

King's College, Cambridge
Annual Report 2011

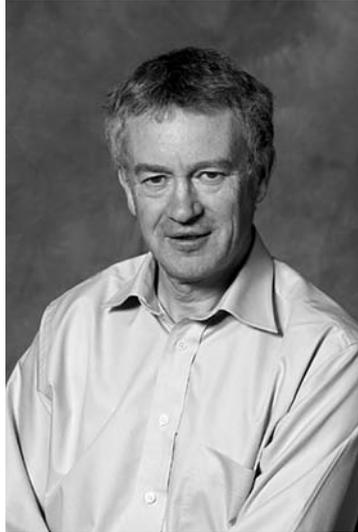


Annual Report 2011

Contents

The Provost	2
The Fellowship	7
Undergraduates at King's	17
Graduates at King's	24
Tutorial	27
Research	34
Library	38
Chapel	42
Choir	46
Bursary	49
Staff	53
Development	55
Appointments & Honours	60
Obituaries	65
Information for Non Resident Members	239

The Provost



Professor Ross Harrison

This is my sixth Introduction to the *Annual Report*. I hadn't planned to do it. I wrote my first before starting as Provost and I had hoped to land this one on my successor on the same basis. ("They want to hear from the rising rather than the falling star and in any case you'll be in post by the time people read it.") It's not that I failed to persuade my successor to take it on. It's that the College failed to find a successor for me to persuade.

The College failed to find my successor. I am irreplaceable. Whatever consolation that might give, it still means I have to

write this Introduction. It gives me great pleasure that... No, wait, let's first go back to the failure to find a successor bit. For this is highly unusual; a lightning strike. In the 570 years that the College has existed, I don't think that it's ever happened before. A date of election in the chapel was fixed and announced; everything was ready to go. Then, just before the off, no one to elect. There may, with hindsight, have been some occasions when the Fellows would have been better advised not to have gone to chapel and made that particular election. But they always did; this is the first time that they have in advance resisted the pleasure of participating in the competitive ceremony.

I'm not allowed to take any part in the election of my successor. (I have to avoid the thought, and I didn't tell you, that naturally without me they made a mess of it.) But I did feel like turning up in chapel at the appointed time, merely as a tourist or chapel visitor, to see if any of the Fellows came and attempted to hold an election. After all, the College ran out of

candidates at too late a stage to announce its formal cancellation. But, unsurprisingly, with no candidates there was no election.

That was in June 2011. In July the Fellows found an alternative way of filling the hole created by my departure in December. Instead of electing someone to succeed me, they made the best of a bad job by re-electing me for a further two years until July 2013. It turns out that I have succeeded myself and so, in that sense, I have indeed managed to dump the writing of this Introduction on my successor. It gives me great pleasure that [etc].

There will accordingly be another election some time in 2012. If you have any good ideas about who should be chosen, I am sure that the College would be grateful to know. It could be yourself or someone else from King's that you know, or you could get someone else you know to suggest yourself. A Fellow will in due course be appointed to run the election but in the interim you may address all good ideas to the Vice Provost. It's important for the College to get it right. I'm informed that we had several good candidates last time. We certainly need them again and it's worth your care in creating good suggestions.

It gives me great pleasure... Yes, this is for real. Having done the McGuffin, introducing the Introduction at excessive length, here beginneth the real McCoy. I start with an update on two matters about which I wrote in previous years. Two years ago I described how Market Hostel (Market Hill Hostel to those of a certain vintage) was completely sheathed in polythene like a Christmas present waiting to be opened. Well, we unwrapped the present and found a lovely building inside. Just what we've always wanted. Excellent views in all directions, of the market, Great St Mary's and the Chapel. Superb communal kitchens for mixing. And we now as planned have Market Hostel connected to the podium behind Kings Parade to form a complete elevated court across the road. This involved reconstruction of the roof of David's Bookshop, with a better naturally lit shop in consequence.

The other part of the wrapping on which I'd commented was the works proceeding down the court side of the chapel. This is also all now completed.

Thanks to the generosity of Robin Boyle, this entire side of the chapel is not only cleaned but the glazing bars have been treated so that they stop expanding and chipping off the stonework. The college of the king is now fit for a queen; although when the Queen observed it across the front court, it was still in process. We have elected Robin a Fellow Benefactor of the College in grateful recognition.

In my Introduction last year I shifted my attention to our examination performance, on the hopeful assumption that we had turned the corner and were marching back to our rightful place at the top of the table. This is a less happy story. At least temporarily, the forward march of King's has halted. There has been weeping and wailing and we have tried to find someone's teeth to gnash. We haven't as yet come up with much better explanations than the tired old teacher's prescriptions of 'could do better' and 'must try harder'.

One possible explanation which probably doesn't go far but occurred among the weeping and wailing connects the relatively poor results back with our new Market Hostel. Right in the middle of the exams, a student (not from King's or indeed the University) broke in and set off all the fire alarms in the middle of the night. Everyone was woken up and had to evacuate into St Edward's Passage. Then someone (again not from King's or indeed the University) who was a guest in one of the adjacent College flats, fed up with the noise, cut the wire to the ringing alarm. This meant that when the fire brigade arrived no one was allowed back in the hostel. They had to stay out all night in the bar area, with some eventually being found beds in Keynes. This can't have helped their next day's exams and at Cambridge no adjustment of class boundaries takes account of disruption except at the pass/fail level. (Having externally examined in universities where they do, I'm rather glad we don't as it's almost impossible to make the appropriate allowances.)

Just a very small number of two ones rather than firsts make a difference to the ranking tables, where all the colleges are closely clumped in the middle. A better explanation than fire alarms is probably politics. So if there's anyone to gnash it's the Government. King's is a particularly political college and the students felt a special duty to resist the assault of the

Government on the universities, as they saw the massive prospective hike in fees. They flung themselves into resistance and some of the most active political performers descended in their results as compared with last year.

The effigies of Cameron and Clegg that were burned in the protest in London against the increase in fees were made in the King's Art Room. We have always been a prominent supporter of the arts and it transpires that this is an additional function of an art room in a political college. There were more King's students than any other college on the buses down to the demonstrations. King's was significantly represented at the occupation of the University's Old Schools in an attempt to make the University take a harder line against the Government. A lot of activity, as one would expect and more than there has been for a generation. But, as with a generation ago, without result: the Government and University together have decided that fees for students entering in 2012 will be £9,000 a year.

The prospective increase in fees has also been of deep concern to the Fellowship. We need to continue to keep King's open to people from all backgrounds. We need to continue running a needs-blind admissions process that provides support to all students who need help. We have through this year developed a detailed and lengthy strategic plan for the next ten years, an important part of which is the need to raise additional money to fund the increased scholarship and student bursary provision that tripling the fees will require. This strategic review (with its calculation that we'll need an additional half million per year in five years time and an additional million per year in ten years' time) was agreed by the College Governing Body in June.

The SEF has always worked extremely well as a way of cascading money down through the generations. Students while here are helped by the donations of previous students, many of whom in turn were helped in their time. We now need to expand this to pick up the increased financial demands that there will be on students under the new fee regime.

I thought that instead of writing this, I would today be dreaming of my release and that by the time you read it I would be happily into my afterlife.

I heard the sirens sing. But I could not respond to their sweet invocations. Instead, tied to the stake or mast, I must bearlike hold course through the mixed metaphors of my life. The life that includes writing this Introduction. It gave me great pleasure. Naturally. It meant that I could once more as Provost send my best wishes to the widely dispersed non resident members of the College. You are the largest part of King's and you increase annually in importance. I hope that you all enjoy our annual report on our living and our dead.

ROSS HARRISON



The Fellowship

New Life Fellows

- Professor John Henderson and Professor Herbert Huppert were elected into Life Fellowships.

Fellows moving on

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

- DR ROTRAUD HANSBERGER
- DR HUMEIRA IQTIDAR
- DR BENJAMIN MESTEL
- DR MAURICIO PRADO
- DR OLIVER RINNE
- DR ALICE TAYLOR
- DR NICK VAMIVAKAS
- DR CHRISTOPH VANBERG

New Fellows

ANNA ALEXANDROVA (*Fellow, Philosophy and the History & Philosophy of Science*)

Anna Alexandrova is a philosopher of social science. Her research centres on two questions: What can we claim to know from social sciences? And what actions, social or individual, does this knowledge license? She explores these issues in her writings on the use of formal models in economics, and on the measurement of well-being in psychology. She was born and raised in the south of Russia and has lived in France and Cyprus. She acquired a passion for the philosophy of social science at the London School of Economics in 1999 and then did her PhD at the University of California, San Diego. Before

coming to Cambridge she taught at the University of Missouri in St Louis. She is married to another philosopher Robert Northcott. When not teaching or researching, she mothers their two young sons.

ELISA FARAGLIA (*Fellow, Economics*)

Elisa Faraglia was born in Italy, where she graduated in Economics at Bocconi University in Milan in 1998. She then earned a Doctorate in Economics from the University of Milan in 2003 and a PhD in Economics from New York University in 2005 with a dissertation on “Labour Market Search and the Business Cycle”. She then moved to the London Business School as a research fellow.

Elisa joined the Cambridge Economics Faculty as a lecturer in 2010. Her research focuses on macroeconomics, debt management, fiscal policy, labour economics and business cycles.

FELIPE HERNANDEZ (*Fellow, Architecture*)

Felipe Hernández was born in Colombia, where he became an architect in 1994. He practiced independently until 1997 when he came to the United Kingdom to attend a Masters course in Architecture and Critical Theory. At the end of this course, he received his PhD in architecture from the University of Nottingham in 2003. Felipe has taught at the Universities of London, Nottingham and Liverpool, finally joining the Department of Architecture at Cambridge in 2009. He currently teaches Architectural Design, History and Theory, while continuing his research on Latin American architecture.

He is the author of *Beyond Modernist Masters: Contemporary Architecture in Latin America* (Birkhäuser 2009) and *Bhabha for Architects* (Routledge 2010). He is also co-editor of two books: *Rethinking the Informal City: Critical Perspectives from Latin America* (Berghahn 2009) and *Transculturation: Cities, Space and Architecture in Latin America* (Rodopi 2005). He is now co-editing a second book on informal settlements in Latin America for Birkhauser.

LORNA FINLAYSON (*JRF, Philosophy*)

Lorna Finlayson began her undergraduate studies in Philosophy at King’s in

2004, and stayed on as a graduate, focusing increasingly on political philosophy. She recently completed a PhD critiquing mainstream political philosophy, and in particular the role of methodological norms and controversies within the discipline. Her next plan is to research theories of ideology. She has a further (but as yet completely undeveloped) interest in the politics and philosophy of waste and rubbish.

JESSICA LEECH (*JRF, Philosophy*)

Jessica was born and grew up in Warwickshire. She completed her BA in Philosophy at King’s College Cambridge, before moving to King’s College London to take the London Master of Philosophical Studies. Her doctoral studies have been divided between the Universities of Geneva and Sheffield under a co-tuition agreement. On the Geneva side, Jessica held a doctoral student position on the research project “Theory of Essence”, directed by her supervisor Professor Fabrice Correia, and funded by the Swiss National Science Foundation. She spent the first years of her doctoral studies living and studying in Geneva. On the Sheffield side, Jessica has been working with Professor Bob Hale. Her final year of study has been spent based at the University of Sheffield. Her doctoral thesis introduces and develops a Kantian theory of modality. Jessica is very happy to be returning to King’s College for her first year of post-doctoral research.

RICHARD MERRILL (*JRF, Evolutionary Biology*)

Richard Merrill grew up in rural Leicestershire. After a gap year, during which he travelled in Kenya and Madagascar, he went to University College, London where he graduated in 2004 with a BSc in Biology. The following year he worked as a field assistant for the Institute of Zoology (Zoological Society of London) with passerine birds in South Africa. He also worked in the molecular ecology lab in the Zoology department here in Cambridge. From there he went to St Peter’s College, Oxford to read for a MSc in Biology (Integrative BioSciences). Two required research projects allowed him to work both on speciation in Amazonian birds and on the effects of climate on the elevational distribution of a Spanish butterfly. Following Oxford, Richard spent six months in Australia where he worked as a research assistant for the University of New South Wales, both in the field and the laboratory. In

October 2007 he joined Clare College, Cambridge and started his PhD in the Zoology department with Dr. Chris Jiggins. Richard's research has afforded him the opportunity to spend considerable amounts of time in the tropics; in particular, at the Smithsonian Tropical Research Institute in Panama where he has been working with *Heliconius*— a diverse genus of Neotropical butterflies, which are well known for their striking mimetic colour patterns. Richard continues to be interested in the genetic architecture of ecological traits and how this influences the evolution of new species.

NICK ATKINS (*Fellow, Engineering*)

Nick Atkins joined the Whittle Laboratory at the Dept. of Engineering as a Lecturer in Turbomachinery at the beginning of 2010. From 2007 he was a University Lecturer in Thermofluids and (acting) Director of the Rolls-Royce University Technical Centre in Aerothermal Systems at the University of Sussex.

Before Sussex he held the W. W. Spooner Junior Research Fellowship at New College, Oxford, where he also completed his doctoral and undergraduate studies in Engineering Science.

His research interests are in the field of aero-thermodynamics, predominantly for gas-turbine engines. The research is multi-disciplinary, with a mixture of both experimental and numerical investigations. In general, he tries to find the bits of fluid physics that are missing from the designer's systems, and to work out the best way to measure and model the phenomena. Often, the work helps out when things go wrong, but the aim is to help improve the reliability and fuel efficiency of the next generation of machines.

AYTEK ERDIL (*Fellow, Economics*)

Aytek Erdil has been a University Lecturer in Economics since 2010.. After receiving his PhD in Mathematics from the University of Chicago in 2006, he went on to post doctoral research for one year at Harvard Business School, and three years at the Department of Economics and Nuffield College, Oxford.

His research so far has been motivated by market design. In particular, he has worked on two-sided matching and auctions (with applications for the

design of school admission systems, the assignment of employees to jobs, and allocating wireless spectrum).

EUGENE LIM (*Fellow, Mathematics*)

Eugene Lim is a theoretical cosmologist who is primarily interested in the study of the origins, evolution and death of the universe. He obtained his PhD in Astronomy and Astrophysics from the University of Chicago in 2004, and held research positions at Yale and Columbia University before being appointed University Lecturer with DAMTP in 2010.

In addition to doing science and teaching at Cambridge, he is interested in the development of higher education in Haiti, where he visited for the past two summers to teach and organize a volunteer teaching program in Haitian institutions of higher education.

JONATHAN PRIDHAM (*JRF Pure Mathematics*)

Jonathan Pridham is an EPSRC Career Acceleration Fellow in DPMMS. His research is concerned with the interaction between homotopy theory and algebraic geometry, especially in derived algebraic geometry and in the homotopy theory of algebraic varieties.

He studied the mathematical tripos at Trinity College, and in January 2005 completed his PhD in DPMMS on Deformation Theory and the Fundamental Group. This was followed by a Junior Research Fellowship at Trinity College, and then an EPSRC Postdoctoral Fellowship in DPMMS prior to taking up his current position.

BEN GRIPAOS (*Trapnell Fellow, Physics*)

Ben was born in Plymouth in 1978. He was educated at Christ Church, Oxford obtaining his M. Phys in 2001 where he was awarded the Gibbs Prize and his D. Phil in 2004. Ben has had Research Fellowships at Merton College, Oxford; EPF, Lausanne; and CERN, Geneva. Currently he is a lecturer in Theoretical Physics at the Cavendish Laboratory. Ben's research interest is 'The search for physics beyond the Standard Model' at the Large Hadron Collider. Outside interests include rock climbing and ski-mountaineering.

Full list of Fellows 2010-11

Fellows

Dr Tess Adkins	<i>Geography</i>
Dr Sebastian Ahnert	<i>Natural Sciences</i>
Dr Anna Alexandrova	<i>Philosophy</i>
Dr Stephen Alford	<i>History</i>
Dr Lori Allen	<i>Asian & Middle Eastern Studies</i>
Dr Nick Atkins	<i>Engineering</i>
Dr John Barber	<i>Politics</i>
Prof Michael Bate	<i>Developmental Biology</i>
Prof Sir Patrick Bateson	<i>Zoology</i>
Dr Andreas Bender	<i>Chemistry</i>
Dr Nathanaël Berestycki	<i>Mathematics</i>
Dr Camille Bonvin	<i>Theoretical Physics</i>
Dr Rowan Boyson	<i>English</i>
Prof Sydney Brenner	<i>Genetic Medicine</i>
Ms Julie Bressor	<i>Director of Development</i>
Dr Christopher Brooke	<i>Politics</i>
Dr Dan Brown	<i>Organic Chemistry</i>
Dr Jude Browne	<i>Social Sciences</i>
Dr Nick Bullock	<i>Architecture</i>
Dr Bill Burgwinkle	<i>French</i>
Dr Guilherme Carmona	<i>Economics</i>
Dr Keith Carne	<i>Mathematics</i>
Mr Stephen Cleobury	<i>Music</i>
Dr Francesco Colucci	<i>Life Sciences</i>
Prof Anne Cooke	<i>Pathology</i>
Dr Sarah Crisp	<i>Life Sciences</i>
Prof Anne Davis	<i>Applied Mathematics</i>
Dr Subhajyoti De	<i>Biological Sciences</i>
Prof Peter de Bolla	<i>English</i>
Prof John Dunn	<i>Politics</i>
Prof George Efstathiou	<i>Astronomy</i>
Dr Aytek Erdil	<i>Economics</i>
Dr Alexander Etkind	<i>Russian Studies</i>
Dr Elisa Faraglia	<i>Economics</i>
Prof James Fawcett	<i>Physiology</i>

Prof Iain Fenlon	<i>Music</i>
Dr Lorna Finlayson	<i>Philosophy</i>
Dr Timothy Flack	<i>Electrical Engineering</i>
Prof Robert Foley	<i>Biological Anthropology</i>
Lord Tony Giddens	<i>Sociology</i>
Prof Christopher Gilligan	<i>Mathematical Biology</i>
Prof Simon Goldhill	<i>Classics</i>
Dr David Good	<i>Social Psychology</i>
Dr Julian Griffin	<i>Biological Chemistry</i>
Prof Gillian Griffiths	<i>Pathology</i>
Dr Ben Gripaios	<i>Physics</i>
Dr Cesare Hall	<i>Engineering</i>
Dr Victoria Harris	<i>History</i>
Dr Tawfique Hasan	<i>Electrical Engineering</i>
Prof John Henderson	<i>Classics</i>
Dr Felipe Hernandez	<i>Architecture</i>
Mr Arthur Hibbert	<i>History</i>
Dr Adam Higazi	<i>African Studies</i>
Dr David Hillman	<i>English</i>
Dr Istvan Hont	<i>History</i>
Prof Sir Gabriel Horn	<i>Neuroscience</i>
Dr Stephen Hugh-Jones	<i>Social Anthropology</i>
Prof Dame Caroline Humphrey	<i>Asian Anthropology</i>
Prof Herbert Huppert	<i>Theoretical Geophysics</i>
Prof Martin Hyland	<i>Pure Mathematics</i>
Mr Peter Jones	<i>History</i>
Prof Richard Józsa	<i>Mathematics</i>
Dr András Juhász	<i>Mathematics</i>
Dr Aileen Kelly	<i>Russian</i>
Prof Barry Keverne	<i>Behavioural Neuroscience</i>
Dr Walid Khaled	<i>Biological Sciences</i>
Dr James Laidlaw	<i>Social Anthropology</i>
Prof Richard Lambert	<i>Physical Chemistry</i>
Dr Jessica Leech	<i>Philosophy</i>
Dr Yanki Lekili	<i>Mathematics</i>
Dr Eugene Lim	<i>Mathematics</i>
Prof Charlie Loke	<i>Reproductive Immunology</i>
Dr Sarah Lummis	<i>Biochemistry</i>

Prof Alan Macfarlane	<i>Anthropological Science</i>
Dr Nicholas Marston	<i>Music</i>
Prof Jean Michel Massing	<i>History of Art</i>
Dame Judith Mayhew Jonas	<i>Law</i>
Dr Mairéad McAuley	<i>Classics</i>
Prof Dan McKenzie	<i>Earth Sciences</i>
Mr Richard Merrill	<i>Evolutionary Biology</i>
Prof Cam Middleton	<i>Engineering</i>
Dr Perveez Mody	<i>Social Anthropology</i>
Prof Ashley Moffett	<i>Medical Sciences</i>
Dr Geoff Moggridge	<i>Chemical Engineering</i>
Dr Ken Moody	<i>Computer Science</i>
The Revd Dr Jeremy Morris	<i>Theology</i>
Dr David Munday	<i>Physics</i>
Dr Elizabeth Murchison	<i>Biological Sciences</i>
Dr Basim Musallam	<i>Islamic Studies</i>
Dr Rory O'Bryen	<i>Latin American Cultural Studies</i>
Dr Rosanna Omitowoju	<i>Classics</i>
Prof Robin Osborne	<i>Ancient History</i>
Dr David Payne	<i>Engineering</i>
Dr Anastasia Piliavsky	<i>Social Anthropology</i>
Prof Chris Prendergast	<i>French</i>
Dr Jonathan Pridham	<i>Pure Mathematics</i>
Dr Jennifer Regan-Lefebvre	<i>History</i>
Mr Jake Rowbottom	<i>Law</i>
Prof Robert Rowthorn	<i>Economics</i>
Dr Paul Ryan	<i>Economics</i>
Prof Hamid Sabourian	<i>Economics</i>
Dr Suchitra Sebastian	<i>Physics</i>
Dr Brian Sloan	<i>Law</i>
Dr Michael Sonenscher	<i>History</i>
Dr Sharath Srinivasan	<i>Politics</i>
Prof Gareth Stedman Jones	<i>History</i>
Dr John Stewart	<i>Applied Mathematics</i>
Prof Yasir Suleiman	<i>Asian & Middle Eastern Studies</i>
Prof Azim Surani	<i>Physiology of Reproduction</i>
Dr Erika Swales	<i>German</i>
Dr Simone Teufel	<i>Computational Linguistics</i>

Mr James Trevithick	<i>Economics</i>
Dr Stefan Uhlig	<i>English</i>
Prof Megan Vaughan	<i>African History</i>
Dr Bert Vaux	<i>Linguistics</i>
Dr Rob Wallach	<i>Mat. Sciences & Metallurgy</i>
Dr Darin Weinberg	<i>Sociology</i>
Dr Godela Weiss-Sussex	<i>German Literature</i>
Dr Tom White	<i>Physics</i>
Prof John Young	<i>Applied Thermodynamics</i>
Dr Nicolette Zeeman	<i>English</i>

Honorary Fellows

Mr Neal Ascherson
Prof Atta-ur-Rahman
Prof Marilyn Butler
Sir Adrian Cadbury
Miss Caroline Elam
Dr John Ellis
Sir Nicholas Goodison
The Rt Rev Lord Habgood
Prof Hermann Hauser
Prof Eric Hobsbawm
Prof Lisa Jardine
Prof Sir Mervyn King
Prof Sir Geoffrey Lloyd
Lord Phillips of Worth Matravers
Prof C R Rao
Lord Rees of Ludlow
Lord Sainsbury of Turville
Dr Fred Sanger
Prof Herman Waldmann
Ms Judith Weir
Sir David Willcocks

Fellow Benefactors

Mr Robin Boyle
Dr John Sperling

Fellow Commoners

Mr Nigel Bulmer
Ms Meileen Choo
Mr Oliver Dawson
Mr Anthony Doggart
Mr Hugh Johnson
Mr P.K. Pal
Mr Mark Pigott
Mr Nicholas Stanley
Mrs Hazel Trapnell
Mr Jeffrey Wilkinson
The Hon Geoffrey Wilson

Emeritus Fellows

Mr Ian Barter
Prof Christopher Harris
Mr Ken Hook
Prof Nicholas Mackintosh



Undergraduates at King's

The KCSU Constitution has been repeatedly edited and revised over the years, with little regard given to consistency or usability. As a result, the document had become so full of mistakes, contradictions and ambiguities that it was more of a hindrance than a help to the union.

In response to these problems, as well as to recent changes in Charities Law which meant that revising the document would soon be a legal requirement, a complete rewriting of the document was instigated by the previous year's Exec. This process was incredibly complex and time consuming; even interpreting the intended meaning of many sections was a challenge. However, thanks to the industry and dedication of Andrew Tindall, Luke Hawksbee and other contributors, the new governing documents were finally passed by the union this year and provisionally ratified by College Council.

The most obvious change is the splitting of the governing documents into a Constitution and Standing Orders. The Constitution retains the most important principles and high-level structure of the union, and the new Standing Orders contain more mundane operating procedures. Given that most of the issues with the original Constitution arose from a succession of well-intentioned amendments, the new structure was specifically designed to allow much simpler alteration of KCSU's workings while keeping more important areas protected. Indeed, despite the wholesale rewriting of the document, very little of the day-to-day workings of the Union have been changed; the aim of this reform was simply to make the governing documents useable and useful, and to make any future substantive reform a simple task.

Work to finalise those areas of the Constitution relating to legalities and college rules continues in collaboration with KCGS and the First Bursar. A final draft incorporating these finishing touches is expected to be ready by the end of 2011.

Occupation of the Old Schools

On the 26th of November dozens of students, a large number of whom were KCSU members, entered and began an occupation of the Senior Combination Room of the Old Schools. The occupiers released a list of demands, including that the University completely oppose the rise in tuition fees and fight for free education. The occupiers remained in the building for 11 days, but the protest eventually ended with the occupiers peacefully leaving the premises.

The occupation split opinion, with some in college disagreeing with part or all of their demands, and others feeling that such a protest was not the best way of accomplishing these goals. However, a highly attended KCSU Open Meeting near-unanimously passed a motion in solidarity with the occupiers' non-violent protest against education cuts and trebling tuition fees, joining CUSU, KCGS, many King's fellows, and even Noam Chomsky, in supporting the occupation's stance against the proposed changes to educational funding.

Arrest of students in King's

In February, several police officers followed a group of students who were returning from a protest to the front gate of college. The police followed these students into front court, ignoring protests from Porters. Continuing to disregard repeated requests to leave from a variety of college authorities, the police arrested a KCSU Member and another student, the guest of several Members, using physical force and CS spray.

An Emergency Open Meeting was called. After the resulting vote, KCSU condemned what it believed to be a disproportionate use of force during the arrest. Once again, this issue was deeply controversial amongst the membership. Indeed, although the decision was democratically made and the Open Meeting was very highly attended, some students who did not get their way went so far as to form a joke splinter-union in protest.

Building disruption

Works on the renovation of Market Hostel significantly overran, causing a considerable amount of disruption to those students who had moved in at the start of the year. Separately, the College also elected to renovate the kitchens

and servery over Lent term. During this time, King's students relied upon St Catharine's and Queens' colleges' canteens. However, an unfortunate side-effect of these works was first-year students living in the Keynes Building habitually being disrupted by drilling, problems with the plumbing, and an unpleasant smell.

Thanks to KCSU's indefatigable Domus Officer Steve Lenzi, his assistant and successor Simon McKeating, and the hard work and patience of the Senior Tutor, a resolution to these problems which satisfied both the affected students and the college was found. Although cooperation between college and KCSU resulted in a universally acceptable solution, we look forward to any similar problems being avoided in the future.

Finance

After talks between Rikesh Rajani (KCSU Treasurer 2010), the KCSU Senior Treasurer, the Senior Tutor, the First Bursar and College Accountants a new structure for the management of student sports grounds was adopted. Under the new scheme, responsibility for these facilities will return to college, and the funds that would have been allocated to KCSU for their upkeep will instead be spent according to the decisions of a committee of college and student officers. In addition, due to recent improvements in account keeping and the adoption of structural changes designed to prevent future problems occurring, college has agreed to end its seven-year freeze on KCSU funding. The joint KCSU/KCGS Budget Committee will now go before the college's Finance Committee each year to defend any proposed changes to the allocation, as all other college departments do.

Ents

King's Ents continue to be as popular and successful as ever. In large part, this is thanks to the ceaseless hard-work and effort of Ents Officers Matt Merrick and Richard Stephens, as well as their ever-willing committee (including Barnaby Bryan, Chris Hamer, Raphael Schepps and many others).

KCSU's regular "8-track" open mic nights have become a proving ground for some of Cambridge's best acts. Two of the most popular bands in the

University, the Ellafunks and the Yapps, are from King's and both began their performing careers in King's Bar at 8-track. In addition to 8-track, there were also popular pub quizzes in the bar, themed decorations and ents after almost every formal, and King's Jest stand-up nights.

Jon Brown, Danielle Bassan and the Cellar Bar Committee have been working hard all year on reaching an arrangement with college to re-open after a hiatus of several years. An agreement was found, and the Cellar Bar will finally be reopening in Michaelmas Term 2011 for a trial period.

Flag burning

At an Ent in which the Royal Wedding was screened in the college bar, the room was decorated with red, blue and white bunting and several large Union Jacks. This decoration was felt to be no more controversial than the decorations at other KCSU events such as Irish themed formals and even a Soviet-themed party. Indeed, KCSU's policy on the Soviet Flag displayed in the bar explicitly permits the display of potentially offensive national symbols. It is understood that symbols by their nature mean different things to different people, and may cause offence to some but not to others.

However, during the wedding one of the Union Jacks was taken down and burnt in Chetwynd Court. This act was very divisive, with some students being strongly offended by it and others feeling that it was a legitimate protest against the way the bar was decorated. Many felt incredibly strongly about the issue, and the incident caused a good deal of tension within the community. KCSU, having prior policy on the issue, was able to release an immediate statement condemning the act as both needlessly offensive to other Members and an un-constructive means of making an argument. The Exec felt it important to respond to press coverage which might have damaged the reputation of KCSU and the college.

This issue illustrates the importance of having accessible means for the KCSU membership to hold the Exec to account. We accomplish this by encouraging questions on our actions at Open Meetings. However, although we always aim to avoid events such as the burning of the flag, clashes like this

are to some degree a natural result of the diverse and passionate student body KCSU represents.

Sport

King's had another successful year in inter-collegiate sport. CCK, the men's Rugby team made up of players from King's, Corpus Christi and Clare colleges were runners-up in the Plate final and earned promotion to Division 1, the highest position any team from King's has ever attained. In Athletics, King's men won both the Cuppers and CUAC Sports tournament each for the second year running. In both men's and women's football there was also success, with the men's first team securing promotion as division 3 champions and the women's team securing promotion to Division 1 and remaining unbeaten in the league for over two years. The Boat Club had mixed fortunes this year, but highlights included M2 finishing +4 and M5 +5 in the May Bumps with both only just missing out on blades. King's Mountaineering and Kayaking Association has grown into the largest society in the college, and this year organised very popular trips to the Peak District over Easter and the French Alps in the Long Vac.

Aims for future

KCSU has a completely new membership every four years, and nearly a third of the membership turns over every single year. This year's overhaul of the governing documents ensure that the Standing Orders are far better able to evolve along with the needs and priorities of its ever-changing membership, while its fundamental principles and legal responsibilities have been clearly demarcated and protected in the separated Constitution. What needs to be fluid has been made more fluid and what needs protecting has been better protected, meaning that updating and amending KCSU's workings is now a simple task. In the future it is important that KCSU takes full advantage of these changes, so that it remains the kind of organisation King's undergraduates want representing them, rather than simply the one they have inherited.

As this year's events have shown, KCSU is now back at the heart of life at King's; its decisions and activities often have a very significant impact on the

entire student population. Because it has this ability to so strongly influence college life, it has a responsibility to the undergraduate body to be competently and professionally run. If it is not, it will lose this ability and therefore, more importantly, the undergraduates it represents will lose this power too. The challenge remains building up and preserving continuity and institutional memory, despite the short terms of office of the Exec. Progress here has already been made, especially with regard to financial matters. Indeed, the improvements in KCSU's organisation and management have been very pronounced over the past couple of years, but it is vital to keep improving in this regard. An important part of this will be creating and maintaining a full inventory of all KCSU's possessions, to ensure we always have a record of what we own and where it is. This will not only save money, but also prevent wasted effort in trying to locate things we once owned.

Furthermore, because KCSU's activities do effect all King's undergraduates, not just those who consider themselves "active" in student politics, it is important that KCSU continue to actively try to engage more with the whole student community. KCSU is already doing a good job here, with many hugely attended meetings this year packing out the whole college bar, but there is always room for improvement. Creating better resources explaining how Open Meetings work in practice and how to correctly submit a motion for discussion is a very important goal; the revamped governing documents are much improved, but it ought not to be a requirement to read them in their entirety in order to meaningfully engage with KCSU. Another step forward in encouraging broader engagement with the Union was the trial meeting held in the Coffee Shop. As other colleges' JCRs have their own spaces in which they can call meetings whenever they like, we are keen to explore the possibility of using this space more in the future as it provides the central location and informal atmosphere of the bar, without dominating the space for those who don't wish to be involved.

Along with these broad goals, miscellaneous other future projects include:

- Implementing better systems for the renting out of KCSU's projector and DVDs from our collection;

- Continuing the clearing and organising of the broom-cupboard-like KCSU Office in order to make it into a productive space and one in which small KCSU equipment may be safely stored;
- Expanding the content available on the ever-improving KCSU website;
- Strengthening ties with KCGS, in particular creating some agreement for graduate observers at KCSU Exec meetings and vice versa;
- Better engaging with the undergraduate community about CUSU, to try to improve the current situation of very few King's students being informed of how their reps voted and even what they voted on.

Most importantly, KCSU aims to continue its many successful activities well into the future. These include running the Interview Desk for prospective students, putting on a program of introductory events in Fresher's Weeks, organising the Women's Dinner, working together with CUSU's various autonomous campaigns, representing the views and promoting the welfare of minority groups in college, running the yearly Access bus to schools in disadvantaged areas, proving free contraception to King's students, providing King's sports teams with kit and equipment, ensuring there are students ready to sit on those College committees which have undergraduate representation, running Chapel Chill-out sessions in Exam Term, and much more. This report has barely skimmed the surface of what KCSU gets up to throughout the year. It is important to recognise that, while there are always countless ways for KCSU to improve, it is already one of the most dynamic, active and successful college JCRs in the university. Above all else, our aim is to keep it that way.

CHAD ALLEN

Graduates at King's

The graduate community at King's continues to participate actively in College life, making the most of the services and resources provided both by King's and by our own graduate society. A dynamic and engaged group of elected officials serving on KCGS this year has worked hard to build on the successes of last year's committee, maintaining the services offered in the past and initiating a series of innovative events, both social and academic.

Social Events

As ever, the organisation of social events for graduate students has been imaginative and inclusive. In addition to weekly grad drinks, termly formal halls, recreational sports, film showings, and LGBT functions, the social team worked in concert with KCSU to coordinate a fundraising event for Children in Need, including a return of the previously successful 'rent-a-grad' auction. Interaction with graduate students from other colleges has also been extensive, with multiple formal swaps, and this is a trend we hope to see continuing into the forthcoming Freshers' Week and beyond.

Academic Participation

Much of the academic focus this year has been on increasing interaction between graduate students and Fellows from the Junior Caucus. To this end, the Academic Affairs officer arranged opportunities for students and Fellows to meet socially, in addition to a well-attended and much appreciated information evening about applying for Junior Research Fellowships. The continued success of the lunchtime seminar series has seen students from a range of academic disciplines sharing their research in a uniquely interdisciplinary environment, leading to many stimulating discussions. This year has also seen the continuation of the popular and prestigious Sustainability Seminar series, and regular meetings of the Writers' Group.

Constitution Re-write

One of the big challenges faced by the committee this year has been the necessary re-writing of the KCGS Constitution in order to bring the Society in line with new Charity Commission Law. KCGS took the opportunity to address the many problems of the old constitution and, following hard work from a small sub-committee led by our Secretary, and much debate, we feel we now have a much more effective document with which to work. We hope to have the new Constitution approved by our Society and by the College Council by early Michaelmas term.

Finances

After a concerted effort from our Treasurer to streamline existing spending and prove that KCGS is using funds effectively, we were delighted that the College Finance Committee has agreed to increase our funding per student in line with RPI inflation. This will enable KCGS to continue to provide its current range of services while also allowing for graduates to initiate new projects which will serve to enhance and strengthen our community.

Accommodation

Without a doubt the single issue about which graduate students felt most strongly this year was changes to College accommodation policy, leading most notably to the loss of nine graduate rooms, and a general lack of commitment to the provision of accommodation which meets the needs of our very diverse population. While understandably this remains a matter for concern, after extensive communication with various College officers, KCGS is pleased that the Accommodation team are open to receiving feedback, and hopes that productive steps will be taken to safeguard graduate accommodation for the future.

Graduate Tutor

After several years as Graduate Tutor, Dr. Bert Vaux has recently handed over the role to the Revd. Dr. Jeremy Morris. Dr. Vaux was a popular and supportive Tutor whose input will be missed, however the graduates look forward to collaboration with Dr. Morris over the years to come.

Neil Saigal (1985-2011)

The graduate community was deeply affected by the passing of a former member, Neil Saigal, in September. Neil had left King's at the end of the academic year 2010-2011, and his sudden and untimely death while living in India shocked and saddened his many friends at King's. A memorial service was held here on 13 September 2011, and a collection of letters, pictures, commentary, and memory from Neil's friends at the College will be sent to his parents in the United States to demonstrate the love and positive influence Neil left behind during his tenure as a graduate student at King's.

Future Aims

King's graduates are a valuable resource to the wider community of the College, both because of our dedication to research and teaching, and our integration into all aspects of life at King's. This year we have made significant efforts to engage in effective dialogue with College and to ensure that our specific needs are taken into account when decisions are made. We would like to extend the proactivity of this approach in the coming years, and hope that King's continues to invest in its graduate population.

KATY CRITCHFIELD

Tutorial

2010–11 saw the Tutorial Office being kept busy in unforeseen as well as foreseen ways. That was partly a consequence of decisions taken by the College itself – in particular the renewing of the Kitchen ventilation system which was supposed to happen during January, cutting into term by only two weeks, but actually carried on through most of February, and the continued work at Market Hostel both to extend the podium from the back of King's Parade and to refurbish the former bank premises. It was partly courtesy of the UK Border Agency, who repeatedly stalled the grant of a visa to the new Assistant Tutor, Jennifer Regan-Lefebvre, replacing Michael Sonenscher for two years, causing her to have to return to the U.S.A. for much of the Lent Term. And it was partly occasioned by an intruder to Market Hostel who set off fire alarms in the early hours of a May morning causing prolonged disruption on the night before many of the undergraduates resident there had examinations. But it was most of all caused by the Government decision to cease state funding of Higher Education except in science subjects which will be subsidised to ensure that they are no more expensive than arts, humanities and social sciences. This has demanded that the College adjust to a future where student support will be structured in a quite different way, and take fundamental decisions about what it will offer in the way of student support. King's led a campaign, not without some opposition from other Colleges, to ensure that undergraduates from less well off backgrounds get as much support in future as they do now and to enable the best students from the EU to come to study here whatever their financial circumstances. A letter from the Senior Tutor in advance of the spring telephone fund-raising campaign, brought a magnificent response, encouraging the College to believe that it will be able to continue to offer generous funding arrangements to those in need. All of this kept the tutorial team, apart from the Assistant Tutor unchanged from 2009–10, on their toes – Senior Tutor (Robin Osborne), Admissions Tutor (Stefan Uhlig), Graduate Tutor (Bert Vaux), Bursarial Tutor (David Munday), and Equal Opportunities Tutor (Alice Taylor).

Appropriately enough, perhaps, in a year when the kitchens would loom so large in everyone's lives, the book sent to all new undergraduates and graduates to read before coming up and to discuss in groups on Matriculation Day was Richard Wrangham's *Catching Fire: How Cooking Made Us Human*. Richard Wrangham, a former research Fellow at King's, now at Harvard, is an evolutionary biologist, and his book has a big bold thesis about human development (including gender roles and marriage) being determined by the way cooking enables fast digestion of nutrition. The book made for lively debate, and everyone was able to hear Wrangham himself talk about the subject when he came to King's a few weeks later.

At the beginning of Michaelmas term the Senior Tutor produced for Council a summary of the College's needs for recruiting Fellows in particular subjects. In the course of the year we were able to recruit two new ordinary Fellows in Economics, and one each in Architecture, Chemistry, Engineering, and Mathematics.

In the 2010 Undergraduate Admissions round we received 839 [683] applications. Of these 57.5% [65%] applied from schools in the UK, 23% [17%] from the EU or EEA, and 19.5% [18%] from overseas. 46% [50%] of our applicants were female, 54% [50%] were male. Of applicants from UK schools, 81% [78%] were from the maintained sector, and 19% [22%] from independent schools.

We made 126 [142] offers, 122 [123] for 2011 and 4 [19] for 2012. Of these 71% [79%] went to candidates from the UK, 20% [13%] to candidates from the EU or EEA, and 9% [8%] to overseas candidates. 44% [51%] of our offers went to women, and 56% [49%] to men. Of the offers made to UK applicants, 71% [76%] went to candidates from the maintained sector, and 29% [24%] to candidates from independent schools. A further 63 [38] of our pooled applicants received offers from other Cambridge colleges.

In Graduate Admissions we work within a framework agreed by Governing Body at the Annual Congregation in 2009, with a target of admitting 45 for the M.Phil. and 25 for the Ph.D. The proportion of graduates confirming

their places varies greatly from year to year, and the 144 [130] offers made yielded 89 [77] (rather than the target 70) new graduate students (42 for a Ph.D, 46 for an M.Phil (or other Masters course) 1 Erasmus exchange student; 38 [42] women and 51 [35] men). Some 17 [24] King's undergraduates continued into graduate work. 14 [14] King's graduates are wholly or partly supported by College studentship funds. Despite the greater numbers it proved possible to find college rooms for all who needed them.

In consequence in October 2011 we have 385 [400] undergraduates, 1 [3] affiliated undergraduate, 11 [4] Erasmus students, 2 [3] students from Notre Dame, and 264 [239] graduate students in residence. A further 18 [10] undergraduates are away on a year abroad (as part of a languages degree, or an exchange programme), and 16 [14] of our graduate students are spending the year undertaking research elsewhere.

In terms of examination results 2011 was a disappointing year, the various disruptions perhaps taking their toll. That said, the finalists held their own, and we retained our position at the head of the table tracking the performance of a cohort over five years – a measure of the improvement achieved by our students while at King's. In Modern Languages and in the History of Art, when the results of the last five years are considered together, we head off all other colleges. As ever, some of the individual results were extraordinary personal triumphs in extremely challenging circumstances.

ROBIN OSBORNE

Scholarships

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

First year

BISSET, VICTORIA
Asian & Mid East Stud, Part IA

CHRISTOFI, CHARALAMBOS
Engineering Tripos, Part IA

CLARKE, JENNIFER
Asian & Mid East Stud, Part IA

*DUNN, EMILY
Pol, Psyc & Sol Part I

EVANS, JOSEPHINE
Mathematical Tripos, Part IA

FORD, ALEXANDER
Engineering Tripos, Part IA

FRANCIS, MEGAN
Arch and Anth Tripos, Part I

GUILLERY, HARRIET KESIA
Mod & Med Langs, Part IA

HOFFMAN, MICHAEL
Engineering Tripos, Part IA

KALYAN, MOHINI
Natural Sciences, Part IA

KENINGLEY, THOMAS
Mod & Med Langs, Part IA

KIRK, MATTHEW
Natural Sciences, Part IA

KOVALEV, VLADIMIR
Computer Science, Part IA

MARSH, HELEN ELIZABETH
Mod & Med Langs, Part IA

MEREDITH, REBECCA
Pol, Psyc & Sol Part I

METIN, SIMON
Med & Vet Sciences, Part IA

RAGAN, HARRY
Computer Science, Part IA

STAPLES, AIDAN SEAN
Natural Sciences, Part IA

ZHU, THOMAS
Economics Tripos, Part I

2nd Year

ACE, AMBER
Classics Part IB

BROWN, JONATHAN
Engineering Part IB

ENGLAND, THOMAS
Arch & Anth Part IIA

GRISEL, RUTGER
Economics Part IIA

HALLIDAY, EMILY
History Part I

HUTCHCROFT, THOMAS
Mathematics Part IB

HUTCHINSON, CHRISTOPHER
Modern Languages Part IB

MILLER, WILLIAM
Natural Sciences (Physical) Part IB

MURRAY, HELEN
English Part I

NGUYEN, PHUONG (ROSE)
Economics Part IIA

OW, CONRAD
Geography Part IIA

PUSCEDDU, ELIAN
Engineering Part IB

QUARSHIE, BENJAMIN
Modern Languages Part IB

SEES, RYAN
Mathematics Part IB

SHINE, LEO
Mathematics Part IB

SILLITOE, HUGH
Politics, Psychology, Sociology Part IIA

STERN-WEINER, JAMIE
Politics, Psychology, Sociology Part IIA

SYKES, PATRICK
English Part I

TERSMETTE, KEYE
Asian and Middle Eastern Studies
Part IB

VARGA, ZSIGMOND
Chemical Engineering Part I

XU, BORUO
Natural Sciences (Physical) Part IB

ZEITZ, ALEXANDRA
Politics, Psychology, Sociology Part IIA

3rd Year & Higher

AL-GHABRA, EMMY
Economics Part IIA

ANGEL, JAMES
Philosophy Part II

BURMAN, ANNIE
Classics Part II

CLEMENTS, GEORGIA
Law Part IIB

COLE, LILY
History of Art Part IIB

COOTER, HARRISON
HISTORY PART II

DE FRANCISCO, JUAN
Politics, Psychology, Sociology Part IIB

DRAKOS, CHRISTINA
Economics Part IIB

*FEILE TOMES, MAYA
Classics Part II

FRANKLIN, JONATHAN
English Part II

GAISIN, ILDAR
Mathematics Part II

HEWKIN SMITH, MAXIMILIAN
Engineering Part IIA

*HILLSON, JAMES
History of Art Part IIB

JONES, ELLA
History Part II

KIELY, AIDAN
Politics, Psychology, Sociology Part IIB

LUINO, FIAMMETTA
History of Art Part IIB

LUMLEY, LAURENCE
Architecture Part II

MCCUTCHEON, KATHERINE
Natural Sciences Part II Astrophysics

MCKENZIE CECIL, MAVIS
Politics, Psychology, Sociology Part IIB

O'HARE, JENNIFER
Natural Sciences Part II Genetics

PANGESTU, BAYU
Chemical Engineering Part IIA

PEÑAS LOPEZ, PABLO
Engineering Part IIA

STIMPSON, PHILIPPA
Nat.Sci. Part II Pathology

SWANSON, NICHOLAS
Economics Part IIB

TALBOT, TIMOTHY
Mathematics Part II

TAYLOR, HOWARD
Social & Political Sciences Part II

THORPE, ALEXANDER
Natural Sciences Part II Zoology

4th Year

ABALUNAM, ADANMA
Law, Part II

BOOTH, HOLLIE
Management Studies Part 1

BUFE, AARON
Natural Sciences Part III Geological Sci.

