life in an expensive bedsit in London with his wife Margaret and their child Angela proved something of a financial struggle. Having had two more children with Margaret – Alban, who sadly lived for only a few weeks, and later Bene't – Rick found work as a tax assessor for the British High Commission in Kenya in 1956.

The colonial era was rapidly coming to an end in East Africa, and it was a time of upheaval, not only for the world but also for the family. While posted overseas Rick met and fell in love with Jean Lloyd, leaving his young family and starting a new one with Jean when they both returned to England; a son Nicholas was born in 1959, becoming a step-brother to Jean's son David. Rick, Jean and the two boys moved to Germany via the Netherlands in 1960, where Rick became a manager for Mercury Records. Meanwhile, Margaret, Angela and Bene't lived in Somerset for a while and then moved to South Africa.

His work with Mercury was suited to Rick; it combined his love of music and his ability with languages. After a while the company transferred Rick to Richmond, Indiana, to work at their recently acquired subsidiary National Record Pressing. During his time in Indiana in the 1960s he also successfully helped to develop the Columbia Record Club, the first mail-order catalogue for vinyl records that had been established in the previous decade, and then repeated the trick for the Record Club of America, based in Pennsylvania.

The move east also meant that Rick was closer to the centre of the political engagement of the late 1960s. He and a mobile recording engineer posted themselves at the foot of the Washington Monument on 15 November 1969

as 500,000 demonstrators assembled to protest the Vietnam War; Rick enthusiastically told the family afterwards about the banjo player Pete Seeger singing 'Give Peace a Chance' for over 10 minutes.

In 1970 the record industry lured Rick and the family to Hollywood, where he had signed up with Decca Records and helped debut and promote the controversial album *Jesus Christ Superstar*. While there, the San Fernando Valley where they lived was struck by an earthquake; damage in some places was catastrophic. In Rick's office, though, the worst that happened was that his chair permanently lost its swivel, only for his pal Neil Diamond to wheel one down from upstairs.

Unfortunately only 18 months after his arrival, Rick's services were no longer needed. Eventually he found a job in Toronto with the Longines Symphonette label, a move which proved to be his stepping-stone out of the record industry. The family was able to visit England in the summer of 1971, where Angela and Bene't had recently returned to live with their mother and stepfather, enabling Rick to do what he could to repair relationships with his teenage children. He took them all to King's – 'the centre of his universe' – and showed them where he had lived, the rooms of his old friend George Plimpton, and then went for a punt on the Cam.

Back in Toronto, Rick accepted a job offer from Eaton Bay Financial Services, where he stayed as Assistant Vice President until his retirement in the mid-1980s. He then began to study theology at the University of Toronto, completing his doctorate in 1999. In the meantime, Jean had become a very successful travel agent, and as a result Rick and Jean were able to visit most of the countries of the world, travelling by cruise ship on at least 100 journeys.

Jean died in 2012. At the end of his life, Rick was determined to live independently, although mobility issues after a hip replacement meant that getting about was increasingly difficult. His emails to the family, however, continued to be lively, discussing American politics, theology, and his pet subject of Royal Peculiars – churches under the direct jurisdiction of the monarch. He died, at the age of 92, on 29 October 2018.

**ANDREW KERR STEWART-ROBERTS** (1951) was born in 1931 in London and was billeted with his maternal grandparents in New York for safety during the early years of the war. In 1942 he and his sister Libby begged the Bletchley Park cryptographer Oliver Strachey to let them cross the Atlantic with him and return home, clearly preferring the risk of submarine strikes to staying any longer with their bombastic grandmother. Andrew's paternal grandfather had been Master of Caius and his father was a classically-educated stockbroker, although his American mother took a greater interest in parties and people than in books.

Andrew's own education at Highfield School and Eton gave him a lifelong thirst for learning and a great curiosity about all aspects of human life. He was unfailingly interested in other people and it was considered good luck to be seated next to him at functions, as he always had something entertaining to talk about and asked interesting questions.

After the war in 1950, Andrew did his National Service in Libya before coming to King's to read Economics, later changing to Law. The Lay Dean of the College at that time, the botanist John Raven (KC 1948), was Andrew's cousin, and his rooms in the Gibbs Building proved to be a frequent refuge for advice, or more often, an uproarious chat in the company of others who found him equally entertaining. In his third year Andrew returned the favour by agreeing to drive John and two other botanists for a week in the Lake District in his newly-acquired Ford 8, in search of rare varieties of hawkweed. Such was the weight of the huge botanical press tied to the roof-rack of the little car that at one point Andrew had to drive up a very steep hill in reverse, something he had learned in the Army. After the end of his last term he also helped John with the organisation of his wedding to Faith Hugh Smith in the College Chapel, providing him with invaluable sartorial advice.

Andrew met his own bride Phyllida Bamfield in 1952. They were in two different groups of friends travelling to and from the UK; their paths crossed in the romantic setting of Paris and they were married in 1955, later having two children, Daniel and Lucy.

Andrew had a long career in the City of London as a merchant banker, first with Helbert, Wagg & Co. before its acquisition by J. Henry Schroder Ltd. In 1969 he moved on to S. G. Warburg Group where he became Vice Chairman and Director, until his retirement in 1992.

The family divided their time between London and Sussex, where both Andrew and Phyllida gave a lot of their time to charitable work including Barnardo's and Victim Support. Andrew served as Master of the Grocers' Company, and during this time he bestowed the honorary freedom of the company on Lady Diana Spencer, which he felt to be one of the highlights of his life. He was High Sheriff of East Sussex and later Chair of Sussex Housing and Care, and an active governor of several schools, even sitting at the back of classrooms in an effort to gain a better understanding. Later in life it was his wife's turn to lead and he stepped back to act in a supporting role for her when Phyllida became Lord Lieutenant for East Sussex.

Andrew always took his responsibilities seriously, whether in his appointed roles or helping out his family and friends with their financial affairs. He had high standards of manners and of dress, and his fastidiousness meant that he could present a somewhat pedantic and intimidating front. Beneath this exterior lay a mellower, softer side that quickly came to light. In his retirement years he embraced and enjoyed change whenever he could see the benefits, moving seamlessly into the computer age and onto his beloved Apple Mac.

Andrew had great talents as a linguist, approaching grammar with forensic precision so that he could first form the bones of a language and then flesh it out with a love and appreciation for its people and culture. Early professional postings to Geneva and Paris, coupled with family holidays to the South of France and Normandy, cemented his love of all things French. In retirement he and Phyllida took tours and cruises to places like Norway, the Holy Land, Iran and China.

Music also played a large part in Andrew's life, including visits to Glyndebourne; loud Mozart, Wagner and Beethoven competed with the lawnmower to wake up his teenage children at weekends. He loved to

sing and was a loyal member of the choir at his church in Sussex. Andrew sang loudly and harmonised whatever the occasion, once embarrassing the family while on an audio tour of Buckingham Palace where, with headphones on, he sang a solo rendition of *Zadok the Priest* at full volume in falsetto, much to the bemusement of other tourists.

One of Andrew's most notable characteristics was his stoicism. He never complained about pain or hardship, even in his final illness. A terrible car crash in 1969 left him partially lame and nearly cost him his life, or at least a leg, but his reaction was to get on a bike as soon as possible to remain active, refusing to use a stick.

Andrew died on 31 July 2018 aged 87; Phyllida predeceased him in 2016.

**ANTHONY ROWLAND TAVENER** (1942) was born in Woodford Green in 1924 and went to the local prep school, St Aubyn's. He was a notably inventive child; aged 12 he and a friend used firecrackers wound round a saucepan and weighted down with a brick to create a homespun depth charge, the force of which blew out the bottom of the bath and fractured the pipes in the family bathroom, leaving the adults in the room below on the receiving end of a cascade of water (and Tony no doubt in receipt of a severe dressing-down).

The following year he moved to Uppingham School, an experience which he found difficult at times; he would later say that the Army was a doddle in comparison to public school. In his final year at school he enlisted at the Leicester recruiting office before coming to King's that September to read Mechanical Sciences, living in Bodley's and playing rugby for the College.

After just over a year at King's, Tony was commissioned as a 2nd Lieutenant and posted to 14th Field Squadron of the Royal Engineers attached to the Guards Armoured Division. The following April, in 1944, the Squadron was sent to Royal Albert Docks and was scheduled to embark for France six days after D Day. A storm hindered the passage and they anchored off

Southend, eventually landing on Gold Beach on 18 June before heading to Arromanches and being allocated to an orchard near Bayeux. The Division advanced to clear the Germans, losing many tanks in the process, heading up through Caen and crossing the Seine in August at Vernon before moving through the battlefields of the Western Front near Beauvais and Arras.

