



BRIAN PICKARD (1960)

Winter 1963

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Editor's Letter

King's is a College with a history of making news, and in this issue we republish a photograph of the first women at King's from *The Observer* of 1972. To coincide with the 1971–1974 reunion dinner this autumn we have sought comments about that period from some of those first women. Since nearly a tenth of all King's members live in the USA and Canada, and several came over for the reunion, we also pick up their news and perspectives on King's in the 70s.

The Research Centre in King's is a powerhouse and there are two research features in this issue, one relating to Feminism and Anti-Feminism in the Edwardian period, and the other promoting a conference next year on Orientalism and Modernism.

Members who enjoy coming back to the College for the KCA Lunch may like to know that there are plans for next year's lunch on 11 July to include a talk on E.M. Forster, together with an accompanying archive exhibition.

How to fund Higher Education is a hot topic and The Provost's Seminar, rescheduled for 13 February 2004, will bring in top speakers to debate the issues. Members wishing to attend should contact Angela Reeves in the Development Office – she co-ordinates events for members.

Members donating books to the College may not realise that the current practice is to acknowledge such gifts on the Library section of the website, and not, as previously, in the Annual Report. The College aims to secure a complete collection of the books, pamphlets and musical compositions of members. The Library can also catalogue material on DVD and CD, but the Librarian tries to dissuade members from sending in their offprints because space is at a premium.

News about King's reaches members via a range of channels. The College website: www.kings.cam.ac.uk has up-to-date information about admissions policy, finances and the Development Programme.

The Editor can be contacted by email or telephone and welcomes letters, feedback and contributions from members. Copy deadline for the next issue is 1 March 2004. kings.parade@kings.cam.ac.uk

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The Big Freeze – forty years ago

A conversation with Brian Pickard (1960) at the Development Summer Party in July resulted in him digging out his forty year old transparencies of the big freeze of 1963 and having prints made.



BRIAN PICKARD (1960)

Full term had begun a week late for me as I was stranded, snowbound in Cheltenham, until snowploughs eventually succeeded in opening an escape road over the Cotswolds. I can still see the solid wall of snow, as high as the coach itself on the top of the hills. I certainly recall the intensity of the cold that spread over the whole term. My room on J staircase had no central heating, the rooms were 15'6" high, and I had to supplement the heat from the gas fire with a paraffin stove. "Walking on the water" was a unique and amazing experience. The frozen Cam was of course the quickest way from one college to another along the Backs; it also provided for the duration of that period an additional ingenious way of entering College after midnight.

Another highlight was the day I plucked up courage to ask David Willcocks if I could play the King's organ. That same evening,

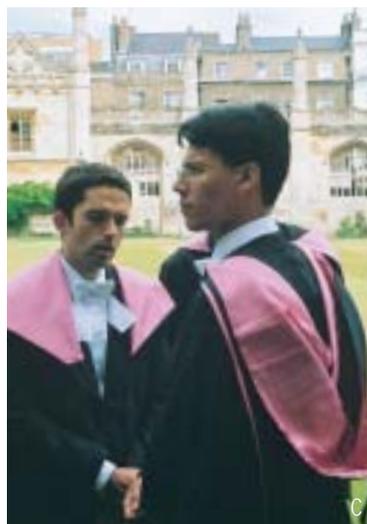
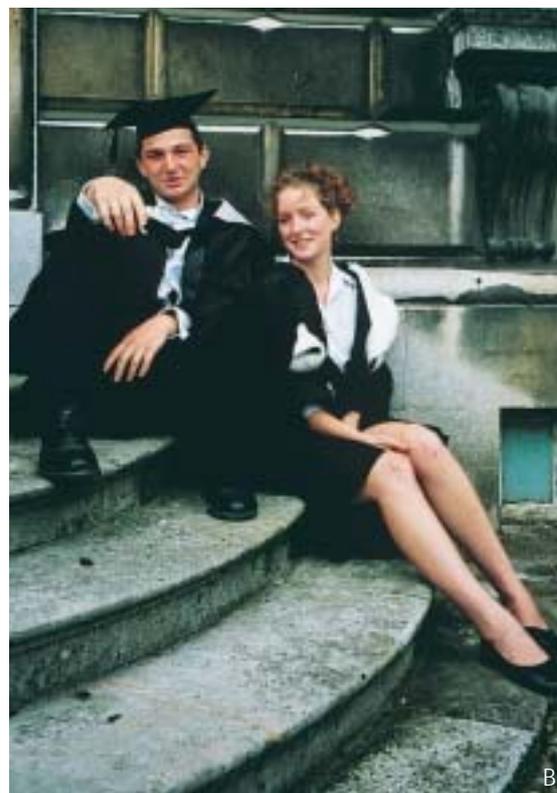
he spent twenty minutes or so explaining the organ to me and then left me totally alone in the organ loft and placed a single, lit candle on a table by the South West door to guide me through the darkness when I'd finished. There I was alone in this unique, awe-inspiring silence. And into that silence came the sound of the piece I began playing, the sound coming back to me a second or so later when it had barrelled through that expanse, a sound that was so distinctive and so recognizable, the sound of King's organ, in the growing darkness and under that irreplaceable fan-vaulting, lit by one single candle. Quite unforgettable, even forty years later. 🕯

Brian Pickard (1960)

Graduation 2003



ALL PHOTOS ALISON CARTER



A. New graduates, their parents and friends relax at the graduation party – a barbecue on the Back Lawn

C. LLM graduates Henry Mares (2002) and Sean Crosky (2002)

B. Will Rubens (1999) and Willow Murton (1999)

D. Maria de la Riva, Admissions and Graduate Tutor's Assistant, helping Paul Hoegger (2000)

Parade Profile: Peter Lipton

The Peter Lipton I am familiar with is a friendly, clean-cut New Yorker; unusually for a King's Fellow, he *always* wears a suit, usually a dark blue suit. He has a wonderful knack of chairing Provost's Seminar groups so the participants feel they all have good points to contribute. But, in a lesson straight out of the philosophy text book – the one about it not being possible to know whether the past will be a reliable

telling me a story, in stand-up comedian mode. "I'm walking with my mother on 88th Street from Fifth to Madison – we lived a block away from the Guggenheim Museum – and I ask a why-question. And my mother answers it ... And then I ask 'why?' about that; and she answers." Pause. "She's a *very* patient woman!" He continues, with accelerating delivery. "And then the penny dropped and I made the great discovery that

pretty much whatever answer she gave I could *always* ask why about that. So I just kept on going ..."

To cut a long story short, he's now a philosopher of science, with a special interest in the nature of explanation, fascinated by the regress of whys.

"... philosophers of science ask whether scientific methods can be justified, and if so, what those methods can be taken to produce. Do they produce the truth about the world, accurate predictions, reliable technology, or what?"

Peter Lipton (1994) is the Hans Rausing Professor and Head of the Department of History and Philosophy of Science. He talks to Alison Carter.

guide to the future, about ravens not always being black – when we meet, in his orderly office, I am

disconcerted to see him dressed in jeans and a sweatshirt. But he is basking in his sartorial sabbatical, and the dark blue suit's on holiday.

Peter is the Hans Rausing Professor and Head of the Department of History and Philosophy of Science. He has recently chaired the Nuffield Council working group on Pharmacogenetics, which reported in September on the ethical and policy issues that new developments in 'personalised medicine' will raise. (The report can be found at www.nuffieldbioethics.org.) And next June he will give the Royal Society's Medawar Lecture – previous speakers include Karl Popper and Max Perutz. His title will be 'The Truth about Science'.

Philosophically, his special interest is explanation, and you don't get an explanation unless you ask a why-question, so I start by asking him whether he was the sort of child who asked why – a lot. And suddenly he's

Admitting at a cocktail party (however proverbial) that one does philosophy can stall a conversation, he says; admitting to philosophy of science can kill off the conversation altogether. Many people, some scientists included, think that philosophy and science have nothing to do with each other. One connection goes as follows. Science is in the business of knowledge acquisition, and as someone interested in the theory of knowledge, it is Peter's job to ask what knowledge is, how much of it we have, and how we acquire it. What distinguishes justified belief in science from mere opinion? "The history of science is a graveyard of ambitious claims now rejected," he writes in his chapter for *Cambridge Contributions*.

"So philosophers of science ask whether scientific methods can be justified, and if so, what those methods can be taken to produce. Do they produce the truth about the world, accurate predictions, reliable technology, or what?"

"What drives a lot of my research, like many people who work on the theory of knowledge, is the enormous contrast between the tiny portions of the world with

JACOB LIPTON



which each of us is in direct causal contact and the much much larger portions we take a view on. I've only had any kind of direct contact with what has happened during a few years of the history of the universe," he laughs, "and mostly in the precincts of Manhattan and Cambridge! But I've got all sorts of beliefs about what happened before I was born, and what's going to happen tomorrow or what's happening now in other parts of the world. I also have a lot of beliefs about what nobody ever observes, from invisible particles and forces to what other people are thinking. A lot of what I do in my research is to try to understand a little better how we make those leaps, and to what extent they can be justified."

