

# KING'S

P A R A D E

A NEWSLETTER FOR MEMBERS OF KING'S

## Afterlife—the June Event

Autumn  
1997



Andrew Hebbden

Zadie Smith (1994) sings Aretha Franklin's *Dr Feelgood* in the Bar during the June Event, whose theme was the Afterlife. Life after King's for Zadie, who graduated with a First in English, looks promising. She's had her first novel *White Teeth* accepted by HarperCollins, to be published under their Flamingo imprint next summer.

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# Afterlife— the pictures



2.00 am Sunday 15 June, a giant purple Cerberus kept guard over 'A' staircase, guests ate burgers and candyfloss, Death punted across the grass. There was techno in Valhalla (aka the Dining Hall), and jungle in the cellar, live bands, including King's own *Moth Conspiracy*, acrobats, and continuous film. The King's June Event, with 1200 tickets sold at £28 each, was organised by an undergraduate committee including Abi Walters, Sam Dubberley, Chris Gibbons, Lizzie Bell, Sarah Levinsky, Anne Crompton, Laura Roberts and Luke Skrebowski. The evening cost about £30,000 to put on.



Alan Belgrove, College Porter, found duty a pleasure.

Ghostly projections reached parts of the College hitherto untouched by the supernatural. But Simon Hall from Aladdin Lighting drew the line at projecting spooks on to the Chapel. Someone up there wouldn't approve, he reckoned.



Acrobats Heir of Insanity amazed with their grace.



Andrew Hebden



Girl on stilts: boy on high.

Andrew Hebden

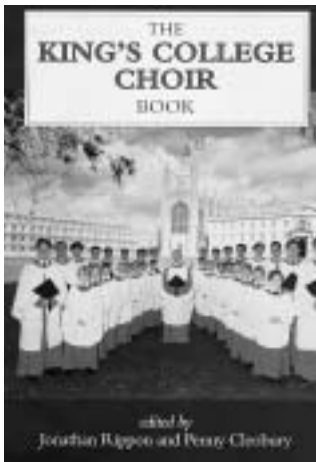
Andrew Hebden

## books by members

### The King's College Choir Book

Jonathan Rippon (1992) and Penny Cleobury have edited the first book ever written about the Choir, which provides a fascinating insight into the everyday lives of its members. Jonathan was a choral scholar, and Penny is married to Stephen Cleobury the Organist and Director of Music. The editors wanted to chronicle a great institution, to provide a glimpse into the life of the Choir for an observer and to bring back fond memories. As their preface says: "being a choral scholar or chorister at King's uplifts you emotionally and spiritually for ever". Publication coincides with the launch of the King's College Chapel Foundation, which will help to safeguard and enhance the College's musical tradition, and proceeds from the book will go to the Foundation.

*The King's College Choir Book* by Jonathan Rippon and Penny Cleobury is published by Phillimore at £14.99.



### Stories in Stone

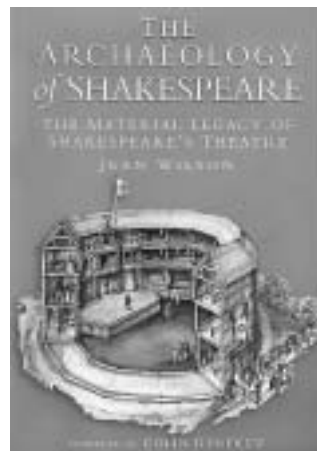
Martial Rose (1946) a medieval historian and former Principal at King Alfred's College, Winchester, has collaborated with photographer Julia Hedgecoe to produce what Norman Scarfe in *Country Life* calls "one of those rare books which instantly shows the world an unsuspected series of treasures". The roof bosses of Norwich Cathedral are one of the great hidden glories of medieval art. Dating from 1300 to 1515 and measuring between eight and twenty-four inches wide, the vast majority of the thousand or more bosses are figure carvings uniquely linked together in storytelling patterns reflecting a wide variety of pagan, Christian and folk subjects. Parts of the vaulting in King's chapel were built by Reginald Ely, who later went to Norwich, and there are similarities between the themes of the King's windows and the Norwich nave roof bosses. Julia Hedgecoe's photographs are exquisite.