FISHER, SARAH
Modern Languages Part II

KEIR, JOSEPH
Mathematics Part III

LAWSON, JOHN
Modern Languages Part II

MORRIS, DAVID
Mathematics Part II

MOULAND, JOSHUA
Nat. Sci. Part III Physiology, Dev. &
Neuro.

RAMSEY, CALLUM
Natural Sciences Part III Materials
Science

ROLLINS, RICHARD
Natural Sciences Part III Exp. &
Theor. Physics

SKINNER, FLORENCE
Law Part II

TAYLOR, JAMES
Engineering Part IIB

WAKEFIELD, CHRISTOPHER
Engineering Part IIB



Research

Research is one of the prime missions of the College and it goes on at all levels and throughout the year. Only a small portion of the research done in the College ever passes through, or is actually generated by, the Research Committee; but what does come to the committee's attention is important precisely because of its goal: to attract the attention of the College community and solicit discussion. The mission of the Research committee in furthering this goal is to support special research projects, events and speakers, to run the Junior Research Fellowship competitions, and approve College-funded research expenses of individual fellows. The year 2011 was not, by most standards, a banner year for excess funds, here or anywhere, but it was nonetheless a very successful year in terms of the College's ability to attract good proposals, fund most of the projects proposed, and bring in the very best new research fellows.

Two work-in-progress seminars were held this year, each involving a guest speaker who presented a work in progress and three evenings of discussion with a well-prepared audience, ready to discuss. The two proposed by Robin Osborne ran in the Lent and Easter terms: Jonas Grethlein came from Heidelberg in February for a series of seminars on a book, tentatively entitled *Futures past in ancient historiography*; and John Forrester was present for a presentation and discussion of *Freud in Cambridge* and the reception of psychoanalysis during three evenings in May.

Several large conferences were held in, and partly sponsored by King's. Nicky Zeeman and Peter Jones ran conferences in April on topics medieval. 'Uncertain knowledge in the Middle Ages' examined philosophy and skepticism in the late Middle Ages while 'Leprosy, language and identity in the Medieval world' focused on the intersection of science and literature. Both generated interdisciplinary interest and attracted international audiences. Nick Bullock ran a one-day international conference on 'Housing in Europe,

East and West' in April and Victoria Harris tackled the topic: 'Rereading Versailles: Promoting International Stability through the Protection of Human Rights and Marginalised Peoples' in an international conference held in July. Anastasia Piliavsky sponsored a large and successful event on the topic of 'Patronage in South Asia in July, as did Simon Goldhill, with 'The Cambridge Triennial', a celebration of Classics at Cambridge, that attracted over 250 visitors to the College. Funding was also approved to support two series of workshops run by Rowan Boyson in June: one on 'The Lower Literary Senses' and another on 'Poetry and the Enlightenment Sciences of Man.

Several on-going series are running this year and into 2012. 'The History and Anthropology research seminar', chaired by Anastasia Piliavsky and Alice Taylor, had its first meetings in Michaelmas term. Interdisciplinary in design, these meetings attract students at all levels as well as fellows and will provide a continuing forum for discussion. Sebastian Ahnert organized an inaugural interdisciplinary meeting on the topic of Complex Networks. The meeting was very successful, attracting twice the number of expected participants. A third such venture, this one proposed by a postgraduate, Volker Schlue, is scheduled to run all year under the banner of 'The New Economics Forum'. Its first speaker, Avner Offer, of Oxford, offered a paper on the topic 'A warrant from Pain: Market Liberalism, 1970-2010, and attracted a large and varied audience. A reading group affiliated with the Forum meets throughout the year and future speakers are planned for 2012. James Laidlaw runs another such interdisciplinary venture on 'Ethics at the Intersection of Philosophy and Anthropology'. This will involve three or more invited speakers per year, the first having visited the College in November, followed by one or more workshop meetings to discuss the presentation and its implications.

We ran three Junior Research Fellowship competitions in 2011: one in the Arts and Social Sciences that covered the fields of Economics, Theology, Sociology, Psychology, Philosophy and Philosophy of Science, and for which we appointed two fellows; another in Ecology and Evolutionary Biology, Chemistry or Chemical Engineering; and finally an open topic in Science and Mathematics for non-stipendiary applicants. As expected, numbers of

applications were high and the competition was intense. In the Arts & Social Sciences, we chose two philosophers: Lorna Finlay, who works in Political Philosophy, and Jessica Leech, who works in Philosophy. In the Sciences we elected Richard Merrill, an ecological geneticist, and in the non-stipendiary competition, Jonathan Pridham, who works in Pure Mathematics. All the new JRFs joined the College in October.

In terms of the approved budget for 2011, we were fortunate in having underspent this year. This happens regularly enough that we can more or less assume that at some point during the year at least one of the Junior Research Fellows will be granted a new source of funding, or take up a temporary research post elsewhere that provides funding, or be hired by another institution as a lecturer or permanent researcher. This is indeed what happened this year in the cases of Subhajyoti De, who went to New York and then Harvard with a prestigious HFSP Long-term Fellowship for research on the biological significance of heterogeneity in somatic tissue and cancer; Tawfique Hasan, who was awarded a Royal Academy of Engineering Research Fellowship; and Alice Taylor, who was hired by King's College London. The approved Research budget for 2010-11 was £473,502, a 3% increase on the budget of the previous year. This figure includes actual expenditure for the year including the salaries of the Research Fellows and Coordinators, the Research Grants, Appointment costs, Conferences and seminars, Computer expenses, General expenses plus the cost of food, accommodation, living-out allowance and childcare allowance for the Research Fellows. The actual amount spent in all of these categories was £413,573, £59,929 below budget. This breaks down to a savings of £33,890 on the budgeted amount of expenditure on Research Fellows and Coordinators (£240,234 spent instead of £274,124 budgeted) and £26,039 savings on other Research expenditure. Research grants totaled £56,359 instead of the budgeted £70,000; conference and seminar spending totaled £6,172 instead of the approved £17,000; and general expenses came to £829 instead of the expected £1,000. Appointment costs were £5,554 compared to a budget of £9,270. Computer running expenses, i.e. the CASC system used for the JRF applications and support, were charged this year to the Research budget, thus explaining the overspend on the budgeted £1,000 of an

additional £2,317. We congratulate all the Junior Research fellows who completed their tenure with us this year and thank them for their contributions to the College.

BILL BURGWINKLE / MIKE BATE



This year's report links the two greatest scientists represented in the Library's collections, Sir Isaac Newton and Alan Turing. In September 2011 'The Chymistry of Isaac Newton' website went live to give digital access to transcriptions of Newton's alchemical writings, chiefly represented by the manuscripts bequeathed to King's by John Maynard Keynes in 1946. To quote the website (webapp1.dlib.indiana.edu/newton/), "Newton's fundamental contributions to science include the quantification of gravitational attraction, the discovery that white light is actually a mixture of immutable spectral colors, and the formulation of the calculus. Yet there is another, more mysterious side to Newton that is imperfectly known, a realm of activity that spanned some thirty years of his life, although he kept it largely hidden from his contemporaries and colleagues. We refer to Newton's involvement in the discipline of alchemy, or as it was often called in seventeenth-century England, "chymistry." Newton wrote and transcribed about a million words on the subject of alchemy. Newton's alchemical manuscripts include a rich and diverse set of document types, including laboratory notebooks, indices of alchemical substances, and Newton's transcriptions from other sources." For the first time it is possible to read accurate modern transcriptions of everything Newton wrote in the Keynes manuscripts as well as to see images of the manuscripts themselves, occasionally illustrated with his drawings. There are also valuable tools to help in further exploration of Newton's alchemical writings. On 21 September 2011 the Librarian and Professor William Newman, the creator of the 'chymistry' website, introduced the new site to an alchemy workshop held in the Library (no practical demonstrations of Newtonian techniques attempted!), and showed several of the Keynes Newton manuscripts featured on the website.

No doubt Alan Turing would have been delighted to learn that computers would one day provide access worldwide to so much of Newton's writings. Next year is the centenary of Turing's birth in London (on 23 June 1912),

and 2012 has been designated Alan Turing Year, a celebration of his life and scientific influence. Martin Hyland (Fellow), Jonathan Swinton (former Research Fellow), and Keith van Rijsbergen (former Research Student) are all members of the Turing Centenary Advisory Committee. During his relatively brief life, Turing made a unique impact on the history of computing, computer science, artificial intelligence, developmental biology, and the mathematical theory of computability. After his death in 1954, Turing's family gave photographs, documents and copies of Turing's publications to King's College, where he had been both undergraduate and Fellow. The Turing family has continued to donate documents to the King's Archive Centre, and you can see many of these online at The Turing Digital Archive (www.turingarchive.org). This digital resource was created by King's in collaboration with the University of Southampton, under the guidance of Jonathan Swinton, and as from October 2011 the redesigned website will be hosted here at King's. In June 2012 King's will also be hosting a conference that will look at Turing's contributions to computing.

Digitisation of archives is not just for scientists of course. At the time of writing King's has a joint bid in for JISC funding to digitise the letters of major Bloomsbury writers. The letter writers are Maynard Keynes, Virginia and Leonard Woolf, Vanessa and Clive Bell, Duncan Grant and Lytton Strachey. Significant numbers of their letters to each other are held at King's, at the Tate Gallery Archive, and at the University of Sussex. These institutions, together with the Charleston Trust, are the partners in the application for JISC funding. If the funds are granted, the project will start in November 2011. The photography and transcription of the letters will make available to an online community a large body of correspondence written in the last great age of the handwritten letter, when it was an essential means of communication between artists, writers and thinkers.

Two significant accessions of books have come to King's this year. Jan Pieńkowski (1954), the writer and illustrator of children's books, has generously donated a collection of pop-up books. He has produced a number of examples of this form of book technology himself, and has

always been interested in the development of the pop-up book. These delightful objects will complement King's holdings of Jan's own books. Following the death of Sir Frank Kermode in August 2010 his family sought to find a good home for his books. King's was offered books that reflected his interest in 20th century poetry, some of them presentation copies with inscriptions to Frank from the authors. We were very glad to accept these and look forward to making them available to readers. Both the Pieńkowski pop-up books and the Kermode poetry collection have been waiting for appropriate storage space to become available. In October 2011 the Library took possession of a new storage area below the refurbished Market Hostel, and it will now be possible to put both these collections on the shelves and appreciate the true significance of these generous gifts.

The undergraduate library at King's now has a presence on Facebook (www.facebook.com/Kings.College.Library.Cambridge) which enables us to keep in touch with our user community. We also encourage all College members to use the link on our Library webpage (www.kings.cam.ac.uk/library/) to buy through Amazon.co.uk or Amazon.com. The Library will get a referral fee from Amazon.co.uk every time you use the search box there to buy books, DVDs, electronic goods or anything else. Prices will be the same as if you go directly to the Amazon website, and none of your personal details are passed to the College. We can use the referral fee to help us to buy more books for the undergraduate library!

Professor Peter Stansky (1953) has generously created an endowed book fund in perpetuity, amounting to over £10,000 in total, the proceeds of which will enable us to purchase works of modern British studies for the Library. He hopes that this gift will encourage others to follow his example. The Library gratefully received a bequest of linguistics books and a sum of £5,000 from Mr Martin Francis Young (1945). Martin Young, being an accomplished speaker of Arabic, has left the funds with the request - without condition - that it should be used for the purchase of books for students studying Arabic, Accadian and Sumerian. As the College has witnessed an increase of interest in the study of Middle Eastern languages in recent years, this bequest is a timely gift for the Library.

In September the Library participated in the 'Open Cambridge' event organised by the University of Cambridge. The exhibition this year was on the theme of Gothic and Renaissance architecture in Europe. The Gothic was represented by archival documents related to the Chapel. The Renaissance featured beautifully illustrated books by Vitruvius, through Roman antiquities and ruins, to architectural theories and treatises on perspective printed during the Italian Renaissance. The Classical style was richly demonstrated in such artists as Alberti, Dürer and Palladio, chosen from John and Michael Bury's collection of architectural books. Also on display were drawings by Gibbs and the two intricate models submitted by Hawksmoor for the competition which was eventually won by Gibbs. The exhibition was enjoyed by 335 visitors.

PETER JONES



Chapel

This is my first report as Dean, having arrived in October 2011, and therefore much is new to me. First of all I must express my thanks to Richard Lloyd Morgan, the Chaplain, for all his work as Acting Dean in the time since my predecessor's death. Richard has been extraordinarily helpful and welcoming to me, but then so have all the Fellowship, staff and students. My first year has passed remarkably quickly, and I have relished every moment of it. Richard took a well-deserved sabbatical in Easter Term, enjoying safari and work with wildlife in South and East Africa, and then some weeks ranching in Montana, and he comes back for Michaelmas Term I hope full of vigour and renewed enthusiasm. During his absence, Roger Greeves, former Dean of Clare, acted as Chaplain, and I should pay tribute here too to Roger's good sense, humour and steadiness. It was a delight to work with him, and I hope we shall see him around in Chapel in future too.

There have been other changes in Chapel staff. Christine Bayliss, acting Chapel Secretary, left us at Easter after her husband Grant, former Chaplain at St John's College, took up a teaching position at Ripon College Cuddesdon, and Angela Reeves, Chapel Secretary who had been on extended maternity leave, also left us in the summer. Thanks are due to both of them for all their hard work at King's. Jan Copeland, the Chapel Administrator, has been working through her first full year here, like me learning something new at every stage. In the spring we appointed Ian Griffiths as her Deputy. Ian comes with a wealth of experience behind him as a verger and chief verger at various cathedrals, and he has already made his mark here. We have a very strong team of Chapel staff, and all of them, without exception, make an enormous contribution to the life and well-being of the Chapel. Not only do they help the Chapel to serve the College, but they also cope with the great burden of visitors through the year, and especially in the summer months when the Chapel is overwhelmed with tourists – more on that in a moment. So thanks are due to all of them.

It was of course a very cold winter, and everyone in Chapel suffered when the heating was off for several weeks in the Michaelmas term while asbestos was removed from the underground pipes. But the net effect of the works was a much improved heating system. Last year Richard noted the College's thanks to Robin Boyle (KC 1955) for the generosity which enabled the cleaning and restoration of much of the south side of the Chapel, and to Sunny Pal (KC 1955) for his gift of a triptych by the Master of the Grootte Adoration now adorning the altar in the Founder's Chapel. There have been no major works or new additions to the ornaments this year, but simply the steady work of monitoring the condition of the Chapel, and making provision for its protection and enhancement. The Founder's Chapel is now fully open to visitors again. We are in the very early stages of beginning to think about the renewal of the exhibition on the Chapel's history which has occupied several side chapels on the north side, and provides an excellent feature for visitors. But it has been in place for over two decades, and is looking a little faded. Probably the most significant development of the year, however, as far as the fabric is concerned, is I'm afraid a bureaucratic one. Surprisingly, until October 2010 the Chapel, like all Oxbridge chapels, was exempt from listed building legislation, and from the alternative protection of the Church of England's Faculty process. That changed last year, with the implementation of a long-considered government proposal to oblige private chapels to comply with one route or the other. We opted for Faculty process, which is perhaps more flexible and sympathetic to the building's primary use as a place of worship.

There are two developments in the offing. Again we have Robin Boyle to thank for the gift which has enabled us to install our own sound recording system for the Chapel. This will give us the chance of producing our own CDs of the choir, and of making podcasts. Proposals are being firmed up for two discs in the new academic year, one of which will contain a full recording of the Festival of Nine Lessons and Carols for 2011. Council has now given approval for the development of a lighting scheme for concerts in the Ante-Chapel. This is the brainchild particularly of Tom White, Geoff Moggridge and Tim Flack, in association with a number of King's students. So it is a 'home grown' project which seeks to use the eye-holes in the vault as a

conduit for brilliant light from a hidden light source. It will enable us to dispense once and for all with the unsightly square rig suspended from the vault, as well as significantly improving light for performers. But this is subject to fund-raising, so any ideas on that will be gratefully received.

It has been a busy year for services in Chapel, and we have been very well served by our guest preachers on Sunday mornings. In Easter Term we had a series of sermons to mark the 400th anniversary of the King James Bible, with Cambridge Professors Eamon Duffy, David Ford, David Frost and Alexandra Walsham, and Canon John Binns from the University church, Great St Mary's. Stephen Cleobury gave the sermon before the University as part of the same series. All of these sermons are now available as texts via the Chapel's web pages. Other preachers in the year included in the Michaelmas term Canon Adrian Chatfield from Ridley Hall, the Rt Revd John Flack, former bishop of Huntingdon, Dr David Cornick, General Secretary of Churches Together in England, Canon Charlotte Methuen from Glasgow University, and Professor Philip Sheldrake from Westcott House. In the Lent term we welcomed our own classicist Simon Goldhill, Clare Herbert from St Martin's-in-the-Fields, Andrew Hammond from St Paul's, Robert Titley from Ham, a College living, and Dr James Walters from Hampstead parish church. We have had Christoph Wutscher, an ordinand from Westcott House, with us on Sundays throughout the year, and we wish him well as he takes up a period of study at Princeton next year.

Lots of other thanks are due, including to my PA, Mrs Irene Dunnett, and not least to Stephen Cleobury and all the choir for their hard work throughout the year. Thanks are also due to the chorister parents for their support of the choir – the parents do an immense amount of patient, 'behind the scenes' work, and I'm very mindful of that. But the choir also would not be possible without the hard work of the School, and so again thanks must go to the Headmaster, Nick Robinson, to Angus Gent, the Boarding House Master, and to other staff for all their work. The choir is a complex engine, smooth-running because of the effort and efficiency of those who work for it. The same goes for support for services in general, where thanks must go to Howarth Penny as sacristan, and to all those Fellows, students and others

who volunteer to read or to assist at services. Once again it has also been very encouraging to have the participation of King's Voices, led by Simon Brown, as they lead worship on Monday evenings and at other times during the year.

Finally, may I just underline how much we welcome all former members of King's to the Chapel? It is always good to see you there. If you let the Chapel Administrator know you are coming in advance of the service, usually she can make sure there are seats reserved for you and your guests in the stalls. And do make yourselves known to us – it is very good to be able to chat about the College and the Chapel, and to hear what you are up to.

JEREMY MORRIS



Choir

46

CHOIR

It was a great pleasure to welcome the newly appointed Dean of Chapel, the Revd Dr Jeremy Morris, at the start of the Michaelmas Term. Jeremy has quickly shown himself to be an enthusiastic supporter of the Choir, and music in the College generally.

There seems to be no diminution in the number of visitors to the Chapel and its services, and our musicians – choristers, choral scholars and organ scholars – play no small part in what we offer to those who visit. Dedication to the daily office is at the centre of the life of the Choir.

The Choir has enjoyed a varied programme of recordings, concerts and broadcasts. Abroad it has visited Germany, Holland, Switzerland, China (a first) and South Korea, where the Sohns, parents of chorister Juhwan, were very generous hosts, introducing the party to local cuisine at a magnificent lunch in Seoul.

Within the UK, the Choir sung at Kingston Parish Church, one of the College livings, at Durham and Canterbury Cathedrals, at the Sage in Gateshead, and in London, at the Royal Albert Hall, Cadogan Hall and Kings Place.

Other notable occasions were the Christmas carol broadcasts on television and radio, the latter featuring a newly commissioned work by Rautavaara, and the *Easter at King's* festival. A memorial service for Sir Frank Kermode (Hon. Fellow) featured *Bach* Cantata 106 and a concert honouring Robert Tear (Hon. Fellow and former choral scholar) included *Britten* Serenade. There were collaborations with St John's College Choir at the annual joint evensong, with St John's and Trinity for the Honorary Degree Congregation in the Senate House, the last to be presided over as Chancellor of the University by the Duke of Edinburgh, and with the choirs of Winchester and Eton Colleges, and New College, Oxford at an evensong

in Eton College Chapel to mark the retirement of Ralph Allwood as Precentor there.

I am always delighted to hear from anyone who is interested in joining the Choir either as a chorister, choral scholar or organ scholar. I am very pleased to meet people informally before the formal auditions at any time of the year. Do please contact me at King's College, Cambridge CB2 1ST, 01223 331244 or email choir@kings.cam.ac.uk for further details of the Choir.

STEPHEN CLEOBURY

King's Voices

King's Voices has enjoyed another successful year. As well as its regular commitment at Monday Evensong in Chapel, the group has given concerts in Milton, Long Melford and the University Divinity School. The choir toured Malta in April, singing mass in St John's Pro-Cathedral and concerts in Sliema and Gozo. The sopranos and altos also joined with the junior organ scholar, Parker Ramsay (harp), in *Holst* "Songs from the Rig Veda" in February, and with Sarah MacDonald for Matins in Selwyn College as part of the MMA conference 2011. In September King's Voices was delighted to sing at the wedding in Chapel of a former member, Sarah Shailes.

SIMON BROWN

King's College Music Society

KCMS continued the tradition of previous years, putting on orchestral concerts each term, as well as diverse weekly recitals for King's students, and concerts in the drawing room of the Provost's Lodge. There was also a concert in Hall for Freshers early in the Michaelmas Term, which included some student compositions. The termly large-scale concerts featured works such as *Sibelius* Finlandia in the Michaelmas term, the ladies of

47

CHOIR

King's Voices performing *Holst* "Songs from the Rig Veda" in the Lent Term, and a particular highlight was the combined choirs of the college performing *Parry* *Blest Pair of Sirens* as part of the May Week Concert. Overall the year was very successful, drawing on musical talent from all parts of the College, and set a good basis on which to build both in terms of personnel and tradition.

JESS ROBERTSON



Bursary

During the past year, the College has been involved in a large amount of buildings works. Our chief project has been the renovation of Market Hostel. The first phase of this was completed in the Spring of 2011 and the second phase, to install a lift, was completed over the Summer. This project has gone well, although there were some concerns over meeting deadlines. There have been few surprises encountered during the restoration works and the quality achieved has been high. This meant that we had the opportunity to carry out some other works during the project, most significantly, joining the podium behind King's Parade to Market Hostel at first floor level. Despite these additional works, the project was completed under the original budget. The other major project was less successful financially although it has proved useful. In early January, we began a refurbishment of the College Kitchens. These had not had significant attention since they were installed as part of the Keynes Building in the '60s. The ventilation system was particularly inadequate. Because the Kitchens are in constant use, we tried to carry out the works in as short a time as possible, beginning during the Christmas vacation and continuing for six weeks. Although this meant that the kitchens were closed for four weeks of term, our neighbours at Queens' and St. Catharine's were very helpful and provided meals to our students. There were a number of difficulties that we encountered but the final result is a more efficient kitchen that is safer and pleasanter for our staff to work in. Unfortunately, the costs rose with the difficulties. The estimated costs of the ventilation equipment proved to be too low and we exceeded our budget.

The College's financial year to 30th June 2011 was a period of volatility in the financial markets but ended with the value of our endowment, after expenditure, rising by 9.5%. Unfortunately, the markets have fallen back since the end of the year and widespread concerns remain. During the year, the Investment Committee made some tentative moves to more

active management of our equities both in the UK and globally. In the forthcoming year the committee will need to consider the reappointment of our advisors and this should be accompanied by a review of our investment strategy generally. There have also been major changes in the College's property portfolio and further changes are expected. With the works on Market Hostel, both retail units on the ground floor were vacated and we needed to find new tenants. There was keen interest in these sites and we eventually selected Kath Kidston and Hugo Boss as tenants. The first is already trading and has made an excellent start. Hugo Boss is fitting out the second unit and expects to begin trading before Christmas. Both provide very secure financial covenants. In general, the retail market in Cambridge has recovered better than that in many other parts of the UK and is fairly strong. We have a good range of tenants and few are facing financial difficulties.

Since the end of the last financial year, there have been a number of significant questions arising about our properties. For the main College buildings, we continue to carry out the repair work that it is needed. The chief projects here have been the continued restoration of staircases in Webbs Court and the replacement of the College's main boiler room. Our own maintenance staff completed the renovation of O staircase last year and has now moved onto R staircase. They achieved a very high quality indeed and their work has been much appreciated. The Buildings Committee made a detailed assessment of the advantages and costs of replacing our main boilers with new and more efficient plant. It was convinced that the costs of doing this would be repaid over the next decade by savings in fuel costs and better management of our heating. This work was done by external contractors and has also been done very well. The College has also begun to look at rationalising our accommodation outside of the College precincts. Council agreed that four houses in Newnham, which were proving very expensive to maintain as graduate accommodation, should be sold. The Governing Body has also agreed to purchase the freehold of a 40 room property on Bene't Street and convert this for student accommodation. This will eventually replace the hostel we lease from the University in Tennis Court Road and should also allow us to improve the quality of student

rooms. The money that we expect to receive from the sales, together with some generous donations, should meet the £5.5 million cost of this purchase. If the negotiations go well, we hope to have the new rooms ready by October 2013.

The most pressing financial concerns in the College during the past year have been over student finance and we have shared this concern with other colleges and the University. The increase in fees for undergraduates was imposed quickly with little information and little opportunity for consultation or planning. Even now, there are many aspects that remain uncertain and worrying. There is, of course, a fear about how potential students will react to this new regime and concern about what the College will need to do to ensure that we continue to attract students of the highest quality. There is also concern about how College fees will be changed; how graduate students will fare; and how to provide the increased financial support that our students will require. The University is working with the Colleges to try to find the best arrangements and King's is playing a full part in this. We hope and expect that King's and Cambridge will be able to provide appropriate bursaries to all those students who need financial support. It is not yet clear exactly what this will mean but the College has been greatly encouraged by the support of many alumni who have made it clear that they wish to support the next generation of students at their College.

Altogether, the next financial year looks challenging. The College will need to find ways to fulfil its aims in a new environment while it continues to manage and develop its property and its endowment so that we have the funds that are required.

KEITH CARNE



Staff

Staff Retiring

The following members of staff retired:

- Susan Amiss – PA to the Provost (3 years service)
- Ivan Bailey – Foreman Carpenter (17 years service)
- John Crookshanks – Painter & Decorator (14 years service)
- Joan Fisher – College Shop Assistant (9 years service)
- Barry Wright – Bricklayer (14 years service)

Staff Leaving

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

- Caron Chapman - Domestic Assistant (11 years service)
- Andres Garcia Arencibia - Food Services Supervisor (6 years service)
- Shirley Peck - Domestic Assistant (6 years service)
- Rebecca Whitehead - Chef de Partie (5 years service)

Staff arriving

- Emmanuelle Bataillon and Magdalena Klosowska (Domestic Supervisors)
- Anna Bekisz, Lukas Beranek, Marzena Czepiel, Agnieszka Kaminska, Justyna Lechata, Barbara Lesinska, Zoltan Lukacs, Andreia Matues Joao, John Randazzo, Maria Scrivener and Iwona Owczarek (Domestic Assistants)
- Michelle Brooks (PA to the Provost)
- Mark Cousins (General Maintenance Tradesperson)
- Tom Cumming (Accommodation Officer)
- Ariana Foster Klein-Gunnewiek and Anna Swierzewska (Coffee Shop Assistants)
- Ian Griffiths (Deputy Chapel Administrator)

- Andrew Hunter (Chef de Partie)
- Sean Kelly (Painter and Decorator)
- Victoria Logan (Demi Chef de Partie)
- Jenny Malpass (PA to the Vice-Provost)
- Geoffrey Seymour (Lodge Porter)

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

MR JOSHUA (JOSH) WILLIAM JACK BAYFORD, who worked as a Gardener for 37 years; Josh died on 23rd March 2011;

MRS CONSTANCE (CONNIE) BOWERS, who worked as a Chapel Cleaner for 20 years; Connie died on 29th May 2011;

MR RONALD (BILL) BURTON, who worked as a Porter for 11 years; Bill died on 8th December 2010;

MR LESLIE (LES) MAURICE JEWELL, who worked as Deputy Head Porter for 9 years; Les died on 4th June 2011;

MRS JOYCE PAYNE, who worked as a Buttery Assistant for 24 years; Joyce died on 22nd May 2011;

Development

The purpose of the Development Office is to develop strong and lasting relationships with and amongst Members and Friends as well as promoting and generating philanthropic support for the development of King's College as a place of education, religion, learning and research. We provide general alumni services offering you the opportunity to attend reunion, subject and special events, access to a website especially for Members and Friends, Non Resident Member and Friend cards, email for life, an affiliated credit card and maintenance of contact details in order to keep you up to date with the College and each other. Development is also the fundraising department of the College, at a time when this function is becoming ever more crucial.

In addition to our alumni relations programme and fundraising activities, the office supports the external Development Board, the Development Committee, the King's College Association (KCA) and the College magazine King's Parade. More than 600 Members and Friends attended our events this past year, when we celebrated the 10th, 25th and 50th anniversary reunions, a Geographer's Lunch, the Foundation Lunch, the Legacy Lunch, a Members and Friends Garden Party and receptions in association with Choir performances at Cadogan Hall and in Geneva.

2012 sees the launch of a new website for Members and Friends at www.kingsmembers.org. The new site will enable you to better stay in touch with both us and each other, register online for our events, and join groups based on your year, subject and interests.

Constituent and Fundraising Statistics

Constituents in the database

Total constituents in the database	11145
NRMs	9131

Members contact information

Postal mail	8467 (93%)
Telephone	6651 (73%)
Email	6285 (69%)

Location

Constituents in the UK	79% (69% of which are Members)
Constituents in the US and Canada	9% (67% of which are Members)
Constituents elsewhere	12% (81% of which are Members)

Date ranges of Members

Matriculated more than 50 years ago	15%
Matriculated 25-49 years ago	43%
Matriculated 10-24 years ago	29%
Matriculated within the past ten years	13%

(Correct as of 10.05.2011)

If you have not recently updated your contact information with the Development Office, please do!

Fundraising Statistics

Our number of donors is continuing its upward trend, reaching 1506 from 1465 last year. In addition, 180 individuals have indicated that they will be leaving a legacy to the College.

In summary, of the new gifts (£1,319,891) and pledges (£414,907) received during the past financial year (1 July 2010 through 31 June 2011):

£412,520 was directed to student support

£101,599 was directed to research and teaching

£129,681 was directed to collections and architectural heritage

£962,467 was unrestricted

£128,531 was categorized as “other”

This year also saw our most successful Telephone Fundraising Campaign to date. Over £330,000 was committed: almost £100,000 more than ever raised before. A staggering 69% of those called by current students chose to support the Annual Fund at King’s. This year and in the wake of changes to the funding of higher education, the Annual Fund focused on studentships and bursaries, the Supplementary Exhibition Fund and the supervision system. Thank you to all the NRMs who took the time to speak to one of our current students, and to all those who responded to Senior Tutor, Robin Osborne’s plea for Members to make a regular gift to the College to enable us to step in where the state has stepped out, and to offer substantial financial support to any student that needs it.

In the coming year, our fundraising efforts will be directed to areas identified as core or highly desirable in the College’s recent strategic review. These areas include:

Scholarships and Bursaries

This fund provides students with funds for fees and maintenance, and is awarded before a student comes to King’s. The Scholarships and Bursaries fund is critical to maintaining our needs blind admissions policy – it encourages the very best students to apply to King’s and helps them to fund, up front, the substantial cost of their education.

The Supplementary Exhibition Fund

Established in 1886, the Supplementary Exhibition Fund, fondly known as the ‘SEF’, awards money to students with a financial need to improve their welfare in the broadest sense. Funds are dispersed as both grants and loans, depending on the individual circumstances.

Student Support

Funding bursaries, studentships and other forms of student support is a priority for King’s. With the increase in student fees, we must ensure a King’s education remains accessible to the best and brightest students.

Supervision, Research and Teaching

We welcome funds directed in support of the supervision system, the great strength of the Cambridge teaching system. Supervisions at King's encourage individually tailored discussions of a student's work, led by one of our extraordinary Fellows. The College is also seeking funds to support research and teaching Fellowships. It is essential that King's continues to have the resources necessary to attract a wide range of scholars to the College.

Buildings

The buildings at King's are recognised around the world. Restoring and maintaining them properly is a significant expense, and we are actively seeking contributions to fund cleaning and preservation of the Chapel, and to clean and restore the Gibbs Building.

In addition, the College seeks to further enhance education, religion, learning and research by seeking external funding to support activities that enrich and define College life, including music, performance, art, student clubs and societies and the Library and Archives.

Please do not hesitate to get in touch with any of the Development team if you would like to discuss supporting the College or would like any more information about our events or services. We would be delighted to hear from you, and hope that you are able to return to King's in the near future.

JULIE BRESSOR



Appointments & Honours

- Eastwood, M.R. (1988) Appointed Canon Precentor of St Edmundsbury Cathedral 2011.
- Efstathiou, G.P. (1980) Awarded Gruber Cosmology Prize.
- Halsey, S.P. (1976) Awarded Bundesverdienstkreuz 1. Klasse, Germany's Order of Merit in 2010.
- Humphrey, C. (1978) Awarded DBE in 2011 New Year's Honours, for services to Scholarship.
- Huthnance, J.M. (1966) Awarded MBE in 2010 New Year's Honours for services to Marine Science.
- King, M.A. (1966) Awarded Knighthood in 2011 Queen's Birthday Honours.
- McKenzie, D.P. (1960) Awarded the Royal Society's Copley Medal 2011.
- Meurig Thomas, J. (1978) Awarded the Kapitza Gold Medal.
Invited to give the Jayne Prize-Lecture at the American Philosophical Society, Philadelphia.
Invited to give the J.J. Hermans Lecture of the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill.
Appointed a Member of the International Board of the Zewail City of Science and Technology, Cairo.

Phillips, N.A. (1958)

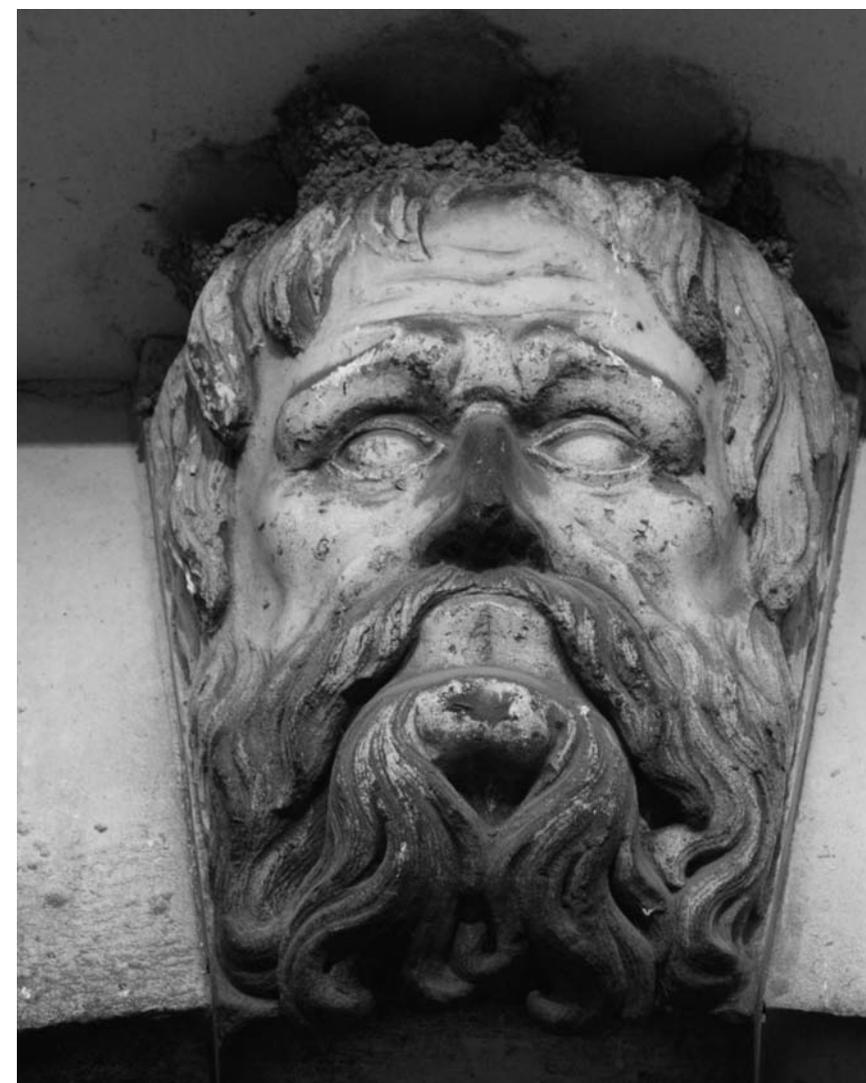
Appointed Knight of the Garter, on St George's Day 2011.

Suleiman, M.Y. (2006)

Appointed CBE in 2011 Queen's Birthday Honours, for services to Scholarship.

Valiant, L.G. (1967)

Awarded the 2010 A.M. Turing Award.





Obituaries



Obituaries

The Council records the death of the following Fellows and former Fellows of the College:

DANIEL BELL (1987)

came to King's as the Pitt Professor of American History and Institutions for 1987-8. He was teaching sociology at Harvard at the time, and his academic credentials were impeccably distinguished—but he also represented a type of public intellectual of a distinctively American kind, and hence something of an exotic creature in the SCR at King's. While at King's he gave an informal seminar on the term 'intellectual', reworking his essay on 'The Intelligentsia in American Society' in the light of his reading of a draft of Noel Annan's *Our Age*. Dan's critique, expressed in several long letters written in 1988, led Noel to rework parts of the book, which eventually appeared in 1990.

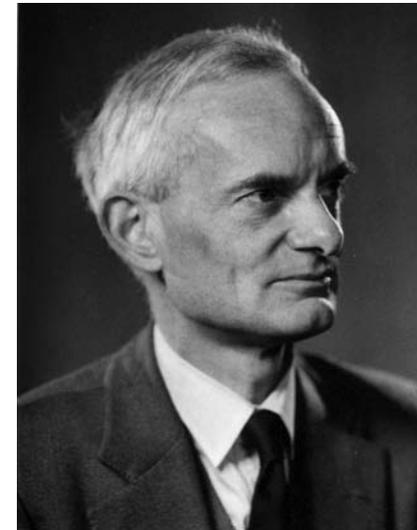
Two of Dan's many books, *The End of Ideology* (1960) and *Cultural Contradictions of Capitalism* (1978) were listed among the 100 most influential books since World War II by the T.L.S., and in *The Coming of Post-Industrial Society* (1973) he had coined another term to enter common usage. These were books whose pronouncements were treated as prophecy, and like other prophets Dan earned opprobrium as much as admiration. This did not worry him at all, in fact he revelled in public debate and controversy. He insisted only on his ideological freedom, having moved from being seen as a socialist critic of capitalist excess to being branded a neo-conservative. He labelled himself "a socialist in economics, a liberal in politics and a conservative in culture".

Dan was born Daniel Bolotsky on 10 May 1919 in New York to impoverished Jewish immigrants, spending part of his childhood in an

orphanage while his widowed mother worked in a factory. His name had changed to Bell by the time he received his first intellectual training in a socialist Sunday school. Repelled by communism he affiliated himself to the Social Democratic Federation of America. He attended the City College of New York, and made friends there who were to form a brilliant generation of American intellectuals. His master's degree in sociology came from Columbia University in 1939, and in 1941 joined the staff of the *New Leader* magazine, which assailed the inherent irresponsibility of corporate ownership and the long-term dangers posed by the concentration of economic and political power. But in 1944 he resigned from *New Leader* and began teaching at Chicago University and writing for *Commentary* magazine, which reflected the rightward turn of many Jewish intellectuals as the Cold War developed.

Dan taught sociology at Columbia from 1952 to 1969, dwelling on the 'disenchantment' that accompanied the end of industrialism's earlier dominant ideologies. This was expressed, as he diagnosed, in fragmenting communal ties, bureaucratisation of organisation and widespread feelings of helplessness and dependence. The rising tide of radical cultural movements in the 1960s and 1970s brought out his hostility to what he saw as expressions of mass irrationality, even though he was no supporter of the Vietnam War, for instance. In 1975 he had joined his old friend Irving Kristol in founding *The Public Interest*, which was to become the leading journal of what later came to be called neo-conservatism – but Dan stepped back from a full commitment to the Republican party, and resigned as co-editor in 1976. In his books of the 1970s he pointed out what he saw as the virtual dissolution of the work ethic in favour of instant gratification, and the inability of liberalism to deal with the consequences. He mourned the absence of any 'transcendent ethic' or 'meaningful purpose' to postmodern life. But Dan remained to the end a percipient spotter of new trends in the societal landscape, defining the 'information economy' and warning of degradation of natural resources by older forms of corporate capitalism. Dan died on 25 January 2011.

MARTIN LOWTHER CLARKE (1928),



father of FDWC (1964), was a centenarian, born on 2 October 1909 and dying on 29 May 2010. He came up to King's on a scholarship from Haileybury in 1928; later he wrote a sprightly memoir of his education:

I had good friends in John Cole, Roger Quirk and Harold Bulmer ...We went in for unambitious entertainments, tea, coffee after hall, and sometimes a simple supper, with eggs or sausages cooked on a gas ring, in our rooms.

What did we talk about at our coffee parties? Here are some abstracts from a diary I kept at the time. "We talked about Aristotle, butterflies and moths and the 'legacy of Greece'; about public schools and their morality"; "the conversation, after dealing with the fall of man and the messianic idea, turned to the mysterious...and ended on sex"; "Sunday cinema, moral legislation, religion, supply and demand, determinism, communism and other things." I suspect that communism was discussed somewhat academically. Politics was not then the absorbing interest it became a little later. Indeed in this period when the General Strike had been forgotten and Hitler was still an obscure demagogue politics was very much in the background. We were hopefully progressive and vaguely pacifist, but did not worry much about home or foreign affairs, and we had all too little realisation that our contemporaries in Germany were not of the same mind.

John Cole's first year play reading group developed into a discussion society which was opened by Lowes Dickinson, then an elderly man but still a figure in King's life, who started, with due tact and modesty, a discussion on religion. The first paper after this was by myself on the appreciation of architecture...The society later took the name of Diagamma and continued to flourish till 1932 when most of its

members went down. Indeed it went on in a revived form in London though it was inevitably killed by the war.

From an academic point of view Martin's career was stellar, winning the Craven scholarship and a Browne medal (for Latin Alcaics) in 1930 and the Chancellor's Medal in the following year. He spent a year in Munich and Rome as Craven student researching the attitude of the Romans towards the Greeks with special reference to Cicero. Martin returned to King's to put together his fellowship dissertation.

As I was strolling one day round the Back Lawn a tall handsome man came up to me and asked if my name was Clarke, and on hearing that it was, whether I would like to come to Edinburgh as his Assistant. He was Oliffe Richmond, Professor of Humanity at Edinburgh University, and a Kingsman, in Cambridge looking for a new Assistant and informed about me by Sheppard. I decided to accept the offer and so in this casual way my academic career began.

During his years as a Fellow at King's between 1934 and 1940, Martin was first at Edinburgh, and then Assistant Lecturer in Greek and Latin at University College, London. During the war he was employed at the Foreign Office dealing with the affairs of Iceland and the Faroes, parking his bicycle in Downing Street and encountering Ernest Bevin. He met Emilie Moon during the war and they married in 1942. After the war he returned to UCL before taking up the post of Professor of Latin at the University College of North Wales, Bangor (now Bangor University). Martin thought he was preferred to an equally strong candidate because the first Professor of Latin at Bangor, W. Rhys Roberts, had been a Kingsman. Before the war Martin had published on the great scholar Richard Porson, and his interest in the history of classical studies was continued in *Greek Studies in England, 1700-1830* (1945), later to be followed by *Classical Education in Britain 1500-1900* (1959). The work which he regarded as his best, however, was *Rhetoric at Rome* (1953), which was translated into German in 1968, and a revised version was published as recently as 1996.

Martin was an excellent teacher of Latin, very good both at individual language work and at lecturing to groups and classes. His style was not colourful, but quiet and reflective, in accord with his reticent personality. Students were probably somewhat in awe of him, and more frightened of his judgement than they need have been. Martin's long stay at Bangor was marked by two periods when he served as Vice-Principal in 1963-5 and 1967-74, at a difficult stage in the history of the University. He served very much out of a sense of duty, carrying out his responsibilities with quiet determination and a strong sense of fairness. There were unexpected ventures. He joined a staff play-reading group, no doubt encouraged by the more social Emilie, and also the staff cricket team, as well as singing in the Cathedral Choir. On his retirement from his chair in 1974 Martin became a farmer's boy, as Emilie took on a farm near Cholsey in the Thames Valley. He collected eggs at Lollington from increasingly anarchic chickens, and presided over the grain store during harvest, where it is said that he read Tacitus while waiting for grain trailers to come back from the fields. He helped Emilie through a series of strokes before her death, and in his final retirement continued his interest in classics and in painting (he was an accomplished amateur in oils, watercolours, and drawing). His fascination for church architecture had led him into a study of the history of Bangor Cathedral (1968), in his clear, spare style, amidst many other books and articles on classical subjects.

JOHN ALBERT EXTON (1951)



might have stayed in Cambridge for a long time, pursuing an academic career in music, and perhaps indulging eccentricities in an acceptable local fashion. Instead, feeling adventurous, he migrated to Perth in Western Australia, and made a life for himself and his family that aligned his musicality and his independence of mind. He was born on 28 March 1933 at Wolverton in Buckinghamshire, and by

1950 was leader of the National Youth Orchestra. John was a very bright and distinguished student at King's, taking a double First in Music and becoming the R.J. Smith student in 1954, and a Fellow in 1957. He studied composition in London with Matyas Seiber, and winning the Mendelssohn Scholarship in 1956, was then able to study with Luigi Dallapiccola in Florence. He was awarded the MusD in 1963. He had met his future wife Gillian while she was playing in the CUMS orchestra which John was leading. At that stage he lived entirely for music, and was not aware of much beyond its skills and sensibilities. If education is learning about something which does not come naturally, then John's may have started at the age of twenty-five when he was called to do his National Service, and became an Aircraftsman 2nd class in the RAF. After two years (which included some experience with electronics) he was released and was free to marry Gillian, setting up home in an ancient thatched cottage in Shepreth. The first unpredictable move was to Bedales School where John became Director of Music, and his music-making was rewarded with enthusiasm and affection.

The larger leap to the University of Western Australia happened in 1966. With Gillian and his two sons they settled in an old house in Claremont, and John enjoyed doing things to it, installing an inside loo with a label on the door reading "Fear no more the heat of the sun, nor the furious winter's rages." At the University he taught twentieth century music and composition as well as performance. He later devised a two-year course on 'Techniques of Musical Structure', designed to get away from the derivative thinking of secondary school teaching of music and introducing students to modern counterpoint, harmonic and linear negotiation of atonality, and an assortment of creative techniques of prolongation. He ignited a passion for analytic musicology in his best pupils, who remember the course to this day. John also started a string chamber orchestra called the Student Chamber Orchestra. The title does not do justice to the music-making. John was a wonderful violinist and musician and led the group through the repertoire from the baroque through to the twentieth century, teaching the skills of ensemble playing and instilling fine and sensitive musicianship. There were regular Saturday morning rehearsals, with Gill

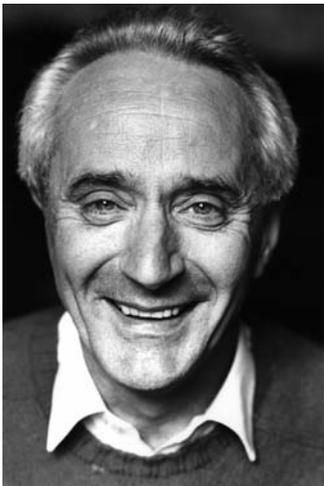
augmenting the cello section, and followed by red wine and barbecued sausages. Alan Bonds recalls music-making sessions in John's home that "might start with a snack and a drink followed by an hour or two of Haydn and Mozart quartets, more refreshments, then Beethoven or Schubert dragged out, then, after a midnight snack, Brahms might make an appearance—the quartets or sextets—which often saw us to dawn. A swim at the beach might follow. I vividly remember John's son Peter, then about ten years old, appearing at the door of the living room around 2am, asking 'Are you all totally mad?'".