In a paper called 'What good is an explanation?' Peter sets out some of the possible goods, intrinsic and instrumental, that explanations provide. "The name for the intrinsic good of explanation is 'understanding'," he writes. "But what is this?" He goes on to outline various conceptions of understanding according to which explanations do some or all of the following: provide reasons for belief, make familiar, unify, show to be necessary, or give causes. He also outlines three general features of explanation which can be used to evaluate the broad conceptions of understanding. These features are: the distinction between knowing that a phenomenon occurs and understanding why it does; the possibility of giving explanations that are not themselves explained; and the possibility of explaining a phenomenon in cases where the phenomenon itself provides an essential part of the reason for believing that the explanation is correct.

This last case is where his interest in explanation hooks up with his interest in how scientific claims are justified, in terms of an account known as 'Inference to the Best Explanation'. By this method scientists infer back from the available evidence to the hypothesis which would, if correct, best explain the evidence. He cites the examples of Darwin's hypothesis of natural selection, and of the red shift phenomenon. (A galaxy's speed of recession explains why its characteristic spectrum is red-shifted by a specified amount, but the observed red-shift may be an essential part of the reason the astronomer has for believing the galaxy is receding at that speed.) He asks us to consider why causes explain, and in particular why causes, rather than effects, explain. (A revised and expanded edition of his book *Inference to the Best Explanation* will be out in the Spring.)

At home, Peter was encouraged to be curious, and as an only child he was the focus of attention. His parents put a great value on education, though they had missed out on university themselves. As Jewish children born in Germany, they had both been sent away for safety by their own parents – though his mother was still in Germany on *Cristallnacht*. They had met in New York, where his mother trained in graphic design and his father had gone into business. Peter was sent to schools run by the Ethical Culture Society. "These schools were socially progressive and academically impressive. I think my high school classmates were as sharp a group of colleagues as I've ever had."

Peter went to Wesleyan University in Middletown, Connecticut. It's a "nondescript New England mill town with a very good liberal arts college" about a hundred miles northeast of New York City. Although in the US you don't apply to university in a particular subject, Peter knew he wanted to do a double major in physics and philosophy. "It was an odd choice given that I had done just one physics course and no philosophy at all in high school." So why had he chosen them? "I think the reason was my vague impression that in different ways these two subjects are asking particularly fundamental questions. The idea of asking very basic questions really appealed to me."

When he finished his undergraduate course, he was not sure what to do. "I loved the physics but wasn't a natural mathematician. I loved the philosophy, and I was also interested in law. So I applied to law schools and to philosophy graduate programmes, including the one at Oxford." When Oxford accepted him, he couldn't resist. His BPhil supervisor was A J Ayer, and Peter was his last postgraduate. "That was a fantastic experience. I learnt a lot of philosophy from Ayer, but I also learnt a lot about teaching. He was terrifically quick, and he could put other professional philosophers down, but with his students he was extremely supportive." Peter goes on to talk about his own approach to teaching and the values of the supervision system. "As Ayer taught me, you have to work with what you're given – it's a challenge to me as a teacher. I enjoy lecturing in the Cambridge style – when I'm uninterrupted for fifty minutes. But it's a very different activity from a good supervision. And I can do either: good and bad ones!" he laughs. "A bad supervision is a bespoke lecture. When I'm giving a good supervision, the discussion is driven by the student's essay and arguments all the way through. It's much better for the student, and considerably more challenging for me."

Is he a defender of the supervision system ... at all costs? "I do think it's something really special. The hour's encounter, and the anticipation of the hour, can have an enormous educational impact." He does think there is room to introduce more small seminar teaching, but rejects the idea that you can just increase the number of people in a supervision without changing its character. "But I do teach first year philosophers in pairs – they have to email their essays to each other beforehand."

He contrasts teaching at Cambridge and in the US. "In the States I felt I had to make a choice between going to a small liberal arts college where the focus is on undergraduate education, or going to a big university where research is the main thing. There are lots of people for whom that choice is fine, but I'm not one of those people. Even at Harvard an awful lot of the teaching gets done by postgraduates rather than by professors. And you have substantially less of the kind of personal interaction that you get here in supervisions. So for me it's an extraordinary privilege to be in Cambridge, where you really do have an emphasis on both research and on undergraduate teaching." 🍀

Reunion Weekend 1971–1974

At the end of September this year, members from 1971–1974 came back to King’s for a reunion dinner. Nearly a tenth of all King’s members live in the USA and Canada, and many from these years had made the trip this time. *King’s Parade* took the opportunity to call in some of their memories – and old photos. Charmian Kenner (1972) proposed the toast to the College, and Robert Foley (1987) replied.

“I’d like to propose a toast to King’s for two reasons: for being one of the first colleges to admit women in 1972, and for being one of the first mixed colleges to appoint a woman as Head. I’m pleased to be able to address this particular combination of year groups, from 1971–1974, because you were the people who were there when it happened. I think I can say that we were the beneficiaries

whether because of the United Nations or the miniskirt, or possibly both, I was admitted and began my stint as one of the first Kingswomen.

Those were heady days. We were welcomed in the College, but there were still a few people outside who hadn’t caught up yet. I remember having to sign up for lectures – you had to put name and college,

so I wrote King’s, and the man at the desk said ‘But that’s not possible!’ and I said ‘Well, it is now!’ That was a very satisfying moment.

But a couple of years down the line, I was beginning to realise that storming the citadel hadn’t changed the world for women. Attending my first Women’s Liberation Meeting, I heard someone say ‘The women at Cambridge are being educated to be the wives of the men at Cambridge’. This may not have been the view of my tutors at King’s, but it was the view of society in general.

In subsequent years many of us here worked to change that situation, and also lived our own lives, juggling paid work with the delights and responsibilities of unpaid

work such as bringing up children. Congratulations to you all – and things are changing.

And that’s when I come to my second key moment in history – the appointment of a woman Provost at King’s. I’m delighted to welcome Dame Judith Mayhew Jonas to the

EADEN LILLEY



1972

“Many of us initially felt as apprehensive and nervous as we had done on that very first day, decades ago. However, at the sight of familiar faces and figures, astonishingly little altered, we resumed conversations that had lapsed 30 years ago and it felt great! King’s treated us magnificently

of one of the more successful cases of ‘regime change’.

I remember when I heard that King’s was going to be admitting

women in the very year that I was applying to university. It was an irresistible challenge. I put on my miniskirt (it was what we all wore in those days) and headed off for the interview. I was asked about my plans for later life and I remember stating that I wanted to work for the United Nations, and

throughout the weekend. I left on an emotional high, better bonded to King’s, and with a feeling of responsibility to help out in these financially difficult times.”

Mary-Anne Enoch (Newton 1972). Mary-Anne is a Physician doing research in psychiatric genetics at the National Institutes of Health in the USA.

"It was a very congenial weekend and obviously laid on with great care by the College, including food and wine chosen to erase the memory of eating in Hall thirty years ago. But apart from the chance to mingle with old friends deeply loved and scarcely seen, the high point was a celestial appearance on the balcony at Hall by the choir. We also left with a greater understanding of the challenges the College faces in a hard financial era, with its legacy of Thatcher and popped bubbles rather than Keynes and the postwar boom. It's a good moment, in other words, to renew ties and remember obligations."

James Galbraith (1974),
Lloyd M. Bentsen Jr. Chair in
Government/Business Relations and
Professor of Government, University
of Texas, Austin.

College. She brings academic knowledge and she brings institutional knowledge, and I'm sure she'll find a way of running this rather extraordinary and historic enterprise.

I hope it will be a spur to the appointment of more women Fellows. It's not

so much a glass ceiling for women, it's more like a glass pyramid. There are lots of us at the bottom, as undergraduates, about the same amount as men. But as we go up the layers of academic life, the women start to vanish. Then we get to the top of the pyramid – where we now have Dame Judith! We look to you to inspire other



1973

EADEN LILLEY

women to join you, but we don't expect you to do it alone. If you need back-up, ask the women of '72, or '73, '74 and beyond – we'll be right behind you."

Charmian Kenner (1972) is a Research Fellow at Goldsmith's College, London, and works on bilingualism.

Looking back at the 70s

Sarah Papineau Marshall (1974) is one of the organisers of the Washington chapter of King's Alumni. She's lived in the USA for over twenty years, since going to work for the United Nations Development Programme. She gave *King's Parade* a flavour of her time at King's and how her career got started.