By September the Squadron was in Belgium, helping to liberate Brussels and building bridges over the Albert Canal to enable Operation Market Garden, before moving into the Netherlands as far as Nijmegen. In December Tony was sent to 30 Corps HQ as an intelligence officer for three months and then joined 209 Field Company, bridging the Rhine at the town of Rees and proceeding north towards Bremen, often having to build crossings over the huge craters that had been created by landmines. By early May 1945 the Company had been instructed to consolidate rather than advance, and on 8 May, Tony's 21st birthday, the war in Europe was declared over.

Nevertheless, after some recuperation in peacetime billets near Neinburg, Tony was posted to 252 Field Company to be part of an international airborne corps that would parachute into Tokyo. The parachute drop never happened; the two atomic bombs were dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki and soon afterwards the Japanese surrender was announced. Tony spent the next few months repairing and building bridges in the Ruhr and over the Rhine before being posted, in March 1946, to Artlenberg on the River Elbe. In December he was promoted to Captain and joined HQ 23 Field Engineer Regiment.

Around this time Tony met Joan Duell, at the wrong end of a hypodermic needle. Joan was in charge of the ward in Hannover Military Hospital where Tony had been admitted with blood poisoning. In August 1948 the pair became engaged over the telephone, and married the following year in Ilkley Parish Church. They spent the ensuing five years back in the UK, where Tony worked on the Great Western Railway and London and Liverpool Docks.

However, in May 1955 he was posted to Korea, flying to Singapore and then taking a troop ship to Japan, where he was promoted to the rank

of Major and had 3,000 troops under his command. Although he had to visit Seoul, he stayed mostly in Japan, organising the docks and running a shuttle service around the islands. In December 1956 he returned to Singapore to run the port operations there until a final posting back to Germany in 1958.

Tony retired from the Army in 1960 and joined Northcote & Co, a stockbroking firm of which he became a partner 10 years later. He retired from the business in 1979 although continued to do some work for them as an associate for a number of years. He and Joan lived in Wendens Ambo, near Bishops Stortford, for about 20 years before moving to Kirtling, near Newmarket, where Tony became involved in local concerns, raising funds for the restoration of the village church and helping to save Newmarket Hospital.

He was a keen collector of books on heraldry and genealogy, bookplates and architecture – particularly on follies, one of which he built in his own garden. He was a friend of the long-time librarian of King's, Tim Munby, and despite the brevity of his time as a student in the College, retained a close connection to King's and left both his papers about Munby and a pecuniary legacy to the College Library.

Tony was an excellent raconteur who made friends with people he met in all walks of life. He spent his last 18 months in a residential care home in Wymondley, where true to form he made friends with the staff. He died peacefully on 15 September 2018, aged 94, having been predeceased by Joan in 2004.

**MIKULÁŠ TEICH** (1969), who died aged 100 on 16 August 2018, was a scholar of the history of science who spent much of his career at Robinson College, Cambridge.

Mikuláš was born in July 1918 to Jewish parents in Košice, a city in the northern reaches of the Austro-Hungarian Empire which within months of his birth would become part of the newly-established Czechoslovakia.



At home he learned to speak German, Hungarian, Slovakian and Czech, and went to a primary school in the small industrial town of Ruzomberok before switching to a grammar school, where he began developing an interest in left-wing politics through the mid-1930s.

After two and a half years of studying medicine in Prague, Mikuláš decided to emigrate with his older brother as the situation of Jewish people began to deteriorate following the German invasion in March 1939. With a mixture of bribery, contacts and good luck, they acquired the necessary documents, drove to Vienna, took a train across Germany to the Hook of Holland, and arrived in London in April 1939. Their parents stayed behind, his father asserting that ‘the Germans are human beings after all’. Not long after, his parents were arrested and sent to concentration camps; Mikuláš never saw them again.

Once in Britain, he began studying for a degree in chemistry at University College, Exeter, and it was there that he met Alice Schwarz, another Jewish refugee, who had arrived from Vienna in 1938. When Alice got a job in Nottingham, Mikuláš followed her there and they were married in 1944. During their doctoral studies at Leeds University – Mikuláš in chemistry, Alice in economics – the couple became very active in student politics and joined the Communist party. After Mikuláš completed his doctorate in 1946, he returned to Prague to help in the reconstruction of the Czechoslovakian education system, working as a research assistant in a chemistry lab in the medical faculty of Charles University before Alice joined him a few years later.

Alongside his work, Mikuláš wrote newspaper articles and engaged in university politics, but the realities of the Cold War quickly dispelled the atmosphere of idealism, replacing it with a Stalinist dictatorship. Purges, particularly directed against Jewish members of the Communist party, were set in motion, and Mikuláš was branded a ‘destructive element’ and expelled from the party, losing his job in the process.

Fortunately for Mikuláš he and Alice knew the incumbent Minister of Education, who found him a position in the History of Science department

at the University, from where he then moved to the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences. Although he had always wanted to become a medical doctor like his grandfather and uncle, the history of medicine had always been an interest of his, with his first book, published in 1950, being a biography of the 19th-century physiologist Jan Purkyně.

After numerous appeals against his expulsion, Mikuláš was reinstated as a party member in 1963, at the beginning of the liberalisation of Czechoslovak communism which culminated in the Prague Spring of 1968. With Alice, he took a full part in the reform of higher education in the country and ventured across Europe to take part in an array of international historical conferences.

Indeed, he and Alice had just been issued with visas for a working visit to Yale University when troops from five Warsaw Pact signatories were sent in to Prague to put down the Spring and quell the liberalising reforms. With the airport occupied, central station closed and phone lines cut, Mikuláš and Alice were unable to fly out and instead made their way to a small suburban station and managed to cross the border into West Germany by train. After a brief stint at Yale they came to the UK, where friends and colleagues in Oxford and Cambridge found them a series of temporary positions, including Mikuláš spending a year as a visiting scholar at King’s and Alice taking up a post at Newnham College. A series of temporary posts followed before Alice was appointed the first female professor at the University of East Anglia in 1971, and Mikuláš, who had been working under the historian of Chinese science Joseph Needham at Gonville & Caius, became a founding Fellow of Robinson College in 1977.

It was at Robinson in 1979 that Mikuláš met the medical historian Roy Porter, with whom he would establish a series of seminars and co-edit a dozen collections of essays putting topics such as the Renaissance, Romanticism, the Enlightenment, industrialisation and the fin-de-siècle into national contexts – culminating in *Drugs and Narcotics in History* (1995). In addition to his work with Porter, Mikuláš edited volumes of essays on Bohemian and Slovak history, as well as a history of

biochemistry (with Dorothy Needham) and of the German brewing industry. He remained at Robinson until the end of his life at which point he was remarkably mentally lucid and alert, publishing his last book, *The Scientific Revolution Revisited* (2015), at the age of 96.

Mikuláš and Alice were frequent visitors to Prague after the fall of communism, and to Vienna, where the two took an active part in academic and intellectual life. He was unfailingly helpful towards younger colleagues, and retained an old-world courtesy and charm alongside a sharp and critical intellect.

Alice died in 2015 and Mikuláš is survived by their two children, Peter and Eva.

**IOAN FOSTER THOMAS** (1945) was a biology teacher at Oundle School, with boundless enthusiasm for educating his pupils about the natural world. He was born in Newcastle on 11 January 1928, where his father was Head of Newcastle Royal Grammar School. During the war his father evacuated his family and the whole school to Penrith; the family lived in Hausehead above Ullswater, where Ioan's passion for nature was truly kindled.

Ioan served in the Royal Army Medical Corps as a radiographer from 1946 to 1948, and subsequently came to King's as an exhibitor to read Natural Sciences, graduating in 1951 and following in the footsteps of his grandfather Hugh Richardson (KC 1884) and great-uncle Lewis Fry Richardson (KC 1900). He then joined Oundle School as an Assistant Master, staying at the school for 37 years until his retirement in 1988, having been a Housemaster for nine years and Head of Biology for 15. During his time at Oundle he headed school expeditions to Scotland, the Lake District and Africa, and led Quaker work camps in Newcastle and Edinburgh.