During a study leave in 1972 John toured the USA with his family (packed often into a minivan with tent and bedding on the roof-rack), visiting a number of electronic music studios, and then working in one, in Cardiff. He used the experience to develop an electronic studio back in Perth. He also acquired a fine eighteenth-century viola, subsequently his preferred instrument. His own compositions included orchestral pieces such as 'Ryoanji', for forty strings and percussion, and works for solo oboe and solo violin. There were seven string quartets, some electronic music works, and vocal music, including a setting from Hilaire Belloc's *The Bad Child's Book of Beasts* for a concert by King's College Choir. Some of his compositions were premiered at International Society for Contemporary Music Festivals in 1958, 1962 and 1976. John swam against the tide of interest in the retrieval and preservation of early music performance, thinking musical substance was more important than what was 'dressed', just as he resisted the playing of recorded music in his home, feeling that records fossilised the experience of a piece of music. Gardening was a delight to John, particularly once they had acquired a bush house in Kalamunda. Gill remarked that "he admired nature taking its course and interfered minimally with a mower or hand saw when grass grew or trees fell down. He grew veggies in Kalamunda when the family was at home but not by method. Results were variable."

John developed an interest in Buddhism around 1970, and made two extended trips to India. With his flowing beard and backpack containing what could have been most of his worldly possessions, he enjoyed a warm

welcome. After his second visit in 1993 Theravada Buddhism became important to him. Family life was always close and dear to John and Gill, and some of the most valued times were spent around the candlelit dining table, camping in the bush together, and building the house in Kalamunda, which was completed as a family project. Some people found John a rather ‘prickly’ character. This was probably an effect of his personal traits, for instance his strongly-held views (on just about everything), his willingness to speak his mind, and a certain English eccentricity of manner that some may have misinterpreted as aloofness. These perceived aspects of his personality may have masked, for some, the incredible generosity of spirit and enthusiasm he had for music—not as an intellectual exercise, but rather a living force that is renewed with each discussion, rehearsal and performance. John died on 13 September 2009.

WYNNE ALEXANDER HUGH GODLEY (1970)



was born on 2 September 1926, the younger son of Lord Kilbracken, an Anglo-Irish, second generation peer. Wynne’s childhood was lonely and unhappy, blighted by his parents’ preoccupation with their own unhappiness and troubled relationship. He got on better with his grandfather than his father, but remembered happy holidays spent at the family estate of Killegar, in Co. Leitrim, after his father remarried. The estate, inherited, along with the title, by Wynne’s older brother, John (a distinguished

wartime pilot, subsequently racing correspondent for the *Daily Mirror*, and ultimately lord of the Killegar manor which he struggled to maintain from his House of Lords attendance allowance), fell gradually into ever deepening disrepair. Chris Prendergast records visiting Wynne in that setting much later, like wandering into Prince Bolkonsky’s country house in Tolstoy’s *War and Peace*. One morning before breakfast, Wynne took him into a very large and once very grand drawing room, with buckets placed at intervals to catch the leaks from a failing roof, no funds to fix it, and a

Steinway in the middle of the room, at which, without a word, Wynne sat down and played a Chopin prelude

After a ‘chamber of horrors’ at a prep school he went from Rugby School to New College, Oxford, where Isaiah Berlin was one of his tutors. Wynne felt he owed most of his education to Berlin, not least his First in PPE. Wynne’s keen musical interests and ability took him to Paris, where he studied for three years at the Conservatoire. Whilst there he fell in with the Peggy Guggenheim and Nancy Mitford crowd. Mitford in one of her epistolary reports from Paris described a new salon acquisition, a young Englishman from the Conservatoire, went to show up at her parties wearing his pyjamas beneath his overcoat. Later, in his King’s years, it was common to see him shuffling across the lawn in his bedroom slippers. Wynne became first oboist with the BBC Welsh Symphony Orchestra, but his musical career was cut short because of chronic stage fright. “The reason I stopped was terror,” he said. “I was plagued by nightmarish fears of letting everyone down.” Even as an academic, lecturing to large audiences was not his forte. In 1955 he married Kathleen – Kitty – former wife of Lucian Freud and daughter of the sculptor Sir Jacob Epstein. Godley was the model for Epstein’s statue of St Michael at Coventry Cathedral. Wynne was tall and considered impossibly handsome by his female admirers, but was also very lean. He was the model for the head, not the body.

In 1954 Godley left the orchestra to become an economic analyst with Metal Box, before moving to the Treasury in 1956 as a forecaster. He worked mainly with macro-economic data and in 1962-64 was seconded to the National Institute of Economic and Social Research, where he developed a lifelong scepticism of time-series econometrics. He was promoted rapidly and became deputy director of the economics section at the Treasury in 1967 and made the calculations that set the size of the devaluation of sterling that year. Crucially he also met Nicholas Kaldor, then an adviser to the Labour government, and worked with him on the Selective Employment Tax. Nicky recognised Wynne’s exceptional ability and persuaded him to come to Cambridge in 1970 as Director of the

Department of Applied Economics. He also became a Fellow of King's. Wynne's appointment was initially viewed with suspicion by other Cambridge economists, whose propensity to sneer at his limited formal training was aggravated by the sound of his oboe drifting through the corridors when he practised for university concerts. But he soon earned the respect even of as advanced a theorist as Frank Hahn, and in 1980 was awarded the title of Professor.

Wynne's principal interest remained macroeconomic policy. But he had lost faith in the sort of short-term forecasting in which he had specialised at the Treasury, so he devoted his efforts to developing better techniques of medium-term modelling. In 1974 Wynne was brought back briefly to the Treasury to work again on public expenditure. As Sir Douglas Wass wrote, Wynne argued correctly that under the prevailing system, "departments had very little incentive to control prices. Indeed he thought that the system effectively undermined Treasury control, and he advocated a reversion to a planning and control system based entirely on 'cash'", as opposed to what was known as inflation-adjusted 'funny money.' His advocacy of 'cash planning' was a classic example of something that was far from music to the ears of his colleagues at the time, but on which he was eventually acknowledged to have been right. He predicted that the 1973-74 'Heath-Barber' boom would end in tears.

Wynne rather relished his reputation as the 'Cassandra of the Fens'. He famously made a double prediction: that under current policies of the first Thatcher government unemployment would inevitably rise to three million, but – the second prediction – that this would not in fact happen, on the grounds that, since in post-war Britain three million unemployed had to be an electoral suicide note, the policies would have to be changed. He was right with the first prediction, and – misreading the not-for-turning dispositions of the Iron Lady - wrong with the second. The actual outcomes appalled him. For Wynne the fundamental economic responsibility of a government was to ensure 'full employment'. In pursuit of that aim he was uninhibited as Keynes himself and perhaps rather close in his motivation. He believed it was essential to use fiscal levers to

stimulate demand, and was even prepared – though under very strict conditions – to countenance temporary import controls to protect and strengthen economic activity. His ideas were controversial and, like the man himself, often stood at an odd angle to the contemporary world, but the moral imagination which informed them was large and generous. In conversation he had a disconcerting habit of drifting off in mid-sentence to somewhere extra-planetary (an event still more unnerving when talking with him on the telephone), but he would normally return to planet earth with a point that would both take you by surprise and confirm your sense of a deeply loveable man.

Music and friendship were the two greatest and least alloyed joys of Wynne's life. Where the two merged, as they did for instance with William Glock, for many years presiding musical luminary of the BBC, they gave him a density and depth of gratification which few other elements in his life beyond his own home managed to sustain. Wynne could be doleful and he was sometimes tiresomely obsessed with his own distinctive travails. (No one fully escapes their childhood and some do not always discernibly try.) But, however beleaguered, he was often extraordinarily warm and generous. When he gave people his heart, he did not take it back.

It was in the context of the Thatcher years that he came closest to real political struggle. He did so in the unlikely but clearly apt guise of a deep and immensely rewarding friendship. The friend in question was Ian Gilmour, a clever and wealthy baronet and subsequently Tory Life Peer, married for more than fifty years to Caroline, daughter of a Scottish Duke who was also the largest landowner in Britain, and in her youth also bridesmaid to the present Queen. Wynne had known Caroline Gilmour at Oxford but he became especially close to Ian in the opening years of the Thatcher government. He had headed the Tory Party Research Department as a young man and served in Heath's Cabinet as Minister of Defence, but he was acutely sensitive to the social destructiveness of the policies which Mrs Thatcher chose to pursue and felt not a flicker of sympathy towards them. He fought them eloquently and indefatigably in Cabinet from the outset and when he was evicted from it, the first so to go,

he continued to fight them with great assiduity and intellectual force throughout the rest of her term, and to do something surprisingly similar, unmistakably to the left of the government, through the successive premierships of John Major and Tony Blair. The intellectual basis of that fight was provided throughout by Wynne and must have been as robust and cogent as the intellectual resources behind any British political stand of the last few decades. They thought and worked intensively together year after year in the lovely Thameside setting on the fringes of Syon Park where the Gilmours entertained their enviably wide and eclectic circle of friends. It was not a fight they were destined to win or which others have won since, but for them at least it was a singularly honourable defeat.

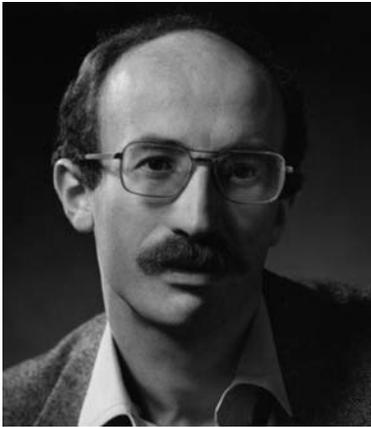
The Thatcher government of 1979 onwards benefited enormously from Wynne's pioneering work on public expenditure control. This did not stop the Economic and Social Research Council from cutting off the research grant to the Cambridge Economic Policy Group, which had from 1971 to 1982 published an annual review that predicted both the crash of 1974 and the recession of 1979-81. Wynne never ceased to feel bitter at the way in which this was done, without even a consultation or site visit to Cambridge.

Wynne continued to direct the Department of Applied Economics until 1987, retiring in 1993, and for the rest of his life he remained active in research and writing on macroeconomics. One strand of his work was on macroeconomic policy. He published many articles and letters commenting on the current situation, analysing future prospects and making recommendations for government action. From 1992-95 he was a member of the Treasury's Panel of Independent Forecasters, created in response to criticism of official forecasts. As a Distinguished Scholar at the Levy Institute in New York in the 1990s he turned his focus to the growing macroeconomic imbalances in the USA. Seeing that these imbalances implied counterpart imbalances in the rest of the world, Wynne was among the first to say that the trajectory of the global economy was unsustainable. His warnings of disaster to come were not heard by those who might have stopped the 2008 crash happening, partly because Wynne, like most others, did not have enough information about the crazy behaviour of respectable financial institutions.

The other strand of his work was on macroeconomic theory. His book *Monetary Economics* (2007, written with Marc Lavoie) is the principal legacy. In a long and often difficult work he argues for the importance of internal accounting consistency and completeness. Every financial flow must come from somewhere, and go to somewhere, and over time these flows must translate into matching changes in stocks of physical and financial assets. This was an approach that found an application close to home at King's. Wynne saw that the College's traditional accounting system was inadequate as a guide both to the College's capacity to spend and to the allocation of its expenditure among alternative uses. In collaboration with open-minded bursars he devised a new system of accounting and financial planning, as well as participating in the management of the College's investments.

King's also benefited from his taste and sense of style. Wynne entertained beautifully, and wanted the College to do likewise, not extravagantly but without cheapness and in a way that provided fun. A keen gambler, he introduced roulette as an entertainment after the Summer Supper Party. Those present will always remember the inauguration of his redecorated rooms in Gibbs, with candles and firelight, champagne and poker. He particularly liked, and was liked by, the younger Fellows of both sexes, whom he would engage at backgammon and take to the Royal Box at Covent Garden (where he served on the Board for many years). It was a great sadness to Wynne that regulations concerning Fellowship prevented him from continuing his close relationship with the College for much of his retirement. He wrote, but never finished, a very remarkable and unusually constructed autobiographical memoir, evoking, at times poetically, his wretched childhood. A large section of this was published in the *London Review of Books* in 2001 and won the warm admiration of that paper's formidable editor. Wynne died in Ireland on 13 May 2010, survived by Kitty, their much beloved daughter Eve, and two step daughters, Kitty's children with Lucien Freud, whom he cared for warmly through childhood and youth. It was with Eve and her young family, after a long debilitating illness, that he lived in real continuing joy outside Portadown through the final months of his life.

TONY ROBERT JUDT's (1966)



characteristically provocative verdict on his time at King's was written for *A Book of Kings* (2010) and also published conspicuously (and with a picture of the wrong College) in the *New York Review of Books* and in his poignant valediction *The Memory Chalet*. It portrays the King's he came to as a fleeting window of opportunity when intellectual elitism felt no need to apologize for itself and seemed fully open to the clever and ambitious

from comprehensive schools. Afterwards, he claimed, the College soon gave in to unhealthy obsession with sustaining its self-image as conscientiously at odds with the class structure and became uncritically smug over its tradition of intellectual dissent. Fair or not as a judgement on King's, it was a deliberate challenge to the College to transcend its fate as a heritage site and restore its fading social democratic ideals. Writ large, this was also the message that Tony tried to bring home to Europe in the 21st century, and the theme of much of his writing from *Postwar* (2005) to *Ill fares the land* (2010).

Tony was born in the East End of London on 2 January 1948 to secular Jewish parents with roots in eastern Europe. He went to Hebrew school, and learned some Yiddish, but later came to feel marked out as much by his English upbringing as by his Jewish ancestry. The Englishness was reinforced when his parents moved to Putney, on many lengthy journeys by bus and train across suburban London. Tony became a lifelong admirer of public transport systems, and never lost his affection for Green Line buses and the pre-Beeching railway network. He went to Emanuel School in Battersea, and was little impressed by the teaching there, except for German in which he was drilled by 'Joe' Craddock, for which Tony was everlastingly grateful. When he came to King's he was radically different from other bright boys from lower middle class backgrounds in one respect—he had joined the socialist-Zionist youth group Dror. This became what he called the “all-embracing engagement” of his teenage

years. Tony was an ardent activist and organiser, working every summer for three years in a kibbutz. He flew out to Israel on the last flight as the 1967 war began.

Once the six-day war was over Tony acted as an interpreter for volunteers on the Golan Heights, but soon became disillusioned in his Zionism. The Zionists of left or right were equally indifferent to the Arab peoples they displaced. This was one source of what became a life-long suspicion of comprehensive ideologies and identity politics of all kinds. Intellectually and politically, it proved both a strength and a limitation. It made him immune to some strains of modish 1960s Leftism, but somewhat blind to what was genuinely novel in the thinking of the New Left. It made him distrust panoramic political convictions and identity politics of any kind.

While he did not get his predicted First in his History finals, Tony was encouraged to study at the École Normale Supérieure in Paris, where, duly impressed by the brilliance of the minds at this academic forcing-house, he also noted in them “a radical disjunction between the uninteresting evidence of your own eyes and ears and the incontrovertible conclusions to be derived from first principles.” In Paris the supervision of his dissertation was effectively taken over by the redoubtable Annie Kriegel, a farouche intellectual Cold Warrior of great distinction and formidable self confidence, who wrote the Preface to his first book, a French version of the PhD on the foundational split between the French Communist and Socialist Parties, *La Reconstruction du Parti Socialiste 1921-26*, published by the Fondation Nationale des Sciences Politiques. He then embarked on archival research in the south of France to investigate how socialism developed there, in due course published in his second book *Socialism in Provence 1871-1914: A Study in the Origins of the Modern French Left* (1979).

By the time *Socialism in Provence* was published Tony had left Cambridge for a lectureship at Berkeley, California. He did not much enjoy his first experiment in living in the USA and returned from it to England and a tutorial fellowship in politics at St Anne's College, Oxford, where he found in time that he preferred that more worldly milieu to Cambridge. In 1988, however, he

was appointed to a professorship in New York, which was to remain his home for the rest of his life. Two books on Marxism and the French left were the first products of his writing there, castigating the “self-imposed moral amnesia” of a generation infatuated with communism and worshipping Stalin to a repellent degree. There was some ambiguity at times in his address to these topics, an animus which could lead him to sacrifice analysis to polemical éclat and caricature individuals and positions with which he disagreed, as Eric Hobsbawm understandably complained.

In 1995 Tony became Director of the new Remarque Institute for the Study of Europe at New York University, founded with a bequest from the widow of Erich Maria Remarque, author of *All Quiet on the Western Front*. He was also much in demand as a contributor to newspapers and journals, especially the *New York Review of Books*. Lectures given under the auspices of the NYRB were published as *A Grand Illusion? An Essay on Europe* (1997), where he launched a scathing attack on the lack of democracy inherent in the European project of integration, and the new ‘enlightened despots’ of Brussels.

This brief book was only a sampler of the great work in preparation, *Postwar: A History of Europe Since 1945* (2005). In this he described how Europe remade itself after the Second World War, alongside “the withering away of the ‘master narratives’ of European history”, from Christendom to national greatness to dialectical materialism. Two hundred years after the French Revolution, the “cycle of ideological politics in Europe was drawing to a close”. The acclaim that greeted *Postwar* was in telling contrast to the reception that greeted Tony’s essay in the *NYRB* of 2003, ‘Israel: The Alternative’. In that essay he announced the death of the peace process in the Middle East and denounced the idea of an ethnic Jewish state as an anachronism. This caused a storm of protest and led to the cancelling of lectures and denunciations by magazines for which he had previously written often and at length. Tony was unabashed, and openly scorned the deployment of charges of anti-Semitism by partisans of the Israel lobby. The Iraq War inspired an essay titled ‘Bush’s Useful Idiots’ that attacked the so-called liberals who had supported a catastrophic foreign policy. He was particularly

scathing about those who had supported the war but changed their minds after the occupation was bungled.

In the summer of 2008 Tony was diagnosed with the variant of motor neurone disease known as amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, a wasting malady that gradually, and sometimes rapidly, destroys the use of all muscles. His last book, *The Memory Chalet*, refers to its method of composition. Trapped inside his body, and knowing his end, Tony decided to revisit his past. Physically unable to write, but with a mind as nimble as ever, he plotted the twenty-five short essays that compose this book in his head, while he was alone at night, using a mnemonic device taken from accounts of the early modern “memory palace”. This device associates elements of a narrative with points in a visually remembered space, but instead of a palace, he used a small Swiss chalet that he had stayed in on vacation as a boy, and that he could picture vividly and in detail. The resulting book is at once memoir, self-portrait and credo, as Thomas Nagel’s review in the *NYRB* points out.

Anyone who spent even a brief time with him in that last terrible gauntlet was awed by the grandeur of his response to it. He met his inexorable fate with a courage, clarity, focus and ingenuity which were extraordinarily moving; and he continued steadily, until his time ran out, to concentrate and pull together the best that he had seen and learnt in his very active and engaged life and to convey it as eloquently and pungently as he ever could to the world he was leaving behind.

Tony was married three times. His final marriage to Jennifer Homans, former dancer and ballet historian, brought him two sons and made him conspicuously happier than he had been since he was very young. Jennifer cared devotedly for him throughout his illness. He died on 6 August 2010.

JOHN FRANK KERMODE (1974)

joined King’s when he became King Edward VII Professor of English. The troubles of the Faculty of English at that time were such that he found King’s something of a refuge. But the divide between college supervision in English



and the Faculty's lectures was also one part of the problem he faced. As with other academic institutions in Frank's life his relationship with King's was far from simple. He enjoyed the friends he made here, like Wynne Godley, with whom he played highly competitive games of squash, but he did not feel quite at home in the SCR. Funnily enough he is remembered by many of his colleagues on the Electors to Fellowship as a good mentor to new Fellows, and brought many literary

luminaries to lunch, whom he introduced unassumingly to Fellows in the SCR. Frank entertained Tony Tanner, Bernard and Patricia Williams, Ian Donaldson, Iain Fenlon and other King's friends in Luard Road, where he sometimes made mischievous use of his outstanding ability to remember poetry in literary guessing games. On his sixtieth birthday Wynne played happy birthday to him on the trombone. Much later, when he was an Honorary Fellow, he would still meet friends in King's for lunch, but indicated that he found College rituals and politics a little arcane and puzzling. He was both insider and outsider, though to the world at large he would have appeared quite at home. This paradox is explored in a spirit of detached amusement and curiosity in *Not Entitled*, the autobiographical memoir he published in 1995.

Born on 29 November 1919 at Douglas, on the Isle of Man, Frank thought his Manx origins had much to do with his sense of not quite belonging. A successful student at Douglas High School, he won scholarships that took him away from the Isle to Liverpool University, from which he graduated in 1940. His parents and others expected him to return to the Isle of Man to teach, but as he wrote "I had to choose exile." His wartime service in the Royal Navy, spent mostly in unavailing attempts to lay anti-submarine booms under the command of his several "mad captains", takes up nearly of third of *Not Entitled*, and expresses as well as any literature of the period the strange

mixture of boredom, spasms of excitement and lunacy entailed by the war. He was based in Iceland for two years, though he ended his service on an aircraft carrier sent to the Far East. Back in Liverpool he took up a postgraduate scholarship and rather to his own surprise found himself an academic. In 1947 he married Maureen Eccles. He moved from a lectureship at King's College, Newcastle, to Reading University. Frank enjoyed his years at Reading, where his two children were born, more than any other stage of his academic career. He produced his Arden edition of Shakespeare's *The Tempest*, and wrote his first major work, *Romantic Image* (1957). He investigated the connexions between Romanticism and Modernism, with the poetry of Yeats at his heart. Though he called it an essay it ranged far and wide over European literature and philosophy, wearing its learning lightly.

Romantic Image made Frank's reputation and won him a chair at Manchester. But he did not settle into a conventional career of producing monographs and professorial politicking. Instead he wrote essays and reviews for monthlies and weeklies, many of which were collected into *Puzzles and Epiphanies* (1962) and *Continuities* (1968). Frank thought that writing well for a non-academic reader without sacrificing depth of thinking was a harder task than producing conventional scholarship. Involvement with highbrow journalism had its own perils too. Frank took over the co-editorship of *Encounter* from Stephen Spender in 1965, only to find that despite the publisher's assurances it was funded by the CIA—his prompt resignation when this emerged did not protect him from a storm of criticism. The episode was wounding and the scars are visible in his memoir. In 1967 Frank was appointed to the Lord Northcliffe chair at University College, London. He had given lectures at Bryn Mawr earlier which now appeared as *The Sense of an Ending*. This book brings together stories of satisfying or inevitable conclusions offered in religion or myth with those on offer in literary fiction, and is probably his single most influential book.

While he was at UCL Frank ran a seminar that began to engage with new French theories, linguistic and literary. A new tide was running that was to generate a sense of exciting opportunities for English studies but also create a sharp division between those who wished to join in and those who wished to

keep out. At UCL Frank was able to restructure the undergraduate syllabus, something he could never do in Cambridge afterwards. He also launched the Fontana Modern Masters series that put the ideas of the new theorists in the hands of students and lay readers. After a second marriage Frank wrote a couple of books with his second wife, the American critic Anita Van Vactor. Once embroiled in Cambridge's "cauldron of unholy hates", however, the most fruitful year in terms of writing was that he spent on leave as Charles Eliot Norton Professor of Poetry at Harvard. These lectures were published as *The Genesis of Secrecy*, and explored the ways in which the interpretative skills once devoted to religious texts came to be deployed on works of literature in a secular age. In 1979 Frank was also involved in the founding of the *London Review of Books* under the editorship of Karl Miller, who had been his editor since his Reading years. The reviews that Frank wrote for the *LRB* were to form the basis for several collections of his writings, and he continued to review for its editor Mary-Kay Wilmers right up to his death.

Eminence as a critic and author did not mean that Frank regarded himself as above the fray when it came to mundane academic matters. He always, right to the last, answered letters immediately, responded courteously (even to loonies), and took his obligations as supervisor, referee and advisor very seriously. One of his doctoral students from the 1970s, Francis Mulhern, wrote to the *Guardian* after Frank's death: "He supervised my doctoral research at Cambridge with exemplary care and tact. He kept me working; responded promptly and constructively to my draft chapters; dealt with routine university paperwork by return of post, whatever the time of year; and when I got in trouble, he took action on my behalf. He did all this as a matter of basic professional obligation, for a project with which he had no special sympathy and a student, who, as he was aware, had begun his career in the English Faculty by requesting a change of supervisor. I have seldom had such cause to be grateful for not getting my own way."

Many more lectures and further books were to follow after Frank's retirement from his Chair at Cambridge in 1986, though he taught only for a couple more years at Columbia. Best known and bestselling was *Shakespeare's Language* (2000). Frank felt more strongly than ever the need to assert the value of a

canon of English literature, and found himself an opponent of the influence of theory he had once welcomed. His last book, based on the Clark Lectures he gave in Cambridge in 2007, was *Concerning E.M.Forster* (published on his 90th birthday in 2009). He was for many people inside and outside the academy an exemplary figure—perhaps the exemplary figure—of what a critic could be. Partly this was because of his extraordinary gift for conveying complex ideas in an apparently effortless prose, partly because of his wide-rangingness, his openness to different kinds of writing. And partly because of what David Lodge once said, "He is suggestive rather than exhaustive. He passes you the ball and leaves you some space to run with it, and perhaps even score, yourself."

Frank's interests were far from restricted to literature. From his youth he played sports, starting with soccer and cricket. He remained fit and active into his eighties, even after he gave up squash, and watched many hours of sport on TV. He had also played the clarinet and violin at school, and while at Liverpool became an assistant at the Philharmonic Hall, so that he got to hear all the concerts for nothing. Frank used to listen to music while writing, though later he had to give it up. His taste was for classical clarity, and he was passionately fond of Haydn. Some pieces of music moved him deeply, none more so than Bach's *Actus Tragicus* (BWV 106), which was played at his Memorial Service in Chapel. Despite throat cancer and other medical emergencies Frank's last years in Cambridge were as sociable and busy as ever. He died on 17 August 2010.

BARRY JOSEPH USCINSKI (1972)



died in a crash flying his beloved Spitfire replica near the town of Gympie, Queensland, on 22 October 2010. The plane had been undergoing repairs on its landing equipment before the crash. Barry was an Australian who had moved to England in 1965 and got his pilot's licence here at Cambridge, becoming a regular and very accomplished aerobatics pilot in the Tiger Moth.

He used his skills to take many aerial photographs, for example those of the Centre for Mathematical Studies in Cambridge under construction, still available on the CMS website and elsewhere.

Barry was born on 12 November 1935 in Brisbane, and educated at St Joseph's College, where he was an exceptional student, dux of the College. By the time he left he could speak Polish and Russian fluently, and a little Mandarin Chinese. He was quite the larrikin in his youth, however, always into mischief, laughing, joking, and telling yarns. Perhaps surprisingly he joined the Jesuit Order at Watsonia in Melbourne in 1954, where he studied for nine years before giving up his religious studies. While at Watsonia he finished a BSc in Mathematics and Physics, and was known to scale the walls with makeshift ropes and meet his friends in the street outside. Returning to Brisbane after he left the Order, Barry completed a Masters degree in physics at the University of Queensland before moving to Cambridge. He worked in the Mathematical Sciences, and some of his work at least was highly classified, as it involved the theoretical problems involved in Russian submarine detection in the North Atlantic under the polar icecap.

Barry joined King's as College Lecturer in Physics in 1972, and remained a Fellow until 1977. The basis of his research was the investigation of the scattering of waves by the medium through which they travelled. He applied this to radio waves in the Earth's ionosphere, and then turned his attention to the propagation of radio waves from astronomical sources through the interstellar medium which suffuses our galaxy. In 1974 he showed how scattering and scintillation could affect pulsars, making their pulse profiles appear broader at lower frequencies and causing intensity variations. A number of observers, including those at Jodrell Bank, used his equations to understand their findings. In 1977 McGraw-Hill published his illustrated book *The elements of wave propagation in random media*. Later Barry's work became more general in its focus, and in 1986 he published a second, larger book with the Clarendon Press at Oxford, *Wave Propagation and Scattering*: based on lectures at a conference organized by the Institute of Mathematics and its Applications and held at the

University of Cambridge, 5-6 April 1984. He subsequently applied his knowledge of wave mechanics to polar ocean flows on Earth, far removed from the earlier astrophysical applications. This demonstrated how versatile the physics of waves is, and how an insightful theoretician can apply similar mathematical models to very different situations.

Barry kept up his connexions with Australia, visiting sometimes as many as three or four times a year, and always staying with his friend Walter Wood, a fellow pilot. He flew Tiger Moths and loved to fly over the native bush near Brisbane, deploring the steady progress of its destruction by suburbia, so readily visible from the air. During the late 1950s and early 1960s he had bushwalked extensively around Victoria and south-east Queensland. Barry and his wife Barbara enjoyed classical music, and he liked to borrow a violin from Walter to practice his considerable repertoire. Barry was a skilled home renovator in Cambridge, and while in his 70s he installed kitchen and bathroom fittings in the two-bedroom air chalet at Watts Bridge aerodrome near Toogoolawah where he kept his replica spitfire.

Obituaries of John Gross and Robert Tear will appear in next year's Annual Report

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

JOHN TREVOR ALLDIS (1949), who died on 20 December 2010 at the age of 81, had an abundance of talent and the good fortune to be able to live his passion; a rare achievement, and one made even more special by the innovative way that he sought to interpret his chosen field of British choral music.

John, or Josh as he was to be called in Cambridge, was born in Ilford on 10 August 1929 and attended the King's Choir School as a chorister before going to Felsted School in Essex. After National Service he returned to Cambridge and King's as a Choral Scholar. It was the legendary choir master Boris Ord who took John under his wing. Ord's meticulous perfectionism and serious

approach to the art of choral music could not fail to impress John. He studied Modern Languages but it was without question that the ideal future for him would be a life in music.

After graduating from King's, John taught music for several years, worked as an organist at the Holy Trinity Church in Kensington and provided accompaniment at the BBC. In 1962 he was finally able to found his own professional 16-voice eponymous choir. It was clear from the beginning that John's relationship with choral music was not one of simple conservation; contemporary composers figured in his repertoire from the very beginning. A concert from May 1962 gives a hint of this: a piece by Palestrina and one by Malcolm Williamson (who wrote it for the occasion). His choir was also the first to perform, in 1967, Stravinsky's *Requiem Canticles* in Europe.

1966 was a decisive year in John's life as he was first appointed director of the choir of the Guildhall School of Music and then asked to put together a choir for the London Symphony Orchestra. LSO had previously hired choirs when they needed one, but John was seen to be the right person to give them one of their own. He held that position for three years (staying at the Guildhall until 1979) after which he was asked to direct the London Philharmonic Choir. He made all of the choir re-audition and afterwards only around 70 remained from over 200 original members. The ones who were allowed to stay were exhorted with verve and intensity to "sing with their eyes" in order to animate the music with their entire being. John was a modest man, almost shy, and took his bows reluctantly, but he knew exactly what vivacity it took to bring music to life.

Over the years John made many landmark recordings. He also enjoyed an international career in Denmark, the US, Israel, France, Japan, China and the Netherlands. Working outside Britain often allowed more time for rehearsals; although not prone to conflict John could be scathing against what he saw as a certain philistine approach to funding the arts at home. In France he was honoured with the Chevalier de L'Ordre des Arts et des Lettres in 1984.

John is remembered by many of the talented singers he fostered as someone who treated them as artists in their own right rather than as instruments. Directing a choir was not to herd a flock, but instead to bring the most out of each individual. He was also not afraid to take choral art into new spaces and challenging dialogues with the contemporary world. When Pink Floyd were looking for a choir to sing on their 1970 album *Atom Heart Mother* John's choir was the natural choice. He also directed his choir in Westminster Abbey for the last recording of Duke Ellington in October 1973.

In his spare time John sailed his dinghy on the Solent and read copiously. The world of choral music did however demand a considerable amount of time and attention and John remained active into old age. He conducted the Wimbledon Symphony Orchestra in semi-retirement, until 2003 when he suffered a stroke. Throughout a rich life he not only explored many aspects of his talent, but is also remembered for fostering and animating the talents in many others. He is survived by his wife, the violinist Ursula Mason, who cared for him through his final years of illness, and by their two sons.

TIMOTHY BRACEGIRDLE BAGENAL (1946), son of NBB (1910), brother of HMB (1940) and uncle of PNB (1968) was born on 24 August 1925. His mother, Barbara Hiles, had attended the Slade and become attached to the Bloomsbury Group where she worked with Virginia Woolf (who called her one of the "Cropheads", a group that also included Alix Sargent-Florence and Dora Carrington) as an assistant at the nascent Hogarth Press. In 1918 she married Nick Bagenal who was to become an expert in fruit trees.

The family moved to Kent, where their son Tim showed an early interest in animals and birds. The natural world seemed a much more inviting and sensible realm than the human one, to which he reacted with shyness and sensitivity. He described the first 17 years of his life as a daze-like dream. There were, however, family holidays to Muker in Swaledale and these saw

the start of a lifelong love of Yorkshire. Educated at Beltane School, re-located from Wimbledon to Wiltshire because of the war and where the pupils lodged in railway sleeping cars, Tim struggled, finding it difficult to concentrate and only just scraping through his school certificate. There were also two 'disastrous' terms at Chelsea Polytechnic. Overall it seemed that an academic path was not entirely a good idea.

In 1943 Tim volunteered to do his National Service in East Ardsley Colliery in West Yorkshire as one of the Bevan Boys, and stayed until 1946. Three years in a coal mine was a brutal awakening, but a welcome one. Tim was taught, and more importantly taught himself, concentration and self-discipline. Now he knew that he wanted to continue to study, and how to do it. Every day after coming back to his digs from the pit he opened his books and tried to catch up, sitting parts of the entrance exams for King's in June 1945 and 1946.

He was convinced that poor results would prevent him from following his father and brother to King's, but in the end he was accepted for a two-year long war-time degree that included Part I but not Part II of the Natural Science Tripos. As part of his studies he went on a Marine Biology course at Millport in Scotland over Easter 1947. It was there that he discovered his calling. When a post came up at Millport just a few months after Tim had left Cambridge he applied for it and was accepted. He was allowed to carry out whatever research he wanted and eventually focused mainly on fish fecundity. Living on the Isle of Cumbrae he also soon became interested in all maritime fauna and flora and was able to explore the remote island of St. Kilda for the first time in 1952. In 1953 Tim married Mary Goldsbrough. The two had met at a mutual friends' birthday party and recognised each other from their Beltane school days. Three children were born to them on Cumbrae.

The family stayed in Scotland until 1964 when Tim moved to Windermere Laboratory at the Ferry House on Lake Windermere. This entailed a move from studying seawater to freshwater fish. The family bought a house in Kendal. In 1976 he was appointed Assistant Director of the Laboratory and was awarded a Ph.D. under special regulations for his work on fish

fecundity. At this time he was also teaching at Lancaster University, an institution that in 1980 awarded him a D.Sc. Tim authored popular and specialist books on fish and a wealth of scientific papers.

As a testament to Tim's free-spirit and ease with idiosyncratic solutions to life's mundane rhythm he decided in 1982, at the age of 56, to take early retirement and become a sheep farmer. By this time he and Mary had moved to Lupton. From an initial three sheep his flock grew to 30 individuals (of which seven at a time could be made to fit into his mini when in need of transport). He also studied Local History at Lancaster University and wrote a dissertation on the population dynamics of the lead mining community of Swaledale at the end of the 19th century. The dales of Yorkshire were always close to his heart after his childhood holidays and his own experience as a miner. Early on Tim bought a miner's cottage above the Swale and wrote extensively on local history. He even came to admit that people were more interesting than fish.

Tim was a private man who was closest to his family, but those who had the good fortune of being in his presence remember the wit, the warm friendliness and the particular, slightly quirky but always illuminating, orbits his thoughts took. He was an original man in all he did, from ichthyology to his hobby of silversmithing. Tim died on 2 March 2011, survived by his wife Mary and their children Caroline, Katherine and Edward.

JAMES GRAHAM BALLARD (1949) was a brilliant and darkly surreal novelist, best known for his autobiographical novel *Empire of the Sun* but also for a series of other powerful and unusual novels. He died aged 78 after battling prostate cancer for many years.

James was born in 1930 in Shanghai where his father was a wealthy textile chemist; the family home within the Shanghai International Settlement was modelled on a Surrey manor and was full of servants who brought him up 'without ever looking at me' while his parents were busy with the ex-pat social whirl and hardly ever saw him. After the attack on Pearl Harbour in

1941, the Japanese forces interned foreigners living in China, and so James spent three years living at the Lunghua Civilian Assembly Centre, which he later described as ‘not happy, but not unpleasant’. He had to live close to his parents in a tiny room and witnessed everyday brutality but also had the freedom to be with other children of his own age. The experience, particularly the contrast with his earlier lifestyle, was extreme, for example being in a position where eating weevils was encouraged because they contained protein. It awakened in him a lifelong sensitivity to paradoxes, irony and sudden reversals.

A few months after the Japanese surrender, he was sent to England, a country he had never seen before, and became a boarder at the Leys school in Cambridge where in the sixth form he concentrated on science subjects, and won an essay prize. He survived the school, he said, because he already knew how to cope with being in an internment camp. James came to King’s in 1949 and read medicine for two years – the experience of dissecting human cadavers left a mark on his imagination – but he disliked Cambridge, calling it an ‘academic theme park’. Of King’s, he wrote; ‘I didn’t enjoy my time there and thought the whole place deeply provincial and second rate. I hope the place has changed, though I doubt it – it sounds like the same very twee middleclass finishing school, deeply flattering to all those state-school entrants deluding themselves into thinking that they’ve cracked the system.’ While a student, James wrote short stories, and when one (*The Violent Noon*) was published in Varsity he decided to abandon his medical course and move to the University of London to read English Literature, but only stayed there a year. As he worked to become a writer, submitting stories unsuccessfully to literary magazines, he earned a living with various short-term jobs, even including selling encyclopedias door to door.

In 1954, on a romantic impulse James volunteered to join the RAF as a fighter pilot, despite being exempt from National Service, and went to Canada where he discovered American science fiction magazines in the servicemen’s canteen; back home, while awaiting discharge from the RAF he wrote his first science fiction story, which was eventually published in 1962.

Also in 1955 he married Mary Matthews, and a year later their first child, a son, was born, shortly followed by two daughters. The young family moved to a flat in Chiswick and then on to Shepperton, where James worked as a librarian and a scriptwriter, writing in the evenings and at weekends.

His new enthusiasm for science fiction fuelled his writing, and he was soon selling short stories successfully; he also developed a strong interest in the visual arts, especially surrealism and pop art. In 1960, his remarkable story *The Voices of Time* was published, and soon after, *The Garden of Time* and *The Cage of Sand*; moody and eerie stories reminiscent of Salvador Dali, atmospheric and full of surreal imagery. The mid 1960s brought a period of intense creativity and productivity, with the development of a peculiar and highly original style. Martin Amis contended that his work ‘seems to address a different – a disused – part of the reader’s brain’. Four novels, including *The Wind from Nowhere* and *The Drowned World* appeared, to wide acclaim, and he was able to become a full time writer.

In 1964 James’ life changed dramatically when, during a family holiday in Spain, his wife contracted an infection and swiftly died. She was buried in the Protestant cemetery in Alicante, and James and the three children, aged 9, 7 and 5, returned home in stunned silence. Few of his friends thought that he would manage, as at the time it was extremely rare for fathers to bring up children on their own, but James was determined to do it. At first he drank too much and could not write, but then his survival instinct kicked in and he worked from home so that he could be with the children all the time. There was no question of hiring a nanny, even if he had had the money. He did the school run, cooked meals of sausage and mashed potato, ironed the school uniforms, and watched television with the children; if there was writing to be done, it had to wait, as did the housework. The dog was allowed, on birthdays, to sit at the table on a dining chair and eat cake with the children, with the crumbs ignored. Cleaning consisted of a few swipes with a manual carpet cleaner.

As the children grew up, James was able to emerge occasionally from domestic life. More novels and short stories appeared and he began to go to fashionable parties with occasional drugs and new women friends, and

associating with well-known writers and artists such as Freud and Bacon. His novel *Crash* in 1973 was written in a state of what he described as ‘willed madness’, his most extreme work exploring the psycho-sexual role of the car and what he saw as the erotic overtones of car crashes, written as a motorway extension was being built past the end of his street. Although some said of this book ‘there was no excuse for it’, it nevertheless was made into a controversial film more than two decades later. A fortnight after the manuscript of *Crash* was delivered, James was involved in a car accident in which, fortunately, no-one was badly hurt, but he was banned from driving for a year.

In a very prolific writing life, probably the best known of his novels was *Empire of the Sun*, published in 1984. It became a bestseller, won the Guardian fiction prize and almost won the Booker prize; a heavily fictionalised version of his own childhood in Shanghai, hailed as a major war novel.

Later work was less mainstream, exploring themes of psychoanalysis, horror, satire and crime. His last book, a short but intensely moving memoir *Miracles of Life: Shanghai to Shepperton* was published in 2008. It revealed the news of his terminal illness and was received with acclaim.

James had a complete lack of ostentation. He loved the unpretentious and unfashionable suburb in which they had their modest semi-detached house. As his success grew as a writer, he avoided literary gatherings and smart functions, preferring the company of the children and, on special occasions, the local Chinese restaurant. He was fascinated by the Channel 4 reality series *Big Brother*; he enjoyed living near Heathrow and the ‘perverse beauty’ of the motorway. He never remarried, although he met Claire Walsh in the late 1960s whom he referred to as his ‘partner for 40 years’; he is survived by his son James and daughters Fay and Beatrice.

ROBERT MEIGS BOYLES (1968) was born in the small city of Deming, New Mexico on 5 May 1944, and educated in Stockton in the Central Valley of California, a place where he was to spend most of his life. After studying history

at the University of California Santa Cruz, and graduating with a B.A. in 1967, he came to Cambridge in 1968 for a year at King’s. He also attended graduate school at the University of the Pacific and the University of California, Davis.

Upon returning to the US Bob embarked on a career as a history teacher in Stockton. He taught at elementary, middle school and senior high school levels in a number of institutions in the Stockton Unified School District. The prospects of a fulfilling life teaching history were however brutally ended on 1 December 1983 when Bob, at a young age, suffered a massive stroke. The short term effect was a partial paralysis, but Bob was also afflicted with aphasia. The condition was at first so severe that he could not speak and also lost his ability to read and write.

With professional help but also the assistance from friends and family Bob did eventually manage to regain some skills, but it was to be a very long road back. In 1992, eight years after his stroke, he managed to return to the Madison School where he had once worked (and been a student himself). Teaching history was too difficult, but he volunteered in the kindergarten and was much loved by the children who often had a greater degree of patience than adults with his difficulties in communication. His human warmth was also something that did not need to be verbalised. Bob expressed his frustration thus “Not being able to teach is difficult for me to accept....I feel alone at times.” Nonetheless he was able to be an active member of several support groups and his church.

Bob died at his home in Stockton on 29 November 2010 at the age of 66.

IAN BROWNLIE (1955) was born in Bootle on 19 September 1932. As a child he experienced the intense, almost nightly, German bombing of the metropolitan area around Liverpool and it made a profound impression on him. He attended Alsop High School in Liverpool but was eventually evacuated to Heswall on the Wirral peninsula. Heswall might have been safer than Liverpool, but the local school building was still demolished in an air raid. Ian had to go for a year without schooling, but proved to be a

young man well endowed with intellectual talents; upon returning to Alsop he quickly caught up with his contemporaries.

Ian wanted to try for the Bar and was awarded a national scholarship to Hertford College, Oxford. He did well, took a First and won the prestigious Vinerian Scholarship. He came to King's as a Humanitarian Trust Student in 1955, staying for one year. He got involved in College activities and joined the Communist Party. The left-leaning politics was something, like the northern accent, that would remain with him throughout his life, although when the idea of socialism with a human face was crushed on the streets of Prague by Stalin in 1968 Ian left the party.

During Ian's studies, his father contracted tuberculosis and Ian travelled back to see him a final time. Unfortunately he also contracted the disease but was able to fight his way back to good health. He married Jocelyn Gale in 1957 and the following year he was called to the Bar at Gray's Inn, at the age of 26. He was also lecturing at Nottingham University, and would remain in academia for almost ten years. In 1961 he earned his DPhil on the topic of the use of military force by states, and in 1963 he was made a fellow of Wadham College, Oxford. This was also the year of the publication of his first book: *International Law and the Use of Force by States* that discussed the important position held by the United Nations in regulating international law, the area of law that was to become so intimately connected with Ian's name.

In 1967 Ian began to practise law, scoring some early successes. He still kept his interest in international law alive and was in 1976 appointed Professor in the subject at the London School of Economics. A few years later, in 1980, it was time to return to Oxford as he was made Chichele Professor of Public International Law and Fellow of All Souls. This appointment, coupled with Ian becoming, in 1982, the Director of Studies of the International Law Association, signalled the definite start of a remarkable career in the realm of international law. Ian began defending clients at the very highest level in places such as the International Court of Justice in the Hague, and so became someone who not only studied the law but also became instrumental in its interpretation.

Ian liked to say that he always operated on the "cab rank principle"; if he was free he would take the job. That he would still end up in so many crucial cases could only be the outcome of his growing reputation. He also secured an early spectacular success when in the mid-1980s he helped Nicaragua reach a winning judgement against the United States for its illegal use of force in the country, a veritable David and Goliath drama. Ian appeared in more than 40 cases at the ICJ, many of them of a similarly high-profile nature (and most of which he won). He also played an important part in the Augusto Pinochet proceedings in the House of Lords in 1998-1999, working on behalf of Amnesty International. He continued to write scholarly texts that became classics in the field and was an engaged and attentive supervisor to many students. He became a QC in 1979, a bencher of Gray's Inn in 1986 and was knighted in 2009, but did not lose his trade-mark calm, independence and humility. Preferring to be known as a practitioner he would ask to be addressed as Mr rather than Professor even though he was widely recognised as a doyen of international law. This reputation did not result from easy choices. Ian believed that a system of international law meant that all states deserved to be heard, regardless of what was thought of the merits of their case; the same principle that should guide a barrister's duty when it came to individuals. In 1999 he represented Yugoslavia in the ICJ against NATO, and in 2006 he represented Serbia, accused of genocide in Bosnia. He was one of the most sought after lawyers at the ICJ but he never represented the UK, although he represented Libya against the UK and the USA over the Lockerbie case.