Sarah Papineau Marshall in 1977

PATRICK READE

I read Oriental Studies, and was actually the only student doing Sanskrit and Hindi. Peter Avery was my Director of Studies, and made me feel very welcome – though I wasn't a typical member of his coterie. It helped having my uncle (the economist Lord Kahn) living in Webb's Court. Every day he would leave a copy of the Cambridge Evening News outside his back door, and an orange to keep me healthy. I ate with him once a month at high table. He would make a list of everyone who had signed in to dine and then make notes from *Who's Who* and hand these to me in illegible scrawl before dinner. A generous summer travel grant enabled me to go India that first year, but I blotted my copy book slightly when I managed to burn down my room (in the new Keynes building) after celebrating Divali, but King's were very nice about that. Life was lonely in Oriental Studies and all my friends were doing Anthropology, so I switched in the second year. Peter Avery reckoned it would be an easy language to learn: "There's lots of jargon!" Edmund Leach was Provost and held wonderful Friday night seminars in his Library, and Steve Hugh-Jones was a great inspiration. The next summer four of us, Emily Grundy (1973), Carol Scott, Yaba Badoe (1973), another King's anthropologist, and I got a grant from the expedition society to research the role of women in Jamaica. We disproved the theory that it was a matriarchal society; it's matrifocal – women headed households but actually had no economic power.

My work at the United Nations Development Programme grew out of this and initially focused on gender issues. I spent ten years in New York and three years in Bhutan. (Steve Hugh-Jones and his sister

visited me and were nearly lost on a two-day trek through the Himalayas with no map.) In 1991, I moved on to work as Deputy Secretary General at the newly created European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD), based in London. I enjoyed this high profile and demanding job, promoting investment in Russia and the new independent states which had emerged after the fall of the Berlin Wall. I am married to an American and am back in Washington with my three children. I'm particularly interested in issues affecting how women come back into the workforce after time off to raise children. I have been working on this with Sylvia Ann Hewlett, a Girton economist who has spent the last twenty-five years in New York. I work on a variety of projects for the Save the Children Federation, an organisation which improves the lives of impoverished children in over forty countries. I am Chair of the US Board of Fauna and Flora, Britain's oldest environmental



Stanley Tambiah (1970).
Edmund Leach:
An Anthropological Life,
Cambridge University
Press, 2002. £20.95

conservation organization; it is actually based in Cambridge and is celebrating its centenary this year. I also chair the International Committee of Washington's National Cathedral School.

reunion weekend

King's Girls

“... Here we are on September 30, 1972, completely unknown to one another; milling about, unconnected by anything except, perhaps, the desire to connect. The only trait that drew us together, briefly, for the photograph, was being female, in what had been until then an uncompromisingly male institution. What I do remember is pushing myself forward to be in the picture. I wanted so much to be part of whatever was happening, even if it included three girls I'd never met before and have scarcely spoken to since.

My original intention had been to study Law. To the King's interview, quite unselfconsciously, I wore a knicker-grazing bottle-green corduroy dress and powder-blue kinky boots. I almost passed out when I read the letter offering me a place. I think we were all bewildered as to how we had arrived at King's, wondering if we were in some way token, if we were undetected frauds.



First female students at King's College in 1972. Caroline Davidson, Mary-Anne Enoch (Newton), Lindsay Watson and Bridget O'Connor

PHOTO: DAVID WILKINSON. © THE OBSERVER

In 1972 King's was a confluence of too many differences, minor and major, for it to be comfortable for all but the robust: too many classes, too many political and religious factions, and a huge weight of history – four centuries – from which women had been deliberately excluded. In 1972 there were strong undertows of misogyny as well as a perpetual and wearing curiosity about what

we women might be, do, think and feel. It was hard just to get on with it.”

This is an edited extract from 'King's Girls', by Lindsay Watson (1972). It was first published in *Granta 80, The Group: Pictures from Previous Lives*, Winter 2002.

Francis Cuss (1972) remembers his King's interview and reflects on his career in medicine. He is Senior Vice-President of Drug Discovery at Bristol-Myers Squibb Company in Princeton, USA.

A glass of sherry was thrust into my hand and I was asked about the influence of entropy in history. Since I was applying to study medicine, the choice of interview topic was a surprise, but it did set the tone for my undergraduate years at King's. Generous hospitality and offbeat conversations were the hallmark of both academic and social interactions. Indeed even 30 years later this facet of King's appears to have changed little, if the extraordinary dinner I enjoyed at the recent non-residents' weekend is still representative of college life.

Supervisions, one of the crown jewels of a Cambridge education, were invariably pharmacologically enhanced. I benefitted enormously from scientific discussions with exceptional scientists such as Gabriel Horn (sherry), Charlie Loke, Kendall Dixon (wines) and Keith Tipton (Newcastle Brown Ale). I think we tended to take the college bar for granted although my son, a sophomore at a US university, was shocked when he first saw it. He was responding not to its

architectural merits but to the contrast with the draconian attitude to alcohol of the US college authorities, because the legal drinking age is 21. I don't believe undergraduates drink less in the US but I can only speculate how different the King's experience would be if similar laws applied in the UK.

While there were numerous opportunities to be academically stretched, many medics, including me, only did what was necessary to pass exams and move on to medical school outside Cambridge. Actually I remember at the time a sense in the general student population that a Cambridge degree, whatever its class, was a passport to a good job, although that changed as graduate employment became tighter. The medical course was not integrated and reflected the independent nature of Cambridge academics. Ironically, pharmacology was not a prominent part of the medical sciences curriculum and was squeezed in over a long vac. After King's, however, medical school was a terrible shock.

I discovered that medicine was an apprenticeship and that I was at the very bottom of the hierarchy. Whether by design or tradition, medical school seemed to be modelled on the methods used to train military recruits, only stretched out over a decade or so. King's did nothing to prepare me for this humiliation, but did give me a perspective on the work/life balance that enabled me to survive as a junior doctor. Furthermore, the supervision system at Cambridge taught me how to conduct independent and in-depth research, in contrast to my peers at conventional medical schools, and this has proved to be of immense value during my career.

I now realise that my time at King's was one of the few occasions during a focused, vocational education that I was encouraged to look outside the narrow confines of training to be a physician. I am sure that the King's experience contributed to my very satisfying but rather orthogonal career path.

Edwardian Feminism and Anti-feminism

Virginia Woolf once argued that 'The history of men's opposition to women's emancipation is more interesting perhaps than the story of that emancipation itself.'¹ Certainly, the two stories must be told in conjunction, and this was the theme of a symposium held at King's in May 2003. Lucy Delap (1997) Fellow and symposium organiser explains.

Recent research has led to an awareness of British feminism as a much broader movement in the early twentieth century than a simple 'equality feminism' pursuing political rights. Edwardian feminism has emerged as a fluid identity, drawing on a very wide range of cultural and political sources. Feminist contributions have served to highlight gender as a broad, multiform organising idea of British society. This has been valuable, but a somewhat one-sided process of historical research. The ideas and world-views of the opponents of feminism have not been given anything like the same attention.

The symposium participants aimed for a new approach, examining feminism and anti-feminism simultaneously as two highly mutually dependent aspects of thinking about gender in society. In this light, anti-feminism has proved to be as rich and revealing a historical source as feminist texts, perhaps because 'Anti's' sought to portray women's demands as leading to much wider social change than simply a 'paper vote', and were forced to outline their 'dystopian' expectations in many fields. Austin Harrison in the *English Review* argued in 1912: 'Women ... have really frightened men with their revolutionary aspirations and programmes, which demand not only full political and economic equality but freedom of both mind and body. This, obviously, is no political question. Certainly the possession of a paper vote will not solve it. It is a biological subject, sociological, physiological, eugenic ...'²

Given that Victorian and Edwardian anti-feminism touched upon so many revealing areas of cultural and political discourse, why have these kinds of sources not prompted much historical interest? Anti-feminism has been assumed to be a realm of reactionary preservation of the status quo. In reality, it was as diverse as feminism, and as culturally revealing of the way in which gender organised society and politics. While anti-feminism could be bigoted, offensive and anti-intellectual, it could also be radical and sophisticated. Its sources span a wide range, including penny postcards, cinema comedy and melodrama, journals and pamphlets, parliamentary proceedings and literature, with contributions from all kinds of political perspective.

Anti-feminism existed among Edwardian socialists, Marxists, Fabians, populists, liberals, imperialists, and so on. The range of sources is sometimes surprising, because the divide between 'progressive' and 'reactionary' has come to be assumed to map onto the feminist/anti-feminist division. But in reality, such dualities have not been easy to apply. Some who opposed the

advancement of women in politics sought it in education and the professions. Some 'Anti's' sought a heightened role of social service by women, in local government, school boards, as Poor Law Guardians. Some feminists anxiously sought to preserve the domestic status quo in promoting women's special qualities and protected role as mothers, or worked for the liberation of Anglo-Saxon and Christian women only.