Ioan married Alice Stephens in 1980, by which time he was 52. He had known Alice since university days and easily took in his stride the

acquisition of a large family, becoming a proud father, grandfather and great-grandfather.

Throughout his life Ioan was a passionate wildlife conservationist in Northamptonshire and beyond. He was involved with the Wildlife Trust from its beginnings as the Northampton Naturalists' Trust in 1963, when a small group of like-minded individuals joined together with little money to try and save the county's rapidly dwindling wildlife habitats.

At the Trust's 50th anniversary celebrations in 2013 Ioan remarked that when it first began he had been afraid that interest in nature conservation would be a trend that would vanish. He recognised that the key to success was to help local volunteers to see that what they were doing really mattered. Ioan was optimistic when he witnessed the increasing interest by the public in birdwatching and saw that this had huge potential. He also realised that it was much easier to found an organisation than to keep it going, but was not afraid of hard work and served as Honorary Secretary of the Northants Naturalists' Trust for 17 years. He stepped in again when the Trust merged with other local groups from neighbouring counties, and was eventually appointed Vice-President by the Wildlife Trust for Bedfordshire, Cambridgeshire and Northamptonshire, an organisation with over 35,000 members, 125 nature reserves, almost 100 staff and over 1,000 volunteers.

Ioan's particular interest was in Black Hairstreak butterflies, and it was this interest that prompted his first active conservation campaign. In 1974, the owners of Glapthorn Cow Pasture to the north-west of Oundle intended to sell the wood, pull up the trees and turn the area into arable land. Ioan and his group moved swiftly to negotiate loans to buy the land and another nearby wood, and four medieval-style fairs were organised in subsequent years to raise the money to pay off the debts. In Glapthorn Cow Pasture today there are Black Hairstreak butterflies by the dozen.

As a biologist as well as a conservationist, Ioan was a patient and committed field naturalist who saw the value of detailed and careful observation and

record-keeping. He was a substantial contributor to the county's Rare Plant Register and helped to run a series of plant identification workshops.

Ioan was also an inspirational teacher at Oundle who never lost his enthusiasm for the natural world and was able to nurture this same enthusiasm in others. He founded a Bee Club at the school, with two hives on the chapel lawn, and taught the boys the art of beekeeping. One of his former pupils was Richard Dawkins, who would later describe Ioan as 'the best teacher I ever had' and has spoken about how Ioan supported him when he was a boy, providing extra tutorials after school hours without any reimbursement to help him gain a place at Oxford.

As Richard recalls, one time in the school holidays Ioan took a party of pupils from Oundle to the west coast of Scotland to study marine biology. There he was thrilled to discover a giant nemertine worm, *Lineus longissimus*, which when carefully unravelled measured at least 30 feet. Three of the pupils stood dangling the worm between them like a telephone wire strung between three poles, and Ioan photographed it. It was only much later that Professor Dawkins looked the species up and learned that, when handled, it produces a thick, toxic mucus that has been known to kill crabs and cockroaches, and could have applications as an agricultural insecticide.

No harm was done on that occasion but Ioan's exuberance also got the better of him when a local Oundelian had caught a sturgeon, presumably in the River Nene. According to law, sturgeon are 'royal fish' and automatically the property of the monarch due to the fact that their 'superior excellence' makes them 'uniquely suited to the monarch's use'. This particular fish was duly presented to the geographically nearest member of the royal family, the Duke of Gloucester, who lived at Barnwell Manor only a couple of miles south of the school. The Duke's staff kindly asked if the Oundle biologists might like to examine it, and Ioan eagerly accepted: the sturgeon was regarded as a living fossil, a relic of the Triassic era when dinosaurs were dawning. Unfortunately, Ioan did not realise that the fish was only *on loan* for the pupils to look at, and that it had been destined for the ducal

kitchens at Barnwell. Instead, the sturgeon was thoroughly dissected and its remains pickled in formalin.

In retirement Ioan continued to be a very active member of the Oundle community as a Quaker, as a member of Oundle Historical Society, and through Transition Oundle, an organisation encouraging the community to adopt more sustainable ways of living.

Ioan died at the age of 91 on 25 March 2019 at home in Oundle, survived by his wife Alice and their family.

**TRUDI ELIZABETH TOMPSON** (1986) came to King's as a mature student in her mid-30s after serving in the RAF as a Flight Lieutenant. She was born in 1952 as Trudi Cant, in Melbourne, Australia, to a father who had also been a Flight Lieutenant in the RAF and subsequently worked for GCHQ.

After her education at Tewkesbury Girls' High School, Trudi turned down a place at Durham University to join the RAF, remaining with the Air Force for the next 15 years, her final posting being as one of four Flight Commanders at RAF Gatow to the south-west of Berlin. In 1985 she married Martin Morgan, an intelligence officer with the Ministry of Defence who was also based in Berlin, and applied to King's to study Modern Languages.

It was through the RAF that Trudi's interest in pursuing a languages degree had been fostered, having taken a one-year course in the Russian language and then wishing to both improve her linguistic proficiency and broaden her knowledge of Russian literature, history and culture. As a Flight Lieutenant, however, it was not straightforward to pursue her interest in the Soviet Union any further; serving personnel were not permitted to visit any communist country or have any contact with nationals of such countries.

Trudi excelled at King's in her studies in Russian and Italian, proving herself to be a dynamic student whose energy and effervescence were allied to a judicious calmness and sharp analytical thoughtfulness. She assimilated information rapidly and precisely but always wore her learning lightly, displaying great warmth and humour towards her tutors and younger undergraduate companions alike.

After graduating in 1989 Trudi worked in marketing roles for electronic engineering companies Siemens Plessey Systems and Roke Manor Research, and for the aviation training centre at Bailbrook College. In 2009 she was reunited with Geoff Tompson, a navigator whom she had met in RAF training 39 years earlier but with whom she had lost touch. Sadly, less than six months after their reunion, Trudi was diagnosed with cancer. She spent the following eight and a half years battling her illness with indomitable spirit and indefatigable cheerfulness, dividing her time between Helensburgh, where she and Geoff relocated in 2014, and a second home in France.

Trudi died peacefully at home with her family on 27 September 2018 at the age of 66, survived by Geoff and her daughter Emily.

**GEORGE MICHAEL TREES** (1958) was born in 1939 in Darlington, where he was educated at the Queen Elizabeth Grammar School before coming to King's with an exhibition. For some time before arriving as an undergraduate Michael had been gravely ill, and it was doubtful at first that he would be well enough to stay the course. He did however manage to complete Part I in Maths, although he did not do well enough for his tutors to think it was a good risk to attempt Part II. Rather against Michael's wishes, he was eventually persuaded to change to Mechanical Sciences. He is remembered as one of the few scientists of his year to take an interest in philosophy and literature, mixing with arts students as well as with his fellow engineers.

In his professional life, Michael worked firstly for Ferranti, and then for over 30 years as a computer engineer for IBM in Hursley, near Winchester.

His career included working secondments to Colorado and the state of New York. Michael was married for over 50 years to Celia Greenwood, with whom he had three children: Nicholas, Fiona and Patrick. When not working, he enjoyed birdwatching, cricket and following the fortunes of Darlington Football Club. He died on 21 November 2017.

**ANTHONY RICHARD TUNSTALL** (1942) was, for almost four decades, the principal horn player in the orchestra of the Royal Opera House in Covent Garden.

Born in London in 1924, Tony was educated at Alleyn's School in Dulwich before coming to King's as a Choral Scholar, although his studies were immediately postponed by war and he spent the next four years in the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve. Despite returning to King's to read Music, by 1948 he had moved to London to become a horn player at the Royal Opera House, where he developed a reputation for tardiness and holding boisterous parties just before performances, often departing for the pit only at the point when the lights in the theatre had started to go down.

Tony's lax attitude to timing also applied to rehearsals, and he would often be seen – at times when he should have been playing – with his instrument lying flat on the floor, reading about the fortunes and misfortunes of certain companies in the *Financial Times*. Perhaps inevitably, he had various run-ins with conductors, most of all the notoriously demanding Sir Georg Solti. After various minor skirmishes, Tony had the last word on his final day before retirement in 1995, when he stopped Solti in full flow, persuading the maestro to leaf through the monumental score of *Götterdämmerung* until he reached 26 bars after letter AA in Act 1, just to tell the so-called 'Screaming Skull' that he 'liked that bit'.