Though Ian made his career in the codified legal world in a principled fashion it is of no doubt that the traumatic experience of living under the threat of another state's use of violence affected his choices and his determination. His deeply held beliefs influenced Ian's ethical universe and he was not afraid to speak up for them. During the Israeli bombings of Gaza in 2009 he together with many other legal writers and lawyers denounced the actions as prima facie war crimes in a letter to *The Sunday Times*.

That Ian, with a family background in no way as distinguished as many of his colleagues, had reached a position where he could work with the issues

he found interesting was a natural source of pride that was never conceited. In the almost water-tight barriers that existed between practitioners and legal academics, Ian was someone who managed to become hugely influential in both worlds and across the divide. Though the rule in practice was not to cite contemporary legal writers (as they were not a source of the law themselves) an exception was made for Ian's work, especially for his *Principles of Public International Law* (1966) or "the Brownlie" as it became known.

Ian died in a tragic car accident in Cairo on 3 January 2010. He was active to the very end, having been consulted by the Indian government in a case concerning a dispute in the Bay of Bengal. In Egypt he was on holiday with his second wife, Christine Apperley, whom he had married in 1978. She was slightly injured in the car crash but his daughter Rebecca was also killed. Ian is survived by Christine and by his children James and Hannah from his first marriage.

OWEN CHARLES BUCK (1941) was a teacher of modern languages who spent his entire career at St Albans School.

Born on 3 September 1923 in Cambridge, Owen was educated at the Cambridge County High School before coming up to King's to read Modern Languages. He was proud to have been a member of the Choir. After completing Part I he joined the Royal Air Force, where he trained as a flying instructor and served until 1946. He then completed his studies at King's before starting his teaching career. At St. Albans he was remembered as a friendly and softly spoken teacher who shared his stories of his wartime flying experiences and accompanied parties of pupils to the Invasion Beaches in Normandy.

Owen married his wife Alma in 1953 and was extremely proud of their two children, Jane and Michael. He was an enthusiastic gardener, growing both flowers and vegetables; he enjoyed reading and loved music, being an accomplished pianist. He was a happy, contented and gentle man. After

his retirement in the early 1980s, and at Owen's suggestion, the couple moved to Alma's native Wales.

Owen died on 12 June 2007, from cancer, having faced his illness with an amazing calmness, but badly missed by his family.

ERNEST JACK (BILL) BUCKLER (1932) built up the Research and Development Division at the Polymer Corporation in Sarnia, Ontario, making it one of Canada's largest research organisations and giving it an international reputation in the rubber industry. During his career Bill was the principal inventor of five patents and a co-inventor of 12 more; he published over 20 technical papers in the field of rubber.

Born in Birmingham on 3 June 1914, Bill was educated at King Edward's High School in the city. At King's he read Natural Sciences and was awarded a double First before taking his PhD in Physical Chemistry. He was an Exhibitioner, a Scholar and a Prizeman.

After graduating Bill worked as a research chemist in the petroleum industry, initially with Trinidad Leaseholds Ltd and then with Imperial Oil Ltd in Sarnia, from where he was loaned to an operating company of Polymer as a production control supervisor. In 1946 he joined Polymer as Technical Superintendent before taking over the Research and Development Division two years later. He was later promoted to become Vice President, a position he held until his retirement in 1979. With the research division under Bill's direction the company was able to produce a number of innovative products including oil-resistant polymers, self-reinforcing rubber and bromobutyl rubber. Bill had numerous professional affiliations including Fellow of the Chemical Institute of Canada and past Chairman of the Canadian Research Management Association. In 1959 he was awarded an Honorary LLD by Queen's University in Kingston, Ontario.

In retirement he worked as a consultant for ten years and was also an active member of Sarnia Yacht Club and a patron of the Sarnia Little

Theatre. Bill died on 28 September 2010 at the age of 96 and remembered the College with a generous legacy. His wife Evelyn, whom he had married in 1942, predeceased him.

KENNETH BURTON (1943) made important contributions to the field of biochemistry and became a pioneer in the study of DNA. His research was to have a profound impact on how DNA is detected and studied.

Ken was born in Sheffield on 26 June 1926, where his father was a station master and the family lived in a house that was part of the station. Ken woke up with the 7:40 express train as his alarm clock. His mother died when he was five and the next few years were difficult until his father re-married. Ken's main interests throughout his childhood were physics and chemistry; he longed to get away from the Latin and Greek that he was made to study as part of the top stream. When the family moved, in 1939, to Wath upon Dearne in South Yorkshire he finally arrived at a school that allowed him to study what he wanted.

The new surroundings of Wath were hardly picturesque. Ken's father was now the master of a marshalling yard that catered for the many collieries in the district. Their home close to the station was predictably sooty, and its location between a brewery and a bone-rendering soap works ensured a pungent atmosphere. Despite a lack of Oxbridge connections, either at home or at school, Ken, encouraged by his step-mother Ivy, managed to win a scholarship to come to Cambridge to study Natural Sciences. It was a testament to his great determination and talent. He arrived in 1943 just after his 17th birthday and was to stay until 1949, in a world very different from that of his childhood.

Ken studied Chemistry with Arthur Todd but it was an optional paper in Biochemistry that enthralled him the most. He decided to do his PhD on the enzymes and cofactors of D-amino acid oxidation and was so successful that he was asked to join H. A. Krebs' well-known Biochemistry Department in Sheffield. It was an important move for many reasons as

Ken was to meet his future wife, Hilda Marsden, over a test tube in the Department. In 1952 Ken won a Fullbright Fellowship that allowed him to go for a two year lectureship at the University of Chicago with Earl Evans' bacteriophage group. When he returned, Krebs (later Sir Hans Krebs) had moved to Oxford and invited Ken and Hilda to come and work for him there. The couple married in 1955 and stayed in Oxford until 1966, a period that included a one year Visiting Lectureship at the Harvard Medical School 1964-65. In 1966 Ken was made Professor and Head of Department of Biochemistry at the University of Newcastle, later also becoming Dean of the Faculty of Science (1983-86). His father, who died in 1970, and step-mother, who died in 1976, could proudly witness the success of their only child. Ken was also made a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1974. Six months in 1979 were spent as a Visiting Professor at the University of Otago, New Zealand. Ken retired in 1988.

It was during his first time in the US in the early 1950s that Ken carried out ground-breaking research on DNA. He devised a new method for measuring DNA concentration when he ran out of time one day, and let his half-completed reactions sit on the bench overnight. This led to the discovery of the basis of an assay that was four times more sensitive than the one previously used. When Ken came back to England he tried to reproduce the same assay but failed. After some time he concluded that it was just the weather in Oxford that was too gloomy. His samples did not get the same light as in the midwestern sun of Chicago. He published the results in 1956 in a paper that was to become one of the most cited in the field and established what would be called the "Burton Method". This was only one in a long row of discoveries that Ken made over his years in different laboratories.

More than a brilliant scientist Ken was also an inspirational teacher. It was perhaps not primarily his lecturing, described as mystifying and reviewed by himself as something that made him fall asleep, that was his pedagogical forte, but he excelled in building close and fruitful collaborations with his students. He is remembered for his wit and his modesty, and, mostly, for his unflinching and loyal support to his students.

He suffered from neither egotism nor haughtiness and enjoyed contacts with undergraduates who, he said, made him feel young.

In 1996 Hilda and Ken moved to Alfriston in East Sussex, where they became active in village life. Ken became secretary and then chairman of the Alfriston Amenity Society and was always trying to help others by, for example, volunteering to drive those without transport to the hospital, visiting the disabled to play a game of chess and walking dogs for those who found it difficult. He found relaxation in his garden and in music. He loved to listen to classical music and to play it himself on the upright mahogany piano inherited from his mother. Both Ken and Hilda were avid walkers; for many years they had enjoyed visits to the Lake District and later, once living in Alfriston, got to know the South Downs. Ken also had an impish sense of humour and enjoyed a good conversation. His last years were marred by a cancer that he faced stoically surrounded by his loving family, friends and neighbours. He died on 22 November 2010 and is survived by his wife Hilda, his daughter Angie and son Jim.

DONALD ALEXANDER BYARS (1964) was a talented musician. He became organist and choirmaster at St. Paul's Cathedral, Dunedin in his native New Zealand and in no small part due to his efforts, the choir became one of the best in the country. He was also Associate Professor at the University of Otago.

Donald was born on 16 December 1925 in Milton, to the south of Dunedin, some 70 years after his great grandfather arrived in New Zealand. His musical ability was apparent from childhood; at the age of 15 he took on the role of organist at Milton Presbyterian Church, and he was also a champion swimmer. After attending South Otago High School he went on to Otago University where he was awarded a degree in Music and also received a prize for composition. Following several years tutoring music in Otago he attended Wadham College, Oxford before returning in 1957 when he was appointed as Lecturer in Music at Otago University. That same year he was married to Jean.



Donald came to King's as a music research student before once again returning to Otago where he was made Associate Professor in 1969. Donald gave his students a thorough grounding in traditional harmony and counterpoint. He was a firm disciplinarian, but his love of music, dry sense of humour and keen sense of fun shone through and were reflected in his own compositions. Competent on both piano and harpsichord, his real love was the organ on which he displayed considerable flair for improvisation and which was the focus of his overseas research, including at King's. He was an expert on early French music and was a passionate admirer of J S Bach, but also included contemporary compositions in the Cathedral choir's repertoire during his involvement, which lasted almost 20 years.

Ill health forced Donald's retirement from the University in 1987 and he died on 14 November 1988. He was survived by Jean and his two sons and three daughters. The Donald A Byars Prize for Bach Performance was set up by the Music Department at Otago and Donald's church music is still performed, both in New Zealand and overseas.

GORDON HALSALL CAMPBELL (1938) was born in Ilford, Greater London, on 18 April 1920, the youngest of four siblings. In his youth he began a lifelong interest in sport, representing Berkhamsted School in Hertfordshire, where he was a pupil, in both cricket and rugby. He would go on to captain the King's First XV rugby team, after being awarded a scholarship to read Modern Languages.

In 1938 he arrived at King's to study French and German, and with the Chetwynd Drinking Society began a second lifelong interest, this one in fine wine, but his studies were cut short when he was called up in 1940 to serve in the war as a Major. He fought in North Africa under Montgomery, and later became a military government officer in Italy. When he returned to King's after demobilisation he switched to Economics, and graduated in 1946.

After graduating, his career took him all over the world. He worked in New York as an interpreter for the United Nations (1952-56), then for Shell

(1956-63) and Lloyds Bank International (1964-79). He spent around twelve years as an Economist in South America, before touring Brazil to research and write his book, *Brazil Struggles for Development*, published in 1972. Upon his return to England he continued his work with Lloyds and then joined the CBI, eventually leading their Far East Department until his retirement in 1975.

His love of sport continued well into retirement. He would regularly represent his beloved Hurlingham Club, finding himself able to make use of his remarkable language skills at away matches - he could by now speak fluent Spanish, Portuguese, Italian, French, and German - and was playing tennis up to the year before his death. The Club also enabled him to indulge his passion for classical music as he joined the choir there. Gordon also sang with both The Esterhazy Singers and St Philip's Church Choir in London.

Friends and family knew him as a greatly entertaining companion, a man who was at once self-contained and private but also extroverted when in company, making the most of his lively mind whilst never being thought of as anything but a true gentleman. Friends and family would remark that, although he was a difficult man to remain in touch with generally, he could be relied upon to appear at weddings and other events.

Gordon died in London on 28 September 2009 after a brief illness. His seven nieces and nephews survive him.

ROGER ALEXANDER CARLESS (1983) was born in Vienna on 24 February 1964 to British Diplomatic parents, and his upbringing was fairly cosmopolitan. He was sent to boarding schools in England; firstly to Summer Fields, Oxford, and from there, having won a King's Scholarship, to Eton College, where he was a contemporary of Boris Johnson, who spoke of him wittily and movingly at a memorial event in February 2010. At Eton he was the only thirteen year old to subscribe to the much-respected *Scientific American* magazine; it looked as though he had a

promising scientific career ahead of him, and he worked briefly as a research assistant for BP shortly after leaving Eton.

From Eton, he followed time-honoured tradition in coming to King's College. His time at the University was personally enriching and intellectually beneficial. Roger delighted in Cambridge's beauty and culture. Reading was one of his enduring delights. He was steeped in knowledge of the Greek and Latin classics and enjoyed debating philosophy.

Roger joined the Army and won a commission with the Royal Green Jackets. He was much loved by his men and colleagues, who knew they could rely on him. Particularly formative was his time in the post-conflict Falkland Islands. After the army, Roger studied and qualified in Computer Science at Imperial College, London. Apart from a year or so teaching English in Madrid, he spent the rest of his working life as a computer programmer, employed by various London-based businesses. These gave him scope to work internationally, for he loved to travel, appreciating humanity's varied culture. His work took him to such places as Hong Kong, Cyprus, Johannesburg and New York. He had a very soft spot for Spain, having spent a year in Madrid teaching English, and a holiday helping to drive a flock of sheep across central Spain; he was fluent in Spanish and could read well in four other languages.

He thoroughly enjoyed reading, especially the classics of both the ancient and modern eras. He loved life, friendship, food and good wine; but he also had a heart for the poor and destitute. Unbeknown to family and friends, he regularly helped at the St Vincent de Paul Society in London with the homeless.

Roger died at the age of 45; he was a good friend to many people and a real English character. His life, although short, touched many others and managed to encompass many rich and varied experiences.

[Our thanks to Roger's brother, Ronald, for providing this obituary.]

HAROLD GILBERT COOK (1940) was an accomplished chemist whose work with firms such as ICI and Alginat Industries made him an acknowledged expert in the field of organic pigment technology. Colleagues remember him both as a skilled, dedicated worker, and as an encouraging, kind and trustworthy friend.

Born in Cambridge on 14 September 1922, Harold was educated at Cambridge & County High School for Boys before winning a scholarship to study Natural Sciences at King's College in 1940, where he excelled in his studies. He gained a First Class in his Part I examinations, graduating with a 2.1 and a passion for Chemistry which would lead to a long and extremely successful career. As a native of Cambridge, Harold maintained strong ties with King's over the years, and trips to Cambridge with his family were never complete without a visit to the College, be it on foot or by punt. Harold spoke of his years at King's with happiness and quiet pride.

After graduating, Harold joined the Dyestuffs Division of ICI in Blackley, Manchester, where his expertise in organic pigment technology brought him into contact with customers and sales staff in many of the major world markets. It was at this time, balancing work with hiking trips to the Lake District, that Harold met his wife, Joan, with whom he had two children, Judith and Angela. Harold's steadfast commitment to his work took him first to the Management Committee of ICI's pigments business, and on to positions with Arnold Hoffman in Rhode Island, USA, and Alginat Industries in London. Alongside his professional achievements, Harold had his greatest success as a devoted, energetic and inspirational family man, who found great pleasure in watching his family grow, and in supporting his children and grandchildren in their various endeavours. With a knack for picking up information and embracing new technologies, he was looked up to by his grandchildren as a 'fountain of knowledge', always ready to proofread important essays or encourage adventurous travels abroad.

After Harold retired, he and Joan moved to Devonshire, a base from which they pursued their mutual passions for walking, sailing, and travelling.

Their two trips round the world took them to extraordinary places, from the Fish Tail Mountain in Nepal to snorkelling with sea lions in the Galapagos Islands. The couple had an unrivalled desire to embrace life, and Harold's seventieth birthday was spent walking in the Canadian Rockies. Sadly, Joan died of cancer in 2005. While Harold nursed her throughout her illness and struggled with his loss, he strove to surround himself with family and friends and, characteristically, took up new interests such as competitive bridge.

Harold said, as he got older, that he lived through his children and grandchildren. He will be remembered by those who knew him as a modest, generous and thoughtful man, committed to his family, and with a true love of life. He died on 20 April 2010, and is survived by his two daughters and his grandchildren.

DEREK MILLWARD CORNWELL (1944) was born on 1 July 1926, the youngest son of an eminent Bristol chartered accountant. He was educated at Clifton College and his time there included several years at Bude, when the School was evacuated due to wartime hostilities. Derek recalled a remarkable degree of freedom for outdoor activities, coupled with unpleasant accommodation in requisitioned hotels. Nonetheless the School flourished in its unfamiliar surroundings and Derek with it; by taking advantage of the available opportunities he was able to indulge his passion for music and became a talented cellist, a passable pianist and a member of the choir. His other great interest was church architecture and again he was fortunate to find himself in a part of the country rich in distinctive examples.

Influenced by his musical proclivities, and by family friend David Willcocks (1939), Derek had set his sights on studying at King's and when he was due for National Service in 1944 he was able to realise this ambition by being accepted on to the Royal Navy Short Course. However his subsequent naval career covered a brief five months and was somewhat inglorious as Derek was invalided out as a consequence of earlier surgery he had undergone. He was therefore able to return to King's in October

1945, this time opting to read Economics. His overriding interest was still in music, however, and he participated in every available musical activity, spending a great deal of time in the Chapel, keeping open-house in his rooms for the Choral Scholars and being active in C.U.M.S. He always considered his four years at King's to be the happiest of his life.

After leaving Cambridge, Derek decided to train as an hotelier. He enrolled at the Swiss Hotel School in Lausanne for three years, which interspersed six month courses with periods at internationally renowned hotels, in his case the Dorchester in London. He was an enthusiastic student and was awarded the Director's Prize on the management course.

Several years spent gaining experience in small hotels were followed by Derek's appointment as the Manager of Kensington Close Hotel, then one of the largest in London, at the age of 29. Difficult conditions in the business led to frequent staff turnover, but through the introduction of a profit-sharing scheme and other measures to safeguard their welfare, Derek was able to retain his most important employees and benefit from their loyalty. The Hotel's subsequent financial success led to a takeover bid by Trust House Forte.

Derek took the opportunity to consider a career change. Holding the view that the pressures of hotel management would wear him out prematurely and spending his spare time at auction houses or visiting museums, he decided to make fine art dealing his profession. Eighteen months intensive training with the London dealers Blaimans gave Derek the confidence to return to Bristol and set up on his own company. He opened showrooms in Clifton and quickly established a reputation for unassailable probity in his dealing and the integrity of his stock. Derek took particular delight in encouraging young people to follow his dictum of aiming for quality and design first and relegating the age of a piece to the bottom of the list.

Derek traded successfully for over 25 years. However the realisation that antiques were being increasingly purchased as an investment, rather than for the intrinsic attraction of a piece, a circumstance which he deplored, prompted his retirement, although he did continue to advise long-standing clients. He

took delight in maintaining his garden, acting as a generous host and walking a succession of Labradors in Leigh Woods; he was also an enthusiastic, if somewhat unorthodox, bridge player. Derek was also a committed Christian and his long-standing interest in church architecture led him to make twice-yearly visits to Cornwall to carry out conservation work at Launcells Church, which he had originally discovered in his school days.

Derek died on 26 November 2009. In recognition of his lasting affection for King's he left a bequest to the College for the establishment of a scholarship in his name for gifted musical instrumentalists.

ANTHONY VEEVERS COTTAM (1941) discovered that those who qualified for Cambridge during the war years were allowed to spend a year at university before their war service, and corps training was part of the deal; his reminiscences of his time at King's include two half days a week with the armoured squadron, which he enjoyed especially as he found the squadron tie rather fetching.

He came to King's as a Choral Scholar, having failed the entrance tests for Christ Church Oxford but been pressed into applying to King's by his headmaster, who was trying hard to keep his pupils out of the war for as long as he could. Tony wrote 'I had a good tenor voice but I wasn't the sort of natural 'choir professional' they really looked for in King's'; nevertheless he was accepted. Once at King's, he had what he described as 'the busiest year of my life', living in terror of Boris Ord and regretting his decision not to arrive before term started in order to get his sight reading up to scratch. He was obliged to look up the music for services and learn it in advance, helped along with the difficult leads by a more able tenor.

Tony chose to read Law, or at least was told to do so by his father, a bank manager; he was promised a conditional partnership in a firm of country solicitors after the war. In later life Tony said he could remember very little of the academic side of his year of study, apart from snippets of Roman law to do with the keeping of slaves, and his supervisor who would have been a

brilliant barrister had he not been stone deaf. He also rowed for the College, but after a couple of outings it was decided that the choir and the river did not mix and he was stood down. Tony joined an opera club with Paul Beves, nephew of Donald, and also joined the Bays, the Queen's regiment of dragoon guards, which was looking for officer material.

Tony's fragment of memoir ends with the line 'And if you want to know some more about what happened, you must read about it later.' Unfortunately King's has little further record of his life, except for the facts that he married Jean Raiffe in 1955, and in peacetime worked in public relations and in finance, making a home in the Suffolk coastal town of Southwold; and except for a photograph of him, in drag, at a boat race event on the towpath outside the Pike and Eel. He died in October 2006.

EDWARD LANHAM (DICK) COZENS (1944) was born in 1926 and educated at the Royal Liberty School in Romford, an experience which set in motion his extraordinary familiarity with Latin, to a large extent for the fun of it. Thereafter he regularly bought books dealing with antiquity and wrote from time to time to Patrick Wilkinson.

He served as a coder in the Navy, both in the Atlantic and the Far East, and after the war taught for a while before he enrolled in the University of Strasbourg, which exerted an influence on his lifelong preference for French and German. His life's work involved teaching, translating and interpreting in a wide variety of contexts, both academic and commercial; he also worked during the 1950s in the rehabilitation of displaced persons, with an in-depth knowledge of social security for migrant workers, and he had expertise in the European rules governing pharmaceutical products. In 1957, he married Marie-Therese Dengis.

Dick retired in 1991, and enjoyed spending a number of extended holidays in East Anglia, especially Essex. He read comprehensively, especially about Essex dialects, history and architecture, and collected a small but well-chosen library of books about East Anglia.

Dick died on 11 November 2001, and had an Anglican service with a very English flavour, assured by the music of Ralph Vaughan Williams and Gerald Finzi.

GRAHAM ROYSE DENNY (1945), nephew of AI Anderson (1919) and cousin of KRA (1948), died on 12 July 2008.

Born on 26 November 1927, a scion of the well known Scottish shipbuilding family, Graham was educated at Marlborough before coming to King's to study Engineering. After graduating he spent a year as an assistant master at Larchfield School, Helensburgh, before joining the family shipbuilding business, William Denny and Brothers Ltd, at Dumbarton. He was office manager until 1961; meticulous, hard working and extremely punctual, Graham was highly thought of by the Chairman and Directors. He then became an estate manager in Stirlingshire until his retirement in 1982.

A very musical man, Graham played the piano to a high standard and was also interested in photography, bridge, gardening and local politics. He was very knowledgeable on a wide range of subjects, but was a rather reserved person who found it difficult to integrate into modern life and did not suffer fools gladly. He did not have a wide circle of friends, apart from his bridge circle, and never married, but was good with children and was a popular uncle and godfather.

Unfortunately Graham did not enjoy good health; he suffered two heart attacks and then at the age of 75 was struck by a massive stroke which left him partially paralysed. His final years were spent in a nursing home near his sister Patricia, who survives him.

KENNETH SIDNEY DODSWORTH (1949) was born in Leeds on 31 March 1930, the son of a professional soldier and a seamstress. Even as a child, Ken was a keen academic and had decided by aged ten that he was destined to go to Cambridge. Educated at Roundhay School in Leeds, he

took it upon himself to sit his school examinations early, industriously using his remaining time at school to refine his language skills. With an insatiable passion for languages and learning, Ken was undoubtedly Cambridge material, and although he won a scholarship to study French and Latin at King's, his appetite for knowledge got the better of him, and he left Latin behind to pursue Spanish from scratch.

Ken came to King's in 1949, after completing his year's military service in the Royal Army Educational Corps. By chance, his group included Michael Harris and Jasper Rose, also bound for King's, and with whom Ken would become good friends during his College life. At Cambridge Michael and Ken were neighbours, living in what students fondly nicknamed 'the Drain', a row of Victorian dwellings on King's Lane, long since demolished. Combining their resources to feed themselves economically, the two were also novice rowers together in King's College Boat Club. Though short and light, Ken was an effective bow-man, and is remembered for his sense of humour which brought laughter to the boat on cold, winter outings. In his later years Ken spoke of his Cambridge days with great affection, and a KCBC oar took pride of place in his home, even after he had retired.

After graduating from King's in 1952, Ken made a false start to his career by working for a building society in the City of London. A born and bred Yorkshireman with a love of the outdoors, he was miserable in the city and soon decided to become a teacher, gaining his Certificate in Education in 1955. His first job was at Wycliff College, Gloucestershire, where he taught Classics. It was here that Ken met his wife Margaret, who was school nurse at the time, and with whom he went on to have three children. The couple married in 1957, the same year that Ken left Wycliff for a position in Reigate Grammar School. Renowned among his colleagues as a dedicated teacher and academic who applied his intelligence and vision to his practice, few were surprised when, after moving through teaching jobs in Liverpool College School and the Gilbert School in Colchester, Ken became Headmaster of the Samuel Whitbread School in Bedfordshire. Leading the school from 1973-1985, he had a talent for persuading over-zealous Inspectors to his way of seeing things. While he was a committed exponent

of comprehensive education with a rigorous, academic approach to his work, Ken was also a firm believer in letting people do their jobs: he advocated a level of independence in his staff, but was always ready to offer his advice and support. Remembered for the smiles that his Groucho Marxesque sense of humour brought to the staffroom, he was an able and popular Head who formed lifelong friendships with those he worked with.

When Ken and Margaret retired to Ledbury in Herefordshire, Ken was as active as ever, delighting in the time he now had to travel, to pursue his love of the arts, and to devour the many books he wanted to read. As a young man Ken had loved the Yorkshire dales, thinking nothing of cycling many miles from home. In retirement, the same desire to travel took Ken and Margaret to Europe, Canada, North America, South Africa and New Zealand, as well as back to the dales and moors he loved so much. In preparation for one trip to Russia, Ken characteristically took it upon himself to learn the language in a mere three weeks. An avid reader with a soft spot for Jane Austen and the Mitford sisters, Ken read voraciously during his retirement, putting his ever-expanding knowledge to good use at Ledbury's Probus Club: here, he gave talks on writers such as Cervantes, Rabelais and Montaigne, and became well-known for his skill and eloquence as an orator.

Ken also had an eye for innovative ventures which would benefit those around him. After singing with the Liverpool Philharmonic Choral Society in the 1960s, he had gone on to found the highly successful Formby Choral Society. He took this creative energy to Ledbury, where his passion for the theatre inspired him to found the Ledbury Theatre Club. This organisation served the Ledbury community for over fifteen years and took hundreds of people to theatrical performances at places like Stratford and Malvern. Although he never acknowledged it himself, he was also a skilled artist, whose pen and ink sketches of Ledbury adorned his friends' walls, and whose talent for caricature amused as well as amazed those who knew him. Artistically dexterous in his private correspondence as well as his drawings, Ken's exquisite calligraphy was eagerly awaited by those he wrote to, and one friend fondly notes how Ken's combination of artistry, anecdote, commentary and humour made his letters 'masterpieces of the

genre'. Even in his last months, his letters remained a pleasure to read, infused with Ken's unique combination of positivity, wit and profundity.

Ken died of pulmonary fibrosis on 16 November 2010, aged 80. A devoted husband, father and grandfather, he is remembered by his friends and family as a warm, unassuming and sincere man, content to help his neighbours and cherish his friends. He is survived by Margaret, his three children, Charles, Nick and Helen, and his two grandchildren, Rachael and William.

KENNETH DOUGLAS BOWIE DUNCAN (1968) was born on 26 March 1944 in Ayr, Scotland. After attending Ayr Academy he went to St Andrews University to read Economics, Economic History and Political Science in 1962. However two years later he moved on to Edinburgh University where he was awarded an MA in Geography and Development Economics with First Class honours in 1967. The recipient of a Parry Scholarship in Latin American Studies, he spent a year at the University of Liverpool taking a course in Latin American studies and then came to Cambridge and King's. As a PhD student at Cambridge from 1968 to 1973 Kenneth was attached to the Department of Land Economy and to the Centre for Latin American Studies. At Edinburgh he had participated in a study trip to Belize and the Yucatan, and at Cambridge he was able to return for further field work in Central America and Belize.

Kenneth spent the academic year 1973-4 as a lecturer at UCL but it was clear that his passion was more for practical work as a development economist in the Latin America he was now forging stronger and stronger ties with. Kenneth worked in many different countries and on many issues in the region, initially as the Latin American Projects Coordinator for OXFAM. He became attracted to the Andean region and in particular to Peru. In 1976 he was appointed as the OXFAM Field Director for the Andean Region which meant that he was able to move to Lima. After stints in Zimbabwe and Angola as a consultant between 1981 and 1983, Kenneth returned to Peru where he worked on a number of projects relating to peasant agricultural production, rural development, and health. He was a consultant much sought-after by international bodies such as the

InterAmerican Development Bank, the World Bank, the EEC, Caritas, the InterAmerican Foundation and various UN bodies. He was also working with local communities as a consultant to grassroots organizations.

Kenneth was married three times, but all were eventually dissolved. He died on 14 October 2008.

RICHARD ARTHUR GEORGE DUPUIS (1952), great nephew of AGLD (1884) and cousin of TE Booth (1954), died 26 February 2011 after having battled a cruel dementia with courage and good humour.

Richard was born on 21 March 1932 in Ambala, Punjab India, where his father, a soldier, was stationed. From the Punjabi sun he returned to the more modest climate of home with his mother and his sister in 1935. They eventually settled in an old manse in the village of Yetts o’Muckhart, Clackmannashire, Scotland. Richard was sent to prep school in Windsor, however and so the small boy had to endure long train journeys south. As with his ancestors the next step was Eton, where he was given a chance to develop his love of music. He played the oboe in the Slough Orchestra, although he would have preferred to take up the cello.

It was during his time in the Signals for his National Service, a time partly spent in Germany, that Richard felt a profound religious experience that had an important effect on his life. When he came up to Cambridge he first read Electrical Engineering but then changed to Geography before, finally, moving on to Moral Sciences. He now wanted to be a minister and by the force of that conviction he obtained a Diploma from the London Bible College in just one year in 1955 rather than the normal two. The world of practical work in congregations did however prove to be not entirely what Richard had expected. After appointments in churches in Bristol and Welwyn he concluded that the ministry was not for him.

Richard eventually trained as a psychotherapist and ran his own private practice in London from 1965 to 1990 when he retired. He was, during the

time between the two careers, working for the Richmond Fellowship and their mental after-care hostels around London. It was there that he met another temporary helper, Theresa Symington, for the first time. They met again 13 years later, fell in love and married in 1978; one year later their son Robert was born.

It was at Cambridge that Richard had encountered the life story of a man that would take up much of his spare time: the US nineteenth century revivalist preacher Charles Grandison Finney. Richard worked together with Garth Rosell to publish the memoirs of Finney in 1989 and spent many happy holidays in the USA on the trail of the preacher’s steps. Another historical project was concerned with the nineteenth century Scottish timber merchant Robert Edmiston whose journal was published in 2003, edited by Richard. In retirement Richard also finally had the time to learn to play the cello, a dream since his Eton days.

HORACE CHARLES LE GAI EATON (1939) , who was also known as Hasan Abdul Hakeem, was regarded as a father figure for many of Britain’s white converts to Islam and as one of Islam’s most sophisticated thinkers.

The circumstances of Gai’s birth were somewhat complicated, as he described in his autobiography *A Bad Beginning*. His mother Ruth, who was a feminist, Ibsenite, Wagnerian and Nietzschean, was for ten years the mistress of Francis Errington, an ecclesiastical lawyer many decades her senior. Errington was unhappily married to ‘a lady of title’ with whom he already had a grown-up family. When Ruth became pregnant, she refused to have an abortion, and so an elaborate story was concocted in order to avoid scandal.

Ruth made a short trip to Canada, where a whirlwind romance was meant to have happened resulting in her marriage to the fictitious father of her child, who was given a name, Charles Eaton (after a department store in Montreal). Errington supplied the pretend husband with a photograph, using one of a friend who had died in the trenches; ‘Charles’ absence was

explained by his having been offered a wonderful job in Italy, where it was planned that he would 'die' of a ruptured appendix while Ruth gave birth in Lausanne.

Gai arrived three months earlier than anticipated, on 1 January 1921, with Errington close by. Ruth and her baby returned after a while to the family home in London, having to claim that the baby was born on 5 April in order to support the story, and Gai was brought up in an almost entirely female household with his rather eccentric and possessive mother. He slept in her bed, and she made every effort to bring him up to be agnostic, the nursemaids threatened with dismissal if they ever mentioned God. Ruth taught her son to believe that the English were generally cold, stupid and sexually repressed, so he saw little of anyone outside the home except for an elderly 'uncle': Francis Errington.

When Errington's wife died in 1933, Gai was astonished to learn that his mother was to marry his uncle. He refused to refer to him as 'father', confiding to his diary that this would be disloyal to his real father who had died so tragically young. However, when Gai was 16 and at Charterhouse, Ruth decided to tell him the truth, although she also made him promise never to let Francis know that he knew the truth. There followed an elaborate charade in which Gai received a birthday gift every April 5 from his uncle, both of them knowing that this was neither his birthday nor his uncle.

Gai became obsessed with the need to discover 'truth' and at Charterhouse he ploughed through Descartes, Hume, Spinoza, Schopenhauer and Bertrand Russell, but did not find what he was looking for. He came to King's in 1939 to read History, but graduated two years later with only a 'Gentleman's Third', having neglected his studies in favour of a correspondence with the novelist Leo Myers who encouraged him to study the great religions of the Eastern tradition.

After graduation Gai was called up and commissioned into the Intelligence Corps, but this proved as unsatisfactory as his university career; they decided they had made a mistake and he was transferred to the Royal West

Kents, only to fail a medical inspection shortly before he would have been sent overseas. After a few more months in uniform 'pretending to be useful', he was invalided out as 'too highly strung for military service'. Francis Errington had meanwhile died, but left his considerable fortune to the offspring of his first marriage, and so Gai was faced with having to earn a living.

In 1944 he married Kay Clayton, an actress, and the following year they had a son. Unfortunately they had little else in common and their relationship was not improved by Gai's inability to find a steady job. Instead he began writing a series of reflections on Eastern religion and on Western writers who had been influenced by them; through a chance meeting with T S Eliot, the writings were published to great acclaim in 1949 under the title *The Richest Vein*. By this time Gai had moved to Jamaica, where he began a turbulent and passionate relationship with a Chinese woman called Flo, although he did return to England in 1950 to try and patch things up with Kay. When that failed, he went to Cairo to work as a lecturer in English literature at Cairo University, teaching a course of 18th and 19th century novelists, although he had not actually read any of them except Jane Austen.

In Cairo Gai became interested in the Sufi aspect of Islam, began reading Sufi literature inspired by his colleague Martin Lings, and made his personal declaration of faith in 1951. However, shortly afterwards he disappeared off to Jamaica again in a doomed attempt to rekindle his relationship with Flo; while this was unsuccessful, it did mean that he avoided being caught up in anti-British riots in Cairo in which several of his colleagues were killed.

Gai remained in Jamaica for three years, working as a teacher and then editor of the newspaper of the Jamaican Labour Party. He returned to England in 1954, missing Jamaica terribly, and was reintroduced to an old acquaintance, a Jamaican artist called Corah Hamilton. They married in 1956 and shortly afterwards she gave birth to the first of their three children. The relationship, however, did not go down well with his mother

Ruth, who became unhinged and viciously abusive to her new black daughter-in-law, so it was with some relief that Gai accepted a post in the Jamaican Colonial Office and moved back there with his family in 1959. It was there that he turned once again to Islam, and his interest continued to develop during further postings to Ghana and Trinidad. In 1974 he returned permanently to England, resumed his friendship with Martin Lings, and on his retirement became active in the affairs of the Muslim community in Britain. He worked as a consultant to the Islamic Cultural Centre in London and through his many writings, lectures and television appearances, became one of the best known and respected Muslim voices in Britain. In his work, he criticised extremism as much as he criticised secularism; he often disagreed with mainstream British Muslim opinion on many issues, including the invasion of Iraq, for which he felt there had been some justification. He also took a hard line against Muslim immigrants, arguing that the constant arrival of uneducated, non-English speaking Muslims made it more difficult for British Muslims to settle down and find their own, British, way of living their faith.

Corah died in 1984; Gai in 2010, on 26 February, the birthday of the prophet Muhammad. He was survived by his four children and four grandchildren.

ROBERT KEITH ERSKINE (1956), cousin of RE (1953), died unexpectedly but peacefully in his sleep on 22 February 2010, at the age of 73. Management consultant, lecturer in Strategic Management at Glasgow Caledonian University, and an active member of the British Computer Society, Robert was an idiosyncratic thinker whose ability to see things in unconventional ways enabled him to pioneer his own unique style of management. His early interest in the causes of financial waste within large-scale IT and public sector projects was transformed, in later years, into a passionate drive to address and rectify the wastefulness he perceived in the political and public worlds around him.

The second of three children, Robert was born in Brighton on 24 June 1936 to General Sir George (Bobby) Erskine and Ruby de la Rue. With his

father serving as a General during the Second World War, at one stage with the 7th Armoured Division Desert Rats, Robert's childhood was far from normal even by wartime standards. The family rarely stayed in one place for long, following the General as he was promoted or assigned new posts: leaving London for Eastbourne when war broke out in 1939, they had homes in a variety of places, from Rusper in West Sussex to Bruton in Somerset, and abroad, in Hong Kong and Egypt. On one unforgettable occasion, whilst visiting the General in 1946, the family found themselves the first British citizens to enter Berlin since the war's end. Having been conveyed through the rubble of Cologne and Berlin in a Mercedes once owned by Hermann Goering, Robert and his brother Philip accompanied their parents on a tour of Hitler's bunker shortly before it was demolished. Robert adapted to his changing surroundings with ease, completely undaunted both by the challenges that came his way and by the constellation of high-ranking individuals with whom his father was associated. In Berlin, his mother noted how good he was at giving interviews to the press, who had taken an interest in the eccentric Erskines. Robert had had good practice: one afternoon in Norfolk, 1944, while his father was showing King George VI the D-Day units, Robert's indomitable curiosity got the better of him, and he ran through the crowds and presented himself to the King. Embarrassed, the General introduced him, and Robert proceeded to divert the King's attention, answering the King's questions and informing him of how many chickens and ducks the family owned.

During wartime, Robert was educated by his mother at home, being too ill with asthma to attend school. After the family returned from Hong Kong he attended Charterhouse School, and went on to complete his National Service with the King's Royal Rifle Corps between 1954 and 1956. Later in 1956, Robert came to King's to study Economics, which he put aside at Part II in favour of Law. Robert held his time at King's close to his heart, keeping regular contact with the college and supporting it throughout his life. He said that his experiences, both of Charterhouse and King's, instilled in him an enormous appreciation for good learning, an attitude which he carried with him into his career after university.

Robert's first job was at the Imperial Tobacco Company in 1959, beginning as a trainee and quickly moving into management, where he conducted time studies to eliminate waste and increase efficiency within the company. Management soon became Robert's passion, and six years after starting at the ITC he moved to Honeywell Data Processing. Here he combined his enthusiasm for management with his new-found interest in computer systems, working with some of the earliest and largest computers. This intimate involvement with new technologies undoubtedly influenced the unique and innovative style of management that he would go on to develop and teach as a lecturer in Strategic Management at Glasgow Caledonian University. During his twenty-five years at the institution, Robert's sharp analysis, idiosyncratic mind and acute capacity to spot trends made him an authority on the causes of project failure and financial waste, and as a member of the British Computer Society and the Academic Board of Glasgow Caledonian, his expertise was regularly sought to help shape the ways in which management and data processing were being taught in universities. Ardently committed to making the academic practical, Robert published numerous works which moved from an initial focus on management efficiency in *Business Management* (1991), to a concern with wastefulness in both public and private sectors in titles such as *Blitz on Corruption and Abuse* (2001). Colleagues remember Robert as a 'true scholar', dedicated to the pursuit of knowledge and to testing conventional wisdom.

Throughout his career Robert remained a devoted husband to his wife Susan, whom he married in 1964, and a loving and supportive father to his three children Iona, Hamish and Sandy. As eccentric as his parents had been, Robert delighted in sending his children off on cycling trips around Scotland, tents in tow, or taking the family to the Hebridean island of Coll and treating them to his own special brand of experimental cooking. A proud Scotsman, he loved to dress in his red and green Erskine tartan suit, and took pleasure in writing his own characteristically singular poetry.

In his retirement years, home also became a base from which Robert put his unconventional ways of thinking into practice as a self-appointed lobbyist. With the same self-assurance and audacity with which he had approached

King George VI as a child, Robert had no qualms about expressing his opinions to those in positions of power. Over the years, he wrote prolifically to figures in Parliament, the Scottish Executive, 10 Downing Street, Buckingham Palace, The White House and the Vatican, among others, applying his extensive knowledge of management to the world's problems and suggesting unconventional and often radical solutions. With views on issues from women in ministry to director's bonuses, from Scotland's energy policy to the need to resolve the Palestinian conflict with Israel, Robert saw the wastefulness of the world and sought to change it for the better, often gaining the support of notable individuals, such as the Pope, in the process. His latest project was to convince David Cameron that Scottish binge-drinking could be overcome with a ration card system: sadly, David Cameron didn't seem to think that the plan would be a vote-winner.

Robert was an extraordinary thinker, an accomplished scholar and teacher who genuinely, passionately and persistently campaigned to make the world a better place. He will be remembered as a truly vibrant character, a good-hearted and caring family man who touched and enriched the lives of so many around him. He is survived by his wife Susan, his three children and his eight grandchildren.

OLIVER GRANTHAM FORSTER (1944) was born in 1925, the son of a businessman. He trained with the RAF as a meteorologist before coming to King's to read History. He joined the Commonwealth Relations Office in 1951, serving in a number of departments before his first posting to Karachi, where he won golden opinions as an intelligent and diligent diplomat doing his best to breathe good sense into the South East Asia Treaty Organisation.

He married Beryl Myfanwy Evans in 1953, with whom he had two daughters, and in 1959 he was posted to Madras, and his contribution to the success of a royal visit to India was marked with appointment as LVO. He was seconded to Washington in the early 1960s to deal with Asian questions, where his quiet competence impressed American officials as well as colleagues. Oliver coped well with a succession of mergers of departments during the late 1960s as the

Diplomatic Service was formed; he found his next appointment, as counsellor and then minister in the High Commission in India particularly congenial.

In 1975 Oliver came back to London as deputy chief clerk in the Diplomatic Service, where he served as an admirable foil to Chief Clerks, some of whom were more thrusting and less sympathetic than he. When he went to Pakistan as Ambassador in 1979 it was a time of unusual tension; Zulficar Bhutto had been hanged by the military regime, and Islamic fundamentalist mobs had wrecked the American embassy in Islamabad and the British Council offices in Rawalpindi; also the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan brought a flood of refugees into Pakistan. There was also concern about Pakistan's nuclear ambitions and a danger of war with India.

Oliver's calm and good judgement proved unbreakable; he coped with all the cross-currents, dealt confidently with crises and gave Whitehall sustained good advice; his appointment as KCMG in 1983 gave great pleasure to those around him.

In his retirement he devoted his time to charitable work, especially for Pakistan and Afghanistan. He died on 3 November 1999 survived by his wife and daughters.

SELWYN WILLIS FRASER SMITH (1946) spent 17 years as an administrator in Tanzania, holding a number of posts, both before and after independence.

Known as Pip, he was born on 27 June 1921 and was educated at Haileybury. During the war he served in Burma, behind Japanese lines with an intelligence unit, for which he was later awarded an M.C. He came to King's to take the Colonial Service one year course before heading to Tanganyika, as the country was then known, as an administrative officer.

From 1952 to 1955 Pip was District Commissioner of the Tanganyika Masai. He vigorously defended the right of the Masai tribe to live in the Serengeti

National park, but struggled to convince them of the benefits of modern ranching. He later served as District Commissioner of Dar es Salaam and after independence was Provincial Commissioner in Mwanza and Regional commissioner in Mtwara. His final position in Tanzania was as the Commissioner for Village Settlements, promoting a policy which it was hoped would transform agriculture. His work in Africa earned him an OBE and later a CBE.

Pip returned to Britain in the mid 1960s and settled in Crowborough, East Sussex. At this time he was employed by the Construction Industry Board. The College then lost touch with him, but has more recently discovered that his death was recorded in February 1996, in Tunbridge Wells.

JOHN REGINALD GILLUM (1951), son of SJG (1895), brother of KSG (1941), great nephew of WH Macaulay (1874) and RHM (1878), nephew of JS Smith (1919), cousin of TWMS (1951) and brother-in-law of ANG Ayling (1951), was an influential and esteemed merchant banker who died on 15 August 2010 from a heart attack whilst out walking. He enjoyed a long and successful career in the City and will be remembered as one of the towering figures in post-war British banking.

John was born on 25 January 1928 in Reigate, Surrey, into a family with four children. He attended Horris Hill School in West Berkshire before going on to Winchester College. In 1944 a tragedy ended John's happy childhood: his older brother Kenneth was killed in action on 9 June, having been parachuted in over occupied France to secure bridges in the wake of D-Day. Kenneth's death no doubt affected John's thoughts about the future. Having won an Exhibition to King's he decided not to come to Cambridge, instead applying for a commission in the Army.

At Sandhurst, part of the first post-war intake in 1946, John narrowly escaped death himself after writing off a sports car. Commissioned into The Buffs (The Royal East Kent Regiment) John was sent out to Hong Kong and the Sudan. There were undoubtedly skills to be picked up during peace-time soldiering,

mastery of touch typing and bridge for example, but it did not take long for John to become disillusioned. Unfortunately the Army proved much easier to enter than to exit. John had to wait for nearly three years before he could resign his commission. When he was free once again he managed to get his place back at King's and arrived in 1951 to study Geography.

John soon switched to Classics, a demanding subject made none the easier for him having been away for five years. He played golf at a sufficiently high level, however, and he became a Golf Blue in both his first and second years. He married Mary Rose Ayling (also from Reigate) in 1953, having met her through her brother, fellow Kingsman Andrew Ayling (1951); that same year he left Cambridge to pursue a new career. He had the good fortune to be offered a post at Robert Benson Lonsdale (later Kleinwort Benson) by the merchant banker Mark Turner, who was married to a cousin of Mary Rose. This was a line of banking that fitted John's creative and analytic brain. He came to understand the ins and outs of a world of highly complex financial operations. In 1972 he became Director at Samuel Montagu & Co. (later a subsidiary of Midland Bank) and from 1981 to 1988 he held the same post at NM Rothschild. Between 1988 and 1997, when he retired, he took on Non-executive Directorships for a number of companies, including Debenhams and Blagden Industries.