Indeed, feminists and anti-feminists often drew on very much the same ideas and vocabulary in making their claims. The very terms did not have distinct content. One contributor to *Nineteenth Century* called for 'the growth of 'feminism' in the right direction – that is, of a greater appreciation of women's dignity and aspirations, and a greater realisation of the enormous field of activities open to her under the natural conditions of her being.'³ Yet despite this appropriation of 'feminism', her article had at its core an appeal to separate spheres that has been seen as paradigmatically anti-feminist.

'Feminism' was a less coherent and cohesive entity than might be imagined. It was still in competition with terms such as 'feminist' and 'Féministe', and did not indicate an established body of ideas. Nor was there agreement as to what 'feminism' entailed. Though the suffrage struggle did have a unifying action, this was not wholesale, and in any case only gave coherence to the identities 'suffragist' and later 'suffragette'. 'Feminist' remained quite opaque; the discourse as a whole was not one that writers or readers could 'take for granted'. Writers who wrote as feminists (or whom we have retrospectively described as feminist) frequently did not see the totality of their work as summed up as 'feminist'. They often used other frames of reference or sources of identity to structure their work – identities such as Quaker, Radical, Individualist, Socialist, Modernist, Theosophist.

Historians must be careful not to over-privilege this particular identity merely because it has tended to be cast as a powerful, overarching political commitment by late twentieth century historians. As the King's symposium made clear, on close examination, one can see the 'polarised' positions of Edwardian feminist and anti-feminist as overlapping and influencing each other. ➡

Email Lucy Delap with comments please:
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kings.parade@kings.cam.ac.uk

1. Woolf, *A Room of One's Own*, 1928, p. 57.
2. Harrison, 'The New Sesames and Lilies', *The English Review*, Feb 1912, p. 487.
3. Lovat, *Nineteenth Century*, July 1908, p. 69.

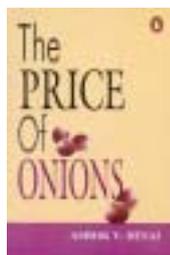


A commercially produced anti-suffragette postcard from c.1909, in the Museum of London's Suffrage Collection

Books by members

Ashok V. Desai (1956) *The Price of Onions*

Penguin Books India, 1999

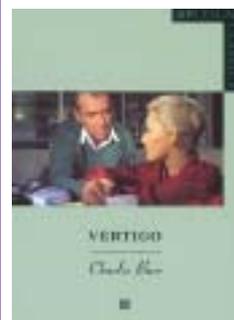


The Price of Onions is an accessible introduction to various aspects of the Indian economy from the perspective of an informed economic observer, once close to the heart of Indian economic policy-making. Drawing on extensive knowledge of the practical workings of Indian markets, set within a framework of basic economic principles, Desai discusses recent Indian commodity price fluctuations – including the infamous 1998 increase in the price of onions – and analyses the sources and implications of rising standards of living, recent developments in the mechanics of production, and how these two phenomena are combining to re-shape the modern Indian economy. The book is particularly good on how government policy in its various forms – particularly the wide-ranging imposition of quotas, price controls, subsidies and duties – has distorted markets, prices and overall economic development in India. Full of engaging insights and asides, the book is a valuable and highly readable overview of today's modern Indian economy.

Ashok Desai was advisor to the Finance Minister of the Narasimha Rao government in the early 1990s.

Charles Barr (1958) *Vertigo*

BFI Film Classics, 2002

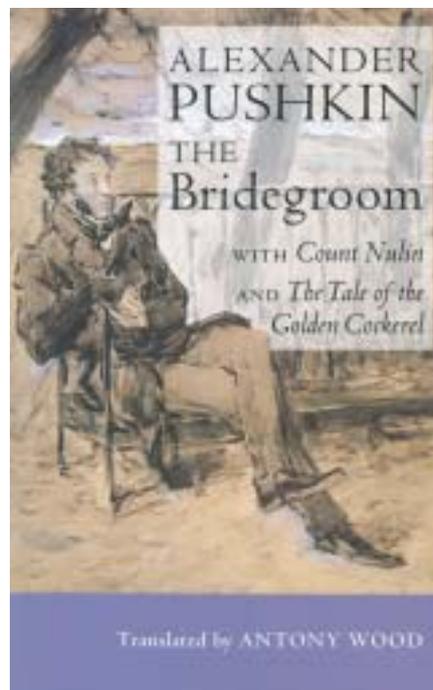


In the 1992 *Sight and Sound* poll, critics and film-makers voted *Vertigo* the fourth greatest film of all time. Released in 1958, Hitchcock's masterpiece is a pinnacle of

Antony Wood (1950) *Pushkin: The Bridegroom and other verse narratives*

Angel, 2002, £14.95 and £7.95

Antony Wood has translated three narrative poems by Pushkin, all bearing some relation to the theme of marriage. "Everybody knows how difficult Pushkin's poems are to translate ... These three charming narrative poems, so delightful to read in Russian, are for the first time a real pleasure to read in English too." John Bayley, author of *Pushkin: A Comparative Commentary*. Praise has come from Oliver Ready in the *TLS*, "... a superb, crystalline rendering of "The Tale of the Golden Cockerel", which is attentive to lexical and rhythmical repetition and shape in its sparse imagery." Boyd Tonkin, in *The Independent* writes, "Antony Wood deserves a vodka toast for his witty and nimble translations of three Pushkin verse tales."

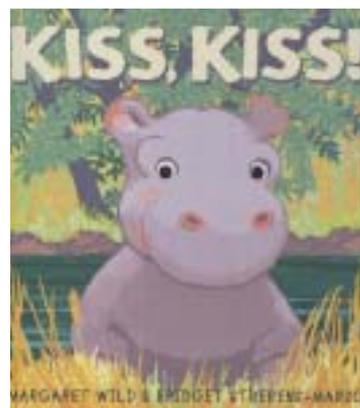


Antony Wood is the founder of Angel Books, which celebrated its twentieth anniversary last year, and is devoted to new translations of classic foreign literature.

Bridget Strevens-Marzo (1975) *Kiss, Kiss!*

Little Hare, 2003, £8.99

"One day, when Baby Hippo woke up, he was in such a rush to go and play that he forgot to give his mum a kiss." We follow him as he happily explores the texture and variety of the African landscape, full of affectionate elephants, lions and zebras. Suddenly all their fond kissing reminds him just what it is he's forgotten to do. He dashes back, increasingly anxious – only to find Mum has



vanished. It's all right, though, she's only playing Peekaboo! – temporarily submerged. Margaret Wild's text and Bridget Strevens-Marzo's charming and expressive illustrations show the close bond between parent and child with gentle humour. Perfect for exploring those early separation anxieties.

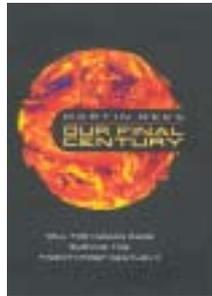
Bridget Strevens-Marzo teaches art in Paris, and organised life classes at the King's Art Centre.
www.bridgestrevens.com

We are featuring the work of Jan Pienkowski (1954), creator of the Meg and Mog books, in the next issue. *King's Parade* would like to hear from any other King's members involved in children's books.

Martin Rees (1969) *Our Final Century*

William Heinemann, 2003, £17.99.

The theme of this book is that humanity is more at risk than at any earlier phase in its history," writes Rees in his preface. Chapters, which can be read almost independently, deal with the arms race, novel technologies, environmental crises, extreme risks, and prospects for life beyond the Earth. He explores the downsides of unpredictable science and runaway technology, and hopes the book will stimulate discussion on how to guard against the worst risks while deploying new knowledge optimally for human



benefit. He asserts that "the odds are no better than 50–50 that our present civilisation on Earth will survive to the end of the present century", and on the website at www.longbets.com he has also staked a thousand dollars on the following prediction. "By 2020, bioterror or bioerror will lead to one million casualties in a single event." This perspective, in his view, "should strengthen everyone's

concern, in our interlinked world, to focus public policies on communities who feel aggrieved or are most vulnerable". "Our Final Century is one of the most provocative and unsettling books I have read for many years, and its prophecies of imminent doom are far more threatening than even the most apocalyptic science fiction," writes J G Ballard (1947) in the *Daily Telegraph*.