Tony had six children by his first wife, the opera singer Monica Sinclair, from whom he had been divorced before her death in 2002, and later married Hiroko Takamoto. He died on 6 September 2018.

**ANTONY BOASE VACHELL** (1944) was born in the back of a London taxi in 1927, with his mother Frances *en route* to Bristol from Bombay, where his father Eustace (KC 1912) was a geological surveyor. Tony spent his earliest years in India until moving, at the age of five, to live with his aunt in Bristol. His childhood was far from a happy one, bullied mercilessly by his older cousins then at boarding schools in Sussex and Dorset. During his adolescence he learned to take care both of himself and his younger sister Gillian, to whom he was utterly devoted.

Tony arrived at King's in 1944 to study History, although his life in Cambridge was immediately cut short by National Service. He then endured a somewhat grim period of several months getting a commission in the Supply and Secretarial Branch, before spending two far happier years in the Mediterranean, mainly on the staff of the Admiral commanding the 1st Cruiser Squadron based on the HMS *Mauritius*. There the Squadron was involved in blocking the Yugoslav forces from entering Trieste, keeping Greece on the right side of the Iron Curtain, and generally having a jolly time on leave in Venice, Athens, Cyprus and anywhere else the Admiral thought he might enjoy himself.

On returning to Cambridge Tony switched to Economics, but spent most of his time (often 50 hours a week) engaged in theatrical matters, both with the Marlowe Society and the ADC. Encouraged by Dadie Rylands and Donald Beves, he became stage director at the ADC and generally worked on about three plays or variety shows each week. Although his stage management was usually exemplary, there were times when his direction let him down, such as the notable occasion when he accidentally steered an imitation avalanche into the laps of the invited dignitaries in the front row.

This was not the most trouble that Tony found himself in thanks to his dramatic exploits, however. In 1949 the Marlowe Society took a trip to Berlin during the Blockade there, nominally to entertain the long-suffering residents as part of a festival put on by the British military government. As a budding economist, Tony had somehow been persuaded to take part in a highly unofficial research project which involved him and his partner

straying into the Soviet sector to see how much people there would pay for the newly-introduced Deutschmark. The pair were soon approached by a Soviet officer who saw them off with the threat of Siberian exile, and Tony's brief career in espionage was over.

On leaving King's, Tony joined Brooke Bond & Co, the largest tea company in the world, as a trainee buyer, but it was quickly ascertained that his head for figures was far better than his nose for tea and after a few weeks he was transferred to the central finance department at the group's head offices in the City. Although his initial plan had been to stay for six months, it was the beginning of a career that lasted almost 40 years, and which he thoroughly enjoyed, rising through the ranks to become Group Treasurer and Deputy Finance Director. He was fortunate to be able to take up secondments abroad – to Pakistan, South Africa and Kenya, among others – and developed an extensive knowledge of the company's worldwide operations, as well as a good grasp of international tax and exchange control issues.

As the business expanded through mergers and acquisitions, so too did Tony's responsibilities, and he became increasingly involved in the recruitment and professional development of the company's financial staff. The firm's ethos – derived largely from the Brooke family's Quaker roots – chimed well with Tony's own principles and notions of loyalty, and he became a beacon of stability in the Thames House offices while giving his employees a large measure of autonomy and a free rein to come up with innovative ideas.

The company also encouraged its employees to undertake unpaid work outside of employment, and from 1975 Tony helped to found both the Association of Corporate Treasurers and the Society of International Treasurers, as well as serving on various committees including those of the Embroiderers' Guild and of the Institute of Dermatology. He retired in 1987, a year after Brooke Bond had been acquired by Unilever.

In his personal life Tony was a generous man with a real sense of fun and bonhomie, yet who needed his own space and had a preference for unassuming and modest companions. He was distrustful of ambition and



privilege, and wanted most of all to build the stable and loving home on which he himself had missed out in his childhood. In that aim he was certainly fulfilled: his marriage to Wendy in 1952 lasted more than 60 years and produced three children, David, Bridget and Cathy.

Wendy died in 2013, and Tony lived out his final years at a care home in Kingston upon Thames before his own death on 22 November 2018.

**VIJAY KUMAR VERMA** (1967) was a statistician specialising in the design of population surveys. Perhaps the first evidence of Vijay's academic potential surfaced in 1962 during his high school finals, when he ranked first in the state of Punjab among 70,000 students. He then went on to rank at the top of his year group during his studies at the Indian Institute of Technology in Kharagpur, West Bengal, from which he graduated in Aeronautical Engineering in 1967.

Later that year Vijay was awarded a PhD studentship at King's by the British Ministry of Technology, to study the mathematics of boundary layers in fluids. Having no money of his own, his tutor lent him the air fare and he arrived in Britain with £3 in his pocket (luckily the College had sent a driver to the airport to pick him up). At King's he proved himself to be a brilliant scientist with a keen analytical mind, but with a modesty and sincerity that endeared him to tutors and students alike.

By the time he had completed his PhD in 1971, Vijay was widely read in the social sciences and decided to continue his sociological studies at the London School of Economics. A six-week course on population studies in Chicago followed before he was recruited by the World Fertility Survey (WFS) in London to help design and co-ordinate studies all over the world. These surveys brought about a change in world opinion about the cause of the population explosion, highlighting the correlation between prevailing economic conditions and numbers of children being born. The findings gave governments valuable tools to tackle population growth and Vijay played a significant role in influencing policy. On one occasion, a colleague

of his reported of a meeting with a minister in Thailand that 'throughout the meeting Dr Verma concurred with every point raised by the Minister but finished having changed the Minister's mind on every single issue'.

Following his work at WFS, Vijay was invited to work for the United Nations Statistical Office in New York, and then to become Director of the International Statistical Research Centre in The Hague, advising government statistical departments all over the world. A professional colleague was to comment that he 'applied conceptual clarity, mathematical acumen and an engineer's sense of precision' to his work. This, combined with an ability to relate to people of all races, creeds and levels of seniority, led to international recognition in his field. His principal contribution was the improvement and standardisation of population surveys in such diverse fields as reproduction, labour and migration. He also held the post of Research Professor at the University of Essex in the late 1990s.

In 2002 Vijay moved to Tuscany, working as a professor attached to the University of Siena. Primarily regarding himself as a freelance researcher, he spent the following 15 years combining wide-ranging consultancy work with seminars in Siena, Florence, Pisa and further afield. He was the author of several books including *Surveys of Economically Active Population, Employment, Unemployment and Underemployment* (1990), which remains the standard international reference on the concepts and methods of labour force surveys, as well as numerous publications on behalf of the European Statistical Office and International Labour Organisation.

Vijay was above all interested in people, their journeys and their stories. He became greatly attached to Siena, living on a quiet street on the edge of the city with unobstructed views over the countryside. He enjoyed toiling away at a small rural property, coaxing vegetables from the unpromising stony soil and joining in the annual oil harvest.

Vijay was taken ill with viral pneumonia in June 2018 and died on 15 September. He is survived by his wife Gillian, whom he married in Cambridge in 1970, his two children and five grandchildren.

**WANG DAHONG** (1936) was a pioneer of modern architecture in Taiwan and one of the first generation of Chinese-born designers to be educated along Western modernist principles.

Dahong was born in 1917 in Beijing but grew up in Shanghai and later Suzhou. His father Wang Ch'ung-hui was a prominent member of the Nationalist Party of China that had overthrown the Qing Dynasty in 1911, becoming the first Foreign Minister of the newly-established Republic of China (ROC) in 1912 and serving overseas as a diplomat after the unification of China in 1928. After the culmination of the Chinese Civil War in the late 1940s, Ch'ung-hui fled with the rest of the Nationalist Party to Taiwan, where he served as Minister of Justice in the ROC government.

As a result of his father's travels, Dahong was educated in the early 1930s in Switzerland, studying at La Châtaigneraie international school before coming to King's to read Architecture and completing his degree in 1939. The following year he embarked on further architectural study at the Harvard Graduate School of Design, where he was taught by the founder of the Bauhaus school, Walter Gropius, and counted the likes of Huang Zuoshen, I. M. Pei and Philip Johnson among his classmates.