Popular with his clients and revered by his colleagues John was referred to as "The Master" in the City. His formidable intellect and competitive nature produced creative and innovative solutions to problems, or as the regulators would often have it, loopholes that needed to be closed, but John's integrity was never in question. He became famous for long and winding sentences, negotiated through careful attention given to the pipe in his hand, before finally being concluded in advice too good to be ignored. He was also a man full of humour who thoroughly enjoyed the company of others. Most of all he rejoiced in the presence of Mary Rose in his life. On their Golden Wedding in 2003 he calculated the exact number of days they had been married and expressed his deep sense of gratitude to her for putting up with him for that long.

Golf continued to be a constant passion in John's life. He participated in a number of major amateur tournaments and he also wrote a history of The Royal Worlington entitled *The Sacred Nine*. Mary Rose and John lived in Hertfordshire for many years before moving permanently to Rye in East Sussex where he died. He is survived by his wife and their three sons: Ben, Tom and Chris.

ANTHONY CAPPER GILPIN (1931), father of MEMG (1968), lived a long and very eventful life, working with Political and Economic Planning before joining the United Nations, where his work took him all over the world. He and his wife were active Friends (Quakers) and these beliefs were central to his life.

He was born in Golders Green to Quaker parents, where his mother took children's classes at the Golders Green Meeting, and educated at Bootham School; his father, having left school at fifteen, was determined that Tony should have a decent education. At Bootham, indicating some of the initiative he was to show in later life, Tony made frequent visits to the out-of-bounds cinema, on the pretext that he was taking photographs of steam trains in York Station. He also organised a Quaker sweepstake, where the 'horses' were regular speakers at the meeting and the 'course' was the length of time that the Friends spoke; money was collected before the meeting and dispersed afterwards to the most accurate forecaster. Tony attended many meetings for worship, but in later life had little memory of any except one where a disturbed Friend from The Retreat (a mental hospital in York) opened her ministry with 'Oh for a bubbling up, oh for a bubbling up' (pause) 'of raspberry jam, jam, jam, jam, jam.'

Tony's father was keen for him to join the firm where he was a director, Baker Perkins, and perhaps because of this Tony changed from Modern Languages to Economics while at King's. He studied under John Maynard Keynes and while observing eminent professors engaged in scholarly disagreement learned an important lesson: that all established wisdom is open to question. Attending Quaker meetings while at Cambridge

confronted Tony with the need to think deeply about the peace testimony. The decision he made for a life of non-violence was one from which he did not waver, although he was often challenged, particularly in later life in his work in Africa with the military.

After graduating and a year in Germany to increase his knowledge of the language and culture, Tony joined his father's firm as assistant secretary, but never really took to the work. As war approached, it became increasingly obvious that the firm would be involved in some way with the production of armaments. He became active in the Peace Pledge Union, helping Jewish and political refugees from Germany and Czechoslovakia; his commitment to this work led him to leave his father's firm (even though it would have exempted him from military service) and work in Paris with Spanish refugees who had moved there during the Spanish civil war. After the Germans seized Paris in 1940, Tony drove a busload of children to safety, and their calm acceptance of their fate remained with him, inspiring him later to his career with the United Nations, where he felt lay the best chance of avoiding some of the terrible things he had witnessed in Paris.

On escaping from France, Tony continued working with refugees in London, and this was where he first met Eirene Douglas, a Quaker from Ireland who worked with him at the International Commission for War Refugees. They were married in 1941. Tony appeared before a tribunal, which accepted his beliefs and exempted him from military service so that he was able to work where he wished. He joined a research organisation, 'Political and Economic Planning', dedicated to rebuilding post-war society, and also was active on the Famine Relief Committee which was attempting to persuade the government to lift the blockade on food in German occupied countries.

When the United Nations was formed in 1946, Tony joined as a member of the Peace Committee. The role, both he and Eirene knew, was going to mean sacrifices, with long periods of separation from each other and their four children, and frequent moves to different parts of the world. Tony spent the rest of his working life with the UN, always retaining his Quaker

links and attending meetings in different parts of the world; he became increasingly respected for his sensitive but firm approach, and was particularly admired for his work in Africa when the UN sent a peace-keeping force into the Congo after the withdrawal of the Belgians.

During the course of his life Tony met many interesting people, from prime ministers and presidents to ordinary working men; it was often extraordinarily complex for him to find any effective agreements. Occasionally he was in personal danger, under the threat of kidnap; sometimes he lived in extreme hardship, sometimes in extreme luxury.

Tony left the employ of the UN in 1977; his life became constrained after a major stroke and the death of his beloved Eirene in 1985. Nevertheless he continued to be an imposing presence at the Hampstead meeting house, remembered for his intellectual rigour, someone who could find social conversation difficult particularly with reserved people but who always exemplified Quaker principles. He died in September 2006.

GEORGE COLIN GREETHAM (1949) was an energetic and enthusiastic schoolteacher, able to pass his enthusiasm on to others and to raise their level of achievement as a result. He died on 5 May 2010.

Colin was a Yorkshireman, born in Harrogate on 22 April 1929 and educated at York Minster Song School and then St Peter's School, York. Whilst a chorister he was taken under the wing of the Dean, Eric Milner-White (1903), who became something of a surrogate father to him and under whose influence Colin later set his sights on King's.

After National Service with the Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, Colin came up as a Choral Scholar, read History and played hockey for the College. He stayed on after graduation to take the Certificate of Education. Possibly the most memorable event during his time at the College was singing at the Coronation in 1953.

Colin launched his teaching career at Barnard Castle School, arriving in the town at more or less the same time as two other Kingsmen, Roger Gaunt (1949), the curate at the parish church, and Eddie Palmer (1952), another schoolmaster. The three of them together gave enormous impetus to the musical life of the school and town; Colin with his fine bass voice and considerable energy became known to the boys as Thunder Guts. He was a man who expected high endeavour and loyal cooperation from those around him, but in return could be both sympathetic and understanding.

Whilst at Barnard Castle, Colin served as Choirmaster, Housemaster and Head of History. After 12 years he moved on to Fettes as Head of History and then in 1971 arrived at Bishop Stortford College as Headmaster, where he was to spend the rest of his career. Despite initial difficult economic conditions and the consequent fiercely competitive market for independent education, Colin was not afraid to take unpopular decisions to ensure the school's survival. In fact under his leadership the school flourished with improving results and success in musical, dramatic and sporting endeavours. His most significant innovation was the introduction of a co-educational sixth form.

After retiring, Colin moved to Scotland with his wife Rosemary, a colleague at Barnard Castle whom he had married in 1963. They spent many happy years at Chapelhead, which was originally the family holiday home, gardening and tending a growing menagerie of poultry, goats, cats and dogs. Colin threw himself into community activities, helping organise the Grange Highland Games and hosting tours at the Glenlivet Distillery. Eventually, however, Chapelhead became difficult for the couple to manage and so the decision was made to move into Elgin, where services were close at hand and severe winters easier to cope with. As ever they wasted no time in getting to know the neighbours and becoming a part of their new community.

Colin died peacefully, not long after celebrating his 81st birthday, survived by Rosemary and their children Susan, Philip and Giles.

ROBERT KARL GRIEDER (1988) died tragically and unexpectedly on 16 February 2011 of a virus, at the age of 41.

He was born in Barnet on 10 March 1969 and educated at Queen Elizabeth's Boys' School. As a child he was a loving, helpful and gentle character, eager to learn and with obvious talent in painting and modelling; he built fantastic villages and railways with his Lego, and later on cars that moved around like fairground bumper cars. His early pictures were remarkable in their style, influenced by Paul Klee and Picasso but with Rob's own individual originality. At the age of only ten he won an art competition where the theme was 'Telecommunications in everyday life and in the future', and his picture was exhibited in Geneva; as a sixth-former he took part in a national art competition organised by the *Observer* newspaper, and won first prize with a beautiful collage cityscape which united half-timbered Tudor houses with overhead railways and towers of a modern city. He was the first in his family to feel at home with a computer when it was in its infancy, and even published two articles in a journal about undiscovered applications.

This self-taught knowledge gave Rob the opportunity to spend a year working at Landis and Gyr in Zug after his 'A' levels. They were clearly pleased with him and wanted to keep him on, but Rob was keen to take up his place at King's to study Maths, Computing and Philosophy. At King's, he was a member of the chess club and also continued with his art work, receiving the James prize for two large collages. From King's he went on to Warwick University where he successfully completed a Master's degree in Philosophy, with a dissertation entitled 'The world, the subject, and the limits of picturing'.

In 1993 and 1994 he worked again at Landis and Gyr, after which he became a philosophy research student at Wolfson College Oxford. His aim was to complete a PhD on the subject 'Mind, Nature and Logic' later changed to 'The spatio-temporal presuppositions of logic'. However, he decided to discontinue research and return to Switzerland, where he took up a job as programmer at the Migros Cooperative in Zurich. During this time he produced a number of remarkable paintings, which with some earlier ones he exhibited in Zurich in 1999.

Rob is remembered as someone, full of imagination and creativity, who was a good listener, generous to his family and to the charities he supported. He combined a sense of humour with scholarliness, filling many notebooks with philosophical argument written in pencil as neatly as if they had been typed.

In January he moved to Lausanne, where he worked as a programmer and analyst at Orange, living first in Lausanne and then in Morges; although throughout his ten years at Orange he had been in excellent health, he died suddenly from a short and seemingly harmless throat infection.

DENIS EDWARD HAIN (1938) (formerly E.H. Bullivant) was born in St Ives, Cornwall, in February 1919. He was educated at Winchester where he played rugby, football and cricket; took part in debates and performed in school concerts, both singing and playing the flute. He came up to King's to read Moral Sciences and literally sat at the feet of Wittgenstein at meetings of the Moral Science Club. He found the philosopher to be courteous and good humoured, with an extraordinary radiance, but admitted that intellectually he never understood a word of what he said. It was with some relief that he later heard that one of his lecturers had confessed to an identical predicament.

After completing his studies and with hostilities already underway, Edward joined the Royal Hampshire Regiment and a year later was commissioned in the Queen's Royal Regiment. He then trained as a glider pilot and served in North Africa, Italy, Morocco, Sicily and finally the South of France where he was wounded and invalided out.

Back in Britain Edward founded the Yoga Practice Society and School in London and was later able to study hatha yoga in India. He also started a vegetarian restaurant and served as Chairman of the Surrey Young Conservatives. Later he took up singing as a career, undertaking concert, oratorio and opera singing and also training. He performed as a soloist with a number of choirs, both in the UK and abroad, and also did radio and

film work. He was Professor of Singing at Ball State University, Indiana and published *The Legato Style of Singing*.

Edward was married twice; firstly to Yvonne Mary Keturah Bunting and then to Anna Jacobson, and he had five children. Latterly resident in Switzerland, he died on 14 March 2011 after a short illness.

CHARLES TOWNSEND HARRISON (1960) was a leading art historian whose uniquely practical form of art criticism and natural talent as a teacher provided inspiration for artists, historians, theorists and students alike.

Born in Chesham in 1942, Charles was educated at Clifton College, Bristol, before coming to King's to study English. Growing up in a family who had connections with the English avant-garde movement, Charles was enthralled by art from childhood, and aged only 15 found himself fascinated by Jackson Pollock's works. It came as no surprise, then, when he decided to leave English behind to pursue his interest in Architecture and Fine Arts for Part II of the tripos, concentrating on medieval art in particular. With a sharp and scrutinizing mind, always ready to resist orthodoxies and champion independent judgement, Charles professed himself dissatisfied with what he had achieved in Cambridge and moved on to complete post-graduate work at the Courtauld Institute in London. Here, a radical change in focus saw him conduct ground-breaking research into early twentieth-century avant-garde art between the wars, the central arguments of which formed the foundation of his first and best-known book, *English Art and Modernism 1900-1939* (1981).

After leaving the Courtauld, Charles made bold steps into the world of arts journalism and, in 1967, took up an editorial position at the celebrated fine arts journal *Studio International*, a publication with which he had already formed connections during his post-graduate study. As he supplemented his editorial work with freelance teaching in art schools and universities, Charles was



intimately involved both with artists' works and their practices. Increasingly invited either to edit features for various arts publications or to curate exhibitions, such as 'When Attitudes Become Form' at the ICA in 1969, he began to develop his diverse experiences into a critical practice. Charles firmly believed that the analysis of art should stem from an acute understanding of and participation in the artist's methods, and he took immense pleasure in collaborative projects which allowed him to exercise these beliefs: in the early 1970s he worked closely with notable figures such as sculptor Barry Flanagan and artist Jeremy Moon. In 1971, his commitment to the influential artist's group *Art & Language* saw Charles leave his post at *Studio International* and take up editorship of the conceptual arts journal *Art-Language*, a role he held for the rest of his life. Working closely with a group which believed in eliminating the distinction between artists and critics, Charles's democratizing approach to art criticism flourished. Although prominent voices in the art world attacked his move away from formalist theory, he thrived on disagreement, and continued to promote his understanding of art not only as an aesthetic entity, but also as a powerful moral force.

Charles began lecturing at the Watford College of Technology in 1974 before becoming staff tutor in Art History at the Open University in 1977, taking the practices he was developing as editor of *Art-Language* and applying them to his teaching. He is remembered by colleagues as a masterful teacher, dedicated to staff and students alike, and intent on nurturing a democratic access to learning, dialogue, and information without compromising the high standards of teaching he believed in. Intimately involved in contributing to and shaping the OU's art courses, Charles made significant contributions to the interdisciplinary elements of the curriculum, contributions which, alongside his teaching, encouraged students to broaden their minds when it came to looking at and understanding a piece of art. For both students and colleagues, simply looking at a work of art with Charles was a unique and memorable experience in which he would encourage the scrutiny both of the artwork itself, and of one's own preconceptions of it. Passionate about challenging orthodoxy and complacent thinking, Charles demanded academic rigour from all he worked with, and was always ready to speak his mind and air his scepticism, despite the contention that this might cause.

Beneath a somewhat cool exterior however, many recognized a generous, clear thinking, and good humoured man, who was steadfastly committed to art, but also took great pleasure in being with his family, tending his exquisite garden in the Cotswolds, and playing the French horn when time allowed.

During his time at the OU, Charles was promoted to Reader in 1985, and then to a chair of History and Theory of Art in 1994. His pioneering approach to his subject attracted admiration from American museums and universities alike, and he was a Visiting Professor of Art History at four American institutions, including Chicago and Texas. After his retirement in 2008, he continued to hold an Emeritus chair at the OU, and, at the time of his death, was working dedicatedly to finalise the proofs of two new publications, *Since 1950: Art and Its Criticism* and *An Introduction to Art*.

Charles died of cancer on 6 August 2009, aged 67. He is survived by his second wife, Trish, and two step-children; and by his former wife, Sandra, and their three children.

CLEMENT HASSAN (1942), cousin of PAL Freeman (1949), was an enthusiastic participant in his local community in South Manchester.

Born in Didsbury, Manchester on 3 September 1924, Clement was educated at Rugby before coming to King's to read Economics. After wartime service with the Admiralty he returned to Manchester to join the family textile business, Victor Hassan Ltd, and in time was appointed Director and finally Managing Director.

Clement was a highly respected leader of the Jewish Community in South Manchester and a prominent Mason. A member of the founding committee of Dunham Forest Golf Club, he was also proud to be a member of the Society of Manchester and District Golf Captains, of which he served terms as both Captain and President. In addition to golf, he was an enthusiastic bridge player and a life member of Lancashire County Cricket Club.

Other interests included attending extra mural university courses on various topics and organising activities for his local Third Age group. Clement loved books and had been a member of the Portico Library in Manchester for over 30 years. He was a room steward at Tabley Hall and was a supporter of the National Association of Decorative and Fine Arts Societies.

Clement died on 14 November 2008, at the age of 84, and was survived by his wife Adele, whom he married in 1949, and their children, a son and three daughters.

FRANCIS MICHAEL HEPBURNE-SCOTT (1939), brother of Lord Polwarth (HAH-S 1935) died peacefully at Borders General Hospital, Melrose, on 19 September 2010. Francis was a true Scotsman who spent most of his life among the Scottish hills, working as Land Agent Advisor for the Country Gentleman's Association before beginning his own well-respected and highly successful land agency practice.

Francis was born in Glasgow on 29 September, 1920, the second son of Wattie, the Master of Polwarth, and Elspeth. His childhood was spent at Harden, on the Scottish Borders where, with his older brother Harry, he learned the ways of the countryside: Francis regularly rode his pony the three miles to and from his primary school in Roberton, he learnt to play the pipes as his mother had, and his father took him on his first hunting trip on his sixth birthday. Francis kept his passion for field sports throughout his life, and in his later years enjoyed rough shooting and fishing in Scotland's hill lochs. But the love of his sporting life was the hunt, and he went on to chair the Buccleuch Hunt from 1988-1992.

In time, Francis was sent to Eton to receive his education. By his own admission, he was not a typical Etonian, but he enjoyed going down to the river when he needed a moment of peace. At school he was a keen linguist with the ambition of coming to Cambridge to study Modern Languages, and he spent his last school holiday in Berlin, improving his German for his Cambridge entrance exam. The year being 1938, Francis found Berlin littered with the broken glass and graffiti of Kristallnacht; the looming

war changed his life completely, sending him away from Cambridge to places he never imagined he would go. On arriving at King's to begin Michaelmas term in 1939, war had already broken out. Francis went immediately to the recruitment office to sign up. Told that the Navy did not need sailors, he enlisted for The Lothians and Border Horse Armoured Car Company: when informed that his medical examination had reported flat feet, he jovially argued that this would not matter if he was to fight in a tank. He was ordered to remain at Cambridge and wait to be summoned for officer training.

In the end, Francis only spent one year in Cambridge, but he dedicated himself to his work despite the reports of war's progression abroad. The Modern Languages tripos took him by surprise, for he had assumed that he would be reading literature from the past hundred years, rather than the older French and German tomes he was given to study. He revelled in these writers and philosophers though, and spent time at the Sorbonne in the Easter vacation, revising for his French prelims. Little did he know how useful his German would be. Aside from his studies, he rowed in the King's first VIII for the Lent Bumps, played rugby, and joined the Army Corps and pipe band. With half his mind on his studies and the other half on the war, Francis took much solace and inspiration from King's Chapel, and remembered the 'sublime' singing of the choir at evensong.

The German breakthrough into Holland coincided with Francis's May examinations: he and his friends took their last exam after having joined the Local Defence Volunteers, writing their scripts in uniform, with their rifles at the back of the hall. Directly after, they went to Duxford Aerodrome for training, and Francis recalled doing Dad's Army-style sentry duty at night and trying to catch some sleep on concrete floors. His home-based service lasted for three frustrating years, during which he formed the Lothians' Regimental Pipe Band, later known as the famous band of the Royal Scots Greys. Finally sent abroad with the Lothians, first to North Africa, then to Naples in March 1944, and Monte Cassino in May of that year, Francis was in command of C Squadron in fierce action at Bondeno, south of Venice. Though he kept it a secret from most people he

knew, it was here that he gained the prestigious Military Cross for 'unparalleled vigour and skill in the face of a well-organised enemy... he imbued all who saw him with the will to make super-human efforts'.

After VE day, he returned home to begin unit training for the planned invasion of Japan. Luckily this wasn't to be, for it was on his short leave back in Scotland, on the eve of VJ day, that he met his wife Marjorie at a party. Within a month, the couple were engaged. They began married life in Northern Rhodesia, where Francis worked briefly for the Colonial Service. Deciding that the tropics were not for them, they returned to England where Francis retrained as a land agent on the Clandeboye Estate near Belfast, and then Eridge Estate in Kent. In 1954, with a growing family, the couple bought a hill farm back on the Borders where Francis established his own land agency practice, from which he managed properties across Scotland. One of his close colleagues remembers Francis's talent for the profession: with his immense practical knowledge of the land and a down-to-earth common sense, Francis was respected by the people he worked for, and as much at home among farmers and stockmen as he was among the city folk of Edinburgh or the Scottish Lairds. In 1968, his agency joined the national firm Smiths Gore, of which Francis was a partner until 1971. The trips to the city, though, did not agree with him, and he missed farming and the country soil. He returned to private practice and farming before retiring to pursue his own projects.

In what were known as the 'Golden Years' in Francis's family, he and Marjorie worked to develop their farm in Lilliesleaf, as well as re-building a new family home from the remains of a neglected cottage. Their exquisite garden was admired by all who knew them, and Francis took pleasure in building, cultivating and farming, as well as hunting. The word most used to describe Francis by his friends and family was 'kind': he was a considerate man, a valued mentor and friend, a sound and wise father, and a loyal and devoted husband. Above all, he was a son of the soil with a deep knowledge of the history and life of his home, the Scottish Borderlands.

He is survived by Marjorie, his three children, and his nine grandchildren.

JOHN PEASE HODGKIN (1928), son of HTH (1895) and brother of HMH (1924), was born into a Quaker family on 12 January 1909 in Chengdu, China, where his father was working as a medical missionary. He was educated at Leighton Park School, Reading before coming up to King's to read Economics. Country dancing was a lifelong interest of John's and whilst at Cambridge he danced with The Round, the University country dance society.

After graduation John emigrated to the US with his family and established himself in Pennsylvania. Initially he worked as a teacher but after several years retrained as an accountant; in 1947 he became a Certified Public Accountant. His specialism was taxes. John had married Ruth Walenta in July 1934 and the couple had three children, although sadly one son died in childhood. He was a founding member of the Bryn Gweled Homesteads in Southampton, Pennsylvania, a cooperative community, and is credited with having coined the name 'Bryn Gweled', 'Hill of Vision' in Welsh. He is also remembered as being a talented storyteller.

Ruth died in 1961 and around this time John relocated to New York. He remarried in January 1963, to Elizabeth Davis, but she also predeceased him, dying in 1974.

John had continued country dancing after his arrival in America and learned to Morris dance as well. A long-time supporter and treasurer for many years of the Country Dance and Song Society, he acted as the hobby horse for several Morris teams, collecting money and explaining the dance to bystanders. John enjoyed 'working' a crowd, the bigger the better, and was very successful collecting hundreds of dollars over the years.

In later years John's health deteriorated and he suffered several strokes. He died on 2 August 1994 in Newtown, Pennsylvania, survived by his children Christopher and Meg.

RICHARD ANTHONY APPLEBY HOLT (1938), son of FAH (1906) and brother of GCAH (1939), who was born in 1920, was an outstanding games player in his youth, and later in life became a solicitor and chairman of the Hutchinson Publishing Group while uniting his administrative and sporting interests in his work for Wimbledon tennis championships.

Bimby, as he was known, excelled at sport while at Harrow, captaining the football XI, playing rugby and reaching the semi-finals of Junior Wimbledon in 1936 and the finals in the following two years. He came to King's for a year, although he never considered himself a great brain, where he continued to shine in rackets and in cricket, before the outbreak of war put a stop to his sporting and university career. He served in the army, and after the war concentrated his attentions on rackets, becoming one of the finest doubles players of his generation. He might have achieved even more had his eyesight not deteriorated when he was in his thirties,

He made his career in the law, qualifying in 1949 and retiring 27 years later as senior partner. He joined the board of Hutchinson in 1950 after the death of his uncle, and succeeded in sorting out its parlous financial position and working with the transition when the company was sold to London Weekend Television.

Bimby was elected a member of the All England Lawn Tennis Club and joined the committee in 1959, where he showed great skill in his dealings with those who wrote about lawn tennis; on his retirement the writers made him an honorary member of their association. His influence helped to control the gradual commercialisation of Wimbledon. He was part of groups making substantial improvements to the grounds, and worked very closely with promotional consultants in their contracts with television and official suppliers.

He was also loyal to Harrow throughout his life, sending his three sons there and serving as a governor and then as Chairman of the Governors for nine years, taking a close interest not only in the fabric of the school but also in the achievements of the boys and the staff. Bimby is remembered

as a charming and tranquil man, so obviously at peace with himself that he calmed those around him, and also a great family man.

He was married in 1945 to Daphne Pegram, who survived him together with their three sons and three daughters when he died at the age of 81 in May 2001.

DOUGLAS FREDERICK HOOPER (1957) dedicated his life to challenging and enabling people to relate to each other. An expert in social and clinical psychology, a counsellor, a therapist, and a practitioner of family law, Douglas played a key role in the national development of marital and family counselling. Colleagues described him as a far thinking intuitive extrovert, and remember his rare ability both to challenge and support those he knew, from students to researchers and practitioners to patients.

The youngest of four children, Douglas was born in Kingston-upon-Thames on 27 June 1927, to Edith and William. His childhood was far from easy: his father died when Douglas was two, and his siblings were sent to an orphanage to be brought up while Douglas remained with his mother, a cleaner, who raised him alone. There can be little doubt that these early troubles contributed to Douglas's desire to support struggling families throughout his career. He received his education at Sutton Grammar School and afterwards trained for a short time as a librarian in the British Museum. Called up to do his National Service with the RAF in the last year of the war, he was sent to Kenya and then served on the ground staff for a few years before going to Reading University to read Psychology.

Douglas was clearly an exceptional student, as he was soon recruited by the Cambridge Psychological Laboratory as a research assistant. Here, he began work which explored the resistance to change in the work-place among workers in a textile mill. One colleague, Derek Russell Davis, who had an interest in the psychology of family dynamics, inspired Douglas and encouraged his interest in the mental health field. He clearly had some impact, for in 1960, Douglas submitted his PhD dissertation entitled

'Change in a Mental Hospital: A Socio-Psychological Study', which he researched at his base in Fulbourn Psychiatric Hospital. Committed to translating his academic theories into a practice that would help other people, Douglas supplemented his studies by volunteering for the National Marriage Guidance Council (later known as RELATE), an organisation for which he worked steadfastly all his life, and which recognised his significant contribution by electing him Vice-President in 1997.

Cambridge was only the beginning of Douglas's long, varied and outstanding career in family psychology and therapy, and he left King's in 1960 for a two-year research position at the Tavistock Institute for Human Relations, before taking up the opportunity to study alongside a leading community psychiatrist at Harvard Medical School in America. When Douglas returned to the UK in 1964, he was appointed to a lectureship in the Department of Mental Health at Bristol University Medical School. Impressed by the newly established community health care centres in the US, and part of a department which promoted a person-centred, interdisciplinary approach to the teaching and practice of psychiatry, Douglas found himself perfectly placed to learn the ins and outs of practical teaching and to collaborate closely with other experts on the ideas that fascinated him. By 1967, his team at Bristol had established the first behavioural science course in Britain; it was a resounding success, becoming a model for other medical schools and gaining recognition from the distinguished World Health Organisation. With almost ten years of guidance counselling under his belt, Douglas's pragmatic approach and deft analysis of complex family situations made him a sought-after practitioner and appreciated colleague. With his fellow psychiatrists John Roberts and Oliver Russell, he created and ran learning groups for general practitioners, psychiatrists, clergymen and social workers, with a focus on family relationship therapy. After years of meticulous, pioneering study and his own personal counselling experiences, it was Douglas's belief that the therapeutic alliance between patient and counsellor was the most important aspect of a patient's recovery.

Behind his mission to help people connect with each other was Douglas's own incredibly strong marriage to Mavis, with whom he had three children.

The couple had first met at primary school, and Douglas's family was central to his life. As well as Douglas's love of singing in the choir and playing his cello, the couple were valued members of their local Methodist Church, and undertook an active support of groups like Christian Aid and Amnesty International. They also loved travelling, be it to visit their son Alex when he moved to Kenya, to see the sights in India, or, in 1975, to move temporarily to Australia when Douglas was offered a fully-funded sabbatical year at the Australian Institute of Family Studies. The break from Bristol prompted Douglas to seek out something new when the couple returned to the UK, and in 1979 he was offered a Professorship as the Chair of Social Work at the University of Hull. The move was controversial, Douglas being a psychologist rather than a social worker, but, characteristically, he worked sensitively and innovatively to build a new department, forging and strengthening vital links between social work and community medicine.

Douglas's motto, 'Only connect' – taken from E.M. Forster's *Howards End* – was a guiding principle by which he taught and lived for the whole of his life, so it came as little surprise when, even after his retirement, he continued to counsel and support families and individuals in crisis. In 1987 Douglas and Mavis left their home in Yorkshire to start their retirement in Midsomer Norton, near Bath. Douglas remained busy, working on an inquiry into support services for the family justice system, as well becoming a cathedral guide at Wells Cathedral. He was a man of strong faith, and, as a psychologist, fascinated by the impact that the Cathedral could have on himself and the visitor. The Cathedral was made to welcome the weary and broken, and Douglas always bore this image in mind in his work as a guide and in his participation in the Cathedral's community. At the smaller Ammerdown Centre near his home in Midsomer Norton, he worked to establish a group called The Open Mind, where people were encouraged to speak about problems they had which the church didn't always help them to resolve. Both Douglas and Mavis were pillars of their church community.

Douglas and Mavis celebrated their diamond wedding anniversary six weeks before they were both killed in a car crash on 25 October 2010.

Douglas and Mavis are survived by their three children, Alison, Nicholas and Alex, and their six grandchildren.

ROBERT WILLIAM HORNE (1958) was a scientist, scholar and painter whose work took him from the world of radio waves and electronic warfare to trying to photograph life's smallest particles. He was born on 21 January 1923 at Ascot, Berkshire, but his parents moved to Montreal when he was only six months old. In 1938 the family returned to England and Bob continued his education at Windsor.

The nervous years before the outbreak of the Second World War were characterised by intense developments in the field of radar technology by all the major powers. It was this world that attracted Bob when he finished school in 1940 and was employed by Dynatron Radio, working on developing airborne radio equipment. From there it was a small and natural step to join the technical branch of the RAF in 1941. Bob was trained in radio and radio communications at Wolverhampton Technical College and at RAF Cranwell. Before being able to complete the Cranwell course he was recruited to a special branch of RAF Intelligence Countermeasures based in Radlett, Hertfordshire. The group at Radlett worked at trying to interfere with the German radio beam system that guided the enemy planes for their raids on British cities. Bob was picked because his hobby was constructing radio sets with short wave capabilities. At this time amateur radio operators, were in possession of more advanced radio sets than the ones at the disposal of the armed forces.

The RAF had achieved air-superiority in 1943 when Bob was transferred to a joint US countermeasures project at the Harvard Radiation Laboratories and MIT in Cambridge, Massachusetts. The problem was no longer German planes, but German rockets. The Allies needed to find some way of interfering with the radio signals of the rockets fired from the Peenemünde launch site on the Baltic Sea, or jamming them altogether.

In 1946, after five years, Bob left the RAF and contacted the Cavendish Laboratory in Cambridge. He wanted to continue to work in high energy

physics but as this field was under review following the advent of peace, and no-one was being taken on, he instead became interested in and applied for a post designing and constructing electronic apparatus in the Laboratory for Physical Chemistry of Rubbing Solids under J.R. Whitehead. He was accepted as a research assistant and worked closely with Whitehead on high frequency electronic devices. That same year he married Doris Bedingfield.

At Professor Salisbury (with whom he worked during the war) and Whitehead's suggestion Bob was made a senior member of the Institution of Radio Engineers and the following year he moved on to the newly set up electron microscope laboratory in Free School Lane run by Ellis Cosslett who had just arrived from Oxford. Bob's task was to operate the group's initial two microscopes, both of early design and rather temperamental, so that users from a wide range of disciplines could get the best out of them. He carried this out with an agreeable disposition and a blend of patience and tolerance in spite of receiving often impossible requests for specific pictures, and users running over their allocated time or upsetting the machine's vacuum, which prevented it working. Over the years he contributed to some ground-breaking work using increasingly complex microscopes and was, in 1958, invited to become a Senior Member of King's. It was an exciting time trying to apply physics to the investigation of biological structures; by the 1960s five noble laureates were working in the same laboratory. During this time Bob was also working closely with the BBC making experimental new science programs displaying the world of viruses through the electron microscopes on the television.

Bob stayed in Cambridge until 1968 when he was appointed Professor and the Director of the John Innes Institute and Head of the new electron microscope laboratory at the University of East Anglia in Norwich. He moved in March 1969 and started to explore the new Japanese high resolution electron microscope that was the first of its kind in the country. In particular he did important work on the structure of viruses. He also served on the Parliamentary Scientific Advisory Committee at the House of Commons for three years and was Editor of the journal *Micron*. In 1983 Bob went into semi-retirement, leaving the John Innes Institute, but joining the School of Biological Sciences at the University of East Anglia on

a part-time basis. Now he finally had more time to devote to his other passion in life, marine painting. It was a very different pictorial world that Bob managed to capture with skill and talent. Since the late 1970s he had studied at the Norwich Institute of Art and Design and was asked to do a number of illustrations for publications and museum exhibitions; he also displayed his work in one-man exhibitions.

Bob died on 13 November 2010, survived by Doris and their two daughters.

HAROLD THOMPSON HOWARD (1944) was a chemist who spent many years working for ICI.

A Mancunian, Harold was born on 10 July 1922 and was educated at the North Manchester Municipal High School. His undergraduate studies in Chemistry were undertaken at Manchester University, where he obtained both a BSc and an MSc. He then came to King's to take his PhD, which was awarded in 1946. Two years later he married Christina Margaret Collinge.

Harold began his career with ICI as a research manager in the Dyestuffs Division. He then spent two years as Chief Chemist at their Grangemouth Works. Subsequently he held a variety of research and technical services management posts with the company, involved in the areas of polymers, rubber chemicals, nylon and polyurethanes. He spent his retirement, from 1977 until his death on 9 May 2006, in Marple, Cheshire.

ERIC REGINALD HOWELLS (1949) was born on 14 October 1927 in Pembroke Dock, and despite moving from place to place throughout his life, considered himself a Welshman through and through. Educated at Caerphilly Grammar School, Eric went on to gain a BSc and MSc in Maths and Science from the University of Wales, Cardiff, before coming up to King's to study for his PhD in 1949; although he left the Welsh hills for the fens, he nevertheless remained a Fellow of the University of Wales from 1949-1952.

At Cambridge, Eric divided his time between working long hours in the Cavendish Laboratory and playing squash and cricket for the King's teams. Alongside his PhD study into "The arrangement of polypeptide chains in horse meta-haemoglobin", Eric also became an assistant researcher to the Cavendish Professor of Physics. Spending much of his time in the laboratory, he became good friends with many of his contemporaries, and one colleague recalls being introduced to the renowned DNA scientist James Watson by Eric, in his rooms in St. Mary's Passage. Eric relished the friends he made in Cambridge, often remembering them over the years. He took great pride in the achievement of his PhD.

In 1953, just before he finished at Cambridge, Eric married his first wife Mary, whom he had met in a physics practical class back in his Cardiff days. After he graduated, the couple began their married life in Hertfordshire, where Eric worked in the Physics Division of the Research Department at Imperial Chemical Industries. It was here that Eric and Mary's three daughters were born, and friends remember the scientist couple's busy house, always ringing with the sound of Tom Lehrer's Periodic Table song. In the years that followed, Eric went on to do research and development at ICI for most of his working life, moving up to Runcorn in the mid-1960s and later to Yorkshire, where he was the Director of Research in the Agricultural Division. Eric was a considerate and attentive manager, and colleagues remember how he made the rounds of the office, saying 'good morning' to every one of his staff. After a time at ICI headquarters in Millbank, he worked on projects linking industry with academia, becoming Director of the Industrial Research Laboratories at the University of Durham from 1984-1988, and then at Cambridge from 1988-1994. Throughout his career, Eric was appreciated not only for his scientific expertise, but also for his positive and pragmatic approach to the work at hand: those who knew him cannot help but remember his motto, noting that "if a thing is worth doing, it's worth doing properly". Indeed, although Eric's identity and sense of self were closely connected to his work, he nevertheless applied his motto to everything he did, throwing himself into his gardening, golf and cricket, and experimenting with woodwork and oil painting in his spare moments.

Unfortunately, Eric's first marriage had worn thin over the years, and he remarried in 1994, the year of his retirement. His second wife Hildegard had lived in Britain for years but was keen to retire to her native Austria: although he was 72 when they moved, Eric was eager to begin a new project, enthusiastically exploring his new home, walking in the mountains and beginning to learn German. The couple revelled in their picture-postcard view of the Trauensee and the mountains, and Eric quickly became a cheerful member of Hildegard's family. Sadly, after some very happy years together, Hildegard died, and shortly afterwards, Eric was diagnosed with cancer and moved back to England to be with his family. While he cherished the support of his family and friends during his last years, he was never one to succumb to the words or medical advice of others, and often evaded the help of those around him, determinedly going about life his own way, doing things 'properly'.

Eric died on 15 December 2009. His family and friends remember him as a man dedicated to his work, with a strong belief in duty and responsibility, a sense of humour and unique kind of gentlemanly charm. He is survived by his three daughters and his nine grandchildren.

GEORGE MORGAN HUGHES (1943) was a respected zoologist and leading scholar in the field of vertebrate respiratory physiology. He was a lecturer at the universities of Cambridge and Bristol, as well as numerous international institutions, and he made a significant contribution to the study of zoology, researching and writing over two hundred publications on vertebrate respiration. His pioneering work in this discipline has influenced generations of students and researchers alike, for whom he has left an extraordinary scientific legacy in his oft-cited academic papers.

George was born on 17 March 1925 in Liverpool, the son of James and Edith Hughes. Growing up in Liverpool, and of Welsh descent, George was particularly proud of his varied roots and would take great pleasure in tracing his ancestry and exploring genealogy throughout his life, as both a personal and academic pursuit. He was educated initially at Liverpool

Collegiate School, before winning a scholarship to study Natural Sciences at King's. He was an exceptional student, finishing both Part I and Part II with first class marks. In 1946, he secured the Frank Smart Prize in zoology, and held the Martin Thackeray Studentship for the duration of his PhD.

At King's, George immersed himself completely in College life. He was a gifted all-round sportsman; he captained the King's College Hockey Club as well as the cricket team, and was also known to play chess and table tennis. A hockey Blue, he also represented Wales. One friend recalls an interesting game of tennis on the neglected Garden Hostel courts: the erratic bounce of the ball on the uneven surface, accompanied by George's vicious back-spin service, was quite something to behold. Friends also remember his passion for his studies, his desire for an academic life, and the strong foundation his time at Cambridge provided for his later successful career as a teacher and researcher. George himself attributed much of his confidence and success at Cambridge to the support of a one-time fellow at King's, Professor Adcock, with whom he would play golf over the Long Vacations. George relished the opportunity to discuss anything and everything, from academia to golf club etiquette: he appreciated the Professor's guidance in environments so different to those of his humble beginnings. Indeed, George was one to offer support to his fellow students in their times of need, and many friends remember how George was there to help them when they fell behind or needed a sympathetic ear. Even in later life, he and a group of his contemporary Kingsmen and their families continued to meet regularly together as a lunch club.

George had a great fondness for the life he led in Cambridge, and on finishing his PhD, he gained the position of John Stothert Bye-Fellow at Magdalene, becoming a Cambridge University Demonstrator in Zoology from 1950-55, and a Lecturer in Zoology from 1955-65. It was at this time that he began to develop his specialist work on vertebrate respiration, publishing *Comparative Physiology of Vertebrate Respiration* in 1963, and collaborating on *Physiology of Mammals and Other Vertebrates* in 1965. In the same year, 1965, he moved from Cambridge with his wife Jean, and began a new home for his growing family in Bristol, where he became Head of the Department of Zoology at Bristol University, and then, in 1970, Head of the Research Unit for

Comparative Animal Respiration. A leading scholar in his subject and praised in one review as 'the founder of the modern era of fish respiratory science', George was also a talented teacher and lecturer, and dedicated to the institutions he worked for. These were many. Aside from research fellowships and lectureships at California Institute of Technology and New York State University in his Cambridge days, he acted as Visiting Professor at universities as diverse as Regensburg, Bhagalpur and Kuwait. Aptly, he was made Honorary Professor of the University of Wales from 1991-1999.

After retiring, George continued to hold the title of Emeritus Professor of Zoology at Bristol, and was a regular visitor to the School of Biological Sciences where he had worked for so long. He continued to write articles, not only concerning his respiratory studies, but also probing the questions of genealogy that remained of interest to him. With Jean, he took time to make the most of retirement, and the couple enjoyed travelling by caravan around France, as well as tending the garden at home in Bristol, and travelling up to Cardiff to indulge George's love of the Welsh National Opera.

George died on 30 January 2011, after a courageous struggle with a terminal illness, survived by Jean and their three children, John, Deborah and Richard. Attending one last lunch with his close group of Kingsmen, George's cheer and positivity, his perceptiveness, wisdom and humour, remained characteristically strong to the end.

PHILIP MORRELL HUGH-JONES (1936) father of SPH-J (1964) was a leading chest physician and member of a group of the most important clinical scientists in post-war Britain in the 1950s and 1960s. He dedicated his career to carrying out pioneering research in lung physiology and made a fundamental contribution to the medical understanding of respiratory disorder. Philip was also a formidable explorer and adventurer who combined his expeditions abroad with his vital medical research.

The beginnings of Philip's remarkable life were by no means easy. He was born on 22 August 1917 in London, the illegitimate son of British statesman

and Liberal politician Philip Morrell, husband of Lady Ottoline Morrell. His mother, who gave him the surname of Jones, worked for *The Nation*, later to become *The New Statesman*, and had close links with the Bloomsbury group; Philip always had a strained relationship with his father. Nevertheless, he was an outstanding student and a keen natural scientist, and after finishing at Highgate School he came to King's as an exhibition scholar.

Alongside his activities as president of King's Athletics, and the many mountaineering expeditions that would inspire him to travel later in life, Philip excelled in his work and gained a First in Part I of the Natural Sciences tripos. He went on to complete an MB and BChir before he joined the scientific staff of the Medical Research Council in 1942, pressing on towards his MD at the same time. Amidst his studies, with the Second World War raging on, Philip was asked to join army operations as a tank researcher, looking into the effects of fumes in tanks upon the human body. This sparked his early interest in chest medicine, and part of his work at the Medical Research Council in Cardiff saw him investigating the effects of coal dust on miners' lungs.

In his move from Cambridge to Cardiff, Philip discovered his love of Wales and the extraordinary climbing he could do there, but he didn't have time to linger for long: his next move took him, his first wife and their children to Jamaica, where Philip was Senior Lecturer in Medicine at the new University College of the West Indies from 1952-1955. Of course, this paradise of strange plants and animals was also perfectly placed for adventures in the tropical forests and mountains, and Philip, eager for a challenge, led expeditions into the mountains of the Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta in Colombia. This was only one of Philip's many explorations, and throughout his life he used his carefully planned excursions as another way of conducting his medical research, propelled by his keen intellectual curiosity. On one memorable trip to central Brazil, he heard of the activities of a nearby Royal Geographical expedition and, on the pretext of offering medical assistance, accompanied them down 800 miles of river to meet some of the isolated native Xingu community. Though he didn't manage to acquire the blood samples he wanted for his research on

antibodies, his skill as a photographer was put to good use when he captured astonishing photographs of a little-known Xingu ceremony called the Kuarup. In some respects, Philip was an anthropologist as much as he was a medic, with a fascination for historical and cultural artefacts from the places he visited: his home was a treasure-trove of such relics, and guests were often treated to demonstrations of the use of a native blow-pipe, made to fire poisoned darts at high speed.

On returning to Britain in 1955, Philip began his important work as Consultant Physician at Hammersmith Hospital and the Royal Postgraduate Medical School. As well as lecturing at universities in London and Edinburgh, and becoming senior editor at the *Quarterly Journal of Medicine*, Philip dedicated his time to researching respiratory medicine, making a seminal contribution to the medical understanding of lung physiology and the diagnosis and management of emphysema. He went on to found the Chest Unit at King's, London, in 1964: the work of this unit has since made significant progress in treating problems like lung disease, asthma and sleep disorders. A striking figure with a shock of prematurely silver hair, Philip was a Consultant well respected by his colleagues and junior staff who admired his humane approach to his patients, and the way in which he blended bedside experience with his underlying intellectual knowledge of clinical science. Philip's enthusiasm, energy and infectious laughter inspired those around him, and he attended to his junior staff with the same degree of care and concern with which he treated his patients.

Being in London didn't keep Philip away from the mountaineering that he loved so much, and he spent as much time as he could back in Wales, rock-climbing with any senior or junior staff he could lure along from the hospital. Known occasionally to mark exam papers at the foot of some rocky outcrop, Philip treated his often petrified climbing companions to his outdoor cooking, and one friend remembers his delicious mushrooms, gathered almost before light, cooked with butter and put on toast. Philip, of course, was bold enough to eat his raw. His Welsh outings also gave Philip the opportunity to add to his knowledge of flora and fauna, or to work on his sketches. He was a talented painter and master of the quick

sketch, and would draw anything and everything, from commuters on the Inner Circle, to lunchers at the Royal Society of Medicine, and face-to-face encounters with camels on his trip to Morocco. For those who knew him, his passion for his art was a breath of fresh air, his work honest and individual, and he dedicated many of his later years to improving his skill.

Life wasn't always so easy for Philip though, and he struggled throughout his life with severe bipolar disorder. While this could be hugely crippling, the energy he gained in his good moments were perhaps, one friend has noted, responsible for the great success he had in his work. In his down times, his second wife Hilary was his support, and many recall the happy home they kept in Camberwell, London, as well as in Wales. A house of art and music, of pythons and rare butterfly-breeding experiments, and of strange antiquities, it welcomed in so many friends and family who will now feel Philip's absence. He was a true polymath, devoted to his family and committed to approaching life with a unique and fantastic energy.

Philip died peacefully on 1 June 2010. He is survived by Hilary, his four children, and his many grandchildren and great-grandchildren.

COLIN CLEMENT WALTER JAMES (1944) was born on 20 September 1926 in Cambridge. His father, Charles Clement Hancock James, was vicar of St. Giles and Colin had a happy childhood. As a boy he attended King's College School, a period particularly remembered for his once having broken school rules and gone to the cinema before Christmas. He contracted chicken pox there and though not a chorister, he infected the whole choir. Fortunately they recovered in time for the Christmas Eve service. From Cambridge Colin went on to Aldenham in Hertfordshire. He was called up at the end of the Second World War and saw active service in the Royal Navy on board HMS Belfast. It was during this time that he first tried his hand at broadcasting, whilst in Hong Kong.

After being discharged from the Navy, Colin could finally return to his beloved Cambridge where he took up a place at King's to study History. It

was good preparation before going to the theological college at Cuddesdon. His first posting as a curate was to the Stepney parish church, St. Dunstan, in the East End, a drastic change from the serene surroundings of the "Holy Hill". Colin did however immensely enjoy the challenge and the work with the inspiring canon Edwyn Young, in a traditional parish. When he left in 1955 to become chaplain of Stowe School in Buckinghamshire he found himself in a low church environment where he did not feel comfortable; he stayed until 1959 when he returned to London to work as a staff member of the BBC religious broadcasting department. He was soon named the religious broadcasting organiser for the South and West, based in Bristol, a position he held until 1967. It was also at the BBC that he met his future wife, Sally.