Professor Sir Martin Rees will be Master of Trinity College from January 2004.
www.edge.org
www.ast.cam.ac.uk/loA/staff/mjr/

Books by fellows

Caroline Humphrey (1978) *The Unmaking of Soviet Life: Everyday Economies after Socialism*

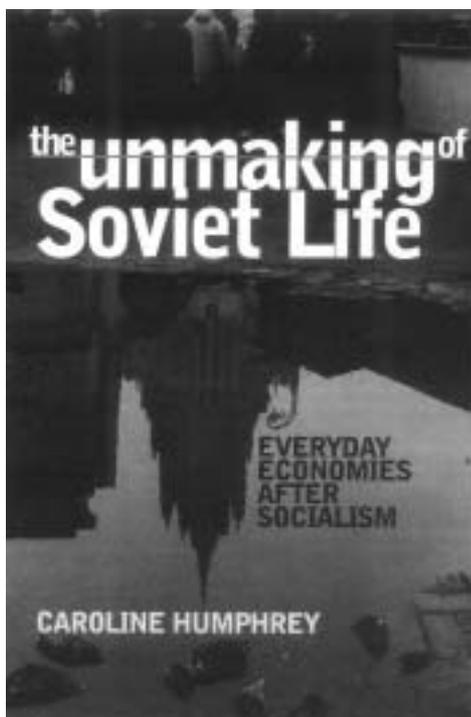
Cornell University Press, 2002, £14.95.

"This book aims to convey something of the great range of cultural ways of being and doing in the post-Soviet world, from Moscow through Siberia to Mongolia," writes Humphrey in her introduction. Trained in social anthropology, she made her first trip to eastern Siberia in 1967. *The Unmaking of Soviet Life* brings together ten essays, written between 1991 and 2000, under the headings: Politics of Locality in an Unstable State,

Strategies beyond the Law, and Rethinking Personhood. The essays demystify the sensational topics of mafia, barter, bribery, and the new shamanism by locating them in the lived experiences of a wide range of subjects. "One of the virtues of Humphrey's book is that the words 'democracy' and 'capitalism' – so enthusiastically invoked by Western commentators in the early years of Russia's 'transition' – are used sparingly," *London Review of Books*. These stimulating essays include "Icebergs," Barter and the Mafia in Provincial Russia (1991), The Villas of the "New Russians" (1998) and Shamans in the City (1999). "... anyone talking to a large number of people in Russia would understand

that living through a process of cruel "unmaking" of an accustomed way of life at the same time sharpens the will to profit personally and sensitises the moral faculty," Humphrey writes, adding that "the everyday economies of Russia are a site of ethical choices, and from this some new, possibly more benign arrangements are bound to emerge."

Winner of the 2002 Heldt Prize given by the Association for Women in Slavic Studies. Caroline Humphrey is Professor of Asian Anthropology.



Alan Macfarlane (1971) and Iris Macfarlane *Green Gold: The Empire of Tea*

Ebury, 2003, £12.99.



Dedicated to "the people who will never read this book, the tea labourers of Assam," *Green Gold* tells the fascinating story of tea, the "world's greatest addiction" and one

of the most powerful social and economic forces known to man. From its first use by monks in fourth century BC China as an aid to meditation, tea is now consumed in quantities which easily equal all the other manufactured drinks (coffee, fizzy and alcoholic drinks) put together; in Britain alone we drink 165 million cups a day. Originally marketed as a medicine, tea inspired some of the earliest trade routes, prompted the development – and caused the ruin of – empires in India and the East and became the symbol of nineteenth century British imperialism, destroyed at Boston. Its caffeine motivated workers and, Macfarlane argues, tea's medicinal properties and the use of clean boiled water in its preparation have "thwarted disease and allowed urban development." The authors give voice to the stories of the men and women whose lives were changed out of all recognition through contact with this "deceptively innocent green leaf". Alan Macfarlane was born in Assam and Iris, his mother, is a tea planter's widow. "Her account of conditions endured by the poor Indian tea-workers ... makes a magnificent first chapter." *Financial Times*.

Alan Macfarlane is Professor of Social Anthropology.

Orientalism and Modernism

In June 2004 King's College will hold an international three-day conference on 'Orientalism and Modernism'. The conference will explore a variety of cross-cultural and inter-artistic projects of key modernist figures and groups including Ezra Pound, Bloomsbury, Franz Kafka, Bertholt Brecht, Lu Xun, Lao She and Elias Canetti. The conference organiser, Junior Research Fellow Dr Judith Green (2002), explains.



Xiao Qian (1942). Photograph taken in March 1984 and sent to Dadie Rylands

European and American Modernism has drawn on East Asian culture throughout the twentieth century, especially in the movements of the first half of the twentieth century often referred to as High Modernism. The products of these cross-cultural engagements,

A journalist and writer, Xiao Qian translated James Joyce's *Ulysses* into Chinese (with his wife, Wen Jieruo), just before his death in 1999. Xiao's collection of letters to E.M. Forster, *Friendship's Gazette*, which he copied before he left for China, are now in the Modern Archives of King's. Forster's letters to Xiao were destroyed during the Cultural Revolution.

translations and appropriations can be seen in artistic practices ranging from poetry and pottery, through dramatic and musical performance, to visual art and the novel. In the same period Modernism was central to artistic practice and intellectual debates in East Asia.

It is especially appropriate that King's should organize a conference on this theme, as the role played by the College in developing interactions of Modernist and East Asian culture is part of the history that this conference addresses. The accompanying article by Patricia Laurence gives a flavour of these connections. Members of the College who are included in this particular history of cross-cultural engagement include Arthur Waley (1907), Xiao Qian (1942), Goldsworthy Lowes Dickinson (1881), Xu Zhimo (1921), Julian Bell (1927), Chun-Chan Yeh (1945) and Dadie Rylands (1921). An exhibition of college archive material on the conference themes will be on display in the library during the conference period.

Speakers will include Zhaoming Qian, author of *Orientalism and Modernism: The Legacy of China in Pound and Williams and Pound, Moore, Stevens: The Modernist Response to Chinese Art*, Rolf Goebel, author of *Constructing China: Kafka's Orientalist Discourse* and Patricia Laurence, author of *Lily Briscoe's Chinese Eyes: Bloomsbury, Modernism, and China*. Haun Saussy of Stanford University will speak on the impact on European theatre of performances by the famed Chinese actor Mei Lanfang, through the reactions of Bertholt Brecht ('the alienation effect') and Sergei Eisenstein (cinematographic 'ideogram'). Zhang Longxi, of City University Hong Kong, will focus on the anti-traditionalism of modern Chinese



Xu Zhimo (1921)

writers such as Lu Xun and Hu Shih, revisiting Lu Xun's many comments on the charge of *yanghua* (becoming foreignized). Bert Winther-Tamaki, of the University of California at Irvine, will talk on questions of foreignness and modernity in Japanese *Yōga* (oil) painting of the early twentieth century. Scholar-practitioners invited to speak include Edmund de Waal, acclaimed potter and expert on the history and aesthetic development of modern pottery, and Roy Howat (1971), internationally renowned pianist and expert on Debussy.

One of the great qualities of King's is being able provide a forum for the dissemination of research, but also going

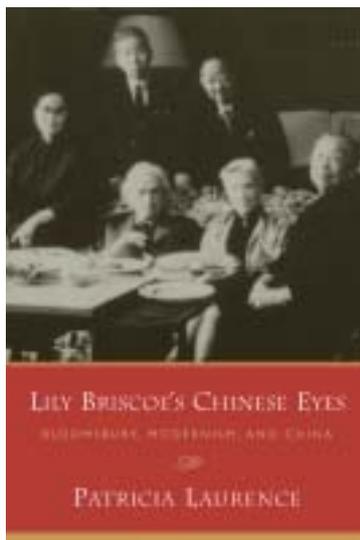
beyond that to make a space for genuine intellectual interchange and development of ideas across disciplines and cultural boundaries. Although organising events of this scale is time-consuming, and requires a significant financial commitment from the College, the intellectual rewards are immense, both for the College and the wider intellectual community. I'm delighted to have the opportunity to put on this international conference, close to my own field of research and also continuing an important part of the College tradition.

For further information contact:
judith.green@kings.cam.ac.uk

Lily Briscoe's Chinese Eyes

Patricia Laurence, of City University, New York, researched her forthcoming book *Lily Briscoe's Chinese Eyes: Bloomsbury, Modernism and China* in the College Archive, and lets us have a glimpse into the King's connections in the book.

Lily Briscoe's Chinese Eyes: Bloomsbury, Modernism and China traces the romance of Julian Bell (1927), nephew of Virginia Woolf and son of Vanessa Bell, and Ling Shuhua, a writer and painter Bell met while teaching at Wuhan University in China, 1935–37. Using a wide variety of previously unpublished writings, I have placed Ling, often referred to as the Chinese Katherine Mansfield, squarely in the Bloomsbury constellation. In addition, I expand my examination of Bell and Ling's relationship into a study of parallel literary communities – Bloomsbury in England and the Crescent Moon group in China. Underscoring the reciprocal influences between these groups, I present conversations among well-known British and Chinese writers, artists and intellectuals. Among them are several Kingsmen who actually or imaginatively ventured to China in the early part of the century.