After the end of the Second World War Dahong returned to Shanghai, where he worked for the City Planning Board and started, along with Huang Zuoshen, a collective of largely British-educated architects under the moniker of Five United. With the expulsion of the Kuomintang by Mao Zedong's forces, however, Dahong moved to Taiwan where he set up his own architectural practice in 1952, with early works including designs for the Office of Taiwan Fisheries and the residence of the Japanese ambassador there. Throughout the 1950s Dahong had a steady stream of architectural work for the rapidly expanding National Taiwan University, designing museums, libraries and departmental buildings as well as a number of buildings for the new Taipei Prison.

As Dahong's stock as an architect grew, he began entering his designs for more and increasingly significant national projects, and in the mid-1960s won a competition to design Taiwan's National Palace Museum,

which would house a large collection of important historical artefacts and treasures. However, with the nascent Cultural Revolution in mainland China intent on an upheaval of traditional Chinese art and design, the government of the ROC in Taiwan were encouraging just the opposite: a programmatic Chinese Cultural Renaissance which promoted traditional methods and styles. Consequently, Dahong's modern designs were vetoed by the President of the ROC, Chiang Kai-shek, who deemed the plans too progressive and handed the responsibility to another architect.

Nevertheless, a further opportunity presented itself with the intended construction of the Sun Yat-sen Memorial Hall in Taipei, named after the revolutionary and national 'father' of Taiwan, in honour of the 100th anniversary of his birth. Dahong's designs were again initially selected, only for Chiang Kai-shek to express his preference for the roof of the building to be styled in the manner of a palace from the Qing Dynasty. Having already lost out on one significant commission, Dahong adopted a more conciliatory approach, and while he disagreed with the principle of adding elements of luxury and decadence – the very notions to which Sun Yat-sen had been so vehemently opposed – he agreed to compromise. After two years of revisions to the plans, the designs were finalised and in 1972 Dahong's Memorial Hall was completed.

The 1970s was a productive decade, with other notable buildings coming to fruition including the governmental offices of the Ministry of Education and Ministry of Foreign Affairs, as well as the expansion of Songshan Airport and numerous research centres and institutional buildings. One project which was never realised, however, was Dahong's 'Selene', a monument designed to memorialise the 1969 moon landings to be built in Houston, Texas. The monument consisted of two towers resembling human arms reaching more than 250 feet into the sky, but political and financial problems prevented its eventual construction and Dahong would lament the project as his biggest personal failure.

Through the 1980s Dahong began to wind down his architectural practice, designing a handful of educational buildings, medical centres and the East Gate Presbyterian Church in Taipei. He retired in the 1990s while

continuing to act as a consultant for the Taiwanese Tourism Bureau and for the Taiwan Rapid Transit System, which opened its first line in 1996.

By the time of his retirement Dahong had designed more than 100 projects, the vast majority of which were in Taipei. His architectural principles, which he had set down in a published paper in 1971, could be characterised by the intertwining of eastern and western thinking, the fusion of urban and rural, and a preference for simplicity and clarity over elaboration and detail. In 2013 his importance as an architect was recognised by the inauguration of the Society for Research and Preservation of Wang Dahong's Architecture, with its flagship project to build a replica of the architect's first home in Taiwan – a single-storey house along Jianguo South Road which Dahong had built in the 1950s but which had since been demolished. The replica, situated in Taipei Art Park opposite the Taipei Fine Arts Museum, now serves as a cultural centre specifically dedicated to promoting the history of architecture in Taiwan.

Dahong was married to Meili Lin in 1965. Outside of architecture, he translated Oscar Wilde's *The Picture of Dorian Gray* into Chinese and wrote a utopian novel, *Phantasmagoria*, in 2013. He died on 28 May 2018 at the age of 100.

**ROGER THOMAS WATERFIELD** (1951) was born on 4 February 1932 in Poona (now Pune), India, to Barbara and Thomas Waterfield of the Indian Civil Service. He was a sickly baby, so his mother took him back to England for further medical attention in 1933, staying with her sister, Frida Leakey, in Girton, Cambridge. But not even the specialist hospitals in London could diagnose the trouble, so the decision was made on medical grounds to leave Roger with his aunt when Barbara and her second son Hugh returned to India.

The summer of 1936 was too uncomfortably hot for the pregnant Barbara, so she and Hugh came home to Girton, renting a small house there. A daughter, Susan, was born, but the following year the family again

returned to India, leaving Roger with Frida and her two children, Priscilla and Colin Leakey (KC 1955). A governess was employed to teach these three and some other local children at home until they moved on to formal schools, Roger going to Moffats School in Lifton, Devon.

After the war Barbara learned that a troop ship would take women and children back to England, so she packed up Hugh, Susan and younger brother Rodney (KC 1960), arriving at Tilbury in May 1945. Roger was joined at Moffats by Hugh for the end of the summer term, before he won a scholarship to Clifton College in Bristol (his father's old school) for September. By this time, the condition known as coeliac disease (or sprue, as Roger called it) was becoming understood, and research in both Holland and Britain was to confirm that Roger suffered from an intolerance of gluten in his diet. As a result of his illness he had not thrived or grown much, but specialists in London administered injections which helped him catch up to some degree.

Roger was at Clifton from 1945 to 1950, excelling in academic subjects and eventually gaining a place at King's to read Classics. Because of his slight stature, he did not take much part in the more physical sports, but played games with ball and racquet. He had a strong interest in natural history, cycling to nearby lakes and reserves on school exeats, and was also a keen chess player.

Unsurprisingly, Roger was turned down for National Service, but he took a gap year before going up to King's, travelling on a shoe-string budget around Greece. For his first year at King's he lived in the hostel at No. 1 Cranmer Road, on the corner with Grange Road. In the summer of 1952 he joined the excavations at Mycenae headed by Professor Alan Wace, Director of the British School of Archaeology in Athens. Roger travelled out to Greece by train with Wace's daughter Lisa and others, lugging the masses of equipment needed for the dig and complaining that he had been recruited as a pack horse.

The next year, Roger moved to the newly built Garden Hostel, giving him his first experience of modern under-floor heating. That year he and a

group of friends set up the Boar's Head Lunch Club, whereby each of the participants would cater for the group once a week, in order to economise on time and food costs. An occasional joint of meat (if a Fellow was invited or they were joined by other friends) provided good exercise, since there was only one gas ring on each floor, so it could involve a lot of running up and down stairs.

In his last year Roger lived in Chetwynd Court. Late one evening he was observed to be unlocking the gate into the College from King's Lane. The Dean wanted to know which Fellow had lent him a key, since that would have been highly irregular. It was common practice for undergraduates to *climb* into King's, but Roger felt that that was improper; besides he had the necessary skills, having always taken a keen interest in locks and their mechanisms. The Dean would not believe in his skills until, reluctantly, Roger demonstrated, whereupon he was told not to use them again!

Roger's interests while at King's, apart from Classics, were varied. He was always musical, playing piano and organ. He sang (both tenor and bass), notably in the Pierian Singers, which was started by his fellow undergraduates Roger Gaunt and David Calcutt at about this time. The choir toured on the continent and took part in a festival each summer at St Endellion, in north Cornwall, organised by the Gaunts and based in the church there, with the unused rectory turned into dormitories for the performers. He also contributed both poetry and prose to the University magazine *Granta*, and in later life would have his poetry published on several occasions in the *PN Review*.

After graduating Roger taught Classics at Southwold and then at Ryde School on the Isle of Wight, before moving to The King's School, Gloucester. In the summer of 1958 he married Frances ('Francie') Sinclair, who had been a contemporary of his at Girton, studying French and German. After a memorable Northern Irish wedding they started their married life living in the top floor flat of King's School House beside the Cathedral. Here their first child Patrick was born in May 1961; two more children followed: Sarah in 1962 and Janet in 1963.

During this time Roger was very busy with his school work, church, music and socialist politics, but he made time for long family summer holidays in Cornwall each year. He combined his social conscience with his love of chess by teaching inmates in Gloucester prison, some of whom remained friends for many years. However, Roger was becoming increasingly uneasy about being part of the private education system, so in 1970 he moved to become Head of the Latin Department – later teaching Mathematics also – at the comprehensive Daventry School. He moved to the village of Byfield and divided his spare time between the Church of England and his garden, while keeping up his interest in music and politics. He became choirmaster at the church, rang bells and campaigned for global issues.

Francie having left him in 1977, on retirement Roger looked west, to Wales, and in 1986 he and Moya Carter bought the Old Rectory in the village of Pontrobert, in the valley of the River Vyrnwy in Powys. They married in 1987 and together they worked on the house and land. With Moya's help, the house was strikingly painted inside (she is a graduate of the Royal College of Art) and the grounds altered by landscaping and planting enormous numbers of trees, from cherries to oaks.