*Stories in Stone: the medieval roof carvings of Norwich Cathedral* by Martial Rose and Julia Hedgecoe is published by Herbert Press, A and C Black at £15.99.

### The Archaeology of Shakespeare

Jean Wilson (1972) won the 1996 Archaeological Book of the Year Award for this publication. Colin Renfrew, in his foreword, points out that we know less about some aspects of Elizabethan theatres than we do about those of ancient Rome, and this book sets out to investigate the material evidence which does remain. A former Fellow who now teaches English at Boston University, Jean Wilson is an art historian and an authority on tomb sculpture, and it is to the theatricality of Elizabethan tombs that she looks for her evidence. Archaeology's equivalent to the Booker Prize is designed "to recognise the most outstanding British book on British archaeology" and is sponsored by the Ancient and Medieval History Book Club.

*The Archaeology of Shakespeare: the material legacy of Shakespeare's Theatre* by Jean Wilson is published by Alan Sutton at £19.99.



## King's Admissions

Colin Sparrow was undergraduate admissions tutor from 1989 to 1995, offered places to 700 applicants and wrote 3000 letters of rejection. He answers some questions asked by Members in recent years.

**Q. Is King's admissions policy different from that at other Cambridge Colleges?**

A. All Colleges will tell you that their policy is to encourage promising candidates to apply from as wide a range of backgrounds as possible, and then to select the best of these, but Colleges do vary slightly in how they put these policies into practice.

It is a remarkable fact that Oxbridge receives fewer applications per place than most other universities. In King's, we believe that there are many extremely promising students who decide, inappropriately, that Oxbridge is not for them, and so for several decades we have been amongst the more outward-looking Colleges in encouraging applications from schools and colleges that have not traditionally sent students to Oxbridge. King's was in the first wave of Colleges to go coeducational 25 years ago, and was in the first wave of Colleges to drop the entrance exam 15 years ago. King's was also an early supporter of GEEMA, the Group to Encourage Ethnic Minority Applicants, which is now supported by all Colleges. One result has been that King's now receives more applicants per place than any other College (at least 5 applicants per place in recent years, against a University average of approximately 3.5), and about 80% of UK applicants to King's

are from the state sector (as against a University average of just over 50%).

**Q. Are there differences in the way King's selects from amongst candidates?**

A. We are looking for promising and well-motivated students, capable of independent and imaginative thought, who will benefit from and enjoy the courses here. We interview almost all applicants, but no longer have general inter-

A. The interviews are very important, but we also put a lot of weight on teachers' references, the applicant's personal statement, and any test results. With such a high proportion of our applicants (both successful and unsuccessful) achieving 3 or 4 grade A's at A-level, the only way to make more extensive use of the exams would be to include high S-level or STEP (Sixth Term Examination Papers) grades in our offers. There is no evidence that we would thereby make better selections, and we would still need to rely heavily on interviews. Also, there is considerable evidence that such a policy would frighten off good applicants from schools where teachers have neither the time nor the experience to prepare candidates for these exams.

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**“King's is now harder to get into than any other Cambridge College”**

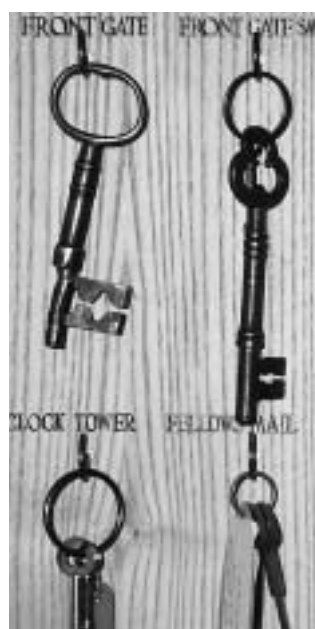
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views with Tutors; instead applicants have interviews with Fellows from their chosen subject. Candidates in some subjects also do short informal tests or bring pre-prepared essays when they come for interview, but this is now common in many Colleges. We prefer to make relatively low conditional offers, rather than making a larger number of very tough offers.