University of South Carolina Press, 2003.
 \$59.95

For example, I sketch conversations between Goldsworthy Lowes Dickinson, a King's Fellow and historian who travelled to China in 1910–11, and Xu Zhimo, the well-known and flamboyant Chinese poet who was a research student at King's from 1921–22. Dickinson wrote to Roger Fry from a temple in China: "Dear Podge, I feel so at home. I think I must have been a Chinaman once." Xu Zhimo was tutored in English literature at King's by both Dickinson and Dadie Rylands, and had life-long friendships with H.G. Wells, Roger Fry and Bertrand Russell. Xu was

drawn – as his British mentors were – to the intellectual and artistic possibilities of another culture. Cambridge was peace to him: an escape from the turbulent period of the warlords and post-Republican cultural conflicts between traditionalists and iconoclasts in China.

E.M. Forster also had a friendship with Xiao Qian who was a student at King's in 1942. A journalist and writer, he translated James Joyce's *Ulysses* into Chinese (with his wife, Wen Jieruo), just before his death in 1999. Xiao's collection of letters to E.M. Forster, *Friendship's Gazette*, which he copied before he left for China, are now in the Modern Archives of King's. Forster's letters to Xiao were destroyed during the Cultural Revolution. These writings, as well as the correspondence of Julian Bell and Vanessa Bell, and Vanessa Bell and Virginia Woolf with Ling Shuhua, illuminate what Partha Chatterjee articulates as "the practices in the inner spaces of community ... the sphere of the intimate ... what truly matters in the life of the nation".

While many critics agree that modernism is a movement that crosses national boundaries, literary studies rarely reflect such a view. In this critical study, however, the unpublished letters and documents, cultural artefacts, art, literature and people are linked in ways that provide illumination from a comparative cultural and aesthetic perspective. Geographical and critical imbalances and thus the architecture of modernism, postcolonial, Bloomsbury and Asian studies are addressed – by placing China in an aesthetic matrix of developing international modernism. Despite the self-contained character of China in the early twentieth century, and the difficulty of communication and travel, the British looked to China, as did Lily Briscoe with her "Chinese eyes", to create new mappings in cultural and aesthetic space.

I would like to thank the archivists Ms. Jacky Cox (now Deputy Keeper of the University Archives), and Dr Ros Moad of the Modern Archives at King's, whose expert assistance and hospitality over the years of my research on the book enhanced my stays.

The individuals on the book cover include bottom left to right: Bertrand and Dora Russell, Yang Bu-wei (wife of Zhao Yuan Ren); top, left to right, Ling Shuhua, Chen Yuan (Ling's husband), Zhao Yuan Ren (mathematician, composer, linguist)



A

This year's event was a tremendous success. All thanks to Angela Reeves in the Development Office and Nigel Bulmer, Honorary Secretary of KCA, for their superb organisation.

Congratulations also to Jason Waterfield, Head of Catering at King's, for planning a superbly colourful lunch, and many plaudits to the charming serving staff. Everyone appreciated Professor Bateson's generosity in inviting the attendees to have drinks in the delightful Provost's garden. Dr John Barber took small groups to visit the roof of the Chapel and there was an exhibition of manuscripts and drawings relating to the Bloomsbury group.

But there is always room for improvement, for innovation and for extending traditions, and this year attendees were invited to contact me after the lunch with suggestions. Here are some of their proposals for practical improvements in organisation, and suggestions for extending the scope of the occasion.

- Extend the reception drinks time.
- Seat all people from a particular decade at the same table.
- Provide more information on name badges.
- Encourage King's members to stay in College.
- Consider having a crèche.
- 'Blitz' a particular decade or two each year.
- Move the lunch to another date; there is so much going on in June.
- Invite King's members to give talks about distinguished former members of the College
- Enable lunch attendees to attend a 'singing on the river' event or Evensong conducted by the water.

The KCA committee will be considering these suggestions carefully in advance of next year's lunch.

Caroline Davidson (1972),
KCA Director.



KCA Lunch 21 June 2003

- A. New KCA Director, Caroline Davidson (1972)
 B. Provost Patrick Bateson and Dusha Bateson
 C. Richard Wainwright (1987) and friends
 D. Jake Lushington (1986) and friends
 E. David Haselgrove (1966) and David Calvert-Smith (1964)



B



C



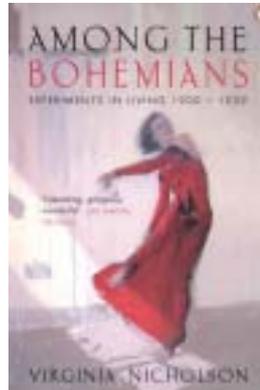
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D

100 years of Bloomsbury

The Charleston Trust are organising a two-day centenary celebration in June 2004, which will take place partly in King's. On Monday 28 June there will be a reception in King's, a lecture at Newnham, an exhibition of material from the Modern Archive Centre and dinner in Hall. Charleston, near Lewes in Sussex, was the home and country meeting place for the writers, painters and intellectuals known as the Bloomsbury Group. The interior was painted by the artists Duncan Grant and Vanessa Bell, and together with their collection of post-impressionist art, forms a unique example of their decorative style. King's members Virginia Nicholson (Bell, 1975), Rupert Christiansen (1973) and Charles Saumarez-Smith (1972) are Charleston Trustees and warmly invite King's members to attend.



Virginia Nicholson (Bell, 1975)

JUDY GOLDHILL

Further information from:
The Charleston Trust 01323 811626, or
www.charleston.org.uk

Virginia Nicholson's *Among the Bohemians: Experiments in Living 1900 – 1939* is now available in paperback.
Penguin, 2003, £8.99.



Californian party

ANGELA HEY

From left: Ghislaine du Planty (1992), Vindi Singh (1988), Pennell Rock (1964), Peter Stansky (1953) and Lesley Murray (1978), were among the guests attending the Cambridge Alumni of Northern California event on 28 June 2003 held at Peter Stansky's home. Peter gave a talk about his new book, *Sassoon* – featured in the last issue of *King's Parade*.

Members in California might like to know that the San Francisco Boat Race Dinner is on 1 April 2004 at the University Club. Also Cambridge Alumni are

having a night at the opera with Maestro Donald Runnicles on 9 January 2004.
Details on www.oxcam.org/cantab



Left: From left to right round the table: Stephen Brown (1975), Eleanor Toye (1989), Gordon Douglas (1965), Vicki Corfield (2000), Chris de Mauny (2000) (*Men's Captain*), John Aspden (1989).

Below: The mixed eight powered their way to victory and the prize of two bottles of champagne and nine plastic glasses, collected by Leo Sharpston (1973). Adrian Cadbury (1949) in cap, behind. Apologies to anonymous rowers.

Boatclub

Past and present members of King's Boatclub came together as part of the non-residents' weekend in September to reminisce and relive their rowing youth. A scaled down re-enactment of a Boatclub dinner preceded a rather hungover 9am Saturday morning start. Three boats of male and female rowers in faded lycra, and a cox in full blazer and cap, wound their

stately way down the Cam in the morning sunshine to be started by our very own ex-Blue, Adrian Cadbury (1949). An impromptu picnic in the gorgeous surroundings of the Fellows' Garden at Trinity (thanks to Nick Kingsbury) capped a fantastic couple of days, and saw many guests



vowing to return to their old rowing habits at local boatclubs!

Monica Guy (2001)

More members' books

Alan Dickin (1974)
On a faraway day...

This book seeks a new understanding of the first chapters of Genesis in the light of scientific and archaeological evidence from Iraq. Alan Dickin is Professor of Geology at McMaster University, Canada.
www.onafarawayday.com

Humphrey Lloyd (1947) *While Memory Serves: An Anglo-American Autobiography*

Provides an engaging account of Humphrey's life and career in medicine with two chapters on his time in King's.
www.whilememoryserves.com

Alexis Lykiard (1958)
Skeleton Keys

Redbeck Press, 2003, £6.95.

Latest volume of poetry, exploring unspoken family secrets, reconsidering and rediscovering his Greek origins.

John Shand (1980)
Fundamentals of Philosophy (Editor)

Routledge, 2003. £16.99.

Contains specially commissioned articles by leading philosophers, and is a comprehensive and accessible introduction to the major topics in philosophy. John Shand is Associate Lecturer at the Open University.

Paul Turner (1935)
The Complete Works of Robert Browning (Contributing Editor)

Ohio University Press, 2003

Contains Browning's "transcript" of *The Agamemnon of Aeschylus*. Paul Turner is Fellow Emeritus of Linacre College, Oxford.

The new chaplain



Richard Lloyd-Morgan

Richard Lloyd Morgan has joined King's as Chaplain, a role he takes up in addition to his more operatic ones.