Colin's next appointment as a vicar was at St. Peter's in Bournemouth. He led a vigorous programme of pastoral reorganisation in the city, encountering much opposition and entrenched interest. Nonetheless it was good training for the greater challenges that lay ahead. In 1973 Colin became Bishop of Basingstoke. The northern half of the Winchester diocese had been formed into a suffragan bishopric. The traditionalists preferred the bishopric to be named after Silchester, a name with somewhat more of a historical patina than Basingstoke, but Edward Heath disagreed and advised the church to get in to line with more recent developments. The consecration, by Archbishop Ramsey, took place at St. Paul's on 2 February 1973. The Church Commissioners did not allow Colin to live in Basingstoke as he was also to take up a residentiary canonry at Winchester Cathedral. It was a strange solution that Colin had to make the best of. When four years later, in 1977, he was appointed Bishop of Wakefield the situation was less convoluted, even though Colin had no prior experience of an industrial, northern diocese. He soon became much respected for both his sensitivity and his traditionalist views. He also continued during this time with broadcasting issues as the chair of the Church Information Committee and of the Central Religious Advisory Council for the BBC and the Independent Broadcasting Authority.

In 1985 the senior see of Winchester became vacant and Colin was translated to the diocese. It was there he spent his last ten active years in

the service of the Anglican Church before retiring in 1995. When the Anglican Church started ordaining women, he quietly abstained from doing so himself, leaving the task to one of his suffragans. Even though he was an opponent of the move he treated his new female colleagues with the same respect and courtesy that characterised his person. Colin had strong beliefs, but he had the good sense to know when to voice them and when to keep them to himself. As a member of a large community, both church and lay, there were always limits to the individual's room for manoeuvre, even if he also happened to be the Bishop. Colin was known to end protracted meetings on complicated matters with an "Oh well, ho, ho". It was, in the words of one of his colleagues, the "theology of 'ho, ho'"; a recognition that all could not be solved. Most of all Colin will be remembered for his ability to engage with people and meet them in their problems, sorrows and queries. He liked to be close to his congregation and saw himself as a man of the church among the people, for the people.

Colin died on 9 December 2009. He was predeceased by his wife Sally in 2001 and is survived by one son and two daughters.

ARTHUR FRANCIS JOHNSON (1939), son of CJ (1911), was a solicitor and also an enthusiastic player of chess. He died on 10 January 2009 after a period of illness.

Francis was born in Putney on 15 June 1920. He attended Gresham's and then came to King's where he read English and also studied Economics, attending lectures by Professor Pigou and Keynes, when the latter was frail and seemed elderly. He represented the College at chess, squash and tennis and also played chess for the University. His studies were interrupted by the war and his service with the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve, where he acted as a liaison officer. After demobilisation Francis undertook a further year of law studies and later qualified as a solicitor.

Some years were spent with the Chamberlain and Corinthian groups of companies and at the time of his retirement Francis was the Law Society's

reserve marker in conveyancing. During the mid 1980s he served on the Dairy Produce Quota Tribunal. He continued to play chess competitively and in 1979 was Joint Individual Champion of the Central London Legal Chess League.

Francis married twice; firstly to Renée Jane Scott and then to Ruth Campbell, who survived him together with his three children.

FRANCIS KONOPASEK (1949) was a research scientist and Professor of Physics at the University of Manitoba who worked extensively in particle acceleration and biomedical physics. He was born in London on 5 January 1930. He attended Preston Manor Grammar School, and in the holidays would assist the Halle Orchestra, with whom his father was a cellist.

Francis won a scholarship to read Mathematics at King's, passing his entrance exam with the highest mark in his year. He remained in Cambridge to complete graduate research on radio astronomy, leaving King's with a Master's degree in 1953. This research proved invaluable in his first job, designing ultra-stable frequency sources and investigating VHF propagation as a research scientist for Pye Telecommunications.

A year later he joined the exciting group in charge of planning for the new European accelerator that provided the basis for research at the European Organisation for Nuclear Research (CERN), and brought about several fundamental discoveries in nuclear physics. He also married Fiona Doyle, his first wife, in 1955, with whom he had a son and a daughter. His work was on the design of a new radio frequency system for the accelerator, which was the largest ever built, and his designs were later used by the USSR to build their own accelerator in Dubna. By 1960 he had joined the design team at the Physics Department of the University of Manitoba, where he oversaw the development of state-of-the-art beam pickup stations and a compact cyclotron. He was promoted to Assistant Professor with CERN in 1963, and Associate Professor in Manitoba, where he began teaching courses on electrical measurements and solid state theory.

In 1966 Francis turned his experience to biomedical physics, directing research into electrocardiographic techniques for monitoring fetal heart activity for Harco Electronics, and later into electronically aided healing devices. He took out a patent on equipment he designed during this period, including a self-powered defibrillator, and published work in many physics and engineering journals besides. In 1976 he married Elizabeth Nickleson, a Merchant Navy Officer he had pursued for four years. They adopted their four baby girls, Mary, Ann, Wendy, and Ula, but over their thirty-four years of marriage fostered over six hundred other children, passing on to each of them their combination of humility and energy for life. Francis was actually the first ever male foster parent in Canada.

Following his marriage to Elizabeth, Francis conducted research on behalf of the Canadian government into asbestos contamination. His findings led directly to the introduction of legislation against the use of asbestos in foods, cosmetics, and drugs. It was in 1985 that he was made a full Professor at Manitoba, where he continued to teach and research nuclear physics until his retirement in 1987.

In retirement Francis devoted himself to serving the community, having moved with his family to Halfmoon Bay on the Canadian Sunshine Coast. He became President of the Board of Community Living, President of the Sunshine Coast Community Services Society, a founding member of the Low Income Housing Complex, a volunteer at his local baby clinic, and President of the Parents Committee at his daughters' school, where he also helped out in the kitchens. He also found an outlet for his professional expertise in the local radio club.

For all his achievements, Francis remained an extraordinarily gentle man who took pleasure in the simplest of things, from gardening to collecting stamps and garage sales, which he thought of as a gift given to him by Saturdays.

His contributions to the community were officially recognised in 1992 when he was awarded the 125th Anniversary of the Confederation of Canada Medal for his volunteer work. Francis died on 28 October 2010, in British Columbia.

GEOFFREY MICHAEL LAMBERT (1945), brother of RIL (1952), was a teacher who had a huge influence on school examinations both in England and abroad. He was born in Cambridge on 19 June 1927, the elder of two children. He attended St John's College Choir School, where music quickly became an important part of his life, and then the Cambridge and County High School for Boys, which has since become the very successful Hills Road Sixth Form College.

He arrived at King's in 1945 to read English, surrounded by a student population largely composed of ex-servicemen, often much older than himself. He graduated in 1948 and was subsequently called to serve in the Royal Army Education Corps as part of his National Service. He was posted as an instructor at Welbeck Abbey, where he met his future wife, Patricia (Paddy). They married in 1951 and went on to have two daughters.

Education had been instilled in Geoffrey as a vocation, and he initially taught in Wolverhampton, before moving to Hemel Hempstead's Apsley Grammar School in 1955. During his time with the School he produced many plays and musicals with the pupils, was responsible for allotting new pupils to one of the five houses, and eventually became Head of English. He quickly built a reputation at Apsley for being exceptionally easy to work with, and enthusiastically joining in with many of the activities that the School offered to its staff and pupils. The staff room was often occupied long after the school day was over, due in no small part to Geoffrey's inexhaustible supply of anecdotes, and ability to hold those he spoke with in rapt attention and laughter. Music continued to be very important to him, and during this time he sang in choirs in the area, often as a soloist.

Meanwhile he was also the Assistant Secretary at the University of Cambridge Local Examinations Syndicate (UCLES) and worked for them as an examiner. With the death of his beloved Paddy in 1973, he left teaching to focus his career in UCLES, where he was made responsible for the organisation of 'O' and 'A' Level examinations for the entire country. His ambition and the vocation that drove it were of an international scale, however, and he became involved in examination work in the Far East,

and then in Lesotho and Swaziland. His aim was to train local examiners to give them the independence to take over responsibility for organising English exams. His involvement meant that he contributed a great deal to the original 'O' level localisation for Lesotho and Swaziland, and remained a champion of their needs for the rest of his working life.

Outside the world of education Geoffrey was a keen sports fan; he enjoyed watching horse-racing, rugby and cricket and was a keen walker. He also continued to produce many plays, some of which were performed at Comberton Village College.

Remembered as being charming, funny and above all exceptionally kind, Geoffrey was always full of energy and enthusiasm. His generosity is also remembered in his capacity as a father, being so supportive of his girls with his time, his help and also his money; for example he could always be relied upon to go to whatever lengths were necessary to ensure the family was together over the festive season. Penny's death in 2003 was a bitter blow, but Geoffrey faced it with courage. His caring nature was also in evidence as a volunteer driver for a local hospice and the meals-on-wheels service. Geoffrey died at Watford Hospital on 5 June 2010, after a period of illness. His daughter, Helen, and brother, Roger, survive him.

WILFRED HARVEY LEATHER (1930) was born in Liverpool on 11 June 1911 and was educated at Sedbergh. He came to King's to read Mathematics and was a rugby Blue in both 1931 and 1932. Four years after graduating Wilfred qualified as a chartered accountant. He spent the war years serving in the Royal Artillery; he was a captain in No. 9 Commando. After the cessation of hostilities he returned to King's for a short while and studied Economics.

Subsequently Wilfred resumed his career as an accountant. After four years as a partner with Harwood, Banner & Son he joined Robson Morrow & Co., also as a partner (later Deloitte Robson Morrow) where he stayed until his retirement in 1970.

Wilfred married Anne Rose and the couple had four children, three daughters and a son. During his later years he lived at Bosham near Chichester and served as Chairman of the village branch of the Royal British Legion. Wilfred died in July 2000.

KEITH DAVID LEONARD (1967) was a co-founder and driving force behind the Mushroom Bookshop, a base for alternative thinking and discussion which served the Nottingham community for almost thirty years.

Born in Maidstone on 28 March 1948, Keith was educated at Maidstone Grammar School before he won a scholarship to study Maths at King's. In the years following his graduation he worked for a while as a landscape gardener, cultivating the distinctive hirsute image for which customers of the Mushroom Bookshop would remember him. At this time he also began to shape his enthusiasm for poetry by co-editing a small poetry magazine, and, in 1971, he published his own pamphlet of poems entitled *Laughing Water*.

In 1972, Keith and his then partner Chris Cook took on the task of founding and establishing the Mushroom Bookshop as part of the Nottingham community's activist movement. Based in shabby premises in Arkwright Street before moving to Heathcote Street, the Mushroom Bookshop epitomised the libertarian milieu of the time: the 'Mushroom' in its name was taken from Lewis Carroll's *Alice* novels. Keith had no previous training as a bookseller, but, with a willingness to learn and an eye for good alternative literature, he worked successfully to introduce new kinds of writing and reading into the community. Customers remember his special interest in American imports, and his flair for promoting lesser-known writers who went on to become big names in the British book market. Staunchly dedicated to his political beliefs, Keith also took great pleasure in undermining the 'secret state', and he was one of the first booksellers to organise the importation of Peter Wright's *Spycatcher* to England from overseas. The shop became a hub of political discussion and action, stocking a large range of radical papers and magazines, publishing political pamphlets, and displaying notices for events which would bring like-minded people together. It played a large part in the

organisation of Nottingham's anarchist groups, as well as the anti-nuclear movement, and, as a consequence, often attracted unwanted attention from fascist groups and the police. By 1980, with the shop thriving, Keith was delighted to find himself devoting his time not only to his group of regulars, but also to a new arrival, his daughter Anna.

Serving the community for twenty-seven years, both Keith and the Mushroom Bookshop became valued Nottingham institutions. Sadly, Keith had to leave the bookshop in 1998 following a stroke, after which he was unable to work. He died in hospital on 7 August 2009 from heart problems.

JAMES BRIAN LEWIS (1964) died on 30 August 2010 after a brief and stoic battle with cancer. Brian was a charismatic teacher and lecturer, a proud Kingsman, and an active member of the Chester community, where he lived for much of his life. He was born in Clwyd, North Wales, on 11 January 1940, and attended King's School in Chester. As a young man, he fostered a love of Classics and oratory, and enjoyed taking part in the Younger Members' Group of the Cheshire English Speaking Union. He went on to Trinity College Dublin where he specialized in Latin and Greek as part of his BA.

After graduating in 1964, Brian set upon the idea of becoming a teacher and came to Cambridge to study for his Certificate of Education. He absolutely treasured his time at King's, where he pursued his interests in music and Classics, attending Matins regularly in Chapel and joining the Greek reading group run by Sir Frank Adcock. He relished finding others who shared his enthusiasm for ancient languages, and was known for his ability to quote Greek poetry at length. Living out at Madingley Hall with a close group of friends from his course, Brian made many enduring friendships which lasted all his life, and maintained active contact with the College and with the Madingley Kingsmen: he was a regular at reunion dinners and was a driving force in the Cambridge Society of West Cheshire and North Wales.

After Cambridge, Brian held a number of posts as a Classics teacher, first at Oldershaw Grammar School in Wallasey, at which he was also Assistant

Master for a time, and then, from 1974, at Sir John Deane's Sixth Form College in Northwich. As the demand for Classics teachers lessened, Brian was forced to consider his options and decided to make the change to teaching in Higher Education. He found his way into academia at Cheshire College in 1984, where he raised the college's profile significantly by putting his mind to something new and creating a Philosophy course. While he was a natural teacher with an ability to kindle in his students a fascination for learning and thinking, he too was drawn to knowledge and learning new things, and alongside his foray into Philosophy teaching he began lecturing on Psychology and Sociology. Collaborating with the Victoria University of Manchester, as a member of their Centre for Continuing Education, Brian had the luxury of planning and delivering his own courses, becoming HE Co-ordinator and Qualification Manager for the Certificate in Business Psychology at Manchester, among his many lectureships and roles in the institutions in his area until he retired in 1999.

After retirement, he continued to lecture on the Cheshire College and Continuing Education Department courses, keeping 'gentleman's hours' to avoid rush-hour and to make sure he had time for his numerous other pursuits. Brian was a prominent member of the Chester Hiccabites, a social group formed mainly from old members of the Chester English Speaking Union: here, his wealth of amusing anecdotes, insightful comments and modest love of all things academic were much welcomed among his friends and the new members of the group, and Brian could always be relied upon to offer a helping hand in the running of the organisation. A fount of knowledge, Brian was often called upon to lead discussions in the groups he attended: he would give papers and encourage discussion at the Chester Philosophy Forum he created with some former students, and he was regularly asked to contribute his vast knowledge of the local area to the Buckley Local History Society projects. An archivist for the Cheshire Pitt Club, he left an exceptional legacy of records and memorabilia for future generations of the club's members, and was awarded an Honorary Life Membership in his last weeks. Brian published numerous books and papers on his research into his home county and into the Pitt Club itself.

Brian was a man of faith and very much a traditionalist in his beliefs, a pillar of the Chester Cathedral community and a member of its Prayer Book Society. With his two West Highland Terriers and a penchant for in-depth conversations with those he met on his morning walks, Brian was a well-known and valued member of his local community. Brian's wife Ann, whom he married in 1974, survives him.

NORMAN JOHN LIVINGSTON (1962) lived a quiet life in the city of Bristol, which he passionately adopted as his own. He was born in Glasgow on 2 February 1943 and attended the Glasgow Academy. It was at school that he, of his own accord, became Anglican, his parents being Presbyterians. The church, both in its metonymical and real meaning, with its community of liturgy and, importantly, music was to form an important part of Norman's life.

Pupils from Glasgow Academy usually went to Caius, but Norman had his own idea of what he wanted and no amount of opposition could stop him. The Chapel and the Choir made King's the obvious choice and Norman obtained an open scholarship, coming up to read Classics and then Moral Sciences for Part II. Once in Cambridge Norman became engaged in the Chapel Committee where he spoke rarely and softly, but championed high church taste. As with many converts he would in his chosen creed find a deeper well than those who had not arrived by their own volition.

After graduating from King's Norman worked for the Church Commissioners in London from 1966 to 1968, managing the financial assets of the Church of England. In 1968 he applied for a post in the administration of Bristol University and moved to the city that would soon come to cast its spell over him.

Norman remained in the Bristol University administration throughout his career; unfortunately the spirit of the organisation changed dramatically during this time. Norman held the view that a university administration was there to help the work of the academics, a position that would be seen as

increasingly old-fashioned. His tasks changed to becoming managerial, trying to measure effectiveness rather than facilitating it. He did rise in the administration, but not to a level that corresponded to his abilities. In terms of the professional world the times had sadly run away from Norman who would probably have been much happier had he been born in an earlier time.

There was however a rich world outside work for Norman. He was an avid reader and, more importantly, had learned to live well. This art, that of the bon vivant, involved the generous consumption of both tobacco and alcohol and also included providing splendid hospitality as Norman was a very talented cook, a skill inherited from his mother. He never married and was often to be seen at the Portcullis pub that lay just across the street from his home. Nevertheless, the interest in all aspects of church life, especially its music, also remained a constant feature of Norman's life. Over the years he would travel all over the country with Pevsner's survey of English churches in one hand. He also supported the work of the Friends of Friendless Churches charity. After retirement Norman started doing charitable work in Bristol Cathedral and also acted as the caretaker of the redundant church of St. John on the Wall, which he cleaned and opened to the public one or two days a week. It was sometimes a cold and lonely task, especially in winter with only a one bar electric radiator for company, but always a labour of love.

As Norman became ill he once again displayed the same stubbornness that had taken him to King's. He would not be moved to a hospice, even though he was living in a flat on the third floor without a lift. Staying there virtually to the end he died on 7 May 2011 at the age of 68.

GEOFFREY DUGMORE LOVETT (1953) died on 14 September 2010 after a fall at his home.

Geoffrey was born in Pontypridd on 31 October 1934. Despite possessing an impeccable English accent he could trace his Welsh ancestry back on both sides of his family. He was educated at Shrewsbury before coming to

King's to read Modern Languages. He would eventually master Russian, French, Italian, German and Spanish, all with a perfect accent.

National Service with the Royal Navy involved Geoffrey sitting in draughty Nissen huts in Fife, with exiled Russian aristocracy, listening to and translating Russian messages to aid the Cold War effort. He then briefly became a Civil Service interpreter before joining the Foreign Office where his role was to receive visiting foreign dignitaries. He was made a Fellow of the Institute of Linguists and in 1962 translated Chekhov's *The Three Sisters* for a production at the Wyndham Theatre directed by Zeffirelli.

The diplomatic skills he picked up at the Foreign Office stood Geoffrey in good stead when he moved into business. He held the position of export manager at Bulmers and then a similar role at Fortnum and Mason before setting up Milner Exports in 1972, at the suggestion of Garfield Weston. He was the Managing Director for nearly 40 years, up until his death.

Above all, Geoffrey was passionate about people; he had a great many friends and acquaintances from all walks of life. Completely unforgettable once you had met him, even those he disliked were oblivious to his clever insults, such as his wit and charm. Invitations were always forthcoming.

Travel was another great love, often in the company of his good friend Lady Jean Carr, and he also enjoyed art, antiques, languages, literature and music. He played the piano almost to concert standard.

For many years Geoffrey lived in London, at Cadogan Square, where his parties were legendary and one could bump into both the aristocracy and the local security guard. The parties continued after his move to Wales, although life was lived at a more reserved pace. As well as his business activities, Geoffrey also hosted Russian classes, holding the final one on the day he died. Lessons would typically finish with Geoffrey proclaiming "That was bloody hard work, let's have a glass of wine."

Geoffrey was survived by his partner Adrian. His friends from all over the world miss his warmth and always sharp humour.

MICHAEL FOX LOWE (1957) was born 6 November 1938, in Ilkley, Yorkshire, the eldest of four children. He attended Marlborough College and won an exhibition to read Engineering at King's, where he excelled, graduating with a double First, and even enjoying a game of golf the day before his final exams. Whilst at Cambridge he also discovered a passion for fine wine, and became interested in opera, regularly attending performances at Glyndebourne, as well as representing the College on the lawn tennis and hockey teams.

Michael's entrepreneurial spark quickly revealed itself after he left King's in 1960, and after a series of jobs in manufacturing he became Managing Director of a portable building manufacturer, and Marketing and Commercial Director of Sodastream. Meanwhile he had been made a Trustee to the Lowsley-Williams family home at Chevenage, a position he held for forty years. The house and its grounds became extremely important to him, and provided access to excellent shooting and deer stalking which allowed him to enjoy the landscape of hills he loved.

It was also in the early 1960s that Michael joined the Royal Marine Reserve, which became a central part of his life thereafter. Known as 'Mike' to his fellow servicemen, he trained for arctic warfare in Norway, skiing the entire length of the country. He was a particularly skilled navigator, a great advantage in the featureless snowy landscape, and was awarded the Ralph Garrett Memorial Award for organising the Four Peaks Race. Skiing was a continuous passion, with Michael later helping the Eagle Ski Club, of which he was Treasurer, to increase its membership threefold, and becoming vice-president of the Alpine Ski Club. In 1963 he became the first Reserve Officer ever to see active service abroad, and was posted - cycling most of the way - in Borneo as an Assistant Intelligence Officer with 42 Commando, during the border dispute which led to the formation of Malaysia. By virtue of his leadership, fortitude, and strength of character, all manifested in the sound advice he gave, he earned for himself and his units a high reputation, and attended the Silver Jubilee celebrations with the RMR at Wembley.

By 1977, Michael was working almost full-time as a Marine Reservist. He was made a Lieutenant Colonel, and later commanded the RMR in

London, being awarded the Reserve Decoration on two separate occasions. Though he retired in the late 1980s, he kept in touch with his enterprising instinct by playing the stock market on spare mornings, and sustained his involvement with the RMR when appointed as the Representative Deputy Lieutenant for Southwark in Greater London, always happy to host marines who had been training in the area, sharing with them his talents in the kitchen. He also found an outlet for his firmly held commitment to the well-being of society by becoming a Justice of the Peace, and was an enthusiastic member of the Knights of the Round Table, eventually being granted the honour of Knight of the Grail.

In his later years Michael spent a lot of time in Malta, and at his second home in Thailand, where he enjoyed the country's climate and its company, as well as the intellectual challenge of mastering its multi-toned language. He was still playing golf only weeks before he died on 29 April 2009. His sister, two brothers, and a niece survive him.

IAN HENRY CLAYTON MACKENZIE (1927), who died on 17 October 2009 at the age of 100, spent his career with the Foreign Office, holding various posts with the Consular Service.

Ian was born in Sao Paulo in January 1909 and was educated at Bedford School before coming to King's where he read Modern Languages and History. He joined the Consular Service in China in 1932 as a student interpreter and stayed in the country for nine years, gaining promotions and holding posts in both Shanghai and Chungking, until the advance of Japanese forces caused him to flee. He was unable to return until 1946; in the meantime he served as Vice-Consul in Brazzaville, Congo.

It was to Shanghai that Ian was again posted on his return to China, this time as commercial attaché, and he fulfilled this role for three years. However Mao Zedong's communists then drove out Chiang Kai-Shek and so necessitated another precipitous departure. Nonetheless in 1948 Ian married Ann Helena Tylor. Subsequent postings were in commercial roles,

as first secretary or counsellor in South America and Scandinavia, and whilst serving in Caracas in 1962 Ian was awarded a CBE. His final posting was as the Ambassador to South Korea and he retired after two years in post in 1969. He spent his later years in Brockenhurst, Hampshire.

STEPHEN NICHOLSON MARRIS (1949), brother of RLM (1941), was a prominent economist who helped to shape economic policy in post-war Europe and was to become a pioneer in the use of computers for calculating economic statistics. A part of his career was spent in Washington where he was known as the "Cassandra of Dupont Circle". His ability to tell people what they did not necessarily want to hear had accompanied him from the beginning of his working life. Even so, Stephen knew very well the difference between prognostication intended to change economic policy and predictions of future events. When called Cassandra he would reply with the Arab proverb "He who foretells the future lies, even if he tells the truth." Fearful of the direction of the US economy Stephen had warned of an impending recession. In 1985 he published a book whose title rings of eerie prophecy: *Deficits and the Dollar: The World Economy at Risk*.

Stephen was born in London on 7 January 1930 and attended Bryanston School. He came to King's on an Exhibition in 1949 to study Economics, gained a double First and stayed on for a PhD, which was awarded in 1958. One year after marrying Margaret in 1955, Stephen entered the Organisation for European Economic Cooperation (OEEC) (in 1961 to become the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD)) in Paris where he worked his way up from a humble position to become the Economic Advisor to the Secretary General in 1975. Three years later Stephen was awarded a doctorate *honoris causa* from the University of Stockholm. In 1983 he was made Senior Fellow at the Institute for International Economics, a think-tank located at Dupont Circle in Washington DC. This was just after he had challenged the Reagan Administration, whilst with the OECD, over their denial that US budget deficits could affect economic growth; he also appeared before the Congressional Economics Committee. In his last active professional years

between 1989 and 1992 he worked as an Economic Consultant before retiring to his home in Paris.

In private Stephen was a keen sailor, sailing his catamaran across the Atlantic. He was a superb skipper and navigator and remained calm and capable in emergencies; he also had a range of other interests including engineering, history and music. He was fascinated by how things worked and acquired the necessary skills to also be able to explain them to others. There was sometimes impatience there as the flip-side to curiosity, but he was always warm and honest in his dealing with his peers. He needed others, primarily his beloved Margaret, to temper his own restlessness that made it difficult to slow down and enjoy the world around him.

Stephen died on 28 March 2010 from lung cancer, survived by his wife, two sons and a daughter. He is remembered as a highly enterprising man, not averse to taking a calculated risk, but never likely to do anything silly, due to his understanding of how everything worked.

KENNETH GEORGE MARTIN-LEAKE (1938) was a librarian at the Courtauld Institute of Art on the Strand for almost thirty years. He helped many generations of students and staff with a vast knowledge and a remarkable memory.

Kenneth was born on 22 October 1919 in London, where his father was the Headmaster of Dulwich College Preparatory School. Kenneth attended Charterhouse in Surrey and came up to Cambridge in 1938 to read the Classics. As for many in his generation the years at university were cut from three to two by the onset of hostilities. He did however, share rooms in the Gibbs Building adjacent to the Chapel with his childhood friend John Richards (1938). The German army was rolling into the Low Countries in May 1940 as he sat his exams in the Corn Exchange.

In 1940 Kenneth joined the Royal Navy, choosing not to go for a commission but to sail as a rating. Before departing he had the surreal experience of

planting potatoes in an English field in the summer of 1940 at the same time as the world's largest air-battle was taking place over his head. In the Navy, he served mostly in the Mediterranean and appreciated the experience of standing watch with people from all backgrounds. In his gentle and careful fashion Kenneth could tell them about the history of the area, having read Classics, and he also gave Greek lessons to the ship's Padre. Such actions were much appreciated by his comrades. When in harbour he took every opportunity to listen to music and was lucky that his cruiser visited Naples, where the opera house opened soon after the city became free, many times, giving him the chance to discover Verdi. Kenneth also participated in the Normandy landings.

After the war Kenneth followed in his father's footsteps and became Assistant Master at Dulwich College Prep. School and then at Brentwood School in Essex. Deciding to further his education he took a graduate course of librarianship and was in 1956 invited to join the Book Library Staff at the Courtauld Institute of Art. He remained at the Institute until his retirement in 1985. There his cultured manners and wide range of knowledge were deeply appreciated. In his careful and thorough way he would guide students without becoming overbearing. His colleagues remember him as someone whose knowledge stretched over both the world of books and that of man. Kenneth was no oddity tucked away in some nook, but an active participant in a vibrant community of staff and students. He had a remarkable skill at allocating nicknames; funny and vividly accurate, but always humane and he disliked fuss of any kind. In his spare time Kenneth continued to nourish his love for music, especially opera, and he also enjoyed reading.

Kenneth was married twice: firstly to Melita Ollendorff and later to Helen Braham, a colleague at the Courtauld Institute. He died on 26 December 2008, survived by his wife Helen.

PATRICK ALEXANDER METAXA (1952) was born on 23 May 1932. He was brought up in London by his grandparents, amid the V rocket campaigns and the Blitz, and changed his name to 'Alec' whilst at prep

school, though he remained 'Pat' in business. Success began early for Alec. During his time at Eton he played in the 1st XI cricket team, broke all previous records in the history of the school for the number of runs scored in a house match, was chosen to be Captain of his own house, and was among the first of his year to be elected a member of Pop, the school society.

He completed his National Service in Germany, as a 2nd Lieutenant with the XI Hussars, before coming to King's to read French and German. Here he played cricket for both King's and the Cambridge University Crusaders, and began a musical partnership with Tony Fell (KC 1950) that would last for the rest of his life. Alec had a beautiful tenor voice, and was especially fond of German lieder. He would appear regularly in college and university concerts, including a production of *The Pilgrim's Progress*, where he sang one of the Shepherds of the Delectable Mountains to an audience which included Vaughan Williams himself. Alec accomplished all this despite being unable to read music.

After graduating in 1955, his first job was as a Merchanting Assistant in the Grain and Wheat Department of Ralli Brothers, an international commodity firm. In 1959 he married Carolyn Pickwood, with whom he lived in Wimbledon for forty-six years and had two sons, William and Nicholas (Ned).

By 1964 he was responsible for a significant proportion of the UK's total wheat imports, managing wheat purchasing operations for Joseph Rank, the biggest flour milling company in the country. When the company became Rank Hovis McDougall Alec continued to climb. He was their Director of Grain Buying in 1968, then moved to their cereals division and became Wheat Director (1969), Director (1977), Operations Director (1982), Managing Director (1983), Chairman (1984), and finally the Director of Rank Hovis MacDougall, in 1991. The following year he was awarded a CBE for services to the flour milling industry, including the contributions he made in advising the government on the storage of flour in the case of a nuclear war. He retired in 1995.

Alongside his career with Hovis, Alec held many other important positions, including Director of the Baltic Exchange, President of the Grain and Feed Trade Association, President of the National Association of British and Irish Flour Millers, the Executive Committee of the Food and Drink Association, and President of the International Milling Association. He especially enjoyed his time with the IMA for its unique mix of milling with the foreign eccentricities, cultures, and diplomacy of its members.

For his 70th birthday, Alec was given the chance to record a CD with his old friend Tony Fell, who was amazed that Alec's voice had barely changed at all over the years. Alec died at home from pancreatic cancer on 23 July 2010, after a short illness.

HENRY RICHARD AUBREY MICHELMORE (1937), nephew of AI Simey (1892), was a doctor seriously interested in the scientific basis of medicine, which he loved to explain to others. He could have become a consultant, but decided to devote his talents to general practice where he could see that there was much to be done to modernise patient care; while a GP he obtained his Diploma in Child Health and in Obstetrics and Gynaecology, which helped greatly in his role in the development of the Sidmouth Health Centre. In the mid 1960s Dick and his colleagues saw the advantages of bringing together individual GP surgeries into a single purpose-built Health Centre close to the local hospital, allowing doctors to develop their own special interests in a group staffed by multidisciplinary teams. Dick also did a great deal in his own time training personnel for the St John Ambulance.

Dick was a keen musician and carpenter, using his skills on the guitar to entertain deprived evacuees from the East End of London during the war, and his carpentry to built his own manipulation couch for his patients. He also built a sledge for his family, in a winter of deep snow, so that they could toboggan down the Sidford main street; it was specially adapted so that it could be used as shelving when there was no snow.

When Dick himself needed help and nursing care through the long and difficult last years of his life, his wife Sheelagh and his family were able to support him with expert attention and with music all about him. He died on 9 September 2002.

JOHN DAVID MORRISON (1972) who took a Natural Sciences Tripos, died at home in Chesterton on 8 December 2009.

After taking his degree, John moved to the University of Southampton to work in chemical physics, but did not complete his doctorate, instead joining Johnson Matthey in Reading as a computer programmer. He had some talent for programming, and also showed some financial acumen when he left to set up as a freelance programmer shortly before the firm collapsed in the mid-1980s. He continued to do well, getting good contracts and making many local friends as well as doing some umpiring and scoring for village cricket teams in the Kidmore End and Sonning Common area. John's wide range of interests, from draught beer – contemporaneously with the early days of the public resistance to keg – through cycling to motor-racing, about which he was very knowledgeable, brought him an equally wide range of friends. He was a lively, alert, and amusing companion, and could be loyal and generous to a fault. In his younger days he had shot and played golf to a high standard. He was also an accomplished pianist, and during his time at Southampton developed a considerable interest in philosophy, possibly because he shared digs with one of the authors of this obituary, who at the time was reading philosophy. Typically, John read many of the great works of philosophy and from time to time attended research seminars in the department at Southampton.

John's working life was affected in later years by a serious car accident which he survived because a passing German motorist had a fire extinguisher. He never really recovered from the shock, though he returned to programming for a time. He continued to work on the Riemann hypothesis and maintained some contact with mathematicians at Cambridge. His own condition, however, did not remain stable, and

those who knew him well were deeply troubled by that. His funeral in Cambridge on 14 January 2010 was attended by a large number of his friends. The authors hope that the interest shown by some of John's academic friends in publishing some of his work on the Riemann hypotheses will bear fruit.

[Thanks to John's brother Brian, Camilla Haw (1972) and Arvind Sivaramakrishnan for contributing this obituary.]

MICHAEL ARTHUR NAUGHTON (1956) died on 18 April 2004 from complications of myelodysplastic syndrome, in which sufferers have insufficient healthy blood cells. He left his body to medical science.

Mike was born in Crewe on 23 June 1926, but grew up in County Mayo, Ireland, at Innischrone, before attending St Joseph's College, Blackpool. In 1944 he joined the RAF and four years later went to St Andrews University to read Biochemistry. He then became Dr. Frederick Sanger's (1954) first assistant at Cambridge University before joining the College to take his PhD, which was duly awarded in 1959.

Mike then moved to America, initially to spend three years as a research associate at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, before moving on to John Hopkins University at Baltimore which appointed him as an associate professor in biophysics. He relocated again in 1967, this time to Sydney to take up a senior research post investigating animal genetics at the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation (CSIRO), but three years later returned to the US, this time to Denver as Professor of Biophysics at the University of Colorado School of Medicine. He remained there until his retirement in 1985. Probably his greatest legacy was his work in abnormal haemoglobins which amongst other things led to the test for sickle cell anaemia.

Married three times, to Mairi Ann in 1953, Teresa in 1988 and Carolyn in 2001, Mike was survived by Carolyn, together with three children, four

stepchildren and two grandsons. Although he spent some of his retirement at Kinsale, County Cork he returned to Colorado for his final years.

KEITH ANTHONY NETTLE (1958), father of MJN (1985), was a publisher who specialised in educational publishing. He was born on 3 May 1939 in Bristol, and attended Bristol Grammar School. He won an exhibition to read English at King's, and whilst here enjoyed writing with friends five-minute comedic versions of Shakespeare's tragedies. He also attended meetings of his friends' 'Richard Society' (so called because they took place in the presence of a reproduction National Gallery medieval painting of Richard the First, from the College loan picture collection) dressed in his silk paisley dressing gown and equipped with Gold Sobranie cocktail cigarettes.

Keith graduated in 1961 and married his first wife, Gillian, with whom he had three sons, Simon, Mark, and Daniel. In the same year he got his first job writing 'blurbs' for the back covers of books at Penguin, before moving on to be the Publicity Manager at the Educational Books Department of Heinemann, at the time a quickly expanding and exciting publishing house, which suited perfectly his sharp, analytic mind. He went on to become their English and Languages Editor, and in 1973, the Director of Humanities.

Meanwhile he also contributed regularly to the National English Teaching Association (NATE), which campaigned for a focus on mixed ability teaching, in particular of contemporary literature. His editorial influence was reflective of the moral and social emphasis of the English degree then taught at Cambridge.

In the 1980s Keith began to take seriously his interest in archaeology, studying for a diploma in London in 1984, and later serving as the Chairman of the Richmond Archaeological Society. It was through this interest that Keith met his second wife, Susan, with whom he had two further children, Clare and Andrew.

In 1983 he was elected Chairman of the Educational Publishers English Committee, on which he served for nine years, meanwhile moving to become Director of the educational list at John Murray, and then on as Director of NFER-Nelson Publishing, at the time when the national curriculum began to focus increasingly on assessment and testing. Two years into his time there he would publish his book, *Encouraging Reading as a Lifelong Habit* (1992). Reading was something he championed throughout his career, and he lectured at the conferences of the International Reading Association in both 1998 and 2000, becoming editor of their *Language and Literacy News*, with an increasing interest in the psycholinguistics of reading. Throughout his career he enjoyed working closely with his authors, many of whom continue to influence the teaching of reading in British schools.

Keith also served as a Board Member with the Educational Publishers Council, which he represented on the British Library's Digital Archiving Working Party, and as the Vice Chairman of the International Publishers Association's Reading Committee.

From 1996 onwards he worked as an independent consultant, and was the literacy and numeracy advisor to the Publishers Association. Despite the influence he had, Keith remained characteristically gentle and self-deprecating. He died on 15 May 2010, after developing Alzheimer's disease.

JAMES STEPHEN NEWTON (1958), brother of JHN (1961) and uncle of JMN (1989), died on 14 August 2010, aged 70, of prostate cancer. He was a historian, pedagogue and accomplished organist.

Stephen was born on 4 December 1939 at Newbiggin by the Sea and attended Dame Allan's School in Newcastle. His father was an organ builder at Durham, installing the new organs in Coventry Cathedral and the Royal Festival Hall. Stephen gained a lasting interest in organs and music, and would himself become a skilled musician. When he came up to King's in 1958, however, he opted to study History and after graduating he

returned to Durham to do a Diploma of Education. He worked as a schoolmaster at Southern Grammar School in Portsmouth and at Chadderton Grammar School, Oldham, from 1962 to 1967 before being able to return to his beloved north-east when he became Lecturer in History at Neville's Cross College (later New College) in Durham in 1967. Stephen received a PhD from Durham in 1975, writing his thesis on ecclesiastical history, and a Master of Education from Newcastle University in 1982. He published a number of works on ecclesiastical history and the history of the English radical and liberal movements, in particular on the journalist and politician Edward Miall (1809-1881). At New College he advanced to become a Principal Lecturer.

Stephen took early retirement in 1994 at the age of 55 to enjoy life together with his beloved wife Jean whom he had met in Newcastle and married in 1962, although he did continue to teach for the Open University for a further ten years. Together with a number of cats he and Jean inhabited two houses on a ridge of hills at Esh west of Durham. They became appreciated members of the local community. Jean was secretary of the village school and Stephen gave organ recitals and participated in several choirs. He had already, in 1962, been made a Fellow of the Royal College of Organists, and for a period served as Assistant Organist at Durham Cathedral. The couple also liked to travel, particularly to Eastern Europe, often combining these travels with visits to operas, churches and concert halls. Stephen was also a member of the Durham Music Festival committee for several years, as well as being active in the Newcastle Literary and Philosophical Society.

Even though in many situations Stephen might have come across as being somewhat remote and academic, this was the result of circumstances rather than diffidence. A decorum brought on by upbringing and a somewhat sardonic sense of humour concealed, at times, a compassionate and warm core. He was a good listener who always genuinely wanted to hear others' opinions and someone who unfailingly took pity on those less fortunate than himself. For someone endowed with his own strong personal views on matters he had the good, and rare, fortune of also being

honest enough to revise these if the situation so demanded. His honesty and kindness won him many friends, as did his devotion to public service and to culture. He and Jean were remarkably close and he cared for her lovingly when she was ill with Motor Neurone disease. Jean died in May 2010, just four months before Stephen.

WILLIAM VERNON NICHOLLS (1942) was born in Warrington on 8 August 1924 and was educated at the town's Boteler Grammar School. He came up to King's as an RAF cadet and in 1944 qualified as a pilot, receiving a commission after training in Canada. He also qualified as a navigator with Coastal Command at Summerside, Prince Edward Island and served with No. 201 Squadron as a flying boat pilot.

After demobilisation in 1947 he joined C & A Modes as a trainee buyer and two years later moved to Thomas Hedley and Co., manufacturers of soap and detergent products at Trafford Park, Manchester. (It later became part of Proctor and Gamble.) Initially a management trainee, William later became Staff Organisation and Methods Officer. He married Joan Mary Worthington in September 1952.

Unfortunately King's has no further details of his life, except that his death was recorded in February 2004.

JOHN HENRY STUART NIGHTINGALE (1959) came to King's with a research studentship for which he was nominated by Queen Mary College, London, where he read History as an undergraduate. A Londoner by birth, his first memories were of the bombing which sent him to Lincolnshire as an evacuee. He was billeted with a kindly country rector, an experience which influenced the development of his life-long Christian faith and his love of church architecture and historical buildings. On his return to London the V2s confined much of his education to air-raid shelters, and to compensate for this his parents sent him to a fee-paying Catholic school, St Aloysius, Highgate, where he learnt to overcome his early anti-Catholic prejudices.

As a young man his discriminating eye for beauty and design was reflected in his own distinguished Italic handwriting, while his love of fine printing, combined with his bibliographical knowledge, helped to build up a handsome as well as a learned library. These interests flowered in his time at King's, where he was a regular communicant in the chapel, and also an assiduous visitor of Cambridge's book-stalls and shops. His research lay in the field of medieval parliamentary history, for which his love of Latin and his palaeographical skills equipped him. While living at Madingley Hall he met another historical research student, Pamela, and they were married at Madingley in 1962. After he left King's he worked briefly for two research projects at the Public Record Office, but he had already decided to seek ordination in the Church of England, and from 1963-1965 he studied at Lincoln Theological College.

There he first experienced tensions between his own religious development which moved him towards Anglo-Catholicism, and the liberal ethos which was increasingly dominating the Church of England. After curacies in London and Buckinghamshire these tensions came to a head when the Church of England appeared to be about to unite with the Methodist Church, raising for him and his wife urgent questions of ecclesiastical authority. Influenced by their study of Cardinal Newman's life and writings both were received into the Catholic Church in August 1970.

With a wife and children to support, John worked as a probation officer in Aylesbury from 1970-1978, latterly at the Crown Court. This experience convinced him that his talents were more suited to the legal profession, and he began reading for the Bar part-time, while working as a court clerk legally advising magistrates. He moved his family to Oxford in 1980 with the sole aim of promoting his wife's historical work, even though the move was to his own disadvantage, and he continued to use his old palaeographical and editorial skills to assist her publications on mediaeval economic history.

John was called to the Bar by the Middle Temple in 1985, and continued to take courts in Oxfordshire until he was appointed as chief officer of a Catholic charity, the Converts' Aid Society, in 1988. In this post the

conscience which had already taken him down some hard roads was tested even more severely, because after vainly trying to correct illegalities in the administration of the charity, he felt obliged to report them to the Charity Commission. In doing so he was opposed by leading figures in the Church, including a duke and an earl, who were among the charity's trustees. The Charity Commissioners ultimately reported in his favour and obliged the charity to be reformed and reconstituted, but this came too late to save John's post.

In this very public trial he was supported by many Catholics, including bishops. Archbishop Couve de Murville of Birmingham promptly invited him to seek ordination as a married priest, since the Vatican had now made this possible for former Anglican clergy. As a layman John had never ceased to say the priestly office, and he accepted the Archbishop's invitation as the greatest honour which could befall him. He was ordained deacon in 1996 and priest in 1997. John was based at Littlemore, within a stone's throw of the place where Newman had been received into the Catholic Church, but he worked throughout Oxfordshire saying masses in various parishes to help priests who needed relief. With substantial funds bequeathed by a supporter he had also established in 2000 a new charity to help convert clergy.

By 1999, however, his health had begun to deteriorate. He had a heart valve replacement, but never recovered from various complications that followed the medication he had been prescribed. A leg had to be amputated, leaving him confined to a wheelchair in 2008, and he died of a heart attack on 2 October 2010. A bishop and twenty priests celebrated his requiem mass at Littlemore. John is survived by Pamela, a son, two daughters and four grandchildren.

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

CHRISTOPHER HENRY NOURSE (1951) was a consultant paediatrician who was on the staff at the Ipswich General Hospital for most of his professional life.

His father was Harry Nourse, a well-known Cambridge GP, who, from 1927 to 1972 practised from rooms at 3 Trinity Street, at the north end of King's Parade. Through his senior treasurership of the ADC, Harry, himself a Christ's man, was on friendly terms with several of the then Fellows of King's, including Donald Beves and Dadie Rylands; it was those friendships which led to Christopher's coming to King's in 1951.

Christopher was born on 7 June 1930. His prep-school education was at St Ronan's at West Worthing but soon to be evacuated to South Devon. In 1944 he followed his father and grandfather to Winchester. Although his three sons went elsewhere, he remained a staunch, though by no means a typical, Wykehamist.

In 1949, then aged 19, Christopher started National Service in the Rifle Brigade at Winchester. In the following year he was commissioned in the Suffolk Regiment and sent to take part in the Malayan emergency. He led his platoon into the jungle, where they were responsible for the deaths of two terrorists (then known as bandits) before he was stretchered out suffering from septicaemia caused by a leech bite on his leg. Two dead terrorists do not sound a lot, but they were very hard to find and harder still to dispose of. After he was brought out of the jungle he was taken to Penang for convalescence, rest and recreation. He was there for about six weeks; latterly he enjoyed a first taste, as it were, of peacetime soldiering, presentable young subalterns being much in demand amongst the families of officers stationed there. In May 1951 he sailed on the long journey back to England. He remained a keen territorial officer until 1957.

Christopher's mother, Millicent, was also a doctor and, during the war, she returned to part-time practice. Christopher never wanted to do anything else. On his return from Malaya, he came up to King's to read Natural Sciences. He thoroughly enjoyed his three years here, his charm and gregariousness winning him many friends both inside and outside the College. In his last year he became President of the University Medical Society. Having graduated in 1954, he moved on to the Middlesex Hospital,

where he stayed for five years getting qualified and doing his house-jobs. In due course he became FRCP (Edinburgh).

Christopher's initial intention was to be a GP, and in 1959 he joined his father's practice in Cambridge. But by then he had come to realise that his heart was in the care and treatment of children and, after a year, he went to begin paediatric training at the Royal Berkshire Hospital in Reading. Later, he was a registrar at St Mary's Paddington and in 1965 he spent a year in the States as a research fellow at the Boston Children's Medical Centre. It was shortly after his return that he was appointed to his first consultant post, at Colchester. Later he worked at Ipswich and Bury St Edmunds as well. In the late 1970s he became a full-time consultant in Ipswich. His special interests were premature babies, the prevention of cot-deaths, the treatment of leukaemia in children and, latterly, community paediatrics. From 1976 to 1981 he was the assistant secretary of the British Paediatric Association.

Aside from his job and his family, the strongest attachment of Christopher's adult years was to the Merchant Taylors' Company, of which he became a member of the court in 1973. He loved his visits to their magnificent hall in Threadneedle Street, the history and traditions of the Company, the conviviality of their dinners, the company of friends, old and new, but most of all the part that he was able to play in the Company's activities. He became Master in 1982-3. Between 1997 and 2002 he was Chairman of the Governors of Merchant Taylors' School, Northwood, where he held ultimate responsibility for nearly 800 pupils.

Christopher was twice married: first, to Victoria Thomas, by whom he had three sons and a daughter; secondly to Jennie Cox, who had had a son by her first marriage. He was devoted to his children and stepson, whom he treated as one of his own. He died at his home in Ipswich on 6 December 2010, survived by Victoria, Jennie, all the children and eight grandchildren.

[Our thanks to Sir Martin Nourse for providing this obituary of his brother.]