**Q. This must mean you are relying heavily on the interview process? Would it not be better to make harder offers and allow the examination system to do a larger part of the selection?**

**Q. Who actually makes the final selection?**

A. The interviewers in each subject draw up their own list of offers. This is discussed at length with the Admissions Tutor and Senior Tutor, and at that stage most decisions are made. At the end of this process, there are typically a few remaining places and a slightly greater number of applicants still in contention, and the Admissions Tutor and Senior Tutor together make the final few decisions. There are no fixed subject quotas.



**Q. King's has a reputation in some quarters for being biased against independent schools. Is this fair comment?**

A. Absolutely not. Our efforts to reach out to new schools do not constitute bias against the old ones (whether state or independent). Once we have our field of applicants, we make every effort to select the most promising candidates regardless of their background and schooling. However, in almost all years, candidates from independent schools actually do better than those from state schools. So, while 20% of our applicants come from independent schools, typically 23 - 25% of our offers are to candidates from those schools. We receive more complaints about bias from the state sector than from independent schools.

The basic fact is that, due to the high number of applicants, it is harder for all students to get into King's than any other College, and the schools with extensive contacts inside Cambridge were the first to take note of this fact. It is not surprising that they advised many of their candidates, particularly those who were a little less strong, to apply elsewhere. It is, however, slightly regrettable that some of them put this down to bias when speaking publicly or to parents. Of course all teachers and schools have good and genuine reasons for keeping us under pressure to operate procedures in a way that does not disadvantage their candidates. But by and large I think most schools quietly appreciate that we do our best.

**Q. And is the admissions policy a success?**

A. It would be impossible to claim that we got every decision right, or even to know exactly what that would mean. One measure of suc-



At a recent open day

cess must be that King's exam results have been good over recent years, especially in the final year. It is specially pleasing that typically King's students improve relative to the University average over their three or four years, so we are certainly managing to identify promise of some sort. In terms of application numbers, the policy is almost too successful. It is not desirable if the number of applicants gets too out of line with other Colleges, mainly because it is not fair to applicants, particularly those who are less well informed. And despite the fact that the inter-college pooling arrangements mean that many of our applicants obtain places in other Colleges (more than 300 received offers from other Colleges during my 6 years), it is also not good for the University as a whole, which inevitably loses some good candidates if too many of them concentrate their applications in one College.

**Q. How does King's feel about applications from the sons and daughters of King's men and women? If all else were equal, would you select such an applicant over one with no family connection to King's?**

A. We welcome such applications,

but all else is never equal. It is neither an advantage nor a disadvantage to be a child of a King's man or woman. During my six years we never had a case where a policy one way or another on that question would have made the slightest difference to the success or otherwise of any application.

**Q. What advice would you offer Members' children who are coming up to University age?**

A. I would give their children the same advice that I gave to all prospective applicants; remember that King's is now harder to get into than any other Cambridge College and carefully consider the advice from the school. The only thing which is sure is that you won't get in if you don't apply. It will not help or hinder your application if you come to one of our Open Days, but it may help you decide if you wish to apply to King's.

**Q. Is there anything the concerned parent can do?**

We are always happy to give parents, teachers and candidates information before application. It can be very hard for parents who feel a special connection with the College if their child is rejected. For many parents, admission to University is understandably seen as the culmination of schooling, during which time they had considerable influence over their offsprings' progress and activities. However, at this stage in their lives we treat candidates - like students - as adults, with the right and responsibility to manage their own affairs, so parents would do best to encourage their offspring to get in contact with the College themselves if they feel that advice would be helpful.