In Pontrobert, Roger became involved in village life, contributing as a lay reader to St John's and other churches and chapels in the area. He also served the Church in Wales provincially on its governing body, contributing substantially to its debates, and would often express his convictions through letters to *The Church Times*.

Having been a long-standing canvasser for the Labour Party in Gloucester and Northamptonshire, politics, too, continued to play a significant role in Roger's life. In Wales he joined the Welshpool Labour Party, becoming first Branch and then Constituency Party Secretary, roles of great responsibility but often little reward. Roger's view of socialism was critically informed more by Methodism than by Marxism, his life permeated by compassionate thoughts and deeds, whether through his support for those he saw as underdogs or in trouble, or through his regular visits to the sick and elderly in his local area. He had a rather secretive

smile and a quiet sense of fun which he was not afraid of employing in order to undermine other people's pretensions or pomposity.

Retirement also gave Roger the opportunity to visit his extended family in India, of whom he was very fond. He first returned to India with Moya in 1988, revisiting regularly thereafter to visit his father, who died in 2001. When his own time came, he chose to avoid a medicalised old age and kept doing what was important to him right to the end – reading, writing, preaching, praying, being at home with Moya, doing what he could in the garden and watching the rugby on television. He did not cling to life and was genuinely not afraid of death, but appeared to slip away peacefully. Roger died peacefully on 27 February 2017.

**DAVID BOYER WATERHOUSE** (1956) was possessed of insatiable curiosity and thrived on a challenge. He was a voracious reader and spent most of his 81 years learning as much as he could about everything. A noted expert in the culture of East Asia, David was also a proficient bagpipe player, a trained pianist and organist, and a black belt in judo.

David was born in Harrogate on 13 July 1936, the son of an auctioneer and appraiser of antiques, and a descendant of the painter J. M. W. Turner. He and his sister Caroline spent their early years exploring the Yorkshire Moors and their grandfather's extensive library, before David's formal education began at Grosvenor House in Harrogate and then as a boarder at Rossall School, Lancashire, where he was miserable and had to endure the compulsory sport of Rossall Hockey on the Fylde coast.

David began piano lessons at the age of four and continued his musical training into his adult life, becoming a Licentiate of the Royal Academy of Music while completing his National Service doing clerical work for the RAF. He had always wanted to come to King's and spent five happy years in Cambridge, where he had the unusual distinction of studying three undergraduate Triposes in succession: Classics Part I, followed by Moral Sciences Part II, and lastly Oriental Studies Part I. John Broadbent, Senior

Tutor at the time, had been sufficiently impressed by David's extraordinary industry and meticulousness that he applied for special dispensation for him to continue his academic career, foreseeing the young scholar's potential to 'make a lasting contribution to Japanese studies'. Although primarily interested in the art and music of the Far East, David was also intrigued by martial arts after a visiting Japanese judo master sparked his interest and he began lessons, working his way up to a fourth-degree black belt qualification.

After Cambridge, David decided against a PhD in favour of earning a living. His first serious job was in the Department of Oriental Antiquities at the British Museum, where he was engaged mainly in cataloguing Japanese prints. There were very few good authorities in the field, so his work involved a great deal of original research and resulted in a commission to write an encyclopaedia article as well as other contributions to journals. He became an expert on Suzuki Harunobu, a woodblock print artist from the 18th century, and in later life published a book on Harunobu in collaboration with his son Yoshiki, who became a graphic designer.

In 1964 he decided to leave the British Museum to pursue his interests in ethnomusicology, enrolling on the only course available, at the University of Washington. While in Washington he published many papers on Japanese art at the Seattle Art Museum and learnt to play the *koto*, a Japanese silk-stringed instrument resembling a zither, as well as taking up the bagpipes. From there he was invited in 1966 to join the Department of East Asian Studies at the University of Toronto, and he accepted the post.

David taught at Toronto for nearly 40 years, and from 1975 as Professor. The Department allowed him the freedom to teach and conduct research on whatever he wanted, as long as it pertained to East Asia. When he joined the fledgling department in 1966 it occupied part of a bleak corridor in Sidney Smith Hall, where he had a small windowless office. In his first year he taught just one course, on Japanese painting, for which he had two students; by the time he retired he had a waiting list of hundreds. Over the years the department grew out of all recognition, resisting attempts to merge it with



others and remaining a focus for the teaching of language and literature. David taught classical Japanese for many years, along with courses on visual and performing arts from India to Japan, as well as teaching a course on 'Judo in Japanese culture', which met in both the lecture theatre and the gym.

In his mid-30s he gave a lecture on Japanese art at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, where he met Naoko Matsubara, a Fulbright scholar whose work as a woodcut print artist was being exhibited at the museum. They married in 1971 in a traditional ceremony performed by the bride's father, the high priest of one of the main Shinto temples in Kyoto. Although intrigued by Buddhist beliefs, David's approach was never one of emptying the mind, but rather of filling it with as much as he feasibly could.

David and Naoko were a loving complement to each other, albeit with very different natures: after a brief trial as studio assistant to Naoko, David was quickly dismissed. Nevertheless, he was immensely respectful of her work as an artist, practising his bagpipes only when she was out of earshot in her studio. They enjoyed life together in a home near Toronto overflowing with books and recordings of classical music from around the world. Yoshiki learned at a young age to avoid asking his father too many questions for fear of being given long and learned lectures in response. Even worse, his father might disappear into his vast library and emerge with five or six books on the subject for Yoshiki to read.

David travelled the world in pursuit of his research passions, giving regular lectures and producing a long list of publications. He wrote works on a diverse range of topics, from Korean court music or early bowed instruments to Buddhist sculpture or the presence of elephants in Japan. His work was always entrenched in the social and cultural history of the era and place, and strongly interdisciplinary in a way that was ahead of its time. Shortly before his death from cancer he was awarded the Order of the Rising Sun (Gold Rays with Neck Ribbon), from Yasunori Nakayama, the Consul-General of Japan, in honour of his years of academic contribution to Japanese art and music. David died on 16 November 2017 in Oakville, Ontario, and his ashes were scattered in the Yorkshire Dales.

**DAVID OWEN WILLIAMS** (1960) was born in December 1940 in Greenford, Middlesex and after the end of the war attended Ealing Grammar School. He was one of the early intake of grammar school boys at King's, an initiative which had been promoted by the Tutor John Raven (KC 1948), and one of the few Natural Sciences students in the College at that time. Indeed, all of Dave's tutors – with the exception of the zoologist George Salt – were based at other Colleges, leaving older graduate 'Natscis' including Patrick Bateson (KC 1957) to act as mentors to their undergraduate counterparts.

While Zoology proved to be a weak link, Dave excelled in his preferred specialisms of mineralogy, crystallography and geology, later declaring himself to be very much a 'rocks and minerals man' during his time in Cambridge. However, after C. P. Snow's famous lecture in 1959 delineating the problem of splitting education into 'The Two Cultures' of sciences and humanities, a new scheme had been drawn up by Tim Munby which meant that Dave also had to write monthly essays on Arts subjects, and then read them aloud to Munby in the Library. For some reason, arts and humanities students appeared to be exempt from writing on scientific topics!

After graduating in 1963, Dave joined Dexion, manufacturers of steel shelving strips, as a systems analyst for three years. In 1966 he changed jobs to work for the Abbey National Building Society, with whom he would remain until his retirement in 1995 as marketing director.

In his early 70s Dave was diagnosed with liver and bowel cancer, and made his last visit to King's in 2014, showing his children and grandchildren around the Chapel, Hall and his final-year room on S staircase. A proud Welshman and avid rugby fan, he died peacefully on 14 September 2015, just shy of the Rugby World Cup which took place that year. He is survived by his wife Lesley, whom he married in 1966, their two children and grandchildren.

**GORDON HERBERT WRIGHT** (1937) died on 9 February 2019 at the age of 101. Having come from Rugby School, Gordon was an undergraduate in Medicine at King's when war broke out, and was advised that he could

not take his third year but instead that it was his duty as part of the war effort to go straight into clinical medicine. Consequently he was sent to the London Hospital to train in his clinical course and then spent the war years in Egypt, Italy and Greece as a Medical Officer attached to the 40th Royal Tank Regiment.