JOSEPH WILLIAM OKUNE (1967) was a public servant and Awitung (or Head) of the Okar Omwono Clan of the Lango nationality in northern Uganda. He joined the Ugandan civil service in 1969 and after the end of Idi Amin's rule he made a substantial contribution at the highest level in trying to reform the economic and financial structures of the state in the 1980s. He was a gifted and astute economist, who with compassion and concern for the plight of the many poor in his native Uganda served the public good. In negotiations with international bodies such as the World Bank and the UN he was articulate and incisive.

Joseph was born on 12 June 1940 at Amii-Ibuje north of Kampala. He attended the Alenga Primary School, Ibuje before moving on to the St. Xavier Junior High School in Lira and St. Leo's College in Fort Portal. From 1962 to 1963 Joseph was also at the Ntare School in Mbarara. In 1964 he enrolled at the Makerere University in the nation's capital Kampala where he stayed until 1967, the year in which he came to King's as a Noel Buxton Student to read Economics.

When Joseph returned to Uganda in 1969 he joined the young nation's civil service, working first in the President's Office before taking up various positions, among them Chief Economist, in the Ministry of Planning and Economic Development. Prime Minister Milton Obote's government was brought down in a military coup by Idi Amin in 1971. Things soon went from bad to worse when an incomprehensible terror descended upon the population, and the Langi, to which Joseph belonged, became a targeted group. Joseph fled to Tanzania in 1977 where he was appointed Senior Economist at the Tanzania Investment Bank in Dar es Salaam. Uganda was liberated in 1979 with the help of Tanzanian armed forces and Joseph was able to return to his homeland. Back in Kampala he put his knowledge to use re-building the Ugandan economy and finding humane ways of implementing structural re-adjustment programs. He rose to the post of Minister of Planning and Economic Development in the latter half of the 1980s.

Joseph was a much respected colleague and elder in his community. He rejected violence and was an important moderating force among the Langi elders, preventing the region of Lango from becoming embroiled in the

Ugandan Bush War that raged from 1981 to 1986. He died on 23 September 2009 in Entebbe at the age of 69. He is survived by his wife Sophia (whom he married in 1970) and their eight children.

DERRICK ROBERT PAUL (1948) was a schoolmaster who went on to be the Headmaster of Hurstpierpoint Prep. School for 13 years.

Born on 26 April 1928, Derrick was educated at Radley before coming up to King's where he read Law and was Captain of the Boat Club. He married Kathleen in 1959. After taking early retirement in 1985 Derrick went to live in Spain, "the best decision I ever made". He died on 9 March 2008.

COLIN CHARLES PERRY (1935) was born on 22 July 1916, the third of four children in the family. From the age of 8 he sang in his local church choir in Birkenhead, near Liverpool, and when his father's job took the family to Herne Hill in London, Colin quickly joined the Dulwich chapel choir. Choral music was to be his greatest interest as a young man, being introduced to the operas of Gilbert and Sullivan at Alleyns School in Dulwich, and then winning a Choral Scholarship to King's as a counter tenor in 1935.

Colin arrived at King's, reading Classics and then Theology, when the now annual radio broadcasts of the Christmas carol service were in their infancy, and was especially proud to be a part of them. After graduating in 1938, he moved to Westcott House in Cambridge, to prepare for ordination. When war broke out he served as an Air-Raid Warden, until he was ordained as a Deacon in September 1940. St. Saviour's, the church of his first curacy was hit by an incendiary bomb during the Blitz, destroying both the organ and the chancel roof. Colin worked tirelessly to make it fit for worship once more. He was ordained as a priest in Southwark Cathedral on St Matthew's Day, 1941.

After three years in his second curacy at St. John's Church in Redhill, Colin enrolled in a teaching course at the London Institute of Education. This led

to him working as a Classics and English Teacher, as well as School Chaplain, for Achimota School in Accra, modern-day Ghana (then known as the Gold Coast). Colin quickly involved himself in every aspect of school life, completely revising the Achimota prayer book, becoming Master of Luard House, and overseeing the production of some of his favourite Gilbert and Sullivan musicals, with a sense of fun characterised by deep chuckles.

Colin married his first wife Rosalind in April 1945 and just over nine months later their son Bernard was born in February 1946. Tragically Rosalind died from polio in September of that year, soon after arriving in Ghana with their baby. Colin continued teaching in Ghana, having made arrangements for Bernard to be cared for back in England. He found renewed happiness with Joan Girling, a fellow teacher, whom he married in the school chapel in 1951.

From his return to England in 1956, to his retirement in 1982 Colin would be in full-time parish ministry. He was first inducted as the vicar of Aldbourne and Baydon, in the diocese of Salisbury, before being made Perpetual Curate of St. Francis's Church, Salisbury, and then becoming the vicar of Preston in Weymouth, and the Rural Dean of Weymouth. Everywhere he went he built up large, loyal congregations, and in 1977 he was appointed Canon and Prebendary of Salisbury Cathedral. During this time of ministry Colin felt blessed to perform the marriage service of his son, Bernard, and later to baptise their four children, to whom he was a loving grandfather.

After his retirement, Colin and Joan moved to Corfe Mullen and bought a bungalow near Wimborne, where he continued to help the local clergy by taking occasional Sunday services. He joined both the local church choir and the choral society, to whom his impressive choral experience and perfect pitch were welcomed as a huge asset.

Joan died in 2007, and Colin eventually moved to the Avon Cliff Residential Home in Bournemouth. He retained his characteristically active mind, completing *The Times* crossword every day up to the day he

died, and managing to see one final production of Gilbert and Sullivan's *The Mikado*, which he said was 'absolutely wonderful.' Colin died after a short illness on 27 November 2010.

JAMES MARTIN PETERS (1942), brother of ARP (1950) and father of CJP (1972), was a classics master, for whom music was an important part of his life. He died on 19 November 2010 after suffering from Parkinson's disease and then dementia.

Martin was born on 2 October 1923 at Cherry Hinton, Cambridgeshire and was educated at Leeds Grammar School and Christ College, Brecon. He came up to King's to read Classics, but had to leave after only two terms to fight for King and country in India with the Royal Signals. It was four years before he was able to return to the College and resume his studies. Having acquired wider experiences and interests, Martin wondered whether Classics had been the correct choice, but having gained a scholarship he decided to carry on and appreciated the opportunity to study History in his final year. He enjoyed Cambridge life to the full, especially the music.

After going down in 1948 Martin stayed in Cambridge, having been appointed Classics Master at the Perse School. He married Margaret in 1950 and they both enjoyed school life, especially the drama productions which they got involved in behind the scenes. Martin spent four years there, three as a house tutor, before moving on to the post of Head of Classics at Rossall School, Fleetwood, where he was also able to teach music and take over the Combined Cadet Force Signals Section. Some years later this latter activity earned him the award of a Territorial Decoration medal. Martin stayed at Rossall for the remainder of his career, offering a far broader classical education than many other schools and being rewarded with a significant number of places and open awards at Oxbridge colleges for his students.

Martin and Margaret had two children, Christopher and Jane, and as they got older Martin, anxious to understand the boarding side of the school,

took on the position of housemaster. This in turn led to holiday escapes to the Lake District; a plot of land was purchased and over the years a house was built, with Margaret taking care of the plans and Martin the practical building. Skills, including plumbing and wiring, together with tools and machinery were all mastered.

Throughout his years at Rossall music remained an integral part of Martin's life. The school encouraged him to purchase and subsequently maintain all manner of instruments, many of which he played to a high standard when they were not required by others, alongside his own oboe, bassoon and the harpsichord he had built himself. Many a pupil came to appreciate the pleasure of making music in both lessons and informal gatherings, often with Martin providing excellent accompaniment. Together with Margaret he was a member of several orchestras and played with various choral and operatic societies.

Martin retired in 1983 and the couple, now resident in Cumbria, found that their musical services continued to be much in demand. Retirement was a happy time, up until Martin's illness, although they suffered Christopher's death in 1979. Margaret, assisted by Jane, was able to nurse Martin at home, almost to the end, and they survive him.

GEORGES JACQUES HENRI MARIE PIRON (1961) was a Belgian priest and missionary who emulated the example of Jesus by creating small and humble Christian communities in mostly poor environments in the Philippines. He was a long time resident on the islands, but became a parish priest after a successful career as a teacher and economist. The desire to be close to the people and to bring the gospel to them made him choose a life without material rewards.

Georges was born on 15 September 1927 in the town of Aube in the Walloon region of Liège in Belgium. His father was a physician whose work had a great influence on Georges. To be able to take care of someone meant that one had to approach them from a point of equality. His father

switched between French, Walloon and Low German in order to gain his patients' trust. When Georges arrived in Manilla he realised that he had to learn Tagalog, one of the world's most complicated languages. It took him close to a decade to master it.

Though Georges had been attracted to following in his father's footsteps he chose instead to be a healer of souls. Salvation, as he liked to emphasise, was something that had a very concrete and real practical dimension; neither people nor God alone could provide salvation. Both were needed for the healing to take place. For Georges salvation did not begin with Christianity or was exclusive to it. The healing work of salvation was carried out by many Christian and non-Christian individuals alike. There were also professions of salvation, of caring: doctors, teachers, housewives. Some members of the clergy did work of salvation, others did not.

Georges' father showed him the simple means by which healing could be carried out, even in poor conditions. He would pour the urine of a diabetic out on the ground and wait for the ants. If they came there was sugar in the urine, and hence diabetes in the patient. Curing humble people was also what Georges saw as the history of a Jesus who, according to him, spent much time practicing medicine.

It was in June 1953 that Georges arrived for the first time at the place where he would practice his own skill in healing. He had taken his First Religious Vows in 1947 and had been ordained a priest in January 1952 at the age of 24. Two years later he was sent on a mission to the Philippines where he worked as a teacher at Our Lady of Guadalupe Seminary outside of Manila until 1961, teaching Latin and other subjects and becoming known for the discipline he demanded from his students. At the same time he was also studying micro-economics at the Ateneo de Manila University. Then able to return on his first furlough to Belgium, Georges took a break from his mission to study Economics at King's. After receiving his degree in 1963 he returned to the Philippines where he worked in various teaching and government roles. Georges' knowledge was much sought after and he became close to the political establishment and held

prestigious posts at Saint Louis University, Baguio City and De la Salle University, Manila. In 1976 he decided to resign from these posts in order to pursue pastoral work, preferably in a parish.

The concept of Basic Ecclesiastical Communities, growing out of Liberation Theology, had attracted Georges since the end of the 1960s. In 1976 he accepted an assignment to lead a number of these communities in Bataan, a province on the Philippine island of Luzon. In his district lay 35 poor villages spread out over a large area. Though given the use of a car, on his new meagre salary he could not buy petrol, relying instead on a bike that frequently took him 60 kilometres per day. Georges also wanted to approach the poor people in his parish humbly. He did not seek to preach, but to give the means for a salvation that healed. Jesus had not founded a church but urged the people to come together in small units and return to the Bible. His first followers did this, forming what Georges liked to call “Small Christian Communities”. Together they did not celebrate Mass, but a “Holy Meal” presided over by a priest or lay person, as Jesus presided over the Last Supper. Georges also wanted to do away with the difference between clergy and laity and end gender discrimination in the church. He was a great champion of marginalised ethnic communities. The money for clinics and churches was often successfully raised in his native Belgium.

Georges spent 18 years in Bataan organizing small groups of believers on his bike, nicknamed *Santa Bicicleta*. An unfortunate decision to abandon her and upgrade to a motorcycle led to a serious traffic accident in 1992. For a period Georges had to battle ill health as well as the constant criticism of his superiors who were more devoted to the hierarchical nature of organised religion than he was. He had been instrumental in a social revival in the area, but now it was time to move on. After working as an assistant priest he moved on to the Batu Ferry Chaplaincy in Nueva Vizcaya in 1998, where he was to cover only 24 hamlets. Georges was an immensely hard-working man who still had time for the humblest in his flock. In 2009 he was diagnosed with terminal prostate cancer. He died on 22 February 2011 in the Philippines.

WILLIAM JULIUS LOWTHIAN PLOWDEN (1955) was an academic at the London School of Economics and a distinguished policy advisor who became a founding member of Edward Heath’s 1971 Central Policy Review Staff (CPRS). He was born in London on 7 February 1935, the son of parents who both chaired influential governmental enquiries.

As a boy he attended Eton, where he launched his own publication, the *Chamber Chronicle*, which satirised the gossip and slander of his seventeen-boy dormitory. Whilst at King’s he was Editor of *Granta*, and President of the Tennis Club, and he graduated in 1958 with a double First in History. His scholarly rigour remained with him for his entire professional life. From Cambridge he went to the University of California, Berkeley, as a Harkness Fellow, and he returned to England with an interest in the United States that lasted a lifetime and a newly radical approach to British society.

He would later be remembered for the compelling, tightly-crafted style that he developed over the course of a year writing for *The Economist*, which preceded five years as a civil servant at the Board of Trade, where he became Edward Heath’s Private Secretary. William married Veronica Gascoigne in 1960, and in 1965 started work at the LSE, where he lectured and taught seminars on government, particularly on policy-making and the roles of civil servants. The LSE provided him with a stable platform for his later research and subsequent writing, seeing him return as a lecturer between 1965 and 1971, a visiting professor in the 1980s and in 2002, in addition to positions as a governor and a member of the University Council for several years. In a 1967 paper he wrote with colleagues for the Fulton Commission, William identified major changes required to ensure the survival of the Civil Service, and his book, *The Motor Car and Politics in Britain*, was still described as radical a full twenty-nine years after its publication in 1971.

It was in 1971 that William was invited to become a founding member of the CPRS, where perhaps his most influential work was done, and which he himself would later pick out as the highest point in his career. He

produced a number of reports on the divergences between the distribution of resources across social programmes and the priorities set by government ministers, and called for greater congruence between the two, always with an emphasis on accurate and relevant data, and on real people rather than organisations. He and Tessa Blackstone published a book, *Inside the Think Tank* (1988), about the CPRS, which provided an analysis of the chronic problems of central government.

He left the CPRS in 1977, first to become Director General at the Royal Institute for Public Administration, then to New York as the Executive Director of the Harkness Fellowship Scheme from which he had benefitted as a young man. Under his direction the programme underwent radical revision, including a complete overhaul of the selection process. Afterwards he became a much sought-after independent consultant, travelling the world to advise politicians on policy and public sector reform. His experiences influenced the characteristic intellectual idealism that marked his report on the future of voluntary action in England, and his next book, *Governance and Nationbuilding* (2006), which aimed to redirect the objectives of aid donors in light of his analyses of the governance of developing countries.

William and Veronica had four children, Ben, Frances, Luke and Eleanor, and William is remembered as being an outstanding example of a modern father, maintaining authority whilst also being a real friend. The family was incredibly tightly-knit and remained so as the children grew up and lived their own lives; William was seen as being loving and supportive above all else and of providing the ideal parenting template.

William's smile was said to have grown ever warmer as he aged, and he continued to enjoy long walks, film, and watercolour painting even whilst undergoing treatment for cancer. William was still lecturing in 2010, when he delivered a lecture to master's students at the LSE which insightfully traced the comparative trajectories of European and American think tanks. He died suddenly on 26 June of the same year.

ANDREW HARVEY RAEBURN (1955) was the President and Artistic Director of Honens International Piano Competition, within a career of contributions to the arts that spanned almost five decades. He was born on 22 July 1933 in London, and attended Charterhouse School. He was playing the violin from the age of four, and the piano and organ soon after, in addition to making his first public appearance as a conductor at only nine years old, with Romberg's *Toy Symphony*. During his school years he became editor of the official school chronicle, *The Carthusian*, Head of Choir, and Head of School, before winning a scholarship to read History at King's.

He arrived at King's in 1955, after completing his national service with the Royal Artillery, initially in Wales and Germany, and then as a junior officer in Edinburgh. During his university years he sang regularly in the Chapel Choir and conducted two chamber choirs, with which he led tours around Germany.

After graduating he quickly took up a post as assistant manager for the Philomusica of London, a chamber orchestra, before being invited to become a producer and Musical Director for Argo Records, a record company who specialised in choral music, as well as literary recordings. Andrew would work extensively as a producer, with Argo and other labels, recording such highly reputed ensembles as the London Symphony Orchestra and many of the major cathedral choirs in the country, as well as working with individual artists, including Benjamin Britten, Hermann Prey, and many more. He won an Edison Award for his 1962 recording of Haydn's *Nelson Mass*, and later received Grammy nominations and Record of the Year awards from music magazines for the 100-album set he produced whilst working as Artists and Repertory Director at the Recorded Anthology of American Music.

In the 1960s he began once more to work with specific orchestras, first as Musical Assistant for the Boston Symphony Orchestra, and then as Artistic Administrator of the Detroit Symphony Orchestra. With these ensembles he would do everything from giving feedback on rehearsals or instrumental auditions and arranging guest soloists, to managing their commercial development and promotion.

He arrived as Executive Director of the Van Cliburn International Piano Competition Foundation in 1982, at the time arguably the leading organisation of its kind in the world. Andrew was responsible for the overall planning and administration of the foundation's seventh competition, for which he began a major rebranding programme and contracted engagements for 150 separate events.

A decade later he was invited to become the Founding Dean of the Czech Republic's brand new European Mozart Academy, based in an eighteenth-century castle near Prague. The Academy was established with an international scope, to provide recent graduates with expert musical tuition, in addition to broader instruction in the humanities in general. Andrew was central in designing the original curriculum and overseeing the auditions.

After his successes in America and Prague, Andrew received another high-profile invitation, this time to become Executive Director of the Esther Honens International Piano Competition Foundation in Calgary. He introduced the concept of 'The Complete Artist', the idea being to encourage not only virtuosic technical ability, but also the dedicated study of a composer's complete oeuvre, in the pursuit of greater intellectual and emotional depth. During his tenure he reformed the scoring system to make it as fair as possible, and implemented the most comprehensive career development programme for laureates in the world. He also established a series of children's educational programs in Calgary and Germany which involved graduate students of composition teaching in classrooms, and in 2000 he became President and Artistic Director at Honens. He completely changed the competition, adjusting the rules so that they demanded proficiency in both contemporary and chamber music, commissioning new concerts which explored other genres, and totally restructuring the volunteer system to make it as efficient as possible.

Though he retired from Honens in 2004, his contributions to the arts continued to be publicly recognised. He received the Rozsa Special Achievement Award for exceptional accomplishment in arts management,

an honorary doctorate from the University of Calgary, and the seldom-conferred Lifetime Achievement Award from the World Federation of International Music Competitions, of which he had been Vice President before his retirement. Andrew was producing the recordings of the Honens laureates right up to his death in Calgary, on 24 August 2010, from lung cancer.

RICHARD ALEXANDER RANDALL (1962), brother of DLR (1955) and JWR (1950), who died unexpectedly just before his 66th birthday, was an exceptionally interesting and unconventional man. He was talented, argumentative and generous. Although he was not ambitious in the usual careerist sense his professional achievements were considerable. Even so, it was in his relationships with family, friends and indeed a million passing acquaintances that his impact was probably greatest and he will be hugely missed.

Born in Bromley, he was the youngest of four children. After a very happy early childhood he was sent away to school at a tender age. He was educated at Dulwich and Harrow before King's where he read Mathematics and Economics. At King's he cut a very colourful figure, enjoying life to the full.

Thereafter he qualified as an accountant, but Richard's real interest at this stage was in the commune movement. He believed it was only living in close but not too structured groups that people could find the right combination of emotional security and freedom to develop. In 1970 he was a founder member of the commune established at Birchwood Hall near Malvern, and he formed a long-lasting association with Parsonage Farm commune and the associated workers' cooperative Delta-T Devices.

Richard lectured in accountancy and business management at various universities, including NELP, the Universities of Aston and Warwick, Coventry and Birmingham City. One of his most recent projects was setting up a Masters in e-Commerce at the University of Rwanda. He was

an inspiring if unconventional teacher and colleague, although at times his strong moral principles could lead to difficulties in the current world of academic targets.

He was also a brilliant facilitator and encourager, using his skills and energy to enable any number of friends and acquaintances to realise their potential by advising, planning, helping with accounts and business plans, convincing them with his own enthusiasm that anything was possible.

Richard was married three times. He remained on friendly terms with all three former wives who, like everyone else, were greatly saddened by his death. His three daughters, Bea and Nattie from his second marriage and Annie from his third have countless stories of his enthusiasm, exuberance and inability to turn up anywhere on time. As they write, 'He had a talent for making the simplest thing turn into an adventure', a very fitting epitaph.

[Thanks to Liz Devenish and Vicky Randall, Richard's first two wives, for contributing this obituary.]

PETER LLEWELYN READ (1954), brother of DBR (1952), was tireless in his work to try to address the destructive way in which humanity impacts upon the planet. Despite knowing that he had only months left to live, due to terminal cancer, he left his home in New Zealand to travel to the UN Climate Change Conference held in Copenhagen in December 2009, which he was due to attend. He landed in London in November and made his way to Brussels where he was scheduled to appear at another conference en route to Copenhagen. It was not an easy journey through the European winter in a wheel chair, but he arrived in Brussels and delivered his speech. The next morning, 25 November, he was found dead in his hotel room.

Peter had by this time campaigned for many years to broaden the intellectual horizon of the global warming debate. He was one of the pioneers in trying to reach 'negative emissions' through Bio Energy with Carbon Capture and Storage. This technology would make it possible to use existing plants for

bio-energy production (such as pulp mills and bio fuel production sites) as facilities to capture and store carbon. The CO₂ captured from the atmosphere would thus be put back in the ground. This is a technological solution to the problems of emissions that has gained support from the EU and the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), recognition for Peter who often fought alone and met derision from various quarters.

Before throwing himself into the fray of the warming climate debate Peter had already lived through many careers. He was born in Weymouth on 13 November 1935 and attended Weymouth Grammar School before winning a scholarship to go on to the Britannia Royal Naval College in Dartmouth to become a Naval Officer. He reached King's through a Royal Navy scheme in which young officers were given the chance to come and study engineering. For Peter it was a pleasant experience as he was comparatively well off on his naval salary. He gained many friends and rowed in King's 5th May Boat, gaining his oars. This pleasant interlude in his Navy career came to an end with the Suez crisis of 1956. From the radical atmosphere of King's Peter denounced the actions of the British government and its armed forces and sought to resign his commission. He realised that he himself would have been deployed if in active service. The Navy was reluctant to let him go, but Peter was determined and with support from the College he achieved his goal.

From 1958 to 1959 Peter worked for a year as a scientific officer at the nuclear research laboratory at Harwell before returning to Cambridge as a PhD student. He graduated in 1965 and worked for the Civil Service between 1964 and 1975. After becoming disenchanted with a life in bureaucracy he enrolled at the LSE and studied for an MSc in Economics, which led to a position at the Open University as a Research Fellow from 1976 to 1979. During this time Peter was a founding member of a commune in Buckinghamshire, together with his wife, Lesley, a New Zealander whom he had married in 1963. When his position at the OU was not renewed Peter applied to become a Senior Lecturer in Economics at Massey University in Palmerston North, New Zealand, an institution at which he remained until his death. The family, with three children, moved to a large property outside of Palmerston North where they raised sheep and geese.

In the British Civil Service Peter had worked within the field of energy policy and he was to become more and more interested in the problems relating to global warming. His own work became increasingly known internationally as he approached the age of retirement. He appeared before parliamentary committees in New Zealand, was approached by UN bodies and a host of universities around the world. The work was far too fascinating for him to enjoy life in retirement, and he was propelled by a strong sense of urgency. Convinced that global warming was a real and threatening reality he suggested, from the 1990s, global scenarios of land management to reverse CO₂ levels in the atmosphere by tying the emissions again to the soil. His work was contentious, and Peter was not afraid to meet his critics head-on, notably George Monbiot who called such work “as misguided as Mao Zedong’s Great Leap Backwards”.

Peter was a teacher and campaigner of enthusiasm and brilliant intellect. To friends he was a generous and jovial character, who entertained with adventurous excursions into ethnic cuisine, had a vast knowledge of cinema and a particularly warm but sharp wit. As befitting his naval background he remained a keen sailor throughout his life. Feeling so acutely the sense of urgency connected to the climate question he travelled the world and lectured to the very end. His colourful presence was a regular feature at climate conferences. Time will tell whether Peter’s vision of solving the emissions problems was a prophetic one. He is survived by his wife and their three children; Morgan, Daniel and Ellen.

CORIN WILLIAM REDGRAVE (1958) had a long and distinguished career as an actor in the theatre and in films, as well as being renowned for his pronounced left wing views and activities which took him away from the theatre for two decades.

Born in 1939 as the second child of Michael Redgrave, one of the country’s most celebrated film actors, and the actor Rachel Kempson, he was christened Corin after the character in *As You Like It*, a role played by his father opposite Edith Evans. He spent most of his early years in a rambling and hideous house

near Worcester, where he was far from London’s bombs and had an abundant supply of cream, eggs and books. The children saw little of their parents during the war but filled their time with self-penned and acted playlets performed in the house or on the garden terraces. After the war, the family moved to one of London’s most beautiful houses on the Thames at Chiswick. He found his first school, in Malvern, miserable and uncaring and was relieved when his father took him away; he then moved to Westminster where he excelled both academically and in the school plays. He chose King’s, where Dadie Rylands still kept an avuncular eye on rising young theatrical talent, and was part of an especially strong theatrical generation of undergraduates, including Ian McKellen, Derek Jacobi and Clive Swift. Corin dazzled in classics and revues; he also fenced, claiming that he could have been good enough to represent the country; and also achieved a First in English.

It was probably inevitable that Corin would make his career in the world of the theatre, although he objected to the term ‘dynasty’. His older sister Vanessa and younger sister Lynn also went into the acting profession and were international film stars by the 1960s; the family tradition would in due course be continued by Corin’s daughter Jemma and Vanessa’s daughters, his nieces Joely and the late Natasha Richardson. Although Corin got his first break through nepotism, he had thereafter to audition along with everyone else, but managed to make a significant impact as Sebastian in *Twelfth Night* and also as the Pilot Officer in Arnold Wesker’s *Chips with Everything*, in which he also made his Broadway debut.

In 1962 he married Deirdre Hamilton-Hill, a former model, and embarked on a career of many stage, film and television roles including *Oh! What a lovely war*, *David Copperfield*, and *Julius Caesar* which helped him to leap forward in the public estimation. He was a striking figure, tall, handsome and sombre in appearance.

Alongside his blooming acting career, however, also ran his increasing political involvement. From the early 1970s, with his sister Vanessa he was a prominent member of the Workers’ Revolutionary Party, going straight into leadership under Gerry Healey, a very controversial figure who was later expelled from the

party. People found Corin very comradely and approachable despite his having the accent and education of the class enemy. His politics spread into every area of life and sadly his marriage collapsed as Deirdre disliked having the house 'overrun with itinerant Marxists', with French cuisine banned on the grounds of elitism. Corin's activism cost him dear; although he continued to make occasional stage appearances, most directors considered him too controversial a figure. The Left were of the opinion that Heath's government had proto-fascist tendencies; Corin threw himself ever more into the WRP and was often at the docks at 6 am selling papers or travelling to address a meeting. He was also at the time dealing with his father's decline as a result of Parkinson's disease and managed to pull out of the experience an autobiography *In my Mind's Eye* and also later his own memoir of his father.

Once Michael Redgrave died in 1985, Corin was able once again to come into his own as an actor and notched up an impressive series of theatre roles with many of the country's leading actors, including at the National Theatre and the Royal Shakespeare Company – he was also married for the second time, to Kika. He won a Laurence Olivier award in 1998 for his work in Tennessee Williams' play *Not About Nightingales*. Corin's theatre success was paralleled on the screen; he is perhaps most popularly known for his role as the austere and aristocratic Hamish in *Four Weddings and a Funeral* and also as Sir Walter Elliot in *Persuasion*. He continued working tirelessly both as an actor and politically despite prostate cancer, and despite suffering a heart attack in 2005 while at a meeting defending travellers' rights in Essex.

He died peacefully at the age of 70, survived by Kika, his daughter Jemma and his sons Luke, Harvey and Arden, on 6 April 2010.

LEONARD RICHARDS (1947) died on 21 June 2009 after a nine year battle with cancer.

Len was born in Aberdare, South Wales on 2 November 1921, although his family moved to London during the Depression. He was educated at Heath School, Hounslow before joining the Army in 1936 with the rank of 'Boy'.

Two years later he began his service with the Royal Army Medical Corps., where he trained in nursing and physiotherapy, although from 1942 he served with the Indian Army from which he was demobilised in 1946 having achieved the rank of Captain. Len then spent a year working on a sheep farm in New Zealand before coming to King's as a Colonial Service Probationer; whilst in Cambridge he boxed for both the College and the University.

On a climbing holiday in the Alps Len met Genevieve Ceppe, a French schoolteacher, and the couple married in January 1949. He had completed his Colonial Service training at London University and was then posted as an administrative officer to Tanganyika, the western Pacific and Northern Rhodesia before retiring from the Service in 1959 on health grounds. The family migrated to Montreal and Len embarked on a new career as a social worker.

A Bachelors and a Masters degree in social work were followed by an MA in political science, an MPhil in public administration and a PhD in community development. After several years as a practicing social worker Len decided that his future lay in academia. An appointment as an associate professor of social work at the University of Calgary was followed by another as Director of the School of Social Work at the University of Newfoundland. He then returned to Calgary where he spent the remainder of his working life, as a professor and from 1978 as the Dean of the Faculty of Social Welfare.

Len retired in 1984 and moved to British Columbia; starting at Creston he moved progressively westwards to Chilliwack and finally Sidney on Vancouver Island. He was able to celebrate 60 years of marriage with Genevieve several months before his death. She survives him together with their children Christine and Alan.

MICHAEL FRANK ROBINS (1945) was a gifted mathematician who was awarded a First after just two years of study. A year later he achieved a Distinction in Part III.

Born in Bristol on 10 February 1927, Michael was educated at the city's Clifton College where he showed an aptitude for mathematics from an early age. At King's he was a Scholar and a Prizeman and was also a member of the Boat Club.

Michael decided to become a teacher so that others might benefit from his mathematical knowledge and insight. He started his career at Sedburgh where he was able to combine teaching with his passion for fell walking and mountain climbing. A particular highlight from this time was his successful ascent of the Matterhorn. After five years he moved on to Rugby, to take up the position of Head of Mathematics and while there he met Patricia who was to become his wife in 1966. Their children Joanna and Nicholas were born during the following three years. In 1971 he became Headmaster at Liverpool College and seven years later moved to London to take up the post of Deputy Headmaster at The Latymer School, where he was to remain until his retirement.

After retiring Michael moved to Oxfordshire. He did some part time work in local schools and set 'A' Level papers until his sight failed him in 2001. Playing the piano and organ was also very important to him. During his years at Latymer he was always ready to play during school special events.

Having enjoyed generally good health, Michael succumbed to pancreatic cancer on 5 February 2011 after a short illness. His love of numbers stayed with him until the end.

GEORGE ROSENBERG (1952) was born in Germany on 30 October 1934, to Lottie Rosenberg, a non-practising Jewish mother, and Helmut Axenfelt, a non-practising Protestant father. They met at the Faculty of Medicine at Freiberg University where they both earned Degrees in Medicine.

Intuiting that the relationship would not endure, Lottie left Germany in search of a more propitious place to raise her son. An early move to Italy was cut short when Mussolini came to power. Ultimately she and George

fled to Belfast and found shelter with the Greens - Quakers who made them part of their family for about a decade.

After the war, George and his mother settled in England where he attended liberal co-ed Quaker Schools that did not believe in corporal punishment and grading and wars, after which he came to King's to read History, enjoying the supervision system.

While attending the Courtauld Institute for some of his classes, George discovered the new discipline of Art History. He met Sir Anthony Blunt who was then the Director, the Keeper of the Queen's Pictures and a prodigious author of ground-breaking texts. Sir Anthony was an important referee for George when he applied to teach Art History in the Fine Arts Department of the University of British Columbia.

In 1963, George migrated to Canada to take a position in the pro-contemporary art environment fostered by B.C. Binning when that artist and designer was the Department Head. Unlike some British-trained scholars, George did not pine for the Old World.

Undoubtedly Cambridge and the Courtauld had amazing historical library resources, but UBC was buying the new books and journals pertinent to the developing subject of Art History. But one thing was clear: George's temperament and teaching style was more comfortable in a seminar situation than in a lecture hall.

George married Ann Calver, a Canadian Art History instructor in 1964. They had a son Daniel and a daughter Tamar. Their formal marriage lasted almost 50 years, but it was really more like a friendship. Their tempers and temperaments were very different but they did agree on politics and child-rearing.

One of the most unexpected but delightful twists of George's life was his fifteen year association with Kokoro Dance. This organization runs the Annual International Dance Festival in Vancouver. As a non-profit society

Kokoro is required to put on public performances involving amateurs and professionals. Wreck Beach Butoh which has happened every July since 1996 (when the tides are suitable) always takes place on a nudist beach at the bottom of the cliffs below UBC. All the naked dancers are coated with white 'makeup'.

George, although an essentially quiet and often reclusive person, danced in virtually all of them. As the most senior male in the ensemble, he earned the nick name of "Grand Old Man of the Sea".

George died on 13 May 2010. A short eulogy was said and some of his ashes were scattered in the ocean before the 2010 Wreck Beach Butoh.

[Our thanks to Ann Rosenberg for providing this obituary of her former husband.]

FREDERICK ROWBOTTOM (1957) was born in the Derbyshire market town of Glossop on 16 January 1938. His childhood was spent in the austere times during and after the war. The family's income was modest, his father being a carpenter, but at the same time there was much that was also free. Curiosity and creativity did not require riches, and the fields behind the lane of cottages in the village of Gamesley that was their home could become new and magical worlds. When a little older, Frederick ventured out on to the moor with friends and so the flora and fauna of north Derbyshire became familiar. The children's year revolved as much around the archaic pattern set by their games; marbles followed by chestnuts and then sledging, as the official turning of the liturgical year in the Church of England which Frederick loved, with all the ritual that it entailed. In the evening there was time for reading; television did not arrive until 1951. There was a thrill in getting on the bus and stepping off in an unknown place, and much satisfaction from making a chess board with chequered trousers, pearls and farthings.

It was the world of music that first captured Frederick's full attention. He started piano lessons and was soon asked to perform at recitals in his

teenage years. At the age of 16 he composed music for a school production of *A Midsummer Night's Dream* and two years later he played at the Mayor of Glossop's inaugural luncheon. Despite his talent and progress he did not pursue this career as his hand span was not wide enough for him to become a professional pianist. The limitations and imperfection of the adult world outside the modest but sheltered childhood environment were beginning to present themselves.

Frederick developed a logical mind at a tender age. He filled long rolls of paper with algebraic equations and tackled enormous jigsaw puzzles. The world of logic was, after all, something that promised to help make life a more rational exercise and so instead of music Frederick chose mathematics. At Glossop Grammar School the teachers encouraged his inquisitive mind and allowed him to sleep through classes that he deemed uninteresting. Frederick was partial to pursuing his own interest in the small things. During cross-country running at school he and two friends found a shortcut that meant they could stop off for tea before joining the rest of the group as they approached the end of the course. Frederick found it very amusing that they were never found out. But he was also active in more organised outdoor activities through the boy scouts, abseiling and potholing. Soon, however, the cerebral world of mathematics and logic took over.

Frederick won a scholarship to King's in 1957. Before taking up his place he travelled to the continent with a friend. It was adventure writ large. The boys lived on bread and cheese in Paris until they decided to blow their money on the last day at Café Capoulade on Boulevard Saint-Michel close to the Luxembourg Gardens. It was probably no coincidence that they ended up in what had during the 1930s been the meeting place of the Bourbaki group of French mathematicians that revolutionised the science, especially in the area of set theory. Unfortunately Frederick and his friend developed severe stomach pains, unused as they were to so much food and they were forced to remain there for hours, unable to walk.

Life at King's began in a spacious set with one window to King's Parade and another to Chetwynd Court. Money was short, however, and Frederick

struggled to pay for the heating, books and tobacco; he was very appreciative of the financial help that the College was able to supply. In 1962 he graduated after some formative and academically successful years. Through a NATO scholarship he was then invited to study for a PhD with H. Jerome Keisler who specialised in logic and set theory at the University of Wisconsin in Madison. Frederick crossed the Atlantic by boat, to begin another adventure. It did not take long before he met Sandra Summerfield whom he married in August 1963 and the couple were to have two daughters; Cybele (born in 1967) and Sophie (born in 1969). Frederick completed his PhD in two years. His own ground breaking work in set theory was now being noticed by the mathematical community. There were many who wanted him for their department, and in the end the University of California at Berkeley won. There was an air of freedom in the USA that Frederick profoundly appreciated. The people were positive and enthusiastic, and they were thankfully free from the cumbersome and suffocating British class system.

At the end of the 1960s Frederick developed contacts with the University of Bristol where he took up a permanent position in 1968. He was to stay in Bristol for the rest of his career. It was during this time that his early work appeared in print, though it had become widely known in mathematical circles long before that point. His contributions to set theory were to become important, and the Rowbottom Cardinal and Rowbottom Ultrafilter were both named after him. Though influential in his field Frederick did not desire to embark on the necessary self-promotion involved in academic advancement. He deplored what he called the “publish or perish mentality” that he encountered in the US and then, to his great horror, saw arriving to Britain. He preferred to spend his time outside of research on teaching and he was endowed with a brilliantly pedagogic mind that could explain with ease even the most difficult concepts. His teaching notes were all written in his own neat hand. Despite a life of logical thinking he had no interest in computers.

Towards the end of the 1970s Frederick’s research became more abstract and he helped to develop a new approach to topos theory that is renowned for its clarity and beauty. He co-authored a book on the subject with Jonathan Chapman.

At the age of 55, in 1993, Frederick took early retirement and moved back to Derbyshire. He spent the last years of his life in a cottage in the village of Padfield, within walking distance of his childhood home. He continued to work on his mathematical problems, now concerned with Diophantine equations, but there was also more time for his other interests. His passion for music had remained with him throughout the years. He did not attend concerts or listen to CDs; the music was ‘all in his head’, as he said. His tastes ranged from Beethoven to Stockhausen and sometimes he would prepare his Blüthner grand piano by placing steel rulers on the strings, inspired by John Cage. Frederick was also a great lover of literature and poetry, obsessively reading Emily Dickinson, William Butler Yeats and Wallace Stevens, as well as Herman Melville.

Frederick always had to negotiate his large intellectual gifts in a world that praised conformity rather than originality. He could not swim or drive, but these things mattered little as long as he could walk across the hills and see the heather turning purple. He was happy to see his daughters and ate his lunch every day in the local pub, but he was also pleased to have a lot of time for himself, to enter into the complicated interior world that only he could access. His love for mathematics was connected to its abstract and formal beauty rather than its utility, and this is also a testament to his philosophy of life. Rather than becoming a musician he became an artist in the field of numbers. Frederick died suddenly from heart failure at his home on 12 October 2009, at the age of 71. He is survived by his daughters.

MAURICE FITZGERALD SCOTT (1943) was an economist and academic who worked at the top of British government and conducted research on the economics of developing countries which continues to colour the economic policies of today. He was born on 6 December in Dun Laoghaire, near Dublin, and attended Campbell College, Belfast.

There, he won an exhibition to read Maths and Physics at Wadham College, Oxford, but war service delayed his arrival until 1946. He came to King’s to follow the Royal Engineers Short Course. When he got to Wadham he

decided to switch to PPE, and graduated in 1948. He returned to Oxford in 1952, this time to Nuffield College, to study for a BLitt. Maurice quickly found a post at the Organisation for European Economic Cooperation (OEEC) in Paris, where he assisted the economics directorate in preparing a report for the United States Congress on the European post-war recovery, as part of the Marshall Plan. His second major project with the OEEC was working on their General Bulletin of Statistics, which showed uniform national accounts for the member countries for the first time.

Maurice left the OEEC in 1951 for the Prime Minister's Statistical Section in the new Churchill Government. He married Eleanor Dawson in 1953, and in the same year got a job in the Economic Section of the Cabinet Office with Lord Cherwell, leaving in 1954 for the National Institute of Economic and Social Research (NIESR). He would remain there for three years, before gaining his first permanent academic post as a tutor in Economics at Christ Church, Oxford. During these years at Oxford he also worked for the National Economic Development Office (NEDO) on plans to increase the UK's economic growth rate.

In 1966 Maurice was invited to become a fellow at the Development Centre of the OECD in Paris. He worked on a project on industry and trade in developing countries, which identified integral weaknesses in import substitution, the favoured approach to economic development after the war. The synoptic volume from the project's findings, *Industry and Trade in Some Developing Countries* (1970), would lead directly to a wide rethinking of this economic policy, and became one of the most cited publications in its field.

By this time he had been made an Economics Fellow at Nuffield College, Oxford, where he spent the rest of his professional life, including the publication of his second book, *A New View of Economic Growth* (1989). In the book he developed the argument that conventional theories consistently underestimated the contribution made by capital, and recommended that governments encourage savings and cut taxes on profits.

After his retirement as an Emeritus Fellow in 1992, Maurice wrote a book called *Peter's Journey*, in which the purpose of life was considered

through a series of fictional and real encounters of a young man with characters such as Tolstoy and Darwin. Maurice died on 2 March 2009. He is survived by his three daughters.

ROBERT ANDREW SEIVEWRIGHT (1944) was the Master of Music at Carlisle Cathedral for over thirty years, and an organist and composer for many more. The son of a clergyman, he was born on 22 April 1926 in Plungar, Leicestershire, and was playing the organ from the age of 10, eventually being taught by Francis Jackson at York Minster.

When he first arrived at King's in 1944 Andrew read Classics, before changing to Music in 1950, when he returned after the war. The following year he married Nora, and the couple made their home in Yorkshire. Here, Andrew studied for a Master's at the Leeds Institute of Education, before securing a post as Music Master for Ermysted's Grammar School in Skipton. Four years later his career took him to Pontefract, where he became Music Master at The King's School, the Organist and Choirmaster for the Parish Church, and Conductor of the Pontefract Choral Society.

When he went to Carlisle Cathedral as Master of Music in 1960 he took on a challenge. The organ was in desperate need of repair, and the choir school had closed down, meaning there was a shortage of boys to sing. Andrew turned the choir around within two years, seeing them through their audition for the BBC's *Choral Evensong*, for which they became frequent contributors. He also oversaw the rebuilding of the organ, the redesigning of the choir's stalls, and the endowment of choral scholarships, central to his focus on encouraging young people to develop their musical talents. He was especially proud to direct the music for the Distribution of the Royal Maundy in 1978, and composed and published a great deal of music too, writing a full *Passion* for choir and orchestra, an anthem for a visit from the Archbishop of Canterbury, several arrangements for a television choir, and numerous other chants and cantatas for the Cathedral. His writing was known for its individual style, and strong connection to the local area, including a *Celebration Overture* commissioned for the 900th anniversary of Carlisle Cathedral and performed by the Royal Liverpool Philharmonic

Orchestra and the Northern Sinfonia Orchestra; and a choral work, *Clouds of Glory*, for the celebrations around Wordsworth's 150th anniversary.

During his time at Carlisle he also founded The Abbey Singers, a mixed choir who continue to perform today. Under Andrew's direction they achieved considerable renown both at home and abroad, touring extensively throughout Europe and the USA. He also drew on his teaching experience, lecturing and running evening classes for the universities of Glasgow and Newcastle. He continued these classes even in his retirement.

In these later years he was a dedicated organist at Crosthwaite Church in Keswick, and then Grasmere Parish Church, where he would play each Sunday until only a few weeks before his death; as well as a consistent supporter of the area's various choral societies. He was known for the generous, indiscriminating spirit with which he treated everyone he met, and the genuine interest he took in others during discussions with them.

Andrew released his final choral CD, *If Winter Comes*, only a year before his death, and a concert was held in 2010 to commemorate the 50 years that he had devoted to the churches of Cumbria. He died on 17 September 2010, at the age of 84, survived by his wife, Nora, his twin sons, and two grandchildren.

RAYMOND ARTHUR SELLERS (1941) was a Chief Executive of Cadbury who spent twenty-eight years building up the brand's presence in the Irish market. He was born on 12 April 1922 and educated at Highgate School in London, before winning a scholarship to King's, where he initially read French and German. His studies were interrupted when he was called up to serve with the Royal Artillery in 1942, and he graduated in 1947, after switching to Economics.

Ray joined Cadbury's graduate trainee scheme in Birmingham, where he worked in sales research before joining the Irish branch of the company soon after. From there he quickly climbed the ranks, moving from Sales Representative (where his surname proved particularly apt), to Sales

Director, Chairman, Managing Director, and finally to Chief Executive and Chairman of Cadbury Ireland. Throughout his career he would sustain a strong relationship with the Cadbury family, which brought together the separate English and Irish companies; in addition to starting a family of his own, after marrying Karis Holmes in 1955.

Ray's pioneering enthusiasm, his professional and intellectual integrity, and his deep concern for quality and the consumer all made him an inspiring leader to those around him, and he did not hesitate to get involved in every possible capacity, moving effortlessly between the boardroom and sales teams, frequently putting him in direct contact with retailers, and inspiring loyalty and respect from colleagues along the way. His creativity and passion also brought many positive changes to the company, including a hugely increased level of inter-departmental cooperation, the introduction of production and sales conferences which provided colleagues with a platform from which to share their own ideas, and the development of new display formats which brought the company a top market position.

He became the first Irish businessman to attend the Harvard University Advanced Management Programme, and found the time to be an active Council Member of the Irish Management Institute and of the Confederation of Irish Industry, where his contribution ensured that he became a highly respected figure in Irish business, and a leading figure in the development of Ireland's economy.

When Ray finally retired in 1983, he and Karis settled in the west of Ireland, where he enjoyed walking in the country, playing golf, and researching the history of his local Church, amongst the breathtaking landscapes he so loved. Ray died 28 July 2009, survived by his wife, three sons and eight grandchildren.

KENNETH EDWARD SHADBOLT (1948) was a Devonshire man who was born in Salcombe on 21 January 1927 and died in East Prawle on 19 December 2010, aged 83. The only child in a family that moved frequently, Kenneth was

mainly educated at Magdalene College School, Brackley, where he was both Head Boy and captain of the First XV for rugby. He was an exceptional pupil and won a scholarship to read History as an Exhibitioner at King's. Before he could begin his studies in Cambridge though, the Second World War intervened, and Kenneth was called up to serve in the Navy in 1945: happily, he was placed in the Legal Aid Department in Devonport Dockyard, and was able to re-connect with his Devonshire roots. With some time to spare in 1948, between the navy's demobilization and the beginning of the Cambridge term, Kenneth decided to try his hand at something new and took a short course in Economics at the Regent Street Polytechnic in London. It was during this time that he met his wife-to-be, Jane, with whom he went on to have four children. Never one to let an opportunity pass, Kenneth took Jane out for lunch on his first day, and by the second, had established that they were to be married once he had finished at Cambridge and begun his Overseas Civil Service. Kenneth stuck by his word, and the couple were married in 1952.