## Parade Profile: Lord Annan

Noël Annan (1935), Provost 1956-66, Vice-Chancellor of London University, Chair of Trustees of the National Gallery and a Director of the Royal Opera House, recently retired as Chair of the King's Campaign Committee.

Noël Annan has been a central figure in the recent Appeal at King's, acting as Chair and speaking at receptions. He appealed to Members to consider their role in supporting the future generations of students who will study at King's in moving words from the *Iliad*. "The leaves are scattered by the wind on the earth and the living wood brings other leaves to birth and the season of spring comes round again. So one generation of men flowers and another passes away." He lives with his wife Gabriele in a quiet but central part of London, within easy reach of the House of Lords, which he attends regularly and, at 80, shows few signs of leading a less than vigorous cultural and social life.

A historian of ideas, he made his name with *Leslie Stephen: his thought and character in relation to his time* (1951), and 'The Intellectual Aristocracy', published in *Studies in Social History* (1956). *Our Age: portrait of a generation* (1990), is an intellectual, social and political history with vivid sketches of the men and women who defined his generation, from Ayer to Wittgenstein, from Keynes to Thatcher. In 1995 he published *Changing Enemies*, an autobiographical account of his work in Military Intelligence and in the regeneration of Germany in the immediate post war period.

He came up to King's in 1935 from Stowe to read History. Dadie Rylands, then a young English don, became his great friend and mentor. "He gave me a new delight in poetry and opened up great tranches of literature and particularly the Victorian and the Russian novel. He had an acute moral sensibility. He made you realise that many things you did were unworthy of you. He was a very severe critic. You copped it terribly if you made an untoward remark of a silly kind: still worse if it was of a kind that suggested that you hadn't got much moral sensibility."

Rylands had been brought up in a very severe school, which was Bloomsbury, where people didn't say things which were silly. They remained silent. "As undergradu-

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**"one generation of  
men flowers and  
another passes  
away"**

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ates we despised hearty behaviour: there was a strong undergraduate tradition of behaving sensibly." Musing on the changes he's seen since his days as an undergraduate, he ascribes some of the old sense of community to the prevalence of bachelor dons in the Thirties. "There was a great

deal to be said for gay dons. There were always dons there to call on after dinner in Hall: you went there to talk - and learn."

He talked about the King's ethos at the time, and its links with Bloomsbury. "Bloomsbury valued personal relationships. Love and Art were the supreme goods. A good state of mind meant understanding that. We spent our time analysing personal relationships, falling in love, being in love, falling out of love. Gossip was one of the great things one spent one's time doing. Forster and Dadie had a deep distrust of worldliness, of getting on in life, of in any way intriguing for positions of wealth and importance."

It was Noël's knowledge of German, (which he describes as "shamefully inadequate"), and "luck", (which features often in his account of how his career came to develop), which propelled him at the age of 24 into the War Cabinet Office in 1941. Here in Military Intelligence, he was involved in interpreting the information supplied by agents throughout occupied Europe and by the Ultra codebreakers at Bletchley Park. The nucleus of the cryptographers at Bletchley was dons from King's, Alan Turing among them.

It was while he was at the War Cabinet Office that he encoun-

**"King's is and  
always will be  
my first love  
among our  
institutions."**

**Alison Carter  
talks to former  
Provost, Lord  
Annan.**

tered Keynes, who had read his reviews in the *New Statesman*. The connection was to prove fruitful. "One of the most astonishing things that happened to me in my life was when a telegram arrived which read: 'Affectionate congratulations on your election to a Fellowship at King's. Keynes.'" Noël had no notion that such a thing was in the air at all.

Keynes had gently ridiculed the College for imagining that talented young men might want to work for £200 a year writing a thesis which might or might not get them a Fellowship, and suggested that they should elect a few people on spec. So Noël returned to King's as a Fellow in 1946.