He's come from St Paul's, Clapham, where he has been a non-stipendiary priest. When I met him at the very start of the new term he was suffering from excess admin. In addition to the pastoral work, it's his job to find a regular supply of readers for Chapel services: as we talked

his phone kept ringing and he skilfully matched chapter and verse with volunteers for the months ahead. His inaugural Port and Cheese party for Freshers had gone rather well, and he was fully expecting students to engage with him, any day now, on topics such as the irrelevance of religion. "My role is to be here and talk to people, to listen, identify what their needs are and help if I can."

"The Chapel is one of the very great places. I love to take people in there, simply to wonder at it – that's an experience of God." Richard feels strongly that participating in ritual, be it carrying a candle as an acolyte or reading a lesson, can open the door to a community, and that this sense of belonging can make

a great difference to how students feel as they struggle, perhaps, to achieve what is expected of them at Cambridge. He's warm and welcoming – witty and refreshing. He's also continuing a recent tradition of holding a Compline – based Wednesday evening meditation at 9.00 pm in the Chapel, offering people a chance to end their day quietly, letting go of the business of the day.

This summer Richard performed with Opera Holland Park; in January 2002 he sang the title role in Peter Maxwell-Davies' latest opera, "Mr Emmet Takes A Walk", and next year he will be in Amsterdam with Vivier's "Kopernickus" – a work that breaks many operatic moulds and is sung in an invented language.



King's & the Cambridge MIT Institute

Simon Barker (2000) and Joy Sumner (2000), the first King's students to go to MIT with the exchange programme

The Cambridge MIT Institute (CMI) was founded in summer 2000, as a result of an initiative by the UK Treasury. MIT (Massachusetts Institute of Technology) is renowned for its beneficial impact on the US economy, and Gordon Brown, as Chancellor of the Exchequer, was keen to bring that effect to the UK. The mission of CMI is to develop programmes of research and education, based concurrently at Cambridge and MIT, which experiment with ways in which British universities might come to have something like the MIT effect on the British economy.

King's has been involved in CMI from the beginning. David Good, a Fellow in SPS since 1988, was appointed as Education Director in November 2000, and Rob

Wallach, who was Senior Tutor until 2002, has special responsibilities for the student exchange part of the programme. Under this programme, Cambridge and MIT students reading the same subject swap places for an entire year, and the work they do at the other institution is credited towards their degree. So far, the exchange is open to students from Engineering, Chemical Engineering, Chemistry, Materials Science, Mathematics, Physics, Economics and Medicine.

2002–03 saw Joy Sumner (2000), a Materials Science student, and Simon Barker (2000), an Engineering student, go to MIT while their places in the College were taken by Tina Shih and Bo Zhao, who were both actively involved in Music in the College. Simon and Joy are now back for their final year and in an excellent position to appreciate the strengths of the two systems. As Joy observes, "MIT gave me greater confidence in my ability to research and experiment, whereas Cambridge places more emphasis on the theoretical side of things." Simon found this too, and was also delighted, as he says, with how "students at MIT are encouraged to join research projects very early in their education." In 2003–04, Tammy Poon and Cindy Jao from MIT are with us while Chris Zagorski (2001) and Anthony Tse (2002) spend a year at MIT.

Full details of CMI's activities can be found on its website at www.cambridge-mit.org.

David Good (1988)

Opera Première

Rowland Moseley (2002), in his second year at King's reading Music, has had his opera *Music for a Friend* premiered in Cambridge. This is a major achievement for an undergraduate. Set in the present day, it revolves around a composer about to celebrate his sixtieth birthday – with ambiguous feelings about his success and doubts about his faithfulness to the dreams of youth. In 2002, Rowland's symphonic work, *Aperçus de l'Etoile du Matin*, was premiered in Paris, performed by the City of Leeds Youth Orchestra. He also composed

Fanfare for the New Provost, performed in October to welcome Dame Judith Mayhew Jonas to King's.



Development Summer Party

The Development Summer Party held on 12 July gave King's the opportunity to thank members and friends who have made donations during the last two years.



NANCY MYLES



ALISON CARTER



2003 telephone campaign

Sarah Donachy (2001) and Laura-Jane Smith (2001)

Thank you to everyone who responded to this year's telephone campaign. Of the members contacted, over half made a donation. Our twelve student callers raised £85,000, and found that members responded most readily to appeals for student bursaries or donations to the Chapel Foundation.

One of the main functions of the campaign is simply to make contact with members, to talk and explore the issues. "I really enjoyed talking to one member who'd known E.M. Forster, and another who'd had a City career but given it all up to be a teacher in Wales," said Sarah Donachy (2001), who studies English. Simon Barker (2000), an engineering student, commented that members who had left recently also felt a strong connection to the College and were supportive of the callers, and that most, even if being asked for money, were pleased to chat to a King's student about how their life has progressed since King's and how King's is developing. Simon also praised their trainer, John Rux-Burton. "He kept our morale high and the atmosphere in the calling room relaxed and quite fun." Laura-Jane Smith (2001) studying medicine, was pleased to be able to talk to King's medics about their training and careers. "I talked to some lovely people. It was particularly interesting talking to some of the first women here. It's basically a good way of connecting – but it was hard not to take it personally when one or two people were unpleasant!" Had it been a good way for the students to gain a greater understanding of how the College worked, and what the funding issues and priorities were? "Yes, and it was a good experience. But we're King's students – we're quite well-informed!"

NANCY MYLES



Letter

Admissions

I was very interested to read the interview with Nicky Zeeman and Rosanna Omitowaju. I remember them both from my time as an undergraduate and am very confident they are doing an excellent job as Admission Tutors.

However, I must offer my dissent from the current emphasis in King's recruitment – re-emphasised in the interview – that appears to suggest King's is concerned about its image in the independent sector and is seeking to reassure them. This has its dangers. When I was encouraged by my school to

apply to Oxbridge, I had no idea about King's ground-breaking achievements in expanding its state school intake and its progressive outlook. When looking through the prospectus, I tried to eliminate colleges by just striking out ones with anything appearing like pro-independent rhetoric. I fear that if applying to Cambridge today, I may not have given King's a second look. To the untrained 17 year-old eye, applying from a school and family with little knowledge of Cambridge and its colleges, King's may be appearing anti-State school by accident.

Daniel Blaney, 1996

Learning curve

Tony Doggart (1958) has just retired as Chairman of the King's Development Committee. He looks back at some aspects of the development learning curve and outlines his reasons for optimism for the future.



Tony Doggart

King's is still learning how to tackle the monumental task of raising enough money to maintain its outstanding academic tradition, its Choir and its

Chapel. I've been involved in the learning process for over a decade. 1997 stands out as a milestone. With the appointment of Tess Adkins as full time Head of Development, we moved on from the set-up phase with external consultants to the College taking on Development in-house. That was a key change. It meant that the College for the first time accepted the need to have the internal resources to look after its own financial destiny. That change can't be underestimated. Today, fundraising is part of the mainstream of College life.

The next milestone was in 1998. In that year, again for the first time, we persuaded the Development Committee, and Tess persuaded the College, to take on a full time Development Officer: Matthew Mellor. Within eighteen months he and the Development Office as a whole were able conclusively to demonstrate that they were more than covering their costs. The achievement there was the buy-in of the Fellowship and the College's commitment to having a professional Development Office.

The same year saw the setting up of the Chapel Foundation. That was when the College recognised that we have two target markets. Firstly, external people who have no previous connection with King's, but for whom the Chapel and the Choir are symbols of excellence in architecture and choral music. Secondly, non-resident Kingsmen – and the responsibility for spearheading that effort was given to what is now the Development Committee. The College took another huge step in saying "this is a sales job, and we have to identify our markets and create a structure which is attuned to that."

Since then I'm delighted to see the progress within the Development Office of a hugely improved database – infrastructure achievement number one. Achievement two is the vast increase in the number of people actively involved in pushing the King's message. You only have to look at the list of people, whether as members of the Development Committee, as patrons, or as year representatives, to see the snowball which is beginning to grow.

The third achievement is the greater focus on legacies. It's long term but it's already starting. This year we've had £1 million of

legacies and if that doesn't multiply by a factor of between four and ten over the next five years I'd be very surprised. As long, that is, as the College continues with its campaign to persuade people.

The focus of activity for both the Chapel Foundation and the Development Committee is using contacts, getting people to do specific things and hence raising money. We seek commitment from everyone round the table to make agreed approaches, which are then followed up by the Development Office. We can then track progress at our next meeting. It's an unbureaucratic process; it's simply involving people with people, and the office keeps the score. The increased focus on particular objectives for fundraising has been critical in seeking large gifts. Last year we raised money for the Garden Hostel, this year it's been King's Parade: and many people are reacting positively.

The overall message is straightforward. The College has too small an endowment. The income from the £80m that it has still results in a deficit of over £500,000 a year, just to run the College on an existing-state basis without any of the capital expenditure which needs tackling. We need to relieve the College of as many expenses as we can, particularly the Chapel maintenance and Choir – which go way beyond the normal scope of a college's activities.