Gordon returned from the war with the rank of Major, and came back to Cambridge to take up the post of Anatomy Demonstrator at King's, often holding supervisions at his home on De Freville Avenue. On leaving King's he was offered a Fellowship at Clare College, where he remained for over six decades as Director of Studies in Medicine and Tutor in Medicine until his retirement (being called back several times and giving his final lecture at the age of 95). Gordon sat on numerous committees at Clare and attended the regular fortnightly formal dinners and lectures of the Cambridge University Heraldic and Genealogical Society, which he had salvaged in the 1950s when it had almost died out. He was also instrumental in the acquisition of Lady Elizabeth de Clare's bell, arranging for it to be installed in Old Court where it remains today.

Gordon had a deep interest in anatomy, the brain and language, publishing works on the relation between anatomy and linguistics, tactile localisation, and on the tongue, mouth and throat. For his last lecture he took a masterclass in a clinical medicine quiz that he had invented and presented to medical students every year as an *aide memoire* for their finals. He taught and inspired many generations of students at Clare, remembering everyone he tutored and even the names of their spouses and children. When he was 98, the College held a Gordon Wright Day and was forced to move the event to larger rooms than planned because of the 172 former students who came from all over the world, even including the partners of former students who had since died.

Gordon was first married to Philippa Fawcett in 1943, who predeceased him, and subsequently married Dr Elizabeth MacLeod in December 2012: the ceremony took place in Clare Chapel.

**IAN FLEMING WRIGHT** (1967) was born in Enfield in 1948 and educated at University College School in London. He would start school as he would finish his education at King's 11 years later, as a bright but isolated scholar with a wide range of interests, but with few social skills. Academically, he grasped grammar and vocabulary quickly in the many languages he would tackle, but was comparatively indifferent to the literary content of what he was reading. He shone at Russian, being the only pupil to study it at UCS, and got an A in both Greek and Latin A-Level.

At school Ian avoided sport and gym as much as possible; playing the viola in the school orchestra probably gave him more exercise than any other activity. At a time when school references could be frank, his headmaster wrote of Ian that 'he is an unusual sort of boy and difficult to assess', a sentiment which was confirmed by his interview at Corpus Christi College, where the tutors noted his 'rather mysterious, quiet personality'. Corpus did not take him, but King's did, even though he had listed King's as only his fourth College choice.

Ian arrived at King's looking, as one tutor put it, 'like a rather pale cavalry officer from the 1920s with a definite air of melancholy'. In Cambridge he chose to study the unusual combination of Russian and Swedish, often resulting in his being the sole student in his language classes. Academically, he now plodded rather than shone, and neither language would offer him a future career. In his exams he caused panic on one occasion by arriving 30 minutes late and on another by leaving the exam room similarly early. He said that he did not need longer to finish the papers as best as he could.

Not being sociable, other students were not really aware of his absence from College most weekends. It transpired only at the end of his final year that he spent this time in the cadet corps. He kept this to himself, sadly fearing that left-wing elements in the College might attack him.

Ian left King's with no specific career in mind and little drive, although he had considered teaching and the diplomatic corps. He did a little teaching before taking the Civil Service exams, which he passed without difficulty.

By his late 20s, his next 40 years were set. He would stay put in his parents' house in Enfield and, until a variety of illnesses forced his early retirement around 2000, had the same job as a government archivist. Much of his work was with papers concerning Ireland and with what could be declassified at different times.

Ian attended the occasional UCS or King's function, where contemporaries in both places would be surprised to hear how much he remembered of their activities. He gave the impression of poverty, attending only functions that were free of charge, and never staying for a meal or drink afterwards, which would have involved payment. In Enfield he joined a walking club after he retired, but increasingly neglected himself and his house, into which nobody was admitted until his final days when kind neighbours brought in meals.

Ian had no surviving relatives and led a determinedly private existence. His was clearly a lonely and abstemious life, although he could easily have relaxed financially if he had wanted to. His temperance in life, however, was matched by his generosity in death, and King's benefitted from his bequest of a significant portion of his estate.

Ian died on 6 October 2018.

**CHRISTOPHER BENNETT ZEALLEY** (1949) was born in 1931, the third child of Sir Alec and Lady (Nellie) Zealley. Although the family originated in Devon, he was born in Stockton-on-Tees, where his father was Chairman of the ICI Billingham Division.

As a child Chris was a keen violin player with a beautiful tenor voice, and after Sherborne School he came up to King's as a Choral Scholar. He had initially planned to go to Clare College, but at his admissions interview was so entranced by the singing at King's that he determined to switch his allegiance. Chris's time in Cambridge was completely centred around singing in the Choir, his Law Tripos studies very much taking a back seat and his examinations barely scraped through!

Even during his National Service with the Royal Navy, when he was sent to the Far East, music was never far from his mind. He would later recount with a wry conspiratorial smile how he was frequently removed from his ship by the fleet's Commander-in-Chief Sir Charles Lambe, who was also very musical, to carry out singing engagements.

On leaving the Navy, Chris joined ICI before being selected as one of Sir Frank Kearton's protégés to join the nascent Industrial Reorganisation Corporation, part of Harold Wilson's initiative to rejuvenate British industry. After three years at the IRC, however, he jumped at the opportunity of taking up a post in Devon working alongside Leonard Elmhirst, the founder of the Dartington Hall Trust, a rural regeneration project based near Totnes. Elmhirst had worked with Rabindranath Tagore on a rural reconstruction project in West Bengal and wanted to apply what he had learned to South Devon. Chris became a director of the Trust in 1970, streamlining its activities and placing it on a sustainable footing to survive into the 21st century. He took a close interest in Dartington's fortunes for the rest of his life and was a valued mentor to chief executives of the Trust long after he had resigned his own trusteeship.

In 1974 Chris joined the Consumers' Association, acting as its Chairman for six years and implementing the split between the Association's charitable activities and the more commercial activities of *Which?* magazine, a model which would be subsequently adopted by other charities. He remained a council member of *Which?* until 2008 alongside a host of other trusteeships and voluntary positions on boards, including those for the Charities Aid Foundation, the Public Interest Research Centre and the EU Chamber Orchestra Trust.

Chris was a warm and maverick character who was well ahead of his time in his awareness of the role of private philanthropy in nurturing social change, and acted as a mentor to the next generation of charity leaders. He had a quick wit and wicked sense of humour, and was equally at home in a corporate boardroom or participating in a local community choir. Music remained his great passion, and although his violin playing was sadly

curtailed by an accident with a rotary mower, he sang in many choirs and would often be found at home in his book-lined, fire-lit study listening to choral music. He was a practising member of the Church of England whose faith sustained him throughout his life.

Chris died on 24 September 2018 and is survived by his wife Ann Sandwith, whom he married in 1966, and their two children Robert and Elizabeth.

Our warm thanks to all those who provided tributes, information and anecdotes for these obituaries, which have been compiled by Libby Ahluwalia and Jonty Carr.

## Deaths of King's members in 2018–19

We have heard of the deaths of the following members and hope to include their obituary in next year's Annual Report. If you have any information that would help in the compilation of their obituaries, we would be grateful if you would send it to the Obituarist's Assistant at the College. We would also appreciate notification of deaths being sent to [members@kings.cam.ac.uk](mailto:members@kings.cam.ac.uk). Thank you.