Noël has been criticised for name-dropping in *Our Age*, but it is hard to believe that he did not know personally many of the characters who people the great sweep of the twentieth century he deals with in the book. Frank Kermode (1974)

wondered in the *London Review of Books* that one man could know so much about so much. Noël devotes a chapter to the Cambridge spies, in which the Apostles feature significantly. Though not a member of the Apostles before the war, when it had been communist-dominated, he was invited to join when he returned to King's after the war. "It's a secret society you know," he said, with a trace of discomfort, "but when you're 80 you're allowed to admit that you belong to it, I think." What were its central concerns? "Partly philosophical, partly about art and its nature, partly about how we criticise poetry." One of their number presented a paper, and if you drew the number one from the hat you had to stand up and give your opinion of the paper. The method was the same in the Political Society, to which Noël also belonged, and described as a terrifying experience. He joked that the only one who always knew what to say was

his contemporary Eric Hobsbawm (1936), "the most brilliant historian of all my generation".

His appointment as Provost in 1956, at the age of 39, amounted to a skip in generation. Dadie Rylands was the obvious choice, but was reluctant. As the "new and fresh man", what did he do to change the College? He recognised that science was not strong in King's, and was pleased to have been instrumental in attracting some of the early members of the Molecular Biology Unit to the College. "King's was always a great teaching College, and dons devoted themselves to pupils in a way quite unlike other Colleges, but I wanted to raise the academic status." This was the impetus behind the founding of the Research Centre.

He also began the process of widening access to the College, by encouraging more boys from the state maintained sector. "When I became Provost 69% came from public schools, which I thought was wrong. Another 12% or even 20% came from direct grant schools, but the numbers from the maintained grammar school sector were minimal." The policy had a profound effect, and although he welcomes the balanced admissions policy the College now practises, he chuckled about a "faint whiff" of political correctness. "It got a bit out of hand when I left and the Tutor overdid it by turning down the captain of Oppidans at Eton." Summing up his time as Provost he said with visible emotion: "It's the most entrancing job I've ever done. Nothing has ever competed with it in terms of happiness, in terms of fulfilment, in terms of caring about the place. King's is and always will be my first love among our institutions."

Noël Annan



members' news

## Netting the work

Some of the recently-announced investment Microsoft are making in Cambridge will be going into a venture capital company run by Hermann Hauser (1973), targeting start-up and early stage IT companies in Cambridge, Britain and Europe. The total value of the 20 or so companies he has invested in over the last 20 years exceeds £½bn.

In the summer, his company Net-Products launched a new network computer, or NC, which he nicknames the 'Not-a-computer'. Net-Station, the small box of tricks

which plugs into power and telephone points, enables people to access the internet and email cheaply via their television sets, with no need for a PC.

Hermann co-founded Acorn Computers a few years after leaving King's where he came as a PhD student in Physics, working at the Cavendish Laboratory. Austrian by birth, he chose King's because of its 'fantastic reputation as the leading academic College', and because he has a soft spot for music. He claims to sing and play the piano badly.



Hermann Hauser

## Stateside

The 3rd Annual Reunion of King's Alumni in the Greater New York Area was held on 21 June under perfect Connecticut skies and balmy warm weather at Paul Stonehart's place.

An extraordinary reunion took place when Richard Hyder and Paul White (1952) met for the first time after nearly sixty years. Richard entered King's Choir School in 1938, so he and Paul overlapped there and even after

all this time still remember each other among the young sprouts of the Choir.

Paul Stonehart and Richard Hyder are both Fellows of Branford College at Yale University, where Richard is Professor of Physics.



Back row, from left to right: Richard Hyder (King's Choir School 1938), Paul White (1952 and King's Choir School 1940), James Kraft (1958), Paul Stonehart (1959) Timothy Benthall (1962), Simon Friedman (1965), Richard Grayson (1968), Rohan Quine (1985) and Costas Chrysostomou (1986).