But you can't raise money through bits of paper – however good they are. They're sales aids – not closing tools. Fundraising is about people. It's about sitting down with people, talking to them either individually or in groups. Which is why the increased involvement of activists is key, it's why the increased involvement of the Fellowship is key, and why the active role played by the Provost is key. Because if we just wait for the world to beat a path to our door – spurred on by bits of paper – we will wait for ever.

I've enjoyed hugely interacting with people in the College as well as with our external supporters. But committee members need to rotate. I've nearly run out of easy contacts I can put pressure on! Someone new coming in has a whole new address book and list of people to call. Jeffrey Wilkinson, who came up in 1951, is the right person to do that.

A classicist and lawyer, Tony practised as a barrister before joining Save and Prosper Group to become Sales and Marketing Director and later Finance Director. He worked as Chief Executive of Robert Fleming Asset Management companies in Hong Kong and Luxembourg before becoming Finance Director of Robert Fleming Investment Bank.

King's Parade Re-Development

The College is re-developing the properties it owns on King's Parade to provide accommodation for students and Fellows. Numbers 13–22 form the greater part of the best-known and most important domestic street front in the City.



KING'S PARADE
RE-DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

The buildings are all Grade 1 listed and the entire façade of the block will be retained. On ground floor level, the retail units, being the established use, continue to provide the best investment and will be retained. All the student accommodation will have ensuite WC/shower, and flats will be self-contained. The opening up of the rear of the block and installation of a first floor podium will create individual access to each house, provide daylight to the back of the properties, a courtyard area for common use and fire escape routes.

Nicholas and Judith Goodison have started the fundraising ball rolling with their magnificent gift of a room in the King's Parade development.

The College is delighted and looks forward to naming the room when the project is completed next spring. Honorary Fellow Nicholas Goodison (1955) said, "We are very

A King's Parade redevelopment scheme, by Chamberlin Powell and Bon, considered in the 60s



pleased to make possible the refurbishment of a room on King's Parade. It is essential for the College to enlarge and improve its accommodation for students and Fellows so that it can remain competitive."

The cost of refurbishing each residential room is £75,000, and there are opportunities for donors to name a room, flat or house.

Legacy makes the news

Henry Reddaway (1928) has left King's a generous £300,000 legacy. Mr Reddaway, who had been a schoolteacher and translator, and worked for the Control Commission for Germany between 1945 and 1950, spoke eight languages. News reports in August made much of the fact that he left a total of £3.5 million in his will



Henry Reddaway (1928)

but had apparently worn the same tweed jacket for twenty years and picked up bent nails in the street for household repairs. Mr Reddaway's nephew, who last year asked the courts to confiscate his uncle's H-reg car in the interests of public safety, said the size of the estate had surprised the family.

If you are considering leaving a legacy to King's, or have already done so but not told us, please contact me at the Development Office.

All enquiries are handled in complete confidence. Deborah Loveluck, Development Office, King's College, Cambridge, CB2 1ST
Tel: 01223 331322.

Year representatives

Twenty-six members from a range of years attended a meeting in London with John Barber, Deborah Loveluck and Nancy Myles in October to consider their role, hear about the College's financial situation and plan future activities. Part of their role is to keep their friends informed about College

reunions and events and encourage them to attend. They also use their own networks to help King's keep its database updated. They will now meet twice yearly, and it was agreed that a coordinating committee be formed to

meet quarterly. John Barber said that he saw the Year Representatives as a 'Parliament of Non-Resident Members' to provide the Development Office with advice and support, as well as feedback about how King's is perceived by its members.

Year Representatives are still needed for the following matriculation years: 1945, 46, 47, 53, 58, 67, 68, 71, 81, 96, 98, 99 and 2000.

If you would like to find out more about the role, please contact:

John Barber in the Development Office
01223 331313, or by email
development.director@kings.cam.ac.uk

On-line giving

It is now possible to make donations on-line through the King's website.

Events 2004

Friday 13 February
Provost's Seminar

Wednesday 17 March
Choir Concert
St John's Smith Square, London
7.30pm
Rachmaninoff Liturgy of
St John Chrysostom
Box Office 020 7222 1061

Wednesday 24 March
2nd Foundation Lunch Years
1947–1952
By invitation

Saturday 10 April
Easter Saturday Concert
King's College Chapel

Wednesday 28 April
Year Representatives' Meeting

Saturday 26 June
Garden Party
Years 1965–1974

Saturday 10 July
KCA lunch
KCCA 10th anniversary dinner

Saturday 17 July
Development Summer Party
By invitation

Sat 25–Sun 26 September
Non-Residents' Weekend &
Reunion Dinner
1975–1978

Friday 12 November
Provost's Seminar

For further information about Choir
concerts and events see our website at
www.kings.cam.ac.uk

Procession for Advent
Alumni are entitled to 2 tickets every 4
years, on a first-come-first-served basis
from 1 October each year. Apply to the
Chapel Secretary in writing or by email:
chapel.secretary@kings.cam.ac.uk

Prize crossword

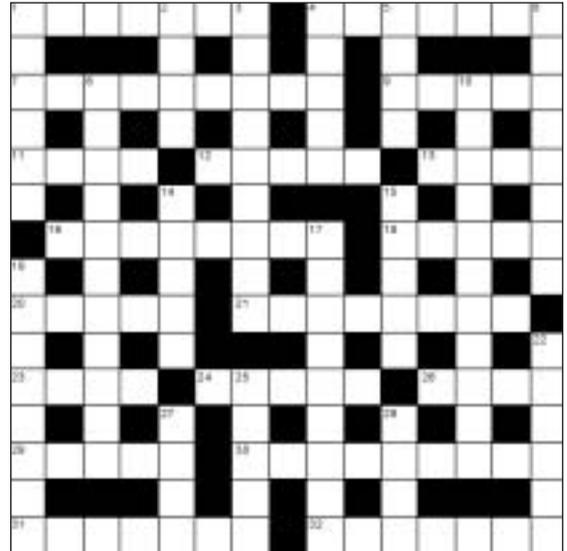
This puzzle can be completed without specialist College knowledge. Those who pay attention to the fabric of King's will, however, note that – numbering 9 14 in the obvious fashion – the fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth are the work of 15 25; the fifteenth, sixteenth, seventeenth and eighteenth are due to 18 13; and the twentieth through to the twenty-four are by 1d 17 22. 1d 1a 12 is responsible for part of the first (formerly the tenth); 32 and 8 for the nineteenth and twenty-fifth; and 4a 31 originated the first, the fourth and much else besides.

A bottle of King's College Claret (to be collected) for the first correct entry opened on 1 February. Entries to the Editor.

Across

- 1 Bilge churned out by arty-sounding accomplice of 1d (7)
- 4 Just him, bearing a pound by return of post (7)
- 7 Alternatively, handle new models displayed on mantelpiece (9)
- 9 Look, listen – it's a flight component (5)
- 11 Touring musicians' means of transport? (4)
- 12 Literary romancer's national identity sounded (5)
- 13 Illustrious swimmer, born with appropriate podal adaptation (4)
- 16 What a philatelist does, or a railway buff departing? (5, 3)
- 18 Martin, perhaps, is like Tony but shorter (5)
- 20 Childminders unendingly required for orphan (5)
- 21 Let into lakes, shivering and emaciated (8)
- 23 See 22d
- 24 About, in time, to form a consensus (5)
- 26 Write with this, or pointless nib's back (4)
- 29 Light that is contained for lazars (3-2)
- 30 Could be blushing profusely by house of correction (9)
- 31 DNA investigator gains, without me, fifty thousand (7)
- 32 End up with a point, in the solution, giving Oswald's mark (7)

Devoto



Down

- 1 Symbol of England, swallow swallows symbol of England (6)
- 2 Austen's principal point: man to graduate (4)
- 3 Dogged across counties, all over the place (9)
- 4 Carve-up at new junction did not transpire (4,1)
- 5 More (so people say) in minimal essentials (4)
- 6 Clapped-out spare part in a heap (8)
- 8 Berkeley singer could be in for a windy evening? (11)
- 10 Computer gamer's boon: with new start, alter if axe falls (2, 5, 4)
- 14 Checks out – might be hopeless (5)
- 15 Setter, second after Jack, the first; the second (and seventh) preceded the third 4a
- 17 Liberated Germany's admitted, at top of the heap, a Great Prussian (9)
- 19 With subordinate outside, flash around supply of ready money (8)
- 22, 23a Publisher's note, read aloud, strangely authoritative (6, 4)
- 25 Big-up the Stateside scientist, a thermodynamicist (5)
- 27 Soldier, one not among the pros (4)
- 28 List of Jack's dietary requirements (4)

Solution in next issue

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.

They should be forwarded to:
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Editor: Alison Carter

Mugwump Summer 2003 Solution