Peter ASPIN (1951)

Ian Stuart BARTER (1989)

Charles Richard Oldfield BARTLETT (1941)

William (David) BARTLETT (1977)

Brian Anthony BATCHELOR (1953)

Benjamin Bernard BIRNBAUM (1972)

Sydney BRENNER (1958)

Vladimir Konstantinovich BUKOVSKY (1978)

Myles Frederic BURNYEAT (1959)

Donald Edwin CADDY (1994)

Alan Michael CARR (1954)

Giles Andrew CLARK (1967)

Stephen John CLEOBURY (1982)

David Thomas CLOUSTON (1947)

John Edward CRADDOCK (1950)

Leon Sergeant CRICKMORE (1950)

Terence CROOKS (1968)

Geoffrey Peter CUBBIN (1962)

Hugh DE GLANVILLE (1943)

John Lionel Stansfield DE MORPURGO (1941)

John Kirkpatrick Walker DERBY (1945)

Heather Mary DIXON (widow of Hal Dixon, Vice Provost, KC 1946)

Ruth Sharon EMMS (1989)

Norma (Carol) EVANS (1973)  
 Hugh James FEILDEN (1971)  
 Eric FLETCHER (1945)  
 Alexis Christou GALANOS (1960)  
 Bernard Charles GATES (1945)  
 Denys (Miles) Cameron GAYTHWAITE (1964)  
 Giorgio Adelchi Arturo GILBERT (1968)  
 Philip Granville Bowie GILES (1941)  
 Bernard David Everett GOODMAN (1958)  
 Brian Joseph Lawrence GREENE (1955)  
 Siân GRIFFITHS (1979)  
 Bob Sugeng HADIWINATA (1995)  
 Keith Rawlings HALL (1949)  
 John Senior HEALD (1951)  
 Leonie Margaret JAMESON (1978)  
 Claire Christine JAMSET (1991)  
 Roger Kendal JARVIS (1958)  
 Bjarni Bragi JÓNSSON (1957)  
 William (Brian) LAPPIN (1944)  
 Anthony Seymour LAUGHTON (1945)  
 Gerard Michael Joseph Patrick MANNION (1990)  
 Joy MITRA (1961)  
 John (Jack) Burt NEWKIRK (1950)  
 Douglas Wilfred NORMAN (1943)  
 Gerald Wilfred OFFER (1957)  
 Brian Robert PAGE (1954)  
 Ashim Kumar PAL (1951)  
 Percy (Gordon) PEACOCK (1953)  
 Rebecca Louise Anne PURNELL (1985)  
 Jasper Allison ROSE (1949)

Jean Léon Jules ROSENFELD (1955)  
 Hugh SOUTHERN (1953)  
 Michael St John Cleverly Hilary STEVENS (1958)  
 William Francis STEVENS (1956)  
 Paul Derek TAYLOR (1959)  
 Tom VICKERS (1937)  
 Jonathan (Piers) Gage WALTERS (1955)  
 Lawrence WEISKRANTZ (1957)  
 Denis Keith WELCH (1943)  
 Robert Maxwell YOUNG (1960)





## Information for Non-Resident Members

King's takes great pleasure in welcoming alumni who are visiting the College. When visiting, please bring your Non-Resident Member card with you for identification purposes, and be prepared to show it to a Visitor Guide or a Porter if requested. If you do not have a card, the Development Office will be pleased to issue one – you can now request it at [www.kings.cam.ac.uk/members-and-friends/nrm-card](http://www.kings.cam.ac.uk/members-and-friends/nrm-card)

Alumni and up to three guests are welcome to visit the College and Chapel free of charge when open to the public.

### **Address / Achievements**

Please let the Development Office know of any change of details (address/ phone/email/employment) so that we can keep you up-to-date with College news and events. You may also wish to inform us of any achievements or awards to include in the next Annual Report.

Email: [communications@kings.cam.ac.uk](mailto:communications@kings.cam.ac.uk)

### **Accommodation**

Ten single, twin and double rooms with en-suite facilities are available for booking by alumni. We regret that rooms can be booked for guests only if they are accompanied by you, and that children cannot be accommodated. You may book up to two rooms for a maximum of three consecutive nights. Please note that guest rooms are in considerable demand; booking in advance is not essential, but is strongly recommended.

To book, email [guestrooms@kings.cam.ac.uk](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 2pm and also pay there on arrival. Checkout time is 9.30am. Breakfast is not included in the room rate.

Breakfast in Hall is available during Full Term, Mondays to Fridays inclusive from 8.00am until 9.15am, and brunch is available in Hall on Saturday and Sunday from 11.00am to 1.30pm. You will need your Non-Resident Member card; please pay in cash at the till.

### **Use of King's Servery and Coffee Shop**

You may use these when they are open. You will need your Non-Resident Member card; please pay in cash at the till.

### **Use of the Senior Combination Room (SCR)**

Non-Resident Members returning to the College may make occasional use of the SCR. Please inform the Butler, Mark Smith (email: mark.smith@kings.cam.ac.uk) or by phone on +44 (0)1223 748947 prior to your visit and introduce yourself to him or a member of the Pantry staff upon arrival.

### **Purchasing wine**

The Pantry has an excellent wine list available to alumni throughout the year. It also has two sales, in the summer and at Christmas, as well as other occasional offers. All relevant wine lists are sent out by email. If you wish to receive these lists, please inform the Butler, Mark Smith (email: mark.smith@kings.cam.ac.uk or tel: +44 (0)1223 331444).

### **Use of the Library and Archive Centre**

If you wish to use the Library, please contact the College Librarian, James Clements (email james.clements@kings.cam.ac.uk or tel: +44 (0)1223 331252. For use of the Archive Centre, please contact the Archivist, Patricia McGuire (email: archivist@kings.cam.ac.uk or tel: +44 (0)1223 331444).

### **Booking College punts**

Punts cannot be pre-booked. If you require use of a punt, please attend the Porters' Lodge at the time you would like to use one. Turnaround is reasonably fast even at the busiest periods, so you should not expect to wait very long for a free punt if one is not immediately available. Punts cost £8 per hour.

### **Attending services in Chapel**

Alumni are warmly invited to attend Chapel services. If you wish to bring more than two guests please contact the Dean's Verger in advance, by phone on +44 (0)1223 746506, or email: deans-verger@kings.cam.ac.uk. When possible, seating will be reserved.

The Dean and Chaplain always enjoy meeting NRMs so please introduce yourself before or after the service.

For some services tickets are issued and different seating rules will apply.

### **Festival of Nine Lessons and Carols**

There are no tickets for alumni for this service on Christmas Eve. Alumni wishing to attend should join the main queue. Details about the service are available on the Chapel pages of the King's website.

## **SENIOR MEMBERS**

Senior Non-Resident Members of the College are defined by Ordinance as those who have:

- a) been admitted to the degree of Doctor of Philosophy by the University; OR
- b) been admitted to the degree of Master of Arts by the University, provided that a period of at least six years and a term has elapsed since their matriculation; OR
- c) been admitted to the degree of Master of Science, Master of Letters or Master of Philosophy by the University, provided that a period of at least two years and a term has elapsed since admission to that degree;

AND

- d) are not current students at the University of Cambridge.

### Lawns

Senior Non-Resident Members are entitled to walk across the College lawns accompanied by any family and friends. Please introduce yourself to a Porter beforehand.

### High Table

Senior Non-Resident Members may take up to six High Table dinners in each academic year; these dinners are free of charge. All bookings are at the discretion of the Vice-Provost, and the number of Senior Non-Resident Members dining at High Table is limited to six on any one evening.

If fewer than two Fellows have signed in for dinner, High Table may not take place. In such an event, we will endeavour to give you advance warning to make alternative plans.

Dinners may be taken on Tuesday to Friday during Term, with Tuesdays and Thursdays designated as Wine Nights, when diners are invited to assemble for further refreshment in the Wine Room following dinner. High Table dinner is also usually available on four Saturdays during Full Term. Those wishing to dine must sign in by 7pm on the day before you wish to dine at the latest, though booking further in advance is recommended. Please email [hightable@kings.cam.ac.uk](mailto:hightable@kings.cam.ac.uk) for more details.

A Senior Non-Resident Member may bring one guest at a cost of £52 on Tuesdays and Thursdays during Full Term, and £43 on other nights.

At High Table, Senior Non-Resident Members are guests of the Fellowship. If you would like to dine with a larger group than can be accommodated at High Table, please book one of the Saltmarsh Rooms through the Catering Department (email: [entertain@kings.cam.ac.uk](mailto:entertain@kings.cam.ac.uk))

High Table dinner is served at 7.30pm. Please assemble in the Senior Combination Room (SCR) at 7.15pm and help yourself to a glass of wine. Please introduce yourself (and any guest) to the Provost, Vice-Provost or presiding Fellow. No charge is made for wine taken before, during, or after dinner.

### Additional University of Cambridge Alumni Benefits

Cambridge alumni can access the JSTOR digital library of academic journals, free of charge. Please go to:

[www.alumni.cam.ac.uk/benefits/journals-and-online-resources/jstor](http://www.alumni.cam.ac.uk/benefits/journals-and-online-resources/jstor).

The CAMCard is issued free to all alumni who have matriculated and studied at Cambridge. Benefits include membership of the University Centre and discounts at Cambridge hotels and select retailers.

To view all University alumni benefits, including the Cambridge Alumni Travel Programme, please go to: [www.alumni.cam.ac.uk/benefits](http://www.alumni.cam.ac.uk/benefits).

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