The planned date for next year is Saturday 20 June 1998.

Thanks to Paul Stonehart for the report and photograph.



## college news

### King's College Chapel Foundation Launch



Aled Wynne Jones

Virginia Bottomley and Dennis Stevenson (1963) at the launch. The concert was sponsored by Heidrick and Struggles, whose Chairman John Viney (1974) attended, as did two patrons of the Foundation, Sir David Willcocks (1939) and Lord Habgood (1945).

Princess Margaret was the guest of honour at the launch concert on 28 June given by the Choir, girls from the King's College School chamber choir and the Britten Sinfonia. Robert Tear (1957) was the soloist and guests enjoyed Handel's *Zadok the Priest*, Mozart's *Coronation Mass* and Britten's *St Nicolas*. Dinner followed in Hall and the evening raised over £20,000 for the Foundation.

The Foundation will raise money to safeguard and enhance the musical tradition of King's, help keep the Chapel in good repair, provide bursaries to enable young

choristers to attend the School, and build practice rooms and a performance space. The target is £7m, to which the College is contributing £1m, and over £400,000 has already been raised from other donors.

Oliver Dawson (1949) is the Chairman, and the Foundation is seeking support from Members as well as the world-wide community of music lovers. Please ask Jayne Vaughan-Lane in the Development Office for copies of the illustrated brochure or contact Tess Adkins, the Development Director, if you would like more information.

### Patrick Bateson on deer hunting

I spent more time than I care to think about investigating for the National Trust the behavioural and physiological effects of hunting red deer with hounds. Since the matter was of such interest to the media, it all had to be conducted in great secrecy. The University Unit that normally produces examination papers was admirably suited to printing my conclusion without prying journalists getting hold of a copy. As a result the report appeared in April with a splash and the Trust immediately banned the hunting of deer on its land.

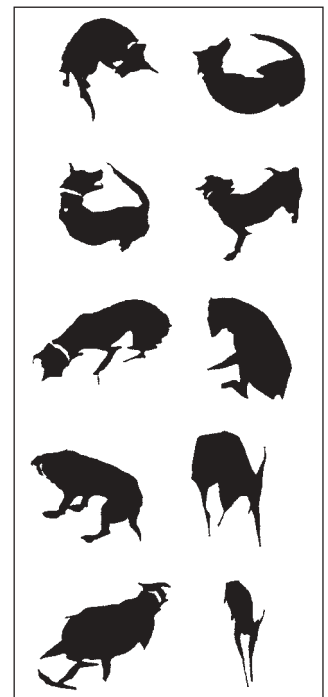
The subsequent responses took two quite different and incompatible forms. The hunters regarded my study as "junk science" totally gainsaid by their own impressions of deer when chased by hounds.

By contrast Jonathan Miller wouldn't have paid the price of a pint of beer for the conclusions, so obvious were they to him. Scientists should be used to being reviled for challenging the accepted wisdom or for proving what everybody claimed they knew already. Even so, it was odd to get both reactions at the same time.

Despite turning myself overnight into a hate object for some people and a figure of condescension for others, I found the experience interesting precisely because of this social dimension. The rhetoric used by the pro- and anti-hunting lobbies had not changed for a long time. Much the same arguments were used at the beginning of the nineteenth century

as at the end of the twentieth. Whether or not all the evidence was so obvious, the provision of it suddenly changed things.

The Council of the National Trust, which is not a body known for its decisiveness, sprang into action. Whether they should have done so with such speed is another matter, but my report was spared the usual fate of such things, hanging friendless in the sky for all to shoot at or consignment to oblivion. It has made for quite a summer and all is not over yet. Even so, it was worth finding ways in which orderly method might be brought to bear on the seemingly intractable problems of animal suffering and of human responsibility for it.



Dog Study

Images by Ray Fields, one of the exhibitors at the show *I know what I like, or do I?* mounted by the Royal Cambrian Academy in the Art Centre in May.