At King's, Kenneth maintained his passion for rugby and played for the College team. He graduated from Cambridge with a II.I in History and a lifelong love of reading, learning, questioning and debating, attributes for which he is remembered by family and friends alike. After finishing at Cambridge and completing his Overseas Civil Service training, Kenneth moved to Tanganyika, East Africa, with Jane following shortly afterwards. Over his nine years in Africa, Kenneth's role as District Officer saw him travel widely throughout the territory, serving at stations including Loliondo in the Serengeti Plain and Dar es Salaam. Characteristically, he made time to play rugby alongside his administrative and legal duties, and even played for the National team in Dar es Salaam. In 1958, Kenneth's contribution as a Colonial Officer was recognised, and the Cambridge B Course provided a short interlude to his time in Tanganyika.

However, his sojourn in East Africa was not to last. As political change began to sweep across Africa in the early 1960s, and it became clear that the Colonial Office could no longer promise a long and stable career, Kenneth and Jane moved their growing family back to Devon in 1961. Eager to carve himself a new career path, Kenneth trained to be a

schoolmaster at the University of Exeter, briefly taking up a position at Kingsbridge Grammar School before accepting a teaching job in New Zealand in 1963. Of course, Kenneth's love of rugby was well-received by his students at the Wanganui Collegiate School in New Zealand, many of whom remember him with great affection and respect.

After nine happy years in New Zealand, Kenneth and Jane decided to return to Britain in 1972. For the rest of his working life, Kenneth taught history at Eagle House Preparatory School in Sandhurst, Berkshire. An erudite and popular teacher, Kenneth's wealth of experiences abroad gave him a unique perspective which, his colleagues remember, brought an extra dimension to his teaching and a 'breath of fresh air' to both classroom and staffroom. He was renowned for the academic rigour he demanded of his students, a trait which he exemplified in his own research projects and historical articles, but also for the dry wit and sense of humour which punctuated his lessons. Although his arthritis prevented him from being as active a rugby coach as he would have liked, he nevertheless became something of a legend in the school community, often to be seen smoking his pipe, with his faithful beagle Dublin at his heels. On retiring in 1986, Kenneth settled back in Prawle with Jane, contentedly dividing his time between his reading, his tireless work for the Parish and Church Councils, and his dogs.

With strength in his own convictions, a clear sense of purpose, and a confident sense of self, Kenneth took pleasure in his varied life and the family he shared it with, remarking with pride upon his "kaleidoscopic memory of people and places". Kenneth's family remember him as a man utterly loyal to his family, absolute in his Christian faith, and true to his academic nature: he was a man always searching for a better understanding, who was committed to helping and encouraging others in their search for the same. Kenneth is survived by his wife Jane and his four children.

JOHN FLOCKTON SIPPLE-ASHER (1941) died on 10 July 1992, in London, due to complications during open heart surgery.

John was born on 16 February 1924 and educated at the Mitcham County School for Boys. He came to King's as an RAF cadet where he shared rooms with Royal Engineers cadet Oswald Heath Watkins (1941). John then served as a flight lieutenant through to 1947; it is known that he flew Mosquitos.

After the war John resumed his studies, graduating from the London School of Economics, before starting a 30 year spell working for Proctor and Gamble, based at various worldwide locations. He married Sue in September 1956.

An appointment as regional manager for Clorex, the American bleach and cleaning products company, covering Europe and the Middle East, was followed by a move to Beatrice International Foods (later TLC Beatrice International), for whom John worked for the eight years leading up to his untimely death. Promoted a number of times, his final post was as President of the Grocery Products Division, based in Brussels. During his tenure the division's sales and profits doubled.

John was survived by Sue, their son Michael and grandson Daniel.

ARTHUR THOMAS SLATOR (1933), brother of RHS (1931), spent his post-war career in the British aviation industry.

Arthur was born on 9 January 1915 in Burton-on-Trent, where his father worked in the brewing industry. He was educated at Oundle before coming to King's to read Natural Sciences. A keen sportsman, he played cricket for the College and rugby fives for the University. He was awarded a Half Blue in both 1936 and 1937, in both cases a member of the victorious Cambridge side.

From Cambridge Arthur joined the Colonial Service and was posted to Nigeria. He married Jeanne Edmonds in April 1939 and later that year joined the Royal West African Frontier Force. He achieved the rank of major and was awarded an MBE.

With the cessation of hostilities Arthur decided to pursue a different career; he returned to the UK and joined the English Electric Co. Ltd. Whilst employed in the Guided Weapons Division, which was created to produce the Thunderbird surface to air missile, Arthur rose to become the general manager with responsibility for the overall administration of company factories at both Stevenage and Luton. He was later appointed as a special director of the British Aircraft Corporation, the company resulting from the government-pressured merger of a number of British aircraft manufacturers, and was also a director of British Aerospace which subsequently superseded it. He served as President of the Engineering Employers Federation for the year 1973-4.

Arthur died in December 2002, having spent his last years in a nursing home.

JOHN GORDON ORME SMART (1942) was a geologist, at his happiest working out in the field, who spent his career engaged on the Geological Survey of Great Britain.

Gordon was born in Manchester on 16 December 1923, but grew up in Cheshire, in the village of Whiteley Green near Macclesfield. He received his education at Manchester Grammar School and came to King's as an RAF cadet. He eventually became a bomber pilot. After demobilisation he was able to resume his education, reading geology at Manchester University and graduating with a First in 1950.

There was a strong tradition at Manchester at that time for bright graduates to join the Geological Survey of Great Britain, and indeed Gordon went down this path. He began his career in the London Office, mapping in the South Eastern District on the Canterbury and Folkestone sheets. Gordon became something of an expert on chalk and was also involved with the reclamation of Romney Marsh. He was rapidly promoted; by 1959 he was Principal Geologist. Around this time he met his future wife, Nancy, on a flight to the Alps for a winter skiing holiday. The Canterbury mapping was completed in 1957 and Gordon then worked on

the accompanying memoir (a book containing detailed geological information about an area) which was eventually published in 1966 with Gordon as senior author.

A change of scene had come about in 1961 with Gordon's transfer to the recently opened Geological Survey Office in Leeds, as senior member of the group. He began remapping the country around Derby, specialising in the area's coal measures at a time when coal was king and the extent of the resource was considered to be of vital importance. Gamekeepers regularly mistook him for a poacher. Later he was to return to chalk, this time in Humberside, where he advised on the footings for the Humber Bridge.

Together with Nancy, he took on the six acre site of an abandoned Pennine market garden and set about transforming it from a windswept bog to a beautiful garden. Along the way Gordon acquired the nickname 'Capability Smart' and his ability to modify machinery in a Heath Robinsonesque manner to assist with the earth moving, drainage and construction tasks was legendary. Also at this time he was a stalwart of the Yorkshire Geological Society, attending most meetings and also taking on the roles of Treasurer and Assistant Treasurer, together totalling over 10 years service.

Promoted to become District Geologist for North East England in 1980, Gordon worried that organisational changes within the Geological Service, of which the closure of the Leeds office was a part, would leave the north of the country isolated. He set about persuading others of the merits of the case and eventually achieved the re-establishment of an office in Newcastle.

Unfortunately Gordon's eight years of retirement were blighted by deteriorating health, culminating in his death on 21 June 1992. He was remembered for his kindness, his sense of fair play and his lack of malice. Nancy survived him.

WILLIAM KENNEDY STEAD (1941), son of JS (1903) and brother-in-law of CDV Wilson (1938), was usually known as Ken and was born on 22 July

1923 in Blackheath, London. He attended Gresham's School in Holt, and was evacuated in his final year with the rest of the pupils to Newquay, Cornwall.

Ken joined the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve in 1941, with whom he served for the duration of the war. Most of his service was spent in Landing Craft Tanks (LCTs). It was also during his service that he met his future wife, Penny, whom he married in 1944, whilst on survivor's leave after the loss of his craft near the Dutch coast. From an early age he had a love of the sea that he would later pass on to his family. Each year he would plan ever more ambitious cruises up the Channel, in Ireland, and in France, and during the 1980s he would take his own boat to partake in the Tall Ships Races, which he loved for its atmosphere of camaraderie.

Returning to King's after the war, Ken initially studied Mathematics, before switching to Natural Sciences, just as his father had done before him. He and Penny lived together in a flat overlooking the river, next door to the Pickerel Inn and Magdalene Bridge. They enjoyed having their own punt moored outside, which was always in use either by themselves, friends, or family, many of whom lived in the area.

Ken graduated in 1947, and in the same year his daughter, Susan, was born. From King's he went on to a job as a research worker for the English Steel Corporation in Sheffield. By 1950, he had a second daughter, Marian, and the family moved to Bradwell in the Peak District, where a son, Richard, followed. Ken threw himself into all aspects of village life, from the carnivals and pantomimes to the climbing and walking that he enjoyed so much.

When the family moved to St Day in Cornwall, Ken and Penny gained a reputation for hospitality. The house was often full with combinations of friends, family, and friends of friends, as well as hitchhikers they had met on their travels. In his spare time Ken enjoyed tending a small market garden, and would sell his own daffodils and sweet peas both locally and in London.

Meanwhile, Ken was becoming increasingly interested in politics. He was involved at both a local and a national level, becoming a local councillor and

then a member of the County Council, and working closely with the Liberal party. He was a keen writer of letters to the press, and was highly respected for his unrelenting attendance at meetings, not to mention the improvements he brought to his local area. His altruistic side also manifested itself in his involvement with the Save The Children Fund and The Royal British Legion. He spent many years fundraising, and felt privileged to meet and personally escort Princess Anne on several occasions.

In later life Ken settled into a quieter life by the sea he so loved, remaining young at heart and maintaining his open attitude to life whilst spending as much time as he could with his grandchildren. He died at his home in Mylor Bridge on 15 August 2010, at the age of 87. Penny predeceased him in 2007. He leaves his three children and his grandchildren, Sarah, Becky, Mary, Alexander, and Miles.

HAROLD BROWN STEWART (1950) was born on 9 March 1921 in Chatham, Ontario. He attended the local schools where he was an excellent student and went on to the University of Toronto to study medicine. After graduating from the Medical College with honours in 1944, in a programme accelerated because of the war, he went straight into the Canadian Navy, serving as ship's doctor on board the aircraft and troop carrier HMCS Puncher. Although newly qualified, he had thousands of soldiers to care for, together with just one other doctor and a nurse, whilst feeling desperately sea sick as they crossed the North Atlantic. It was on-the-job training, and Harold returned after having performed an emergency appendectomy at sea and handling a small outbreak of typhoid.

When the war ended Harold returned to the University of Toronto where he obtained a PhD in Biochemistry. In the labs he met Pauline Blake and the two married in 1950. The same year Harold gained a scholarship for further studies in Cambridge where he completed a second PhD. Pauline and Harold lived in a small basement flat on Trumpington Road during some very happy years in Cambridge. They returned to Canada in 1955 where Harold took up a position

at the Department of Biochemistry at the University of Western Ontario in London, Ontario. He was a well-liked colleague appreciated and respected for his honesty, patience and fairness, as well the noisy annual Christmas party that he and Pauline hosted. He was made Head of Department in 1965 and Graduate Studies Dean in 1972.

Harold returned to Cambridge in 1971 with his family, which now also included a daughter, for a sabbatical. Apart from this year, he spent the rest of his career at Western until he retired in 1986. He still taught some courses as Emeritus Professor but now had more time for his hobbies of building model ships, photography and growing orchids. Pauline died in 2008, leaving Harold profoundly lonely. He moved into a local veteran's care facility, Parkwood Hospital, but died a year later on 1 November 2009, survived by his daughter Ann and her family. Remembered as a distinguished scholar and a true gentleman, his old department is establishing the Dr Harold Stewart Memorial Fund in his memory.

ANTONY FURNEAUX STUBBS (1933) was born on 20 February 1915 in New Milton, Hampshire and was educated at Repton where he was a member of the Officer Training Corps. He came to King's but left after two years and joined the Army. He was commissioned in the Suffolk Regiment in November 1935.

Antony spent over 12 years in Sudan, and during the war years he was attached to the Sudan Defence Force. He was mentioned in dispatches and was awarded the Military Cross in 1941. From 1943 until the conclusion of his military career in 1949 he held the rank of Major. After 1951 Antony became a market gardener. In April 1945 he married Lilian Pakenham-Walsh, with whom he had two children, Gillian and William.

Nothing is known of his subsequent life except that his death was recorded in August 2004 in Berkshire.

DEREK ARTHUR SUTTON (1944) had a fine tenor voice and an enduring love of church music. Music was a constant presence throughout his life, although he earned his living as a teacher.

A native of York, Derek was born in February 1927. From a young age it was apparent that he was a naturally gifted singer and at the age of eight he was accepted at the York Minster Song School as a probationer. The following year he became a member of the choir and was later made Head Chorister. After attending Archbishop Holgate's Grammar School Derek came up to King's as a Choral Scholar and read History. He then qualified as a teacher and took up his first post as an assistant master at the Salisbury Cathedral School, combined with the role of tenor lay vicar. Derek stayed there for seven years, but came to realise that he needed more experience. He moved on to Colet Court prep. school in Hammersmith where he taught history and also some English, French, junior maths and games. He was also able to spend a year in New York as an exchange teacher.

In 1974 Derek took up his final teaching post, the headship at St. Paul's Cathedral Choir School, where he was to remain until his retirement. As the first layman appointed to the post, he also became a licensed Reader at St. Paul's and was made a minor lay canon so as to be able to perform duties at the Cathedral. This was a major element of the job; at this time as one of only two purely choir schools still in existence the school had just 30 choristers and eight probationers to educate. Derek was awarded the Queen's Silver Jubilee Medal in 1977. Away from work Derek continued to sing; he was a member of both the Purcell Singers and the Elizabethan Singers.

After retiring at the age of 60, Derek returned to York. He renewed his links with the Minster, not only as a regular congregant but also as a steward and volunteer at the Minster Library. He also served as assistant secretary of St. William's Foundation for a time. He continued to sing, becoming an enthusiastic member of the choir at St. Olave's, one of York's oldest churches, and also acted as a volunteer guide at Fairfax House, the restored Georgian town house.

Although Derek never married he was close to his niece and nephews. He died on 2 April 2010, Good Friday; his last performance with the St. Olave's choir had been the previous day.

DAVID WINTER TERRY (1956) found fulfilment when he took over the role of Estate Manager at the Rabot Estate on St. Lucia, in the West Indies.

David was born in Reading on 1 December 1937 and was educated at Reading School before coming up to King's to read Classics. He was a Choral Scholar and also represented the College at Rugby and Athletics. David loved his time at Cambridge; the music, the ethos, the ambience, and many years later would reminisce, about the joys of lazy summer afternoons watching cricket and that expectant hush before the start of the Carol Service.

After graduation he moved on to his National Service, which he spent with the Royal Hampshire Regiment. He received a commission and made a number of lasting friendships. David's first civilian employment was with the Ford Motor Company and he stayed there for 13 years before becoming an inventory control manager with Lenthalic Morny Cyclax Ltd. where he remained for a similar period of time. In 1964 he married Renée.

It was in 1988 that David moved to St. Lucia and 'came alive', farming the Estate. He spent the rest of his life there; his death on 5 January 2010 from a heart attack was sudden. His funeral was crowded, demonstrating the affection in which David was held by his adopted community.

ALEXANDER ETHAN TUDOR HART (1920) was a physician and a communist whose life intersected with prominent members of British radicalism. He was born on 3 September 1901 and went to Marlborough before coming to King's to study History and then Economics. Though tutored by John Maynard Keynes he subsequently switched careers and started studying medicine in London. He married Alison Macbeth in 1927.

The union was shortlived, but it did produce a son, Julian. Alison was one of the rare female doctors who graduated just after the First World War, later specialising in endocrinology. Alex specialised in orthopaedics and travelled to Austria to study under the famous surgeon Lorenz Böhler.

During his time in Austria, Alex, member of the Communist Party of Great Britain from 1931, could see the rise of fascism with his own eyes. In 1933 he fled the country together with his new love (and wife), Edith Suschitzky, the anti-fascist photographer. After some time in Brixton they settled down in South Wales where Alex became a GP for coal miners and tinsplate workers and their families whilst Edith took moving photographs of his patients.

When the Spanish Civil War broke out Alex knew that he had to travel down to fight fascism. He joined the British Medical Aid unit in December 1936 and was, upon arrival in Spain, appointed Major by French communist and Political Commissar of the International Brigade André Marty. After once trying to use his rank to direct men and then losing his way Alex concentrated on the area in which he excelled: trauma surgery. He saved many lives and even more limbs in basic conditions, and was to serve in all major battles before the International Brigade was withdrawn in 1938. He also developed techniques related to war-time surgery that would become widely used by others. When the Second World War erupted Alex continued to work as an army doctor in Egypt and Italy. He still found time to send a two-volume edition of the selected works of Marx and Engels to his teenage son Julian who had been evacuated to Quebec.

Alex continued his political fight against fascism after the war, though he was expelled from the Communist Party in the 1960s for his Maoism. He separated from Edith after he returned from Spain; she went on to become a key participant in the Cambridge Spy Ring during the war, allegedly advising Arnold Deutsch to recruit Kim Philby for the Cambridge Five.

Alex died in 1992, survived by Julian.

REX ASHLEY WALFORD (1982) was an immensely kind, gifted and energetic man who died tragically in a boating accident on the River Thames on 2 January 2011, followed by an agonising wait of a month until his body was recovered. Well over a thousand people packed Ely Cathedral for the service of thanksgiving for his life.

He was born in Edgware in 1934 when it was in the throes of inter-war expansion, a fertile environment for his childhood and he never lost his fondness for his suburban roots. His primary school years coincided with the end of the Second World War, and the backdrop of aerial conflict over London must have been exciting for a youngster. As a Cambridge resident, he relished his proximity to Duxford Air Museum and attended many air shows to enjoy again the spectacle of Spitfires and Hurricanes in flight.

As the war ended, Rex gained a scholarship to University College School in Hampstead, where he travelled each day by bus and tube, giving him a lifelong commitment to public transport. His house was adjacent to the Anglican church, which became the focus of his social life as it did Bible class, Scouts, Youth Club and Theatre Group. In 1952, he went to the London School of Economics and also joined the Student Christian Movement, for which he acted as National Chairman for a year, cementing a faith which was to be central throughout his life.

Rex studied for a PGCE and a Theology degree at King's College, London, after which he embarked on his first teaching post in Hendon. The untimely death of the Head of Department meant that Rex was Head of Geography on his very first day in the classroom, a challenge to which he rose with fortitude and skill. The burgeoning higher education sector was at the time seeking bright young subject specialists to become teacher trainers, and Rex was appointed to a lectureship in Geography and Mathematics at Maria Grey College in West London in 1962, eventually achieving the post of Senior Tutor eleven years later. Over this time he became one of the key players in the development of geography teaching, looking for a more modern alternative to the 'capes and bays' tradition. He was much involved in seminars and discussion groups, and he published on geography teaching to help disseminate the new ideas.

In 1969 he was married to Wendy, a relationship which was loving and supportive and sustained both of them through their careers. Rex moved to the Department of Education in Cambridge to run the PGCE course in Geography, and over the next 25 years inspired literally hundreds of new teachers with his mixture of enthusiasm, encouragement, practical advice, humour and rigour. When the Department was visited by inspectors in the 1980s, they found it to be a model of good practice and were touched by the way in which many students made a point of telling the inspectors how important and inspirational Rex was in his teaching and in the support he gave them; they recognised that they were privileged to be taught by him.

Rex became a great networker and a crusader for the teaching of geography, moving it from the accumulation of facts to enquiry learning; one of the things he instigated was the Worldwise Quiz involving about 15000 contestants from schools throughout the UK. He urged teachers to use games to motivate students and get them involved in empathising with real people in real situations through role play and analysis. Eventually he was appointed as part of the working group for the redevelopment of the National Curriculum, a task full of difficulties and controversies but one which, with the help of Rex's enthusiasm and diplomacy, reached a successful conclusion. He received prizes from the RGS and from the University for his work in education, was President of the GA and Vice President of the RGS; he became Head of the Department of Education at Cambridge, as well as a fellow of Wolfson College and a Director of Studies at Emmanuel and at King's. In 2000, he was honoured to receive the OBE 'for distinguished contributions to geographical scholarship'.

Any concept of retirement was brushed aside as the new millennium began. Rex was putting the finishing touches to his scholarly opus *Geography in British Schools, 1850 – 2000* and was well advanced on research for his PhD, a journey back to his origins in north west London, looking at the growth of suburban Middlesex and the response of the Church of England, which he adapted for publication as a book.

Apart from his love for the teaching of geography, Rex also loved amateur dramatics, the piano and sport (he might have gone into broadcasting or

the theatre, but his mother was not keen). He was a collector of Dinky toys, a Mastermind semi-finalist, public speaker and traveller. Nevertheless he was a modest man, never known to be negative, complaining or to put anybody down. He took enjoyment of life seriously, and his sudden death came as a great blow to many.

HAROLD GOODWIN WALTON (1938) was born in Hale, Cheshire on 30 January 1920. While at St Chad's School, Prestatyn he heard that his mother had died; he was not allowed to attend the funeral. He then went on to Haileybury. As a teenager Harold spent time in Germany where he witnessed the growth of Nazism and remembered watching the Führer enter the Berlin Stadium at the 1936 Olympics. He came to King's to study Law and his time at the College forged a lifelong love of both the Choir and its music. Together with several friends from King's he enjoyed a sailing holiday in the Norfolk Broads before they all left to join up in 1941.

Harold was made a captain in the Royal Artillery and spent two years defending the eastern Icelandic fjords, thereby preventing the establishment of a U-boat base and the consequent threat to the trans-Atlantic convoys. His battalion crossed to Normandy three days after D-Day and he followed the front for nine months, supplying a constant barrage to speed the Allied advance. However, he rarely talked of his wartime experiences. Due to his fluency in German Harold served in the Army of Occupation and at the age of 24 was tasked with reorganising an entire German town and its administration.

After demobilisation in 1946 Harold joined the accountancy firm Walton Watts and Co. in Manchester, where his father was a senior partner, and married Barbara Southern, his childhood sweetheart. Harold was himself later made a partner in the firm, but by 1957 he felt that post-war Britain, where food stamps and victory gardens persisted, did not perhaps offer the best future to his two children Shirley and Richard and so the family emigrated to West Vancouver, Canada. Initially Harold worked for an accountancy firm in Vancouver, but after four years started Holiday Travel

Consultants, the city's first corporate travel experts, which he operated until his 65th birthday in 1985.

Remembered as a very straightforward person, with an integrity and steadfastness about him, Harold never judged his children and rarely criticised them, but supported them in an understated way. He advised them to engage in ideas and principles that would make the world a better place, to lead by example and to live off interest, never capital.

Harold died at the age of 90 on 25 October 2010 after suffering a long, uncomfortable neck cancer; Barbara predeceased him by three years. He is survived by his two children, four grandchildren and three great grandchildren.

[We are grateful to Mrs Foulds for supplying this obituary of her father.]

RICHARD GUY WESTWOOD (1936), brother of NCW (1935), was born at Acocks Green, Birmingham on 5 May 1919, three years after his brother Neville and eight years before his sister Kay. In 1922 the family home moved to St Kitts, where his father became manager of a small sugar company owned by Henschell Da Buisson; after about a year he was transferred to Trinidad as Business Manager of the Ste Madeleine Sugar Company. Later, with his sons' education in mind he decided to return to the UK, and by 1928 the family home was settled in Wimbledon, where Richard went to King's College School following a short time at Dulwich College Preparatory School. Shortly afterwards, his father was invited to take control of the Trinidad sugar company as its General Manager and, with early hints of recession in the UK, he accepted. Richard and Neville remained in the family home in Wimbledon, with a friend of the family as housekeeper: their parents were able to spend a few months there each year, and they spent some school holidays in Trinidad.

In 1936 Richard came to King's to read Modern Languages followed by Law. He found time to row for the College and to play his guitar. After he graduated

he started work for his Bar Final exams, but his plans for the future were soon overtaken by world events. He had already joined the Territorial Army (Royal Signals) and his unit was mobilised for World War II in 1939. He was commissioned in December 1939 having become a member of the Officer Cadet Reserve on leaving university.

For the next three years his Army service was spent mainly in the Second London Division, and as an instructor in a N.C.O. Training Battalion. However he was always a man for action and the excessive routine prompted him, by then a Captain, to volunteer for the Airborne Forces. With the 6th Airborne Division he set foot in Normandy on D-Day, 6th June 1944. Many years later he was much moved by a family visit to these battlefields. He himself suffered a major leg injury, and after the next campaign in the Ardennes was forced to take a more static role: he served at the HQ of the British Airborne forces as a staff officer and then returned to the UK to take charge of part of the London University Officer Training Corps. His war wound had an unexpected outcome: it led to him meeting his future wife, Paula Boswell, an army physiotherapist who manipulated him back to health. They were married in June 1946.

Demobilised from the Army in April 1946, Richard completed his legal studies and was called to the Bar at the Middle Temple. He looked on this as a necessary qualification, but had no wish to take his chance in private practice at the Bar. Instead, he took a post as a lawyer in Royal Dutch Shell's London Office. While there the need arose for someone to take temporary charge of the Land and Legal Department of Shell's company in Trinidad, and Richard and Paula seized the opportunity to have a most enjoyable year there. Returning to London, Richard found life in the Shell head office rather dull and too specialised for a lawyer wanting wide experience. In January 1951, he became Legal Officer for a small company based near Cambridge. This was outstanding in research and development, but lacked a sound financial base: it was bought by Fisons Limited in April 1954. Richard's job then changed: the larger firm did not need a legal officer as it had its own legal department, but they wanted him as Company Secretary.

The company had a number of whole-owned subsidiary companies, mainly in Africa, and in 1967 it was developed into Fisons Agrochemical Division, which also took in Fisons' horticultural and gardening products. In 1981 Fisons and Boots decided to merge their agricultural and industrial chemical interests into a jointly owned group of companies named FBC, and Richard became the Group Secretary. FBC operated world-wide very successfully, and this resulted in a take-over offer by Schering A.G. Berlin which had for many years collaborated with Fisons & Boots in research and development. The deal was completed in 1983, a few months before Richard retired at the age of 65 in May 1984. A long-time colleague paid this tribute to him: 'He was a brave man, of great integrity and loyalty, respected with affection by all his colleagues'. In a tough business environment he was a very able and efficient administrator, and he brought those organisational skills into the whole of his life. The family recall his neatly arranged filing cabinets and his many check lists. Up to a few days before his death he was still checking his diary for appointments.

Cambridge was home to Richard and Paula for 46 years. There their two children, Rosemary (Rosie), born 1950, and John, born 1955, were brought up. Thousands of slides taken by Richard show how the family and later Richard and Paula on their own enjoyed an exciting range of holidays from Wales to Rhodes, Italy to Israel, and most places in between. They loved their caravans and the freedom they gave to roan free – and would spend up to a month touring France, Germany or Switzerland, savouring the wine and the countryside, with Richard using his language skills. For years they also had a variety of small boats on the Cam and the Ouse.

In retirement he was active in the voluntary sector: he was not a man who liked sitting still. In Cambridge he became an advisor for the Citizens Advice Bureau, was a volunteer at Addenbrooke's Hospital, and served in an Oxfam shop. With Paula he was an active member of the University of the Third Age.

When he was 78, in 1997, they moved to Cheltenham where they lived just round the corner from daughter Rosie and son-in-law John. It meant

leaving many dear friends behind, but the joy was having family so near and seeing more of the grandchildren William, Joanna and Nicholas. They loved exploring the Cotswold towns and villages, and having pub lunches. Richard was able to continue his voluntary work, becoming a volunteer at Cheltenham General Hospital and the local Leonard Cheshire Home. He also became a member of a Probus club and re-joined the U3A.

Important to his life was his Christian faith. In Cambridge he worshipped at Trumpington and at St James' Church and then at Great St Mary's, the University Church, where he was a sidesman for 33 years and church auditor for 21 years. In Cheltenham he found his spiritual home at St Philip and St James' Church. His was a thoughtful faith and he supported a range of Christian charities generously.

The family recall with special pleasure the celebration in Cambridge of Richard and Paula's Golden Wedding in 1996 – they were married for 57 years until Paula's death in 2004 – and Richard's 90th Birthday gathering in Cheltenham, when he surprised the company by making a speech. To them he was a rock and an inspiration, kind and practical, blessed with a keen sense of humour. Richard died on 4 October 2010.

[Our thanks to Canon John Westwood for providing this obituary of his father.]

JOHN ANDREW WILKINS (1943) overcame a difficult childhood to become a renowned expert in Value Added Tax (VAT).

John was born in London on 23 August 1925. At the age of seven his father died from a wound suffered during the First World War, leaving his mother to support three young children on a medical secretary's wage; John was a latch-key child. He was educated at Ilford County High School where the headmaster, H S Kenward (1921), recognising his ability, helped him to win a place at his old college, King's. John studied Classics, gaining a First in Part I, and later Law. Ongoing hostilities interrupted his studies, however, and he joined the Royal Army Service Corps, serving in Italy just

after its surrender to Allied forces and spending much of his time delivering supplies to army bases throughout the Rimini region.

Following demobilisation John returned to Cambridge to complete his degree and then went to work for a construction company who sent him to Kenya to root out corruption in their branch there. In 1951 he married Josephine, his sister's school friend. Josephine was an art student who worshipped bright colours and thereafter John's apparel reflected this. At this time he also joined the Civil Service as a trainee inspector of taxes.

John and Josephine spent 20 years living in Somerset and Wiltshire where they loved the rural environment. John's working days were spent inspecting the accounts of farmers and shopkeepers; for relaxation he taught himself woodwork and made much of the furniture for his home. The couple enjoyed long cross country rambles and went sailing at Poole. They often found themselves wet and muddy.

Nevertheless John felt that the role of district tax inspector somewhat compromised his position in the local community so he decided on a change of career and trained as a chartered accountant, passing the necessary exams at his first attempt. His work was now in London so he and Josephine relocated to Kent where they could continue to enjoy their cross country walks.

Initially John worked at the British Insurance Association where he specialised in VAT and its implications for international trade before moving on to the Confederation of British Industries (CBI) where he played a key role in the organisation's international tax activities. He was a popular speaker abroad where he explained how VAT worked in the UK and made lasting friendships. In these positions John was often able to draw on his classical studies, using ancient Greek precedents to explode arguments and drawing on linguistic skills to re-interpret European Union (EU) written texts. After retiring from the CBI he was appointed to advise a member of the EU Economic and Social Affairs Tax Committee where he demonstrated enormous patience and politeness explaining a very

intricate subject; he had the ability to cut through the excessive verbiage of many proposals and focus on the essential elements.

In retirement John enjoyed attending discussion groups where the world was put to rights and classes conducted entirely in French. He was also fond of gardening and dug a large pond for goldfish who multiplied prodigiously, a source of great satisfaction. A calm, tolerant and generous man, somewhat untidy, but with a strong sense of fair play, he particularly disliked pomposity which he was inclined to deflate with rigorous and devastating logic, albeit presented with cherubic innocence.

John died on 28 January 2011 from cancer of the abdomen. He is survived by Josephine.

DAVID CHARLES STEYNING WILLIAMS (1941), an accomplished organist and expert in Industrial Psychology, was born in Epsom, the son of a Cardiganshire man who was a civil servant in the Admiralty. His parents sent him to King's College Choir School early in his life, then run by the headmaster Mr Fiddian, whose eccentricities David would later remember with a mischievous amusement. Perhaps inevitably, after some years being educated at Felsted, David returned to King's College as a Choral Scholar to read Moral Sciences. Like so many of his contemporaries though, David's time in Cambridge was distorted by the ongoing war, and he was swept off to serve in Italy and North Africa before he could begin his studies.

David's experience of the war was harrowing: serving with the Queen's Bays, he was wounded severely and it was reported to his parents that he had been killed. After an operation to remove shrapnel from his foot and lung, he was sent back to Sussex to recuperate; they never managed to remove the shrapnel, and it remained in David's lung for the rest of his life. The Armed Forces kept him in Britain, and once he had recovered from his wounds he was allowed to finish his studies in Cambridge before joining the Army's Operational Research Group.

Back at King's, he took up his role as a chorister singing alto in the College Choir, and of course, he was able to indulge his passion for playing the piano. David lived in the Gibbs' Building with lots of his musical friends, and the group would often play together. David was always available to accompany College performances of Gilbert and Sullivan for Consolidated Opera Incorporated. Shambolic and entertaining with a quizzical sense of humour, he loved playing music in any shape or form, and on one memorable occasion, he and organist Boris Ord performed their fastest possible version of the *'Entrance of the Queen of Sheba'* at a Christmas party in Boris's rooms, much to the amusement of everyone present. In the years to come, David lent his voice and piano accompaniment to prestigious associations like The Regale Singers - a close-harmony group comprised largely of Kingsmen and regularly broadcast on BBC Radio 3 - and Westminster Abbey Choir, and played the Continuo on the harpsichord for a production of *The Magic Flute* at London's Fortune Theatre. He took great pleasure in singing at special events for those who knew him: in 2008 he sung the King's Grace at a friend's Golden Wedding Anniversary, though this was with some difficulty, as by then, he had lost some of his higher notes to a bout of the 'flu.

David's life after graduating was, for the most part, academic, and he initially did research and conference work for the National Institute of Industrial Psychology. Here, he met Anne, whom he married in 1954, and the couple lived in Hampstead; they moved to Bedfordshire when their first son was born and they realised the need for a larger home to keep their growing family. A chain of lectureships and consultancy positions followed, and David spent some years commuting from his rural home, first to Oxford College of Technology in 1956, then to the British Institute of Management from 1957, before becoming Director of Studies at Ashridge College.

David loved the countryside; of Welsh ancestry, he relished the hills and was a regular, enthusiastic beagler. Perhaps being born so close to Epsom racecourse caught his imagination as well, because he loved going to the races with Anne, who adored horses and horse-riding herself. By 1964, the

couple had moved their family to Buckinghamshire to begin a stud for Welsh Ponies, with a poultry farm attached, and, in 1972, the logical next step came when the family moved to a hill-farm in Wales where they raised sheep and cattle. After a short stint as senior lecturer at High Wycombe College, David took early retirement and relished the opportunity to farm, to play a good game of golf (back in Hampstead Golf Club he had often played the odd game with Prime Minister Harold Wilson), and to play the organ for his local church. Sadly, he was unable to play piano or organ again after he suffered a heart attack and two small strokes in later life. Nevertheless, he kept active as a senior member of the Cheltenham Race Club and he and Anne enjoyed many happy outings there until David suffered his third stroke in June 2010, from which he never recovered. David died on 5 July 2010.

David was excellent company to those who knew him: a wonderful conversationalist with a wry sense of humour, he was a delight to be around. David is survived by his wife Anne, his three daughters, a son, and four grandchildren.

RICHARD WORT (1935) was a schoolmaster who taught mathematics, spending the greater part of his career at King's College School, Wimbledon. He died on 15 December, 2009, at the age of 93.

Born in Salisbury on 2 January 1916, Richard was educated at Marlborough before coming up to King's, where he read Maths and Geography. A member of the Territorial Army, he was then commissioned in the Wiltshire Regiment. He served throughout the Second World War, notably in India, where as a Staff Captain at GHQ Simla, he was responsible for the treatment of enemy prisoners of war. When demobilised in 1946 he held the rank of Major and the following year was awarded the Territorial Decoration.

After gaining a Diploma of Education at London University, Richard joined the Colonial Education Service and took up the headship of the Malangali

Secondary School in Tanganyika, where he stayed for two years. He then moved closer to home, taking up an appointment as Mathematics Master at Elizabeth College, Guernsey, before arriving at King's College School (KCS) Wimbledon in 1953, where he spent the remainder of his career.

During his time at KCS Richard caused some excitement by his decision, rather at the last minute, to stand as an independent right-wing candidate against the sitting Prime Minister, Alec Douglas-Home, at the Kinross and West Perthshire by-election in November 1963. Douglas-Home had renounced his peerage and needed a seat in the Commons rather than the Lords during his premiership. Richard was opposed to the right to renounce a peerage and his nomination paper was handed in with only half an hour to spare. Douglas-Home won with a majority in excess of 9,000 while Richard received 23 votes. He subsequently returned to the classroom.

Richard had many other interests: he was a member of the Royal Institution and was also a keen astronomer. As a Wiltshire man he was very interested in the preservation of Stonehenge and in 1989 he published *Stonehenge and its Future*. Richard was survived by his wife Stella, whom he married in 1960, and their three daughters Julia, Frances and Caroline. He is remembered as being a charming man and a bit of an eccentric.

ROY HENRY BOWYER YIN (1929), brother of L Charteris (1925), was born on 7 October 1910 in Singapore to a Chinese father, a prominent surgeon, and a British mother. His mother, Lydia Bowyer, was from a modest background and did not easily adjust to a Chinese way of life. Her communion with Dr. Swat Chwan Yin was also met with disapproval by the British community of Singapore. The marriage was in many ways doomed from the beginning. Eventually the mother took her two sons Roy and Leslie back to England. Roy attended preparatory school in Surrey and, from 1924, Marlborough College where he developed not only a considerable skill but also a passion for music, especially church music. In 1929 he came to King's to read Mathematics and later History. It was in King's Chapel that he found a world of mesmerising music and also

became close to the legendary choirmaster Boris Ord. Roy was at this time still an atheist. As he became more interested in religion, in his second year he became an Anglo-Catholic and then, after three weeks of contemplation in a London chapel, he made the decision that he would try to join the priesthood. He spent a year at Cuddesdon College, Oxford, before being ordained Deacon in King's Chapel on 8 October 1933, one day after turning 23 (the minimum age).

Roy stayed at King's as Chaplain for four years, from 1934 to 1937, before he told the Dean Eric Milner-White that he wanted to move on to a school as a schoolmaster or school priest. He was profoundly attached to King's Chapel, the treasure of his life, but he wanted to teach young people as well. He found exactly what he was looking for at Hurstpierpoint College in Sussex where for eight years he was not only Chaplain but also a mathematics teacher and the Choir Master. After the war he returned to Asia, sailing for Ceylon where the Anglican school St. Thomas in Mount Lavinia had contracted him to stand in as Chaplain for a 6-month period. He stayed for seventeen happy years. He was very close to his students whom he tutored with intensity and great dedication; his skills have been likened to those of the master craftsman who can make the roughest stone into an ornamental beauty. And mathematics was not about usefulness, he claimed, but beauty. However, when it was insisted that Sinhala had to be the language of instruction, it became impossible for him to stay. He left behind a choir perfectly trained in the King's College style and several generations of brilliant mathematicians and engineers.

After some time in Malaysia in the 1960s Roy returned to his native Singapore where he was very happy to find that he had a large extended Chinese family. He served as Vicar at St Hilda's Church in Katong and later Canon and Precentor at St. Andrew's Cathedral. A stir was caused by his comments that non-Christians would also be able to reach heaven, and Roy was barred from preaching in some of the local churches. He continued teaching mathematics well into his eighties. His dedication for his fellows was also made evident by his volunteering, well past retirement, as a counsellor at the welfare group Action For Aids where

people came to be tested for the disease. His grandchildren pleaded with him to take a taxi there, but he stubbornly travelled like everybody else on the bus; his was a materially simple life. An enthusiastic and energetic man, he was only still when he listened to music. Roy died on 14 December 2010; he was 100 years old. He was predeceased by his adopted son Peter, who died of cancer in 1989, but survived by his grandchildren.

CORRECTION: Regrettably the obituary published on page 154 of the 2010 Annual Report contained a spelling error. It should have been titled “MILES TIMOTHY MYRES (1950)”. The College very much regrets any distress caused to Dr. Myres’ family.

Deaths of King’s members in 2010/11

We have heard of the deaths of the following members of the College. If you have any information that would help in the compilation of their obituaries, we would be grateful if you could send it to the Obituarist’s Assistant, Jane Clarke, at the College, or e-mail jane.clarke@kings.cam.ac.uk. We would also appreciate notification of members’ deaths being sent to deceased.members@kings.cam.ac.uk. Thank you.

Nicholas Edward ALDRIDGE (1959)
 George Gerard ARNHOLD (1937)
 Geoffrey Walter AVERY (1932)
 Revd Brian Oliver BANWELL (1956)
 Timothy Graham BRIERLY (1948)
 Dr. Ralph Henry Joseph BROWN (1937)
 Julian Michael Edmund BYNG (1948)
 Professor Malcolm Laurence CAMERON (1951)
 Stephen CLARK (1932)
 Dr. John Short CONROY (1960)
 Stanley DIXON (1953)
 Lt Cmdr Bruce Valentine DOXAT-PRATT (1940)
 Christopher Sanders EDWARDS (1949)
 Hilary Agard EVANS (1948)
 Adam Lindsay GORDON (1954)

John Donald GRANT (1944)
 John Jacob GROSS (1962)
 Professor (Frederick Robert) Roy HARDEN JONES (1950)
 The Rt Hon The 7th Earl of HAREWOOD (George Henry Hubert Lascelles) (1947)
 Michael James HICKMAN (1949)
 David Kenneth HOLBROOK (1961)
 Dr Thomas Henry HOLLINGSWORTH (1950)
 Geoffrey Louis HOLT (1942)
 Gwyneth Elizabeth HUGHES (1987)
 Dr. Anthony JACKSON (1948)
 Dr. Gilbert Lawrence LEATHART (1940)
 Richard John LE SUEUR (1946)
 Dr. Michael William MOOHR (1965)
 The Hon Sir Roger (Jocelyn) PARKER (1946)
 Brian RAYNOR (1951)
 Gordon RICHES (1951)
 Robert Christopher Hamlyn RUSSELL (1940)
 Neil SAIGAL (2010)
 Thomas Johnson SCOTT (1943)
 Revd Duncan Julius Edward SLADDEN (1947)
 Ian Maclure SMELLIE (1951)
 Dr. Oliver Piers STUTCHBURY (1948)
 Dr. Ibrahim Abubakar TAHIR (1964)
 Robert TEAR (1957)
 Neville Stuart THOM (1947)
 Rupert Julian de la Mare THOMPSON (1960)
 Colonel John Robert TINKLER (1955)
 Edward Timothy TOZER (1945)
 David John WADDAMS (1947)
 Jeremy (Jim) George Dillon WARBURTON (1950)
 Professor Neville WILSON (1967)
 Alan Keith WRIGHT (1964)

Our warm thanks to the Obituarist, Libby Ahluwalia, to her assistant Jane Clarke and to the student obituarists Tania Espinoza, Patrick Sykes and Kristen Treen.



Information for Non Resident Members

Member privileges

Visiting the Chapel

You may visit the College and Chapel with two guests free of charge when open to the public. You may also attend all Chapel Services (excluding the Procession for Advent and the Festival of Nine Lessons and Carols). You can go straight in, you do not need to queue, but please bring your Non Resident Member card for identification.

Advent tickets

NRMs may apply for two tickets for the Procession for Advent Service every four years. Please contact the Dean's PA (email: dean@kings.cam.ac.uk).

Using the King's Servery and Coffee Shop

You may use these at any time. Bring your Non Resident Member card and pay with cash at the till.

Accommodation

Ten single, twin and double rooms with ensuite or shared facilities are available for booking by NRMs. We regret that rooms cannot be booked for guests, and children cannot normally be accommodated. You may stay up to two nights. Please note that guest rooms are in considerable demand; booking in advance is recommended.

Please pay at the time of booking, preferably by cheque (credit cards are not accepted). To book, contact the Porters Lodge on +44 (0)1223 331100, or email guestrooms@kings.cam.ac.uk. Rooms must be cancelled at least seven days in advance to receive a full refund. On the day: Please go to the Porters Lodge to get your room key anytime after 12pm. Checkout time is 9.30am.

Purchasing wine

The pantry has an excellent wine list available to Senior Members throughout the year. It also has two sales, one in the summer, the other at Christmas as well as occasional other offers. All these lists are sent out by email. If you wish to receive these lists please let the Butler, Mark Smith, know either by phone on 01223 748947 or email mark.smith@kings.cam.ac.uk. Lists are also posted on the King's Members website.

Holding private functions

The Beves Room and the three Saltmarsh Rooms may be booked for private entertaining, either with waiter service or self-service. Reservations should be made through the Catering Office (tel: +44 (0)1223 331215, email: conferences@kings.cam.ac.uk) as far ahead as possible. All catering in these rooms must be booked through the Catering Office.

Using the Library and Archive Centre

Please contact the Assistant Librarian, Wai Kirkpatrick (tel: +44 (0)1223 331232; email: wai.kirkpatrick@kings.cam.ac.uk) or the Archivist, Patricia McGuire (tel: +44 (0)1223 331444; email: archivist@kings.cam.ac.uk) if you wish to use the College Library or Archive Centre.

Booking College punts

Contact the Porters Lodge (tel: +44 (0)1223 331100; email: porters@kings.cam.ac.uk). Punts cost £7 per hour. See the College website for punting regulations.

SENIOR MEMBERS

Senior Members are those NRMs upon whom the University has conferred the degree of PhD or (provided that at least six years and one term have elapsed since their matriculation) MA. NRMs holding the Cambridge degrees of MSc, MLitt or MPhil also become Senior Members two years and one term following their admission to the degree.

High Table

- Senior Members may take up to six High Table dinners per year free of charge.
- Dinners may be taken on Tuesday to Saturday during Term
- High Table dinner is served at 7.30pm. Please assemble in the Senior Combination Room (SCR) at 7.15pm. Help yourself to a glass of wine. Please introduce yourself (and guest) to the Provost, Vice Provost or presiding Fellow. No charge is made on wine taken before, during, or after dinner.
- You may bring a guest at a cost of £34 on Tuesdays and Thursdays (Wine nights, where guests retire to the Wine Room for port, claret, and cheese), and £27.80 on other nights. Please pay the Butler (contact details below) before the dinner. Please note the possibility that these prices may change.
- You may book only for yourself and a guest. Please contact the Butler, Mark Smith (tel: +44 (0)1223 748947; email: mark.smith@kings.cam.ac.uk), at the latest by 1pm on the day you wish to dine, though booking in advance is recommended
- Gowns may be worn, though are not mandatory. Gowns can be borrowed from the Butler
- At High Table, Senior Members are guests of the Fellowship. If you would like to dine with a large group of friends, why not book one of the Saltmarsh rooms?
- All bookings are at the discretion of the Vice Provost

Use of the Senior Combination Room (SCR)

Before arrival, please inform the Butler, Mark Smith (tel: +44 (0)1223 748947, email: mark.smith@kings.cam.ac.uk), or Pantry Staff (tel: +44 (0)1223 331341)

Lawns

Senior Members are entitled to walk across the College lawns accompanied by any family and friends.

Please bring your Non Resident Member Card and introduce yourself to a Porter beforehand to avoid misunderstandings.

The above information is also published on www.kingsmembers.org, along with up-to-date information about opening times.



This publication is printed on material obtained from sustainable forests.
Paper is bleached using an elemental chlorine-free process.

© King's College, Cambridge 2011

KING'S COLLEGE
CAMBRIDGE



King's College
Cambridge
CB2 1ST

Tel: 01223 331100

www.kings.cam.ac.uk