## summer events



David Baddiel (1983)

## No bad deal

**King's Parade twisted the arms of two current English students, Leo Mellor and James Burton, to take up a free ticket offer.**

So David Baddiel returned to Cambridge: on 27th May he was back in the Arts Theatre where he had played as a student. But both the venue and the man have been remodelled since then, Baddiel in a way the Arts Theatre heralded as “new”, the Arts Theatre in a way Baddiel described as “Ikea-esque”. An opening medley fuelled the expectation that the evening was to be framed by tension between the fantasy footballer of the mid-'90s and the double-First English graduate of the mid-'80s. But as it turned out, the music was the first and last example of any conflict whatsoever.

In a routine in which Baddiel discussed sex, testicle-watching and showed slide-projected excerpts from his own personal collection of pornography, the most surprising moment, perhaps, was when his mum (sitting a few seats to our

left) chose to heckle him about—of all things—golf memorabilia. Her decision to intervene into this area of her son's life, rather than any other, can perhaps tell us something about the origins of David's self-confessed “compulsive honesty kick” - which dictates the tone of his stand-up performances, and is largely responsible for his success. Baddiel's early years have left his sense of taboo with no order of priority: consequently, he never goes too far into the realm of bad taste, but you're never really sure whether or not he's pushing the limits. And the reality is, it doesn't matter. All you need to know about a David Baddiel performance is that he's talking to you, and you're enjoying it: the hundreds of other people present, his overblown “new lad” image, the fact that he got a better degree than you can ever hope for, become nothing more than insignificant trivia.

And what of King's? Yes, he was here. Yes, he does remember what it was like. And no, he didn't embarrass us by telling the rest of the world. He simply upheld our honour in the most decent way possible by offering to fight a member of Gonville and Caius for being dull.

## Juicy Orange prizes

In May King's was host to a debate entitled “Does women's writing get the attention it deserves?”, one of a series of events promoting the 1997 Orange Prize for Fiction. The prize is one of the literary world's

most controversial and is open exclusively to women writing in English.

Another Orange Prize—for best review of one of the novels entered—was won by Elizabeth Eger (1991). Her review of *Death Comes for Peter Pan* by Joan Brady won her a weekend in Rome. Elizabeth's PhD is on the cultural history of *The Nine Living Muses of Great Britain*, a portrait of prominent women authors and artists by Richard Samuel, exhibited in 1779 and now in the collection of the National Portrait Gallery, London.

## Choir Association reunion

This year's reunion, 12-13 July, was a tribute to Boris Ord (1923), marking the centenary of his birth. Peter Godfrey (1941) led a colloquium on Ord's life and work and Andrew Parker (1968) arranged a showing of the televised carol service of 1954. Evensong included music by Gibbons and Purcell. Dinner in Hall (at which Sir David Calcutt (1950) was the speaker) was followed by madrigals on the river under the direction of Louis Halsey (1949). On Sunday morning a group of former choristers and choral scholars, prepared by John Alldis (1949), joined the chapel Choir in Widor's *Mass in F sharp minor* for two choirs. Former members of the Choir who have not so far joined the Association are invited to contact Stephen Cleobury at the College.



Alison Carter

Lisa Jardine (1975), chair of the judges, Kate Mosse, prize co-founder, Sarah Holmes, University of Sussex, and Erica Wagner, literary editor of The Times.

## in short

### Enigma

King's Fellow, Herbert Huppert (1971), Director of the Institute of Theoretical Geophysics in Cambridge, took delivery in July of one of the most powerful computers in the world. The Digital Alpha Server 8400 cost £1.2m, has been called Enigma, and is expected to crack some of the earth's toughest codes. It will be used to create three-dimensional images of the earth's interior, chart oil deposits and geothermal reservoirs and work out how to detect earthquakes all over the world. In simple terms, it can do in 1000th of a second what it would take two scientists their whole working lives to calculate.

### Mungo's prize

Congratulations to Mungo Stacy (1996), first year engineering student, who will represent Britain at the 21st Stockholm International Youth Science Seminar. His prize includes an invitation to participate in the Nobel Prize ceremonies in December. His gap year project,



entitled 'Off-line Reactor Simulator' for the 'Year in Industry' scheme was spent with Nuclear Electric at Hartlepool Power Station. He was given the task of

developing software to model the conditions in the reactor and provide a means of simulating the operation of station control and alarm systems. His work contributed to the security of the plant's safety systems. He beat 34 other projects to win the prize. "The project really woke me up to the fact that you have to find things out for yourself".

Proust: no time to lose  
Penguin have commissioned a new translation of Marcel Proust's *À la recherche du temps perdu*, to be published in 2001 as part of the Penguin Classics series. Proust's six-volume novel is being translated by a team of six under the direction and editorship of Christopher Prendergast (1970) Fellow and Professor of Modern French Literature. One of the translators—Ian Patterson (1991)—is a Research Fellow at King's.

### Poetry in King's

For three days every April, King's is host to an international poetry event, the Cambridge Conference of Contemporary Poetry, now in its eighth year. The accent is on the avant-garde, and each year a capacity audience has packed the Keynes Hall to listen to readings from acclaimed poets such as Les A Murray from Australia, Lisa Robertson from Canada, Emmanuel Hocquart from France and many others from nearer home.

Over a hundred poets have read and discussed their work at the Conference, which has become one of the highlights of the international poetry calendar, attracting an audience from as far away as

Japan and Canada, as well as more locally. The organisers are King's Research Fellow Ian Patterson (1991), Rod Mengham from Jesus and Peter Riley. They are currently planning next April's conference. Watch this space for further details.



With kind permission of David Austin

### Staggering

While Provost Patrick Bateson was delivering his report on stress caused to deer by hunting to the National Trust, Martin Bell (1959) was doing his share of hunting-down in Tatton.

### King's MPs

The Times Higher Education Supplement reported in May that King's is second to Balliol in the number of MPs it has in the new house, 7 and 11 respectively. Colin Mellors, Professor of Political Science at Bradford University, compiles this information. In matriculation order, Tam Dalyell (1952), Michael Mates (1952), Martin Bell (1959), Alan Howarth (1962), Alastair Goodlad (1962), Charles Clarke (1969), and Melanie Johnson (1976).



## concerts and choir

### 26 October

KCMS concert  
Mozart  
*G major violin concerto*  
Great Hall  
8.30 pm

### 7 November

King's and St. John's Choirs  
Schubert  
*Mass in E flat*  
7.30pm  
01223 357851

### 9 November

Choir  
Fauré's *Requiem*  
6.00 pm

### 16 November

Chamber works  
Great Hall  
8.30 pm

### 6 December

Choir  
Founder's Day Concert  
5.30 pm

### 17 December

Choir  
St John's Smith Square  
7.30 pm  
0171 222 1061

### 18 December

Choir  
Queen's Hall Edinburgh  
7.30 pm  
0131 668 2019

### 22 December

Choir  
Philharmonia Orchestra  
CUMS Chorus  
Royal Albert Hall  
7.30 pm  
0171 589 8212

### 31 January

Chorister voice trials  
Contact Stephen Cleobury  
01223 331224



David Haselgrove (1970), Robert Tear (1957), Nicholas Purnell (1963) and Nigel Bulmer (1965), at the KCA lunch, 28 June 1997.

Lindsay Burns (1988), left, silver medalist, US women's lightweight double, Atlanta Olympic Games.



The new KCBC website is:  
<http://www.kings.cam.ac.uk/users/KCBC/>



June Event flyer designed by Dan Windross and Seb Bacon

*King's Parade* aims to keep Members of King's informed about their College, and about each other.

Contributions for the next edition are gratefully received.